



Submit by Monday 2 December 2013

**DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 20: 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.

**ELIGIBILITY****1. Name and address of organisation** (NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader)

<b>Name of organisation:</b> Wildlife Conservation Society (Bolivia and Paraguay Programmes)	<b>Address (Bolivia):</b> Lilian Painter Ph.D. Wildlife Conservation Society Calle Gabino Villanueva No. 340 Calacoto La Paz, Bolivia  <b>Address (Paraguay):</b> Maria del Carmen Fleytas Wildlife Conservation Society Cap. Trifón Benítez Vera 610 casi 4 de Julio Asunción, Paraguay  <b>Applicant organisation headquarters:</b> Wildlife Conservation Society 2300 Southern Blvd. Bronx, NY 10460
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**2. Stage 1 reference and Project title**

(max 10 words)

**Sustainable Ranching and Participatory Land Use Planning in Bolivia and Paraguay****3. Project dates, and budget summary**

<b>Start date:</b> 1 April 2014		<b>End date:</b> 30 Sept. 2016		<b>Duration:</b> 30 Months
<b>Darwin request</b>	<b>2014/15</b> £ 133,615	<b>2015/16</b> £ 111,822	<b>2016/17</b> £ 51,837	<b>Total</b> £ 297,274 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost:</b> 42% (£ 210,970)				
<b>Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding?</b> (Note you cannot apply for both)		<b>DFID Yes/No</b> Yes	<b>Defra Yes/No</b> No	

**4. Define the outcome of the project. This should be a repetition of Question 24, Outcome Statement.**

(max 30 words)

**Sustainable ranching and land-use planning are successfully implemented in Bolivia (small ranches) and in Paraguay (large ranches) with conservation and development impacts of these interventions rigorously evaluated and compared.**<sup>1</sup> WCS has applied an exchange rate of 1.6, based on the 90 day average from Sept 1 to Nov 30. See the OANDA web site: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/historical-rates/>

**5. Country(ies)**

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Bolivia	Country 2: Paraguay
Country 3:	Country 4:

**6. Biodiversity Conventions**

Which of the three conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project be supporting? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	Yes
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

**6b. Biodiversity Conventions**

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s) your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.

Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

**(Max 200 words)**

The project will address all five Aichi goals. We will identify biodiversity values and best practices for their conservation in ranching areas, thus addressing Targets 2 and 4 of Strategic Goal A: mainstreaming biodiversity.

We will reduce forest loss and promote sustainable cattle ranching practices, thus addressing Targets 5 and 7 of Strategic Goal B: reducing direct pressures on biodiversity and promoting sustainable use.

By reducing illegal hunting of wildlife and retaliatory killing of jaguars, we will address Target 12 of Strategic Goal C: improving biodiversity status.

We will incorporate the needs and vision of indigenous and other vulnerable groups (including community natural resource use areas) into local planning processes, thus addressing Target 14 of Strategic Goal D: enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Capacity building, outreach and dissemination are all integral parts of this proposal, thus supporting Target 19 of Strategic Goal E: participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

This project will also contribute to the Convention on Migratory Species through increased protection of critical habitat for migratory birds. Examples of species that occur in both project sites are the Appendix 1-listed Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*) and the Strange-tailed Tyrant (*Alecturus risora*).

**Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CITES/CMS focal point in the host country?**

Yes  No if yes, please give details:

WCS and partners will liaise with the CBD focal point in both countries - the General Biodiversity Directorate (DGB) in Bolivia and the Secretary of Environment (SEAM) in Paraguay. We will share project results with them and encourage the incorporation of biodiversity concerns into policies surrounding ranching practices and land use planning.

**7. Principals in project. Please identify and 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 personnel or more than one project partner.**

Details	Project Leader	Paraguay Project Coordinator	Paraguay Sustainable Ranching Coordinator	Bolivia Sustainable Ranching Coordinator
<b>Surname</b>	Painter	Fleytas	Brusquetti	Nallar
<b>Forename (s)</b>	Lilian	Maria del Carmen	Angel	Rodolfo Ali
<b>Post held</b>	Country Director, Bolivia	Country Director, Paraguay	Sustainable Ranching Coordinator, Paraguay	Veterinary Science for Conservation Coordinator, Bolivia
<b>Institution (if different to above)</b>	Wildlife Conservation Society	Wildlife Conservation Society	Wildlife Conservation Society	Wildlife Conservation Society
<b>Department</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean, Global Conservation Program	Latin America and the Caribbean, Global Conservation Program	Latin America and the Caribbean, Global Conservation Program	Latin America and the Caribbean, Global Conservation Program
<b>Telephone</b>				
<b>Email</b>				

**8. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**

**Yes.**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
20-008	Roan Balas McNab	Evaluating community-based conservation agreements in Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve
20-017	Nyawira Muthiga	Strengthening the capability of Kenyan communities to conserve coral reefs
20-014	Tom Clements	Conserving biodiversity and reducing poverty through wildlife-friendly farming in Cambodia

