



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: BirdLife International	Address: BirdLife International, Wellbrook Court, Girton Road, Cambridge CB3 0NA
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Ecosystem conservation for climate change adaptation in East Africa

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 £83,302	2013/2014 £100,033	2014/15 £104,424	2015/16 £	Total £287,760
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 23%						

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

The roles and needs of ecosystems are integrated in national policies and plans for climate change adaptation in four countries in the Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot.
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5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more 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 countries
Surname	Heath	Munroe	Ngari
Forename (s)	Melanie	Robert	Alex
Post held	Head of Policy	Climate Change Officer	Conservation Programme Manager
Institution (if different to above)			Nature Kenya
Department	Science and Policy	Science and Policy	Conservation Programme
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host countries	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host countries	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host countries
Surname	Opige	Bizimana	Nyirambangutse
Forename (s)	Michael	Dieudonné	Brigitte
Post held	Programme Manager	National Coordinator	Vice-Chair
Institution (if different to above)	Nature Uganda	Association Burundaise pour la Protection des Oiseaux (ABO)	Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR)
Department			Research
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
454/14/042	John Fanshawe	Supporting southern conservation NGOs to work with CBD
702/15/30	Leon Bennun	Strengthening scientific capacity of conservation NGOs working with the CBD
667/15/022	Roger Safford	Government-civil society partnerships for Protected Areas in Timor-Leste
16-013	Richard Grimmett	Strengthening partnerships for Ramsar implementation in South-East Asia
EID0029 (follow up)	Muhtari Aminu-Kano	Building on success turning capacity building advances into conservation gains
18-005	Alison Stattersfield	Understanding, assessing and monitoring ecosystem services for better biodiversity conservation

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>N.A. see above</p>
<p>Activities (50 words)</p> <p>N.A. see above</p>
<p>Achievements (50 words)</p> <p>N.A. see above</p>

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>BirdLife International www.birdlife.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Role and responsibilities</p> <p>The BirdLife International Global (UK) Secretariat will provide expertise, overall project coordination, technical supervision, capacity-building and support for policy advocacy. Working with host country Partners, BirdLife's UK staff will share their extensive experience of developing guidance and advocating ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation (EbA). Overall project coordination will be facilitated by BirdLife, together with report writing and the project review process.</p> <p>BirdLife International will share lessons from the wider BirdLife Partnership, for example, from the Philippines where the Haribon Foundation, BirdLife Partner in the Philippines, has ensured integration of the role of ecosystems within the national climate change strategy. BirdLife will advise on appropriate dissemination at CBD and UNFCCC, and draw up advocacy and communications plans to ensure that the project gains international exposure. BirdLife's advocacy role in the development of the 2020 Aichi-Nagoya targets makes it well placed to advise on appropriate EbA-related national targets for the host countries.</p> <p>BirdLife will develop training materials and will co-facilitate with host country Partners national training workshops on EbA implementation and application to policy. It will lead on measuring the adaptation benefits at case study sites, and help identify research gaps and further work necessary at these sites.</p> <p>Capacity to engage with the project</p> <p>BirdLife has played a key role in securing recognition of ecosystems in the UNFCCC Cancun Adaptation Framework and the inclusion of EbA within the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) of the UNFCCC. Building on this experience, the Secretariat will support host country Partners to develop closer partnerships with their national governments (cross-departmental and cross-sectoral) on the application of EbA into essential national and local adaptation plans and policies. It will also draw upon global best practice/guidance to train host country Partners to develop, trial and present regional, national and local guidance on EbA and to assist in the reviews of national adaptation policies and plans. During 2011, BirdLife has led on a collaborative literature-based global review of evidence for EbA effectiveness that also developed an assessment framework to assess the gaps in the evidence base¹. The proposed Darwin Initiative project will provide critical funding to allow further development, application and testing of this assessment framework to assess the effectiveness of EbA at site level.</p>
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¹ Cambridge Conservation Initiative Collaborative Fund project: Effectiveness of ecosystem-based adaptation: critical global review of current evidence (July 2011 – January 2012)