**9a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 8 please complete Question 9a, b and c.**

**If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 10 (and delete the boxes for Q9a, 9b and 9c)**

**10. 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><b>Lead institution and website:</b></p> <p>Wildlife Conservation Society (<b>WCS</b>)  <a href="http://www.wcs.org">www.wcs.org</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>WCS is well positioned to lead on this project because of its on the ground presence in Bolivia and Paraguay, strong and established relationships with stakeholders, and extensive experience working on ranching issues. In Bolivia, WCS has been working for 14 years supporting indigenous communities around Madidi National Park and developing capacity to manage their collective lands (<a href="http://www.wcsbolivia.org">http://www.wcsbolivia.org</a>). In Paraguay, WCS has implemented 14 pilot projects with large-scale ranchers in order to test environmentally friendly alternatives to cattle ranching (<a href="http://www.kaaquyreta.com/#!/pilotos/c1q7u">http://www.kaaquyreta.com/#!/pilotos/c1q7u</a>).</p> <p>In this project, WCS will take on the following roles and responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead the implementation of improved sustainable ranching practices</li> <li>• Design and carry out research to evaluate project impacts on biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction</li> <li>• Develop materials to be disseminated across Latin America by WCS and our partner governments and institutions.</li> <li>• Ensure appropriate financial management, technical quality assurance, and timely completion of activities including technical and reporting commitments.</li> <li>• Establish mechanisms to engage local indigenous people, municipal governments and cattle ranchers through meaningful participation in all project activities, including the final evaluation</li> <li>• Foster local synergies and articulation with other similar initiatives to avoid overlap and maximize the rational use of resources</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p>The Environmental Law and Economics Institute (<b>IDEA</b>)</p> <p><a href="http://www.idea.org.py">www.idea.org.py</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>IDEA is a Paraguayan NGO whose mission is to create and drive policies that promote integral sustainable development through the promotion and development of laws and economic policies, with an emphasis on human rights.</p> <p>IDEA has worked with WCS for three years on legal processes including municipal land use planning.</p> <p>In this project, IDEA will work in Paraguay to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop the capacity of local governments in each of the three target municipalities to conduct participatory land use processes in their respective territories</li> <li>• Survey opinions and concerns of the various stakeholders interacting in each territory</li> <li>• Conduct assessments of existing laws and regulations in each municipality in order to optimize their efficacy and avoid legal inconsistencies or vacuums that could obstruct the adequate application of land use zoning processes</li> </ul>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p>Tacana People's Indigenous Council (<b>CIPTA</b>) and Lecos Apolo Indigenous Council (<b>CIPLA</b>)</p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p><b>CIPTA</b> and <b>CIPLA</b> are Bolivian indigenous territorial organizations that hold the collective land rights over the areas where we will be working in Bolivia.</p> <p>In this project, CIPTA and CIPLA will work in Bolivia to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide indigenous counterparts to work as part of the project technical team -- CIPTA will represent the Tacana people and CIPLA will represent the Lecos people</li> <li>• Provide guidance to ensure that activities implemented are consistent with indigenous territorial plans and internal natural resource use regulations</li> <li>• Ensure that during meetings and presentations, culturally appropriate language is used to reach local indigenous people</li> <li>• Work with WCS to evaluate the list of policy recommendations</li> </ul>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p><b>Local municipalities in Paraguay and Bolivia</b></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>The Paraguayan municipalities of <b>(1) Puerto Casado, (2) Carmelo Peralta</b> and <b>(3) Fuerte Olimpo</b>, and the Bolivian municipalities of <b>(4) Apolo</b> and <b>(5) Ixiamas</b> are charged with the development of municipal zoning and land use planning processes within their jurisdictions.</p> <p>These municipalities will support project goals by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jointly developing and participating in land use planning meetings</li> <li>• Evaluating project recommendations and providing feedback</li> <li>• Incorporating the results of participatory consensus into municipal zoning plans and by-laws</li> </ul>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>We have included letters for 3 out of 5 of the municipalities</p>

<p><b>11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>
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**12. Problem the project is trying to address**

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address. For example, what biodiversity and challenges will the project address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

(Max 200 words)

Livestock and derived products are important commodities in Latin America and ranching is a key economic activity. Yet ranching is associated with negative environmental impacts including biodiversity loss, wildlife-human conflicts, deforestation, fires, soil degradation, loss of water quality and quantity, and greenhouse gas emissions. Ranching can also exacerbate social inequality by displacing vulnerable rural populations from access to land, natural resources and ecosystem services, and by excluding their interests from being taken into account in land use decisions.

Across Latin America, ranching spreads and intensifies as human populations grow, roads are improved, and meat consumption rises. The large-scale ranching typical of the Paraguayan Chaco, and the small-scale ranching typical of northwestern Bolivia, represent the archetypal patterns of livestock expansion in Latin America.

Because of their distinct contexts, Bolivia and Paraguay provide an ideal setting in which to implement and evaluate best practices for sustainable ranching at different scales. In this project, WCS will work to achieve “win-wins” for conservation and development by (a) improving ranching practices at the scale of the ranch; (b) engaging stakeholders in participatory land-use planning processes at the landscape scale; and (c) evaluating the effectiveness of interventions for future applications at the local and national scales.

### 13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – repeat from Stage 1 with changes highlighted)\*

\*Extensive changes to the Methodology have been made to address reviewer comments; we have not highlighted the entire section for ease of reading

Project activities will take place in 5 municipalities – 3 in the Paraguayan Chaco and 2 in northwestern Bolivia. Northwestern Bolivia covers approximately 90,000 km<sup>2</sup> of tropical lowland and montane forest. The Paraguayan Chaco covers approximately 250,000 km<sup>2</sup> and includes areas of dry forest, open grasslands and seasonally flooded wetlands. Both areas are of global conservation importance due to their high biodiversity and endemism, and both have high poverty rates (>50%), exacerbated by their isolation from governmental services, infrastructure, and traditional development programmes. The dry forests of the Chaco have the unfortunate distinction of having the highest deforestation rate in the world (Hansen et al. 2013: <http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest>)

Our working hypothesis is that with similar effort and investment, poverty alleviation benefits will be greater in Bolivia's small-scale ranches, but biodiversity conservation impacts will be greater in Paraguay's large-scale ranches.

#### (a) Implementation of improved livestock management

Sustainable ranching interventions will target (a) small-scale, community-based ranches in two indigenous territories (Tacana and Lecos), covering 12 communities in Bolivia; and (b) eight large-scale private ranches in Paraguay. We will work with ranchers to develop **ranch management plans**, and provide technical assistance for them to implement sustainable ranching practices. These include: establishing rotational grazing systems; improving fire management through burn calendars, no burn zones and burn breaks; actions to reduce soil erosion/degradation; and calf management to reduce jaguar predation on livestock. These plans will also include prohibitions against the illegal killing of wildlife species and guidelines for responsible use of agrochemicals.

Ranchers will be incentivized to adopt plans through improved productivity, reduced losses, and veterinary assistance, which WCS will provide to small-scale ranchers who suffer great losses from unhealthy cattle.

#### (b) Engaging stakeholders in participatory land-use planning and zoning

In both Bolivia and Paraguay, we will engage ranchers, local and indigenous communities, and municipal governments in participatory processes which will provide the necessary foundation for the eventual development of **municipal land use plans**. Local and indigenous people are often excluded from these discussions, so these platforms will serve as a critical opportunity for their interests and vision to be represented. Throughout the process, WCS will lend technical leadership, providing sound information and building capacity. In Paraguay, WCS will additionally work with owners of large, private ranches to develop **ranch zoning plans**, which will delineate "no-touch" conservation areas that protect critical habitat and corridors for threatened species and preserve water and soil quality.

#### (c) Impact evaluation and dissemination of lessons learned

We will evaluate impacts of project interventions on livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem services. We will quantify trade-offs between livestock yields and environmental benefits, and will compare and contrast the relative impacts of interventions with small-scale versus large-scale ranches. During the final year of the project, WCS will publish and widely distribute the results of the project. We will also produce outreach materials to share lessons learned and raise awareness with livestock producers, local governments, and a broader public, and develop policy guidelines and recommendations to facilitate replication at the national level and beyond.

#### 14. Change Expected

Detail what the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit.

- If you are applying for Defra funding this should specifically focus on the changes expected for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- If you are applying for DFID funding you should in addition refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty. Q19 provides more space for elaboration on this.

(Max 250 words)

##### **Poverty reduction and improved community capacity**

Communities in both Bolivia and Paraguay will benefit from inclusion in municipal land use planning processes. 1000+ indigenous people in Bolivia and 200 rural people in Paraguay will directly participate in these processes, 30% of whom will be women.

At least 800 indigenous people (~200 households) in Bolivia will benefit directly from a 40% increase in income from improved ranching productivity. Over 50,000 people will indirectly benefit from improved land management, which protects critical watersheds and ecosystem services they depend on.

##### **Biodiversity conservation**

At least 170,000 hectares in a mosaic landscape of ranches, grasslands and globally significant forests, will benefit from improved land management. Loss of 9,000 hectares of forest will be avoided annually, and retaliatory killing of jaguars will be reduced by 50%.

##### **Improved capacity of Bolivia and Paraguay to meet their CBD/CMS obligations**

This project addresses Aichi targets 2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 14 and 19 and all 5 Strategic Goals. It also protects critical habitat of migratory species listed in CMS Appendices I and II. By building the capacity of local governments, sharing valuable information and lessons learned, and providing policy recommendations to national governments, we will strengthen the countries' abilities to reach these targets.

The proposal will also contribute to Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1: *Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger*, by increasing productivity on small-scale indigenous ranches; and MDG 7: *Ensure Environmental Sustainability*, by reducing biodiversity loss and integrating the principles of sustainable development into national policies and programs.

#### **15a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words):**

In Paraguay, WCS has been working with medium and large-scale ranchers to improve their management practices through joint ventures to pilot economically viable and environmentally sustainable ranching practices on 14 ranches through an initiative funded by USAID. Darwin funding would enable us to build upon lessons learned and scale up sustainable ranching practices across 8 new ranches that cover approximately 600,000 hectares. It will also enable us, for the first time, to engage local people in municipal land use planning and leverage results to influence national level policy.

In northwestern Bolivia, WCS has been working with indigenous communities to develop capacity for territorial management but has not yet worked with them on sustainable ranching. Darwin funding would enable us to address the growing pressure that livestock expansion has put on indigenous lands.

The idea of this proposal – to work at both ends of the ranching spectrum and evaluate the relative impact of interventions on biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction – is an exciting new opportunity for WCS and has not received funding before.



**15b. 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:

There is a government sponsored project in the Apolo municipality of Bolivia to improve cattle management; however, it does not include integral land management or cattle health management. The municipal government of Apolo supervises the project and as such will facilitate coordination between this project and ours. To our knowledge, there are no other groups carrying out similar work in our target areas.

**15c. 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.

We have not applied for funding for this project from other sources; however, we have applied to the Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation to continue our current jaguar monitoring activities, which will complement the jaguar conflict reduction activities presented in this proposal. We expect to hear a decision in January 2014.

**16. Value for money**

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money?

(Max 250 words)

WCS makes long-term, on-the-ground commitments. We leverage those commitments to provide value for money by building upon partnerships, contextual knowledge, and lessons learned to plan and implement culturally-appropriate and feasible projects. WCS is an established partner of municipal governments, local and indigenous groups, and ranchers in Paraguay and Bolivia, positioning us to deliver results and make significant impact.

With an investment of under £300,000, WCS will achieve significant outcomes for biodiversity (as measured by hectares under improved management), poverty alleviation (as measured by percentage of households with improved income) and community inclusion (as measured by participation in land-use planning processes). We will also take several measures to maximize economy and efficiency of the Darwin Initiative's funds, which are outlined below:

- Working in remote parts of the world where government extension services and conservation and development projects do not typically reach
- Ensuring that interventions are inclusive, respond to the needs of vulnerable communities and other stakeholders, build a sense of ownership, and involve the voluntary cooperation of all participants
- Enabling greater investment in local communities and field operations through low indirect costs
- Working with local partners as integral members of the team, which builds long term capacity in country and promotes sustainability
- Consistent and participatory monitoring and evaluation, which enables adaptive management and increases local capacity
- Evaluating impacts on biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in two very distinct contexts, providing the opportunity to apply lessons learnt and best practices more widely across Latin America

## 17. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(Max 300 words)

WCS management systems ensure adherence to labour, finance, banking and registration regulations specific to each of the nearly 60 countries where we work, alongside US government regulations and donor compliance requirements. WCS Europe is a legally registered charity in England and Wales and WCS is registered as an international NGO in both Bolivia and Paraguay.

WCS participates in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights ([http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/social\\_policy/sp\\_themes\\_hrands/scpl\\_cih/](http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/social_policy/sp_themes_hrands/scpl_cih/)), and has initiated a review of human rights issues in the places where we work. Our Internal Review Board ensures that research carried out by our programs protects the rights of human subjects.

Our partnerships with local and indigenous people strive to understand, value, and apply traditional knowledge to addressing biodiversity and poverty alleviation challenges. This contributes to local efforts to improve human wellbeing by affirming cultural identity in the face of rapid change, while making explicit our shared interest in finding alternatives to dominant approaches to economic development. These principles apply to our engagement with community and government entities in Bolivia and Paraguay. In northwestern Bolivia, WCS has been at the forefront of efforts to help indigenous peoples participate effectively in land titling processes to secure their territorial rights.

WCS has a Duty of Care policy that details obligations of employees, regardless of their nationality, and the institution to create an environment of safety and concern in the fulfilment our mission, including access to medical care, insurance policies, and crisis management procedures.