<p>Lead Partner and website where available:</p> <p>The project will be implemented in Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda. Details on the lead host country Partners are provided below. <u>The following relates to all Partners involved in this proposed Darwin Initiative project (presented here, once, to avoid repetition).</u></p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>All are members of the BirdLife Africa Partnership: Association Burundaise pour la Protection des Oiseaux (ABO), Nature Kenya, Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR) and Nature Uganda. All have helped to develop this project concept, which addresses priorities identified by the current programme of the BirdLife African Partnership.</p> <p>These four organisations have come together because of their countries' shared geography, biodiversity, vulnerability to climate change impacts and need to develop adaptation policy; and in order to build on and share lessons learned from existing projects in the same four (and other) countries in the region.</p> <p>To date they have been involved in:</p> <p>i) pan-African assessments (nearing completion) of biodiversity vulnerabilities to climate change, and development of innovative models for resilient networks of high biodiversity value² (BirdLife International, Durham University, RSPB); and</p> <p>ii) a BirdLife International project empowering local communities socially and economically to manage and safeguard natural resources that underpin livelihoods (Spanish Government, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperacion (AECID) funded – see matching funds in budget)³.</p> <p>Host country partners are leading national biodiversity conservation NGOs, undertaking conservation action, monitoring and advocacy for conservation of key sites. All have strong track records of science-based support to Governments (e.g. through Protected Area gap analyses and reporting to CBD and other multilateral agreements), and strong working relationships with local communities through Local Conservation Groups (LCGs)⁴. With UK technical support from BirdLife International, they will implement project activities nationally, and disseminate lessons and advocate policy sub-regionally after capacity on EbA has been built. Host country partners will receive support from the BirdLife Africa Partnership Office who will assist BirdLife's UK staff in general project coordination, and provide regional biodiversity conservation and policy advocacy expertise to guide the advancement of EbA guidance and advocacy. The Africa Office will support delivery of training and associated materials and coordinate regional communications (including through the Africa Climate Exchange dissemination network that they manage). They will also facilitate partnerships between project participants and regional and national policy-makers, particularly through their advocacy work at the African Union's Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN).</p>
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² Hole et al (2009) Projected impacts of climate change on a protected area network in Africa. *Ecology letters*, v. 12 issue 5; Hole et al (2011) Toward a Management Framework for Networks of Protected Areas in the Face of Climate Change, *Conservation Biology*, v. 25 issue 2.

³ AECID funded project: Consolidating Gains in Policy Making and Livelihoods Improvement through Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources Project (to December 2013)

⁴ LCGs (also known as Site Support Groups (SSGs)) are community-based organisations that work with BirdLife Partner organisations to help promote conservation and sustainable development at the places where they live and work.

Partner Name and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
<p>Nature Kenya</p> <p>www.naturekenya.org</p>	<p>Roles and responsibilities</p> <p>Each national host country Partner will play a similar role in their respective countries. They will be instrumental in assessing the EbA training needs of national stakeholders and building government-civil society partnerships (through presentations, arranging joint workshops and meetings, and regular engagement with government and civil society on EbA). Host country Partners will facilitate all national policy discussions. They will review the extent to which EbA has been applied in policy and projects nationally, identify good practice and advocate to influence national and local policy. Host country Partners will select at least one case study site in their country and apply draft national best practice/guidance to inform application of EbA at the site.</p> <p>Partners will host training and workshops, working closely with local communities and LCGs ensuring that guidance, training and field work encompass participatory vulnerability assessment, recognizing the vulnerability of local livelihoods to climate change; the value of ecosystem services in a changing climate; and local communities' existing adaptation approaches and possible future adaptation options. In conjunction with the LCGs, host country Partners will develop local experience-based guides on EbA.</p> <p>Capacity to engage with the project</p> <p>Through this proposed Darwin Initiative project Nature Kenya will be able to build on its effective national work on CBD implementation and advocacy. Nature Kenya is a strong national Partner on the CBD, exemplified through its membership of the National CBD taskforce (convened by the Ministry of Environment), and through its inclusion on government delegations at CBD meetings. Nature Kenya is also participating in the formulation of the Government's National Climate Change and Response Strategy and is a member of the National Working Group on Readiness. One of Nature Kenya's objectives in its strategic plan is to address climate change, and it has mainstreamed climate change learning and engagement into job descriptions of its technical staff. Nature Kenya is working with a grassroots network of 18 LCGs and all the groups have identified that climate change is evident in Kenya and is responsible for erratic rains, food insecurity, extended droughts and increased poverty. A number of government partners work closely with Nature Kenya including the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Environment, Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service and National Museums of Kenya; all have identified improving their capacity to address and mitigate the impacts of climate change as a priority.</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR)</p> <p>http://www.acnrwanda.org/old/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Roles and responsibilities See Nature Kenya's 'Roles and responsibilities' above</p> <p>Capacity to engage with the project ACNR has participated in the development of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) to climate change and the national initial communication under the UNFCCC for Rwanda; is a member of the Rwanda Climate Change Network Committee; and works closely with the Ministry of Natural Resources, the National Forestry Authority, the Rwanda Development Board/Tourism and Conservation, and other conservation institutions in Rwanda. ACNR participated in the recent East Africa Regional Workshop on National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) review. With other host country Partners, ACNR has started to develop a framework for building resilience of high biodiversity areas in Africa based on ornithological data and climate models – this Darwin project will ensure this framework is extended and applied to supporting human climate change adaptation efforts linked to nature.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Association Burundaise pour la Protection des Oiseaux (ABO)</p> <p>www.abo-conservation-bi.org/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Roles and responsibilities See Nature Kenya's 'Roles and responsibilities' above</p> <p>Capacity to engage with the project ABO's capacity to engage is built on existing initiatives including national work on CBD implementation and advocacy, and developing a framework for building resilience of biodiversity to climate change (see description under Rwanda). ABO participated in workshops on climate change organized by the East African Community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), on the impact and economic costs of climate change in Burundi and the East Africa Region organized by DFID and the Burundi Government, and in the East African Community Strategic Plan workshop on climate change adaptation. ABO is contributing to the Second Communication on climate change for Burundi (Government of Burundi) and is regularly called to meetings of the National Committee for Aid Coordination. ABO has a good working relationship with the Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Management and Urban Planning, particularly regarding activities related to the environment and climate change. The organisation is involved in a project recognised by the country's NAPA on climate change adaptation and education, and in the Trans-African Caravan for Hope demonstration for mobilisation of action at UNFCCC COP17.</p> <p>ABO is involved in a number of relevant 'on-the-ground' projects including: the promotion of efficient fuelwood stoves and solar cookers to local communities around Protected Areas and Important Bird Areas (IBAs) to reduce deforestation; and contributing to the national reforestation programme through the promotion of community-owned woodlots. ABO and the Burundi government are jointly implementing a project about improving management effectiveness of protected areas for biodiversity conservation in Burundi, targeting the Kibira and Ruvubu National Parks.</p>
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Partner Name and website where available: Nature Uganda http://www.natureuganda.org/	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Roles and responsibilities See Nature Kenya's 'Roles and responsibilities' above Capacity to engage with the project Nature Uganda's capacity to engage is built on existing initiatives including national work on CBD implementation and advocacy and its participation with other host country Partners (see ACNR above) in starting to develop a framework for building biodiversity resilience of high biodiversity areas in Africa. Nature Uganda works very closely with lead agencies concerned with conservation and climate change in the country including the National Environment Management Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority, National Forest Authority and the Wetlands Management Department in the Ministry of Water and Environment.
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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>The Host Country Partners have established dialogue with the relevant Government departments who have responded positively. Full letters of support from Host Country Governments, and CBD focal points also accompanied the Darwin Round 17 submission Ref. No. 1460. Governments remain supportive, but funding is required to take this project forward.</p> <p>BirdLife has been invited by AMCEN in their special meetings on climate change to strengthen the African position on climate change and to review and input to the Climate Change Framework for Africa.</p>	
9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? If yes, please give details:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>6 individuals associated with this proposal will be attending UNFCCC COP17 in Durban and intend to follow-up on discussions in 9a with members of national government ministries that are also delegates on their UNFCCC delegation. Similar discussions will also be had at CBD SBSTA 15 by BirdLife staff.</p> <p>ABO will undertake further consultation with the Burundi UNFCCC and natural disasters focal points, as well as with indigenous communities.</p>	
9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? If yes, please give details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
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