WCS is committed to building credible and independent science-based understanding of biological diversity and ecosystem integrity and their contribution to human wellbeing. WCS is a leading sponsor of scientific research, and our staff is prolific in generating peer-reviewed publications.

## 18. Legacy

Please describe what you expect will change as a result of this project with regards to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use and poverty alleviation (for DFID funded projects). For example, what will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and poor people) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

(Max 300 words)

The proposed project will enable us to evaluate and compare which sustainable cattle ranching interventions are the most successful at delivering results for biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation.

The immediate impacts to biodiversity are: (a) a significant reduction in the deforestation of globally significant forests, (b) a reduction in illegal hunting and a reduction in retaliatory killings of jaguars, and (c) conservation of locally important watersheds, community natural resource use areas and wildlife corridors.

The halting of deforestation and protection of forested areas will enable forests and the wildlife that depend on them to persist into the future, while the conservation of the jaguar (an apex predator) and game species will maintain the integrity of plant and animal communities. Integrating protective measures into municipal land use plans will ensure their sustainability into the future.

The immediate impacts to local and vulnerable communities are: (a) giving local communities a voice in the management of their ancestral lands and the natural resources that they depend on; (b) increasing income of small-scale farmers, and (c) building technical leadership capacity.

By building capacity and giving people a voice in the future fate of their lands and resources, this project will help ensure that vulnerable communities do not remain marginalized and excluded in future discussions. By providing technical assistance for small-scale ranchers to implement sustainable cattle ranching practices, we help them avoid perpetuating a cycle of degradation and increased poverty, and by working with large-scale ranchers we build a precedent for ecologically and socially responsible private ranching.

The legacy of the project will be a robust evaluation and comparison of the relative effectiveness of sustainable ranching interventions in different contexts, which will help conservation and development organizations and host country governments promote sustainable ranching across Latin America and beyond.

### **19. Pathway to poverty alleviation**

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. All projects funded through DFID in Round 20 must be compliant with the OECD Overseas Development Assistance criteria. Projects are therefore required to indicate how they will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation in low-income countries.

(Max 300 words)

Nearly 85% of local people living in the two target municipalities in Bolivia suffer from poverty. In the three target municipalities of Paraguay, 50-60% of the population has at least one unsatisfied basic necessity.

#### **Small-scale ranching**

Small scale ranchers generally leave domesticated animals free to roam. Unchecked grazing is unproductive and unsustainable, perpetuating a cycle of destruction and poverty, and necessitating constant shifts to new lands. Improved pasture management halts this poverty cycle. Interventions to improve domestic animal health (i.e. vaccines and parasite control) and reduce predation from jaguars significantly reduce monetary losses suffered by ranchers.

#### **Large-scale ranching**

Although large-scale ranchers are typically not poor, their activities can seriously affect vulnerable communities. By buying smallholders' parcels and consolidating them into large ranches, they force poor people towards more degraded and marginalized lands. Furthermore, by deforesting large swaths of land, they negatively impact watersheds and ecosystem services that communities depend on. Working with large ranchers will allow us to have wide-scale environmental impacts with relatively low transaction costs, and can instigate a cultural shift towards sustainability in the ranching community.

In both large- and small- scale contexts, we will empower vulnerable communities to participate in land use planning processes providing them with a platform to influence decision-making processes and ensure that their interests are taken into consideration.

#### **Gender considerations**

In both target countries, men tend to be more involved in cattle ranching and hold the majority of local leadership positions. Therefore, we will make a particular effort to ensure that women are both participants and beneficiaries of this project. We will ensure that at least 30% of participants involved in municipal land use planning processes are women, that benefits from project activities are distributed equally, and that women and other underrepresented groups are satisfied with their engagement with project.

## 20. Exit strategy

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)

WCS is dedicated to building the capacity of government entities, natural resource managers and local communities in the landscapes where we work. In this project, we will work with a diverse set of stakeholders – small- and large-scale ranchers, indigenous and community organizations, and municipal governments. These stakeholders have been incorporated into all phases of the project, from design to implementation to reporting of results.

WCS will provide technical assistance to build the capacity of (1) ranchers to adopt sustainable ranching practices; (2) community and indigenous organizations to participate in decision-making processes; and (3) municipal governments to ensure that the vision and interests of local people are incorporated into municipal plans and bylaws.

Developing informal and formal policies, such as land use management plans and municipal bylaws, is a strategy to ensure that municipal governments take primary ownership and responsibility for implementation and enforcement. This not only increases the likelihood of success beyond the project period, but also provides a mechanism for future funding (through incorporation into annual budgets).

We expect that the improved productivity of sustainable ranch management will provide a strong incentive for small and large-scale ranchers to continue sustainable ranching techniques beyond the project period.

## 21. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

We intend to share knowledge and lessons learned widely, with the goal of reaching diverse audiences. All meetings, workshops, and outreach materials will include an introduction that aims to promote awareness of the worth of biodiversity. Below we describe the communication products that will result from this project:

- **A technical white paper:** a report on project results, and analysis of impacts on biodiversity and poverty alleviation, targeted towards the NGO community and conservation and development practitioners
- **A peer-reviewed scientific article:** a more concise version of the white paper, oriented to the research and scientific community in order to improve our understanding of, and encourage further research into, the potential of sustainable ranching to affect biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation
- **Manual on sustainable ranching:** a “how to” manual on implementing sustainable ranching practices, tailored to several different audiences (small-scale ranchers, large-scale ranchers, municipal governments, and agricultural and environmental government entities), made available in the appropriate language(s), and distributed according to audience (oral presentation, print, web-based).

- **Policy recommendations:** a set of specific policy recommendations directed at the environmental and agricultural ministries in Bolivia and Paraguay; and a set of general policy recommendations for a wider global audience

The intended result of these actions is to promote the adoption of sustainable land use and ranching practices. Since increasing livestock productivity, safeguarding wildlife, and alleviating poverty are all central to the missions of agricultural and environmental agencies, we expect that once the proof of concept has been tested, these agencies will promote the tool through their own extension efforts. Likewise, because of the inherent benefits of sustainable ranch management, we believe that uptake by small and large-scale livestock producers will occur organically and spread through social channels.