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

Climate change poses serious threats to biodiversity. This in turn will impact people, especially the poorest, who often depend directly on nature's goods and services. Ecosystem conservation has a vital role to play in adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. Intact, well-connected natural ecosystems show greater resilience and biodiversity conservation potential in the face of change, and ensure the continued provision of services that people depend on. Adaptation approaches that recognize the role of ecosystems are often cost-effective, scalable, benefit the environment and society, and are more accessible to rural or poor communities than alternative measures. The crucial importance of this approach has been stressed by the CBD's Ad-hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Climate Change and by many conservation and development organisations.

However, most national climate change strategies or sectoral plans do not yet fully integrate ecosystems⁵. This is a challenge for many developing countries because of:

- limited awareness, especially within governments, of the importance of Ecosystem-based approaches to Adaptation (EbA)
- weak capacity within governments for realising EbA, particularly cross sectorally
- lack of access to evidence and examples of EbA's environmental and social benefits and cost effectiveness.

Why is it a priority for the host countries?

Developing countries, especially in the seasonally dry tropics as in East Africa, are predicted to suffer significant negative impacts from climate change with increased variability in climate and more extreme weather events, impacting water availability, food security, human health and biodiversity. Many are at high risk and have limited capacity to adapt. As biodiversity is lost from the highly bio-diverse Eastern Afrotropical Hotspot, its ability to cope with climate change is also eroded.

There is an urgent need to strengthen climate change adaptation policies in the region, with two immediate opportunities effectively integrating EbA: i) the CBD National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) review process as agreed by CBD COP 10 and ii) National Adaptation Programmes (NAPs) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs) as agreed within the Adaptation Framework (AF), adopted by UNFCCC COP 17. At a national level there is considerable potential for NBSAPs and NAPAs/NAPs to inform and mutually support one another, and this is also essential for the plans' success – but these linkages need to be actively promoted and made effective.

Improving implementation of the CBD

This project is central to the effective implementation of CBD COP 10 Decision X/33, and especially elements 8(j), "implement ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation as part of an overall adaptation strategy"; and 8(k) "integrate ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation into relevant strategies, including adaptation strategies and plans [and] NBSAPs...". Integrating ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation is directly relevant to several of the Aichi-Nagoya 2020 targets (particularly 11, 14 and 15).

How the project will benefit local communities

EbA will often be the first line of defence against climate change impacts for the most vulnerable people. Poor communities are often the innovators and instigators of practical and effective solutions, many of which are nature-based, and recognise the close links between well-being, livelihoods and the natural world, and the accessibility, cost-effectiveness and local appropriateness of EbA. The project will consult with LCGs in each country to understand how they employ ecosystems for adaptation. Guidance and training at national and local levels will promote recognition of local community involvement as a vital step in national adaptation planning and strategy development.

⁵ Reid, Philips and Heath (2009) *Natural resilience: healthy ecosystems as climate shock insurance*. IIED Briefing, December 2009.

Proposed strategy

1. Awareness of EbA raised and implementation capacity built within government and civil society. Through targeted training, workshops, and experience-sharing the project will build capacity in local and national governments and partner organisations for understanding and communicating EbA. The project will apply and tailor broad policy and advocacy 'training for trainers' guidance and materials that the BirdLife Africa Partnership is currently developing. Generic climate change training materials, developed through a collaborative CCI project⁶ led by BirdLife in the UK, will be refined for use in particular national circumstances.

2. National partnerships built for effective implementation of EbA. Policy analysis will be undertaken of the ecosystem/biodiversity content of key national strategies, plans and reports, providing a clear idea of gaps and the advocacy targets. Civil society-government partnerships for EbA policy and planning will be built and strengthened through meetings and workshops informed by materials and guidance provided by outputs 3 and 4. Such partnerships will also be strengthened through BirdLife engagement with the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme.

3. Information and quantitative evidence of the benefits to be derived from EbA developed. Guided by practical, on-the-ground experience, case studies of adaptive management and ecosystem-based adaptation will be developed at four sites (one in each country) drawing on the knowledge of local communities to demonstrate the values that a range of ecosystem types play in climate change adaptation. This activity will be informed by a current broad-scale global review⁷ of the effectiveness of EbA undertaken by BirdLife with other Cambridge-based organisations, including Cambridge University, to be completed end 2011.

4. Experience and best practice examples and guidance on the successful application of EbA disseminated. Case studies developed in output 3, together with further published examples⁸ will be disseminated to local and national government departments. Guidance on the policy and practical implementation of EbA will be developed and tested in the four host countries. All information will be widely circulated and fed into national, regional and international climate-change processes, specifically related to the CBD and UNFCCC.

Role

~~Host country partners are leading national biodiversity conservation NGOs, undertaking conservation action, monitoring and advocacy for conservation of key sites. All have strong track records of science-based support to Governments (e.g. through Protected Area gap analysis and reporting to CBD and other multilateral agreements, and strong working relationships with local communities through Local Conservation Groups). With technical support from the BirdLife Secretariat, they will implement project activities nationally, and disseminate lessons and advocate policy sub-regionally. Partners will share specific, valuable expertise and experience, and receive support from the wider BirdLife Partnership in Africa and globally.~~

~~The BirdLife Secretariat's role will be to provide overall project coordination, technical supervision, capacity building and support for policy advocacy. Working with host country Partners, the UK Secretariat will apply extensive experience of advocating ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation, developing adaptation frameworks and assessing effectiveness of approaches. It will develop and apply training materials and best practice guidance through 'training for trainers' workshops and facilitate discussions. The Secretariat played a key role in getting ecosystems and adaptation recognised in the UNFCCC AF and will ensure that the project builds on, and learns from, wider BirdLife experience, for example in the Philippines where the BirdLife Partner has ensured integration of the role of ecosystems within the national climate change strategy. [moved to section 8]~~

⁶ Cambridge Conservation Initiative Collaborative Fund project: Preparing generic teaching materials in biodiversity, ecosystem service and climate change among Cambridge Conservation Initiative collaborators (September 2010-2011)

⁷ Cambridge Conservation Initiative Collaborative Fund project: Effectiveness of ecosystem-based adaptation: critical global review of current evidence (July 2011 – January 2012)

⁸ BirdLife International (2009) *Partners with Nature: How healthy ecosystems are helping the world's most vulnerable to adapt to climate change*

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, uniquely focused on developing capacity and awareness on EbA at the national and local levels, to influence plans and strategies and increase understanding of the stages of EbA implementation.

This Darwin project will work with governments, NGOs and local communities to build the essential capacity, which is currently lacking and needed urgently, to advance national and local adaptation planning that includes EbA. Through application of guidance, consolidation of approaches, training and broader outreach at both local and regional levels, this Darwin project will address the integration of the roles and needs of ecosystems in national policies and plans for climate change adaptation in four countries in the Eastern Afrotropical Biodiversity Hotspot.

This Darwin project will build on and be informed by previous BirdLife work, and will encompass:

- i) placing national advocacy in the context of international policy and advocacy activities (BirdLife has played a key role in getting ecosystems and adaptation recognised within 'work streams' of the UNFCCC);
- ii) building on a strong science-based foundation (BirdLife's science-based framework for biodiversity adaptation in Africa (see section 8));
- iii) applying an evaluation framework (BirdLife co-led project evaluating a global review of evidence for EbA effectiveness – see section 8);
- iv) strong host country Partners-Government relationships (see section 8).

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:

BirdLife is working with organisations to shape discussions on global generic guidance materials, evaluating EbA effectiveness and EbA monitoring frameworks. Currently the EbA guidance development process is disjointed from learning lessons from adaptation projects on the ground, not least because practical implementation of EbA is still relatively sparse. This proposed project seeks to marry global guidance with regional/national context and lessons from case study sites, using BirdLife's unique local-to-global structure to contribute to long term and flexible ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation through:

- BirdLife's national Partners undertaking effective national advocacy
- BirdLife Partners' work with established LCGs on the ground at key sites providing appropriate and sustainable solutions informed both by good science and by local and traditional knowledge
- experience from current and emerging projects across the BirdLife Partnership being used to inform local and national adaptation plans and strategies
- our focus on EbA within the context of conservation of high biodiversity sites, identified through our IBA network.