## 22. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this. (See Section 9 of the Guidance Notes for further information)

(Max 250 words)

This project will generate significant new data. Project outputs include: (1) peer-reviewed scientific article; (2) reports to the Darwin Initiative; (3) technical white paper; (4) manual on sustainable ranching; (5) policy recommendations to the national governments of Bolivia and Paraguay; (6) general, widely applicable policy recommendations for any location with ranching expansion; (7) ranch management plans; (8) materials to guide municipal land use plans; (9) ranch zoning plans

The first 6 outputs will be freely accessible to all interested parties on WCS's website in Spanish and English. We will also disseminate these outputs through mailing lists, social networks, and partner websites, and expect the peer-reviewed scientific article to be available digitally through an open access journal. Text, data, and images will be unprotected from searches, and users will be able to freely use information, provided they agree to properly attribute the source. With the exception of the Darwin reports and scientific article, all outputs will be in Spanish. The scientific article will be translated into Spanish.

These outputs will be made available to local stakeholders in print versions and through oral presentations and workshops, so as not to exclude community members with poor reading skills and/or no internet access. While the Tacana indigenous community can understand Spanish, technical language may elude them, so our partners CIPLA and CIPTA will be key to ensuring the use of culturally appropriate language.

The remaining 3 outputs will remain confidential from the public, out of respect for the preferences of ranchers and municipal governments.

## 23. Importance of subject focus for this project

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 250 words)

The link between the rapid growth of beef exports and deforestation was first described for Central America in the 1990's and called "the hamburger connection" (Myers 1995). Since that time, cattle ranching has continued to expand relentlessly across Latin America. Although ranching is widely considered a significant threat to biodiversity conservation, it is also an important economic activity, often prioritised by development initiatives.

Because of their divergent interests, cattle ranchers and conservationists have frequently been at odds with each other; however, there is a growing recognition that sustainable livestock management has the potential to provide mutual gains for both biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. For example, in recent years, beef producers, supermarkets and conservationists have established an alliance to develop a voluntary standard for sustainable beef production called the Standard for Sustainable Cattle Production Systems.

The subject focus of this project is unique in that it specifically examines how context (small vs. large scale ranches) influences the success and impact of sustainable ranching on conservation and development outcomes. It is also unique because it focuses on the protection of dry forests and grasslands of the Paraguayan Chaco. Because the Amazon tends to dominate South American conservation initiatives, this region of the world – which is highly biodiverse and extremely threatened – has received limited attention.

The Darwin Initiative portfolio has included projects involving biodiversity conservation and local land use planning in agricultural landscapes, but to our knowledge none have had an explicit focus on reducing the impacts of ranching.

## 24. Leverage

### a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully leveraged (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

#### Confirmed:

We have successfully leveraged **£ 186,770** in confirmed funding. Details are as follows:

Moore Foundation will provide £ 36,946 for Salaries

2014/15: £ 20,000

2015/16: £ 16,946

MacArthur Foundation will provide £ 24,870 for Salaries

2014/15: £ 4,354

2015/16: £ 20,516

USAID has contributed £ 73,212 for in-kind office equipment, field equipment, GIS hardware and software and vehicles from previous grants: a Toyota Land Cruiser and a Nissan Frontier 4wd truck:

2014/15: £ 44,128

2015/16: £ 19,390

2016/17: £ 9,694

WCS will cover office and administrative costs for £ 51,742

2014/15: £ 21,328

2015/16: £ 19,332

2016/17: £ 11,082

**b) Unsecured**

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
September 2013	Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation	£ 24,200	Decision expected in January 2014

## PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### MEASURING IMPACT

#### 25. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this. Further detail is provided in Annex C of the guidance notes which you are encouraged to refer to. The information provided here will be transposed into a logframe should your project be successful in gaining funding from the Darwin Initiative. The use of the logframe is sometimes described in terms of the Logical Framework Approach, which is about applying clear, logical thought when seeking to tackle the complex and ever-changing challenges of poverty and need. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

#### Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

(Max 30 words)

Sustainable ranching techniques and land-use planning processes are successfully implemented across Latin America's lowlands, leading to a reduction in negative environmental impacts, and improved welfare and inclusion of vulnerable communities.

#### Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products. This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to question 14.

(Max 30 words)

Sustainable ranching techniques and land-use planning processes are successfully implemented in small-scale ranches in Bolivia and large-scale ranches in Paraguay and conservation and development impacts are rigorously evaluated and compared.

#### Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	During the project lifetime, 1000+ indigenous people in Bolivia and 200 rural people in Paraguay (30% of whom are women) will have directly participated in local municipal land use planning processes. At least 60% of sampled participants report satisfaction with inclusion of their vision and local needs in decision-making processes.
Indicator 2	Over 50,000 people in Bolivia and Paraguay will indirectly benefit from the protection of important watersheds and ecosystem services that they depend on.
Indicator 3	By the end of the project 800 local people (~200 families) will directly benefit from a 40% increase* in income as a result of increased livestock productivity and improved land management. <i>*This estimate is based on previous work WCS has done in Apolobamba, Bolivia where over a 4 year period, domestic livestock losses were reduced by almost 300%</i>
Indicator 4	By the end of the project 170,000+ hectares in a mosaic landscape of ranchlands, grasslands and globally significant forests, will be under improved management
Indicator 5	By the end of the project 9,000+ hectares* of forest cover will be maintained that – without intervention - would likely have been deforested for cattle ranching. <i>*This estimate is based on our empirical baseline assessment of deforestation for conversion to pasture; forest loss is occurring at an annual rate of 2.3% along roads in Bolivia and 5% within the eight target properties in Paraguay.</i>
Indicator 6	By the end of the project, documented retaliatory killing of jaguars and illegal hunting of peccaries, tapir and deer will have been reduced by 50% in target sites.

### Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Pre- and post-interview data with members of vulnerable communities and their representative organizations to evaluate their satisfaction with participation in local land use planning processes; local land use planning processes reflecting the territorial vision and integrating local livelihood concerns of vulnerable communities; attendance lists from participatory land use workshops and meetings; minutes of participatory evaluation meetings with ranchers, indigenous territorial organizations and municipal authorities.
Indicator 2	Number of hectares under improved management; maps showing critical watersheds and natural resource use areas
Indicator 3	Rancher surveys; livestock mortality; calving rate; time to market; records of livestock sales from rancher logs
Indicator 4	Project reports and GIS analysis showing the number of ranchers using improved practices and number of hectares under improved management; rancher logs documenting use of improved practices; ranch zoning plans and blueprints of land-use plans
Indicator 5	Land change model projections using historical deforestation trends derived from remote sensing analysis as contrasted with actual changes during project duration; ranch zoning plans and land-use plans indicating protected areas
Indicator 6	Interviews with local ranchers and personnel to register wildlife hunting events; camera trap wildlife monitoring data in select ranches and community managed areas to independently verify interview data.



### Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Extreme climatic conditions such as droughts or disease outbreaks will not require emergency actions by ranchers, taking up all of their available time and resources.
Assumption 2	Political instability in local municipal governments or within indigenous territorial organizations will not inhibit their capacity to convene and participate in democratic consultation processes. If this occurs, we will work through civil society organizations.
Assumption 3	Systematization and dissemination of lessons learned will encourage replication of sustainable ranching activities, thus expanding the impact of the project.
Assumption 4	Governments and other authorities will be receptive to policy recommendations.

### Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	<b>20 projects to improve livestock management</b> , benefitting 800 people and covering 170,000 hectares across Bolivia and Paraguay.
Output 2	<b>5 blueprints for municipal land use plans and 8 ranch zoning plans</b> developed with the participation of 1200+ local people across Bolivia and Paraguay
Output 3	<b>Report on the impacts of sustainable ranching projects</b> , evaluating and comparing biodiversity and poverty reduction impacts and value for money in two distinct contexts
Output 4	<b>Outreach materials</b> to disseminate lessons learned, each uniquely targeted toward a different audience (community cattle managers, large cattle ranchers, local municipal governments, and national agencies in charge of agriculture, forests, and biodiversity conservation) <b>and distributed according to audience (print vs. web-based)</b>
Output 5	<b>Policy recommendations</b> , developed jointly with local municipalities to facilitate replication of improved livestock management techniques and participatory land use management processes at the national level

### Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

<b>Output 1: 20 projects to improve livestock management</b>	
Indicator 1.1	Ranch management plans are developed and approved by 8 large-scale ranches and 12 communities of small-scale ranches, in consultation with ranchers and their families by year 1

Indicator 1.2	Sustainable ranching techniques* are adopted and implemented by ranchers, with technical assistance from WCS, by year 3 *See <i>Section 13. Methodology</i> for more details
Indicator 1.3	Ranchers report improved productivity and reduced losses by year 3
Indicator 1.4	Forest loss, retaliatory killing of jaguars, and illegal hunting of ungulates are reduced by year 3

**Output 2: 5 blueprints for municipal land use plans and 8 ranch zoning plans**

Indicator 2.1	Land use planning meetings (stage 1) involving over 1200 community members are held in all 5 municipalities by year 3.
Indicator 2.2	Land use planning meetings (stage 2) involving all relevant stakeholders – including community representatives – are held in all 5 municipalities by year 3.
Indicator 2.3	Critical watersheds and community natural resource use areas are identified to guide land use planning processes
Indicator 2.4	Information and maps are synthesized and 5 blueprints to guide the development of municipal land use plans are completed
Indicator 2.5	At least 1 municipal diagnostic, annual plan or municipal by-law related to sustainable land use is developed in each of the 5 municipalities by year 3
Indicator 2.6	At least 60% of sampled participants report satisfaction with inclusion of their vision and local needs in municipal diagnostic, annual plan or municipal by-laws
Indicator 2.7	Ranch zoning plans are developed and approved for 8 large, private ranches, in close consultation with ranchers, by year 1

**Output 3: Report on the impacts of sustainable ranching projects**

Indicator 3.1	Conservation and development impacts are rigorously analyzed and compared at different ranching scales
Indicator 3.2	Working paper outlining the effectiveness of sustainable ranching interventions is drafted by year 3
Indicator 3.3	Project results are presented to all 5 participating municipalities during last two quarters of project.
Indicator 3.4	Feedback from the municipalities is incorporated, and a technical white paper is completed by year 3
Indicator 3.5	White paper is tailored to a scientific audience and peer-reviewed scientific journal article on the conservation and development impacts of interventions at different ranching scales is submitted for publication by year 3

**Output 4: Outreach materials**

Indicator 4.1	Manual on sustainable ranching is developed by year 3
Indicator 4.2	Manual on sustainable ranching is uniquely tailored for different audiences (e.g. agriculture government authorities, NGOs) and different mediums of distribution (e.g. social networks, websites, print) by year 3

<b>Output 5: Policy recommendations</b>	
Indicator 5.1	Policy recommendations for scaling up sustainable ranching interventions are developed
Indicator 5.2	Policy recommendations are shared directly with municipalities and national government entities in Bolivia and Paraguay
Indicator 5.3	Policy guidelines for integrating sustainable ranching techniques and land-use planning processes into national and regional biodiversity and poverty alleviation strategies are developed and distributed.

### Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1.1	Ranch management plans; notes of meetings with ranchers
Indicator 1.2	Field visit reports and photos; rancher logs documenting use of improved practices
Indicator 1.3	Rancher surveys; livestock mortality; calving rate; time to market; records of livestock sales from rancher logs
Indicator 1.4	Field visit reports and photos; GIS analysis of forest change, recorded events of hunting events; interviews with ranchers and personnel; camera trap photos
Indicators 2.1-2.2	Minutes and attendance lists of participatory meetings.
Indicator 2.3	Maps identifying critical areas for conservation; minutes of participatory meetings; land use plans
Indicator 2.4	Land use plans; municipal diagnostics, annual plans or by-laws
Indicator 2.5	Interviews with community participants in land-use planning meetings; blueprints for municipal land use plans
Indicator 2.6	Ranch zoning plans; notes of meetings with ranchers
Indicator 2.7	Landsat images; blueprints for municipal land use plans; ranch zoning plans
Indicators 3.1-3.2	Data analysis; working paper draft
Indicator 3.3	Minutes of meetings with municipalities and stakeholders; evaluation reports from the 5 municipalities
Indicator 3.4	Revised working paper draft
Indicator 3.5	Submission or acceptance letter of peer-reviewed article
Indicator 4.1	Sustainable ranching manual
Indicator 4.2	Digital manuals; print manuals; social networks; websites
Indicator 5.1	List of recommendations for municipal and national authorities
Indicator 5.2	Meeting minutes; photos of policy sharing events
Indicator 5.3	Policy guidelines; direct communications with government officials

### Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Ranchers and vulnerable communities will be interested and incentivized to participate in project activities
Assumption 2	During land use planning processes, due consideration will be given to all stakeholder viewpoints
Assumption 3	Projects will be successful in increasing income, improving inclusion in decision-making processes, and mitigating environmental harm
Assumption 4	Results from this project will be applicable and scalable to other similar contexts within lowlands in Latin America
Assumption 4	Outreach materials will be effective in reaching intended audiences
Assumption 5	Policy recommendations will be given due consideration by decision-makers

### Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

<b>Output 1: 20 projects to improve livestock management</b>	
Activity 1.1	Conduct interviews with ranchers to identify critical obstacles to implement improved practices
Activity 1.2	Develop specific sustainable cattle management recommendations in consensus with ranchers
Activity 1.3	Formalize recommendations through ranch management plans that ranchers commit to
Activity 1.4	Implement a technical assistance program to support implementation of the sustainable cattle management plans

<b>Output 2: 5 blueprints for municipal land use plans and 8 ranch zoning plans</b>	
Activity 2.1	Facilitate stage 1 land use planning meetings, involving over 1200 community members are held in all 5 municipalities
Activity 2.2	Facilitate stage 2 land use planning meetings involving all stakeholder in all 5 municipalities
Activity 2.3	Conduct interviews with a representative sample of community participants to gauge satisfaction with participatory processes and adapt accordingly
Activity 2.4	Complete blueprints to guide the development of land use plans, based on what has been agreed upon in the land use planning meetings
Activity 2.5	Facilitate the process to sign a municipal diagnostic, annual plan or municipal by-law, in each of the 5 municipalities

<b>Output 3: Report on the impacts of sustainable ranching projects</b>	
Activity 3.1	Conduct pre- and post- project surveys on livestock mortality, calving rate, off-take data, and income derived from livestock production.
Activity 3.2	Annually monitor land use change, deforestation, and densities of target wildlife species in project intervention areas
Activity 3.3	Conduct data analysis of the impacts of interventions on conservation and development
Activity 3.4	Hold workshops with the participating municipalities, community groups, and indigenous organizations to discuss results and get feedback
Activity 3.5	Complete technical white paper
Activity 3.6	Write and submit peer-reviewed scientific article for publication

<b>Output 4: Outreach materials</b>	
Activity 4.1	Develop a manual on sustainable ranching
Activity 4.2	Tailor the manual to different audiences
Activity 4.3	Present manual to local authorities, NGOs, and biodiversity and agriculture national government institutions
Activity 4.4	Share manual in electronic form on social networks, websites and partner institution networks

<b>Output 5: Policy recommendations</b>	
Activity 5.1	Conduct a thorough review of the national development plans, agriculture sector plans, national biodiversity strategies, and poverty alleviation strategies of Bolivia and Paraguay
Activity 5.2	Draft policy recommendations for implementation of sustainable ranching practices and participatory land use processes at the national level, for both Bolivia and Paraguay.
Activity 5.3	Finalize policy recommendations, in consultation with the 5 participating municipal governments and national biodiversity and agricultural sector government authorities.
Activity 5.4	Submit policy recommendations to national government entities in Bolivia and Paraguay
Activity 5.5	Share general, widely applicable policy recommendations through social networks, websites and partner institution networks, with the goal of reaching similar contexts in Latin America and beyond

26. 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		
<b>Output 1 20 projects to improve livestock management</b>													
1.1 Conduct interviews with ranchers to identify critical obstacles to implement improved practices	3	x	x	x									
1.2 Develop specific sustainable cattle management recommendations in consensus with ranchers	6			x	x								
1.3 Formalize recommendations through ranch management plans that ranchers commit to	6				x	x							
1.4 Implement a technical assistance program to support implementation of the sustainable cattle management plans	15				x	x	x	x	x				
<b>Output 2 5 blueprints for municipal land use plans and 8 ranch zoning plans</b>													
2.1 Facilitate stage 1 land use planning meetings, involving over 1200 community members are held in all 5 municipalities	9			x	x	x							
2.2 Facilitate stage 2 land use planning meetings involving all stakeholder in all 5 municipalities	9						x	x	x				
2.3 Conduct interviews with a representative sample of community participants to gauge satisfaction with participatory processes and adapt accordingly	6									x	x		
2.4 Complete blueprints to guide the development of land use plans, based on what has been agreed upon in the land use planning meetings	9						x	x	x				
2.5 Facilitate the process to sign a municipal diagnostic, annual plan or municipal by-law, in each of the 5 municipalities	15						x	x	x	x	x		
<b>Output 3 Report on the impacts of sustainable ranching projects</b>													
3.1 Conduct pre- and post- project surveys on livestock mortality, calving rate, off-take data, and income derived from livestock production.	2	x									x		
3.2 Annually monitor land use change, deforestation, and densities of target wildlife species in project intervention areas	3	x				x				x			

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		
3.3	Conduct data analysis of the impacts of interventions on conservation and development	6							x	x			
3.4	Hold workshops with the participating municipalities, community groups, and indigenous organizations to discuss results and get feedback	3									x		
3.5	Complete technical white paper	6								x	x		
3.6	Write and submit peer-reviewed scientific article for publication	6								x	x		
<b>Output 4</b>	<b>Outreach materials</b>												
4.1	Develop a manual on sustainable ranching	6						x	x				
4.2	Tailor the manual to different audiences	6						x	x				
4.3	Present manual to local authorities, NGOs, and biodiversity and agriculture national government institutions	6								x	x		
4.4	Share manual in electronic form on social networks, websites and partner institution networks	3									x		
<b>Output 5</b>	<b>Policy Recommendations</b>												
5.1	Conduct a thorough review of the national development plans, agriculture sector plans, national biodiversity strategies, and poverty alleviation strategies of Bolivia and Paraguay	6						x	x				
5.2	Draft policy recommendations for implementation of sustainable ranching practices and participatory land use processes at the national level, for both Bolivia and Paraguay.	6								x	x		
5.3	Finalize policy recommendations, in consultation with the 5 participating municipal governments and national biodiversity and agricultural sector government authorities.	3								x			
5.4	Submit policy recommendations to national government entities in Bolivia and Paraguay	3									x		
5.5	Share general, widely applicable policy recommendations through social networks, websites and partner institution networks, with the goal of reaching similar contexts in Latin America and beyond	3									x		