BirdLife works with other non-governmental organisations as an active member of the Climate Action Network (CAN) and the UK BOND Development and Environment Group's Adaptation Sub-Group (as a representative of BirdLife in the UK (RSPB)) and as a member of IUCN, working jointly on the advocacy of key messages surrounding EbA within UNFCCC and other key forums. BirdLife will build on these partnerships to build stakeholder networks and to promote the results of this project.

The Ecosystems and Livelihoods Adaptation Network (ELAN) held a workshop in East Africa (Tanzania, May 2011) to establish national priority needs regarding ecosystem management approaches contributing to people-centred adaptation in policy and practice but outputs were not applied at the regional level and do not apply to this project's host countries.

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.

A funding plan is being developed to address small unconfirmed funding as described in the budget.

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

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

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

If yes, please give details:

Host country partners have discussed the project with CBD focal points in the 4 countries and they have responded positively. Government focal points for the CBD and UNFCCC from each host country will be invited to participate in the project through workshops and government-civil-society stakeholder groups.

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

This project is central to the effective implementation of CBD COP 10 Decision X/33 at national level, and especially elements 8(j), “implement ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation as part of an overall adaptation strategy”; and 8(k) “integrate ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation into relevant strategies, including adaptation strategies and plans [and] NBSAPs...”, 8(l) “In the planning and implementation of ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation, carefully consider different ecosystem management options and objectives to assess the different services they provide and the potential trade-offs that may result from them”. Integrating ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation is directly relevant to several of the Aichi-Nagoya 2020 targets (particularly 11, 14 and 15).

BirdLife was involved in advocacy on this decision and now seeks implementation at national level to ensure that different sectoral policies do not undermine the adaptation benefits of healthy ecosystems and that adaptation policies and practices do not lead to mal-adaptation.

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

Implementation of CBD decisions relating to EbA will be substantially enhanced through:

- Strengthened policies and plans for adaptation to climate change (including NBSAPs and NAPs), recognizing an ecosystem approach in four countries
- Effective working relationships on climate change adaptation between civil society and with national and local government in 4 countries
- Enhanced awareness and capacity among national government, civil society and local

communities of the importance and relevance of EbA

- Development of an appropriate adaptation indicator for measuring elements of Aichi 2020 target no. 14 (restoring and safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services)
- Accessible guidance for practitioners on EbA implementation
- Evidence base on the effectiveness of EbA with local examples
- Enhanced resilience of communities by no-regret adaptation measures that work at appropriate functional scales, cross-sectorally, and embed the importance of adaptive management, participation, equity and cultural appropriateness.

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

This proposed Darwin Initiative project uses a short window of opportunity to help shape climate change adaptation plans to ensure they recognize the needs of ecosystems and biodiversity in climate change adaptation and to demonstrate how they can be part of the solution. Climate, ecosystems, biodiversity, and human well-being are inextricably linked: healthy, well-connected natural ecosystems are more resilient to climate change, and less likely to suffer biodiversity loss, thus ensuring continued provision of goods and services on which people depend. By developing guidance and sharing best practice, raising awareness, training and building capacity for EbA, this project will influence the development of new strategies and policies for meeting biodiversity objectives internationally, nationally, and locally. Considering whole ecosystems, ecosystem functions and services in all climate change adaptation planning, processes and decision-making should help prevent 'mal-adaptation' that is likely to destroy biodiversity and undermine important ecosystem services.

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)

1. Websites and newsletters of BirdLife and host country Partners
2. Training workshop reports
3. 4 country reviews of national adaptation plans and policies
4. Regional and national EbA guidance reports
5. Case study write-ups
6. Targeted policy briefs for international, regional and national meetings of the CBD, UNFCCC, AMCEN and others
7. Materials accompanying side event presentations at meetings (CBD COPs, SBSTTAs, UNFCCC, AU/AMCEN, NEPAD, EAC⁹)
8. Reports to the annual NWP Focal Points Meeting

Policy analysis and briefs will also be translated into French.

Darwin Initiative support will be acknowledged and its logo included in materials and media outlined above. Invitations to workshops will clearly identify Darwin Initiative support. Host country British Embassy and national government staff will be invited to awareness raising events.

All will be guided by an advocacy and communication plan. Information will be shared across the BirdLife's Adaptation Thematic Working Group (cross-regional group of 20 BirdLife Partners).

Case studies and guidance will be disseminated via Africa Climate Exchange (already operational). Material will be displayed on the CBD Adaptation database, the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group website (www.povertyandconservation.info) and disseminated internationally through email list servers including the CAN (comprising over 700 NGOs).

⁹ African Union's Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment, New Economic Partnership for Development and East African Community

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)

Long term benefits for biodiversity and local communities will result in part through avoidance of mal-adaptation, through Government departments using project guidance materials and case study examples.

Enhanced resilience of communities through the continued provision of vital ecosystem service will result from site-level conservation actions built on EbA principles, and on-going monitoring will underpin adaptive management to maintain these services.

Key stakeholders (including local communities) will be engaged from the outset and involved in tailoring guidance to varying needs. Consultation sessions for LCGs will also be held on the results of the project.

Global level advocacy will inform the CBD and UNFCCC of national and local experience to encourage strong reiteration of the importance of EbA and global policy conducive for EbA application.

'Important Assumptions' are outlined in the logframe. Central to successful implementation of EbA measures incorporated in NAPs and NAPAs will be national acceptance of cross-sectoral linkages across adaptation policies and plans, and the adequate and long-term predictable flow of finances to support adaptation measures. Every effort will be made to ensure representatives from across departments participate in national training workshops and local site visits. BirdLife, with others, continues to advocate for predictable/equitable distribution of adaptation finance.

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 takes a progressive approach, influencing national capacity, strategies and policy in favour of biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods. It also takes maximum advantage of a short window of opportunity to ensure that ecosystem conservation is fully integrated into adaptation plans.

Discrete analyses and training materials will underpin continuing advocacy. Skills and capacity built within government departments and civil society will be a permanent project legacy, helping host countries to meet CBD and UNFCCC commitments.

Training workshops will include 'training the trainers' involving policy-makers and practitioners and minimising the impact of individuals leaving their posts. Interpretation of national guidance for local communities, building on site-level participatory vulnerability assessments and associated capacity building, will enable their engagement in national adaptation planning, made conducive to local engagement by the project.

Government-society partnerships will be maintained through regular presentations at national forums and stakeholder meetings, leading to BirdLife becoming a trusted stakeholder in national adaptation planning processes.

Work on EbA will remain a programmatic priority of the BirdLife African Partnership and BirdLife overall, as laid out in BirdLife's strategic document, 'BirdLife's Adaptation Framework', into the future. All partners are committed to seeking resources continue these activities, in support of their governments.

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.

Target groups for local community capacity building are LCGs and other members of the communities at the case study sites. Care will be taken to ensure that the most vulnerable (e.g. poor, women, indigenous groups, elderly and children) are represented.

Needs will be assessed through participatory vulnerability assessments (conducted by staff trained in established methodologies such as community mapping and seasonal calendars) run at each case study site. This will be used in conjunction with available climate change modelling and observation information, to assess the vulnerability of the associated communities and their adaptive capacity 'needs'. Conclusions from these sources will be verified through community discussion (open forum and focus groups).

Delivery will follow national best practice guidance for EbA implementation and the training workshop materials will be used to build community understanding and capacity for EbA within the specific social, cultural and economic context at each case study site.

Skills and knowledge gained by beneficiaries include insight into projected climate change impacts for their area, and knowledge of information sources on climate change and its impacts, adaptation options and how to engage/influence policy makers.

Effectiveness will be evaluated in terms of institutional strengthening, improvements in knowledge and skills, changes in behaviour, and direct feedback from beneficiaries. Assessment will be through on-going consultation with LCG members, feedback provided following the use of local-experience-based guides, and observations of local communities engaging in adaptation policies and projects.

Beyond the project. The capacity built will ensure that results from the vulnerability assessments and the national EbA guidance are presented for local use in the most appropriate way. BirdLife's LCG networks in the region will provide a forum for peer-to-peer learning and exchange so that local community capacity is shared beyond the case study sites.

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: Biodiversity conservation and societal benefits enhanced through effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation to climate change in East Africa.	S.G. 1 By three years after end of project (EOP), Increased areas of natural and semi-natural ecosystems in each country managed effectively and contributing to the enhanced resilience of local communities to climate change within the context of climate change adaptation strategies	Analysis of implementation of national plans, strategies and policy documents especially NBSAPs, National Adaptation Plans of Action; National Adaptation Strategies; Protected Area strategies; Poverty Reduction Strategies; water and forest strategies; low carbon and resilient development plans	
Purpose: The roles and needs of ecosystems are integrated in national policies and plans for climate-change adaptation in four countries in the East African Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot.	P.1 By EOP 75% of national and local adaptation plans in these countries incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation strategies as a response to climate change P.2 By EOP at least 75% of new climate change adaptation projects covering these countries clearly integrate an ecosystem-based approach	P.1 National and local adaptation plan documents P.2 Project design documents and reports	National Governments and sub-regional bodies are willing to work with civil society and to improve their planning and implementation for climate-change adaptation Adopting an ecosystem approach in climate change adaptation strategies and plans is the best way to achieve biodiversity conservation and societal benefits in the face of climate change
Outputs: 1. Awareness of EbA raised and implementation capacity built within government and civil society.	Y1 Q3 12 national government staff (one from each of nature/ biodiversity and cc. departments/ ministries) 12 NGO staff (incl. host country Partner staff) , and 12 LCG representatives trained Y3 Q4 Effective information exchange between civil society and national government biodiversity and climate change departments through joint workshops, meetings, training and field visits to sites Y3 Q4 Government departments citing the role of ecosystems in cc adaptation in policy fora	Minutes/reports from meetings Partner project reports Powerpoint presentations Reports of joint Partner-government meetings and workshops	Government sees the value of involving NGO Partners in consultative processes related to climate change adaptation