## 27. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

Monitoring and evaluation has been integrated into this project to achieve multiple objectives:

1. Provide a rigorous, objective, and independent framework for evaluation of sustainable ranching interventions in small-scale ranches in Bolivia and large-scale ranches in Paraguay
2. Ensure that interventions respond to the needs of specific vulnerable communities
3. Build a sense of ownership among beneficiaries to promote the sustainability of interventions
4. Monitor resources, activities and implementation to ensure effective project operations, value for money, increased national partner capacities, and adaptive management
5. Increase awareness of the potential impact of sustainable ranching interventions by extracting and publicizing lessons learned

We will utilise a combination of qualitative and quantitative information, incorporating logframe indicators and anecdotal supporting evidence. We will monitor indicators both pre- and post-implementation to determine impacts over time, in addition to monitoring treatment (project target ranches) and control groups (non-target areas) to control for any confounding variables.

As part of our analysis, we will compare impacts in Bolivia with those of Paraguay to measure the relative poverty alleviation and conservation impacts in the two unique contexts. Our working hypothesis is that with similar effort and investment, poverty alleviation benefits will be greater in Bolivia's small-scale ranches, but biodiversity conservation impacts will be greater in Paraguay's large-scale ranches. We will monitor and evaluate two key metrics:

### 1) Human well-being

WCS staff will assess inclusion of vulnerable people in municipal land use planning processes using attendance lists. We will use pre- and post-interview data to evaluate satisfaction with participation and decision making processes. To monitor the number of hectares protected of important watersheds and other areas providing ecosystem services for local people, we will digitize maps and calculate priority areas set aside as a result of land use planning processes. In order to monitor increases in income as a result of increased livestock productivity and improved land management WCS will look at livestock mortality, revenue derived from livestock production, and costs of management practices

### 2) Biodiversity and Forest Conservation

To monitor the number of hectares under improved management, WCS staff will digitize maps from project reports, ranch zoning plans, and blueprints for municipal land use plans. To calculate reductions in deforestation resulting from project interventions, WCS will use land change model projections using historical deforestation trends derived from remote sensing analysis and contrast them with actual changes observed during the project. Reduction in retaliatory killing of jaguars and illegal wildlife hunting will be monitored through interviews with ranchers, and complemented with camera trap data to independently verify interview data.

### Adaptive Management and Dissemination of Lessons Learned

Project progress will be evaluated in quarterly meetings with municipal governments and community and indigenous organizations, and activities adapted accordingly. Policy recommendations will be validated with ranchers, municipal governments, community and indigenous organizations and government authorities, who will also participate in an overall final evaluation of the project. Lessons learned will be disseminated primarily through the peer-reviewed scientific article, Darwin reports, white paper, and sustainable ranching manuals.



## FUNDING AND BUDGET

**Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.**

**NB:** Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** 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.

### 28. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

WCS consistently prioritizes efficiency and value for money in our conservation and sustainable development field programmes. At every decision point in developing the field budget, we have considered cost savings and alternatives. WCS will provide much of the basic infrastructure (i.e. office space, office equipment, vehicles) thereby maximizing the impact of the Darwin funding. We will also use Darwin funding to leverage additional funding, with 42% of the project's total direct cost to be covered by other partners, including WCS itself. We also aim to encourage local governments to make additional investments.

The total cost of our programme is £508,244. Of the total amount, the greatest expense is personnel costs, representing 51% of costs. WCS will use the technical expertise acquired by its staff in previous projects and minimize the hiring of external human resources, except in the case of two consultants to provide legal expertise for land use planning processes. The Project Lead in Bolivia and Project Coordinator in Paraguay are both women and host country nationals, whose time will be covered only partially by Darwin. All other project staff are hired locally.

Approximately 50,000 people in areas of high indices of poverty will benefit indirectly through greater protection of important watersheds and ecosystem services that they depend on. 200 families representing approximately 800 indigenous Leco and Tacana people will benefit directly from a 40% increase in income, for a total cost of £105 per person. The reduction of deforestation by an estimated 9,000 hectares represents a cost of £56 pounds per hectare. These impacts show the high return for investment proposed.

Finally, in order to independently verify the responsible, efficient, and transparent use of project funds by WCS and its partners, a financial auditor will be hired to revise all expenses annually.

## 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 your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) 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

On behalf of

**The Wildlife Conservation Society**

I apply for a grant of **£ 297,274** 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 applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)*

- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at:


WCS Audit (2013) : [http://www.wcs.org/about-us/~media/Files/pdfs/F\\_180473\\_13\\_Unsecured\\_WildlifeConservationSociety\\_Subsidiaries\\_CFSS.pdf](http://www.wcs.org/about-us/~media/Files/pdfs/F_180473_13_Unsecured_WildlifeConservationSociety_Subsidiaries_CFSS.pdf)

WCS Audit (2012): [http://www.wcs.org/files/pdfs/2012-wcs-audited\\_financial\\_statements.pdf](http://www.wcs.org/files/pdfs/2012-wcs-audited_financial_statements.pdf)

Annual report (2012): <http://www.wcs.org/files/pdfs/2012-WCS-Annual-Report.pdf>

Annual report (2011): <http://www.wcs.org/files/pdfs/wcs-2011-annual-report.pdf>

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	JOSHUA GINSBERG, PHD
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Senior Vice President, Global Conservation Program

**Signed:**

**Date:**

November 30, 2013

## Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you <b>read the Guidance Notes</b> ?	X
Have you provided <b>actual start and end dates</b> for your project?	X
<b>Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding. NB: you cannot apply for both</b>	X
Have you provided your <b>budget based on UK government financial years</b> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your <b>budget is complete</b> , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been <b>signed by a suitably authorised individual</b> ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	X
Have you included a <b>1 page CV for all the Principals</b> identified at Question 7?	X
Have you included a <b>letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations</b> identified at Question 10?	X
Have you <b>been in contact with the FCO</b> in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	N/A
Have you included a <b>copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts</b> for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	X (links included)
Have you <b>checked the Darwin website</b> immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 2 December 2013 to [Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk) using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. 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). You are not required to send a hard copy.

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.