2. National partnerships built for effective implementation of EbA.	<p>Y3 Q4 Civil-society government partnerships established and maintained. Project partners actively participating in at least 75% of relevant national meetings addressing adaptation</p> <p>Y1 Q3 Four collaborative national reviews of current adaptation policies and plans produced and published</p> <p>Y2 Q1 Improved cross-sectoral/inter-departmental working through joint workshops facilitated by partners</p>	<p>Regular evaluations of civil-society government partnerships.</p> <p>Training workshop outputs</p> <p>Reports of site visits.</p> <p>Published reviews</p>	<p>Suitably qualified Partner and government staff are able to participate in capacity-building activities and are retained in relevant roles during the project</p> <p>Once capacitated, civil society organisations are able to continue to support government effectively in planning and implementation of climate-change adaptation measures</p> <p>Governments give sufficient priority to EbA approach and needs for cross-sectoral and partnership approaches</p>
3. Improved information and quantitative evidence of the benefits to be derived from ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation in four countries.	<p>Y3 Q3 Application of global best practice guidance to the region</p> <p>Y3 Q3 Four case studies developed (one in each country) involving local community groups and used to inform national guidance, further activities and data requirements</p> <p>Y1-Y3 Site specific indicators developed through participatory process show positive impact of EbA on key social and economic circumstances</p> <p>Y3 Q1 Development of guidance on measuring and evaluating the environmental, economic and social/welfare benefits of EbA at project level</p> <p>Y2 Q2 Published reviews that showcase successes/benefits of the approach</p> <p>Y3 Q2 Resources recurred to maintain adaptation benefits of case study sites</p>	<p>Project reports, published case studies.</p> <p>Guidance on ecosystem and adaptation tailored to national needs and presented to government-civil society partnership members</p> <p>Guidance on indicator development to meet adaptation component of Aichi-Nagoya targets</p> <p>Requests for information on EbA and quantification of benefits (from policy & decision-makers)</p>	<p>Quantitative assessments are possible with information accessible and available</p> <p>Decision-makers and governments open to accepting and adopting new information and approaches</p>
4. Experience and best practice examples and guidance on the successful application of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation widely disseminated and contributing to regional and international climate change processes, specifically the CBD and UNFCCC.	<p>Y3 Q4 Four local experience-based guides on EbA produced and distributed to government staff and agencies, CSOs and LCGs. Case study and guidance documents available in information base within a regional (African) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) on climate change and announced in Africa Partnership Newsletters. At least ten policy briefs produced and presented to institutions and mechanisms (AU/AMCEN, NEPAD and EAC¹⁰, CBD and UNFCCC)</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Guidance materials (French and English)</p> <p>Review/indexing of Africa climate change adaptation CHM</p> <p>Review CBD Adaptation Database, Side events and advocacy materials at national and international meetings</p> <p>Advocacy and communication plans</p>	<p>Formats and approaches can be found to make information accessible and useful to decision-makers</p>

¹⁰ African Union's Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment, New Economic Partnership for Development and East African Community R18 St2 Form

Activities (details in workplan)

- 0.1 Establish project management (financial and technical) project monitoring and reporting framework
- 1.1 Prepare materials for (including regional guidance informed by global best practice/guidance) and hold project inception workshop with host country leads in one of the Partner countries
- 1.2 Formalise project national stakeholder groups (x4) (will include British Embassy staff and relevant national government staff who work on CBD)
- 1.3 Consult national stakeholders to assess EbA training needs
- 1.4 Review examples of good practice EbA in each country for presentation/discussion at training workshops
- 1.5 Prepare training materials for national training workshops (x4) – tailoring generic ‘training the trainers’ materials, reference materials, tools, site examples
- 1.6 Hold national training workshops (x4) on EbA implementation and application to policy for government and civil society (including host country Partners) in each Partner country hosted at a site appropriate to illustrate EbA on-the-ground
- 1.7 Produce and disseminate workshop reports nationally and internationally (stakeholder meetings, web networks, list servers, Climate Action Network, Nairobi Work Programme)
- 1.8 Regular dialogue with national and local government leads on adaptation, presentations at national and international meetings, preparation and presentation of briefings ahead of key meetings
- 2.1 Build and regularly review government-civil society partnerships through arranging meetings, presentations at national forums and other stakeholder consultation meetings
- 2.2 Complete 4 BirdLife-government national reviews of current adaptation policies and plans, to identify extent to which current policy recognises the role of ecosystems in adaptation, and identify opportunities to influence future policies and positions
- 3.1 With host country Partners, identify possible case study sites and on basis of discussions (activity 1.6) and basic vulnerability assessments, select one for further work in each
- 3.2 Engage with LCG(s) at each case study site and other members of the associated communities and undertake a participatory vulnerability assessment (including data on how local communities use ecosystem services to reduce vulnerability to climatic variability/change and different ecosystem management options and objectives to assess the different services they provide and the potential trade-offs that may result from them) using established methodology that BirdLife’s UK staff are trained in
- 3.3 Assess training needs of LCGs and deliver as part of, and in addition to, vulnerability assessment process
- 3.4 Measure and quantify (as far as possible) adaptation benefits provided by ecosystems **including welfare and economic benefits provided by EbA** at case study sites, and identify further activities and data requirements (applying methodologies **such as those** tested in BirdLife Darwin-funded project on ecosystem service evaluation – reference no: 18-005)
- 3.5 Produce regional and national EbA guidance **(including measuring and evaluating the full range of potential EbA benefits)** informed by experience from case studies and government-civil society partnerships
- 3.6 Present case studies, together with national and regional guidance to members of government-civil society partnerships and at Nairobi Work Programme Focal Point meetings
- 3.7 Develop indicator for relevant Aichi-Nagoya Targets (particularly 11,14,15) for NBSAP process of host countries
- 3.8 Dialogue with governments and other potential donors to secure future resources for EbA activities at case study sites
- 4.1 Produce and regularly review global, regional, national and local advocacy and communication plans to disseminate training and best practice guidance and examples from the project
- 4.2 Together with LCGs, develop local experience-based guides on EbA and circulate following comprehensive advocacy and communication plans
- 4.3 Produce and distribute policy analysis/issue awareness briefs in English and French
- 4.4 Case studies and guidance displayed on www.birdlife.org, Africa Climate Exchange, CBD Adaptation database and, Poverty and Conservation Learning Group website
- 4.5 Project and materials presented at CBD, UNFCCC, AMCEN and other national and local events
- 4.6 Mid-term project review undertaken and annual project reports produced

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. N.B 1 month x 3 individuals = 3 months in timetable

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
0.1 Establish project management, monitoring and reporting framework	1												
1.1 Prepare workshop materials and hold project inception workshop	2												
1.2 Formalise project national stakeholder groups (x4)	2												
1.3 Consult national stakeholders to assess EbA training needs	2												
1.4 Review examples of good practice EbA in each country	3												
1.5 Prepare training materials for national training workshops (x4)	4												
1.6 Hold national training workshops (x4)	4												
1.7 Produce and disseminate workshop reports	3												
1.8 Regular dialogue with national and local government	8												
2.1 Build and regularly review government-civil society partnerships	8												
2.2 Complete 4 BL-government national reviews of adaptation policies	6												
3.1 With host country Partners select case study sites	4												
3.2 Engage LCG(s)/undertake participatory vulnerability assessment	4												
3.3 Assess training needs of LCGs and deliver training	2												
3.4 Measure adaptation benefits provided by ecosystems at study sites	8												
3.5 Produce national EbA guidance informed by experience from case studies and government-civil society partnerships	6												
3.6 Present case studies, national and regional guidance to audiences	2												
3.7 Develop indicator for relevant Aichi-Nagoya Targets	3												
3.8 Dialogue with governments and other potential donors to secure future resources for EbA activities at case study sites	3												
4.1 Produce and regularly review advocacy and communication plans	7												
4.2 Together with LCGs, develop local experience-based guides on EbA	3												
4.3 Produce and distribute policy analysis/issue awareness briefs in English and French	4												
4.4 Case studies and guidance displayed on databases/websites	1												
4.5 Project and materials presented at international and national conferences	5												
4.6 Mid-term project review and annual project reports produced	3												

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)	36
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	6
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	8
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	12
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	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	9
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	12
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	6
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	8
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	2
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	1
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)	4
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

During the inception workshop (see activity 0.1) the indicators from the logframe will be reviewed and discussed with the National Coordinators and this, together with the workplan, will inform the development of a quarterly monitoring and evaluation framework. This will be completed by all the Project partners as the project progresses and we will schedule regular partner teleconferences to share information to populate the framework and synchronise our work. The process and framework will be reviewed on an annual basis (and at the mid-term review workshop (activity 4.6)), timed in order to feed into Darwin annual reports which will clearly demark progress in delivery of project outputs and achievement of purpose. The framework will include sections to record details of past and on-going activities and performance against the indicators, as specified in the logframe. Looking forward, it will also identify any projected changes to activities and timelines necessary.

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)

During 2010, income by source for the BirdLife Secretariat was as follows:

	£'000
Income	
Partner membership contributions	738
Subscriptions	99
Donations and Legacies	746
Event income	336
Trading activities	9
Investment income	23
Partner organisations	1,501
Governments and Institutions	2,208
Trusts and Foundations	5,529
Corporate Funding	640
Other	68
Total	11,897

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.

<p>Confirmed:</p> <p>Spanish Government, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperacion (AECID) - £23,776</p> <p>Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, UK £38,824</p> <p>BirdLife (Core) £13,759</p>
<p>Unconfirmed:</p> <p>£13,593</p>

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)

<p>Possible additional financial resources (not yet applied for):</p> <p>A funding plan is being developed to address small unconfirmed funding as described in the budget.</p>
<p>Funding in kind:</p>

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 Please see cover letter

CERTIFICATION 2011/12

On behalf of the trustees of BirdLife
International

I apply for a grant of £287,760 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 can be found at:

[http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/finances/Birdlife International 2010 accounts.pdf](http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/finances/Birdlife_International_2010_accounts.pdf)

Name (block capitals)	MELANIE HEATH
Position in the organisation	HEAD OF POLICY

Signed



Date:

24/10/2011

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?	✓
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.