



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)

Name of organisation: Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	Address: Seed Conservation Department Wakehurst Place Ardingly West Sussex, RH17 6TN
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2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

(max 10 words)

Application Ref: 2380: Balancing conservation and livelihoods in the Chimanimani Forest belt, Mozambique

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1/4/2014		End date: 31/3/2017		Duration: 3 years
Darwin request	2014/15 £114,570	2015/16 £95,722	2016/17 £80,887	Total £291,180
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 26%				
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note you cannot apply for both)		DFID Yes/No		Defra Yes/No

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

(max 30 words)

40+ communities will be engaged in a range of natural resource-based livelihoods options, increasing household incomes and reducing loss of biodiversity and carbon stocks across the Chimanimani forest belt.

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: MOZAMBIQUE	Country 2:
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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/No
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	Yes/No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	Yes/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)

CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas

The project will involve local communities to develop effective planning processes, analyse threats and identify opportunities to contribute to sustainable use of biodiversity. It will increase technology transfer and cooperation and improve knowledge of the distribution, status and trends of biodiversity (Goals 1.4, 1.5, 3.3, 3.5 and 4.4).

The project contributes to Priority Action 9: "Create local management committees at site level" in Mozambique's [Action Plan for Implementing the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas](#) and addresses the lack of resources to carry out vegetation monitoring.

CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity

The project will promote the sustainable use of forest biodiversity, help prevent loss of forest biodiversity due to fragmentation and conversion and increase awareness of the value of forest biodiversity (Goals 1.2, 1.4 and 2.3).

Contribution to [Mozambique's NBSAP](#):

- Identification of Biological Diversity components
- Measures to protect natural sensitive habitats and/or species in danger of extinction
- Promoting and enhancing the role of research in production of information for decision-making on the use of natural resources.
- Community management of natural resources
- Create conditions for improving the welfare of individuals from ...sustainable use of natural resources.

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

Yes No if yes, please give details:

MICAIA Foundation has been involved in extensive interaction between the various stakeholders involved in discussions relating to the CBD. In the context of this project, Milagre Nuvunga, Executive Director of MICAIA Foundation, will continue to maintain contact with Anselmina Liphola, CBD Focal point and National Director of Environmental Management in the Ministry of Environmental Affairs.

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	Project Partner 1 - Lead, Livelihoods	Project Partner 2
Surname	Gold	Kingman	Matimele
Forename (s)	Kate	Andrew	Hermenegildo
Post held	International Projects Co-ordinator	Director of Programmes	Herbarium
Institution (if different to above)		MICAIA Foundation	IIAM
Department	Seed Conservation Department		Agriculture and Natural Resources
Telephone			
Email	_____	_____	_____

Details	Lead, Botanical Survey	Project Partner 1 – In-country project coordination	
Surname	Timberlake	Nuvunga	
Forename (s)	Jonathan	Milagre	
Post held	Editor, Flora Zambesiaca	Executive Director	
Institution (if different to above)		MICAIA Foundation	
Department	Herbarium, Library, Art & Archives		
Telephone			
Email	_____	_____	

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).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
20-020	Stuart Cable	Madagascar Agroforestry Livelihoods Project
20-021	Dr William Milliken	Forest Futures: livelihoods and sustainable forest management in Bolivian Amazon
17-021	Dr Kate Hardwick	Restoring Tropical Forests: a Practical Guide
16-012	Prof. Hugh Pritchard	Orchid Seed Stores for Sustainable Use (OSSSU)

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>Lead institution and website: Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (RBG Kew) www.kew.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>RBG Kew has been involved in previous biodiversity projects in Mozambique, including managing the Darwin Initiative project "Monitoring and Managing Biodiversity Loss in South-East Africa's Montane Ecosystems (DI 15-036)" and collaborating with Pro Natura International, the Paris Natural History Museum and IIAM to survey the coastal forests of Northern Mozambique. A Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund grant has recently been received to survey and document the endemic grassland plant species of the Chimanimani mountains.</p> <p>RBG Kew has signed an MoC with MICAIA (copy available on request) to collaborate on <i>ex situ</i> and <i>in situ</i> conservation, including species and habitat conservation assessments.</p> <p>This proposal was developed in partnership with MICAIA Foundation and builds on an existing, funded, initiative to develop a Forest Learning Centre in Moribane Reserve.</p> <p>RBG Kew will manage the project in partnership with MICAIA Foundation. RBG Kew will lead delivery of Output 1 (Forest Inventories) and contribute to the delivery of Output 5 (Forest Learning Trails and educational materials).</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>MICAIA Foundation</p> <p>www.micaia.org/foundation</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>MICAIA Foundation (MICAIA) is a non-profit organization working in Mozambique to create community-based enterprises and conserve, manage and invest in the environment. They have worked in the Chimanimani area for more than 5 years and developed the initial project idea, based on their community and local government connections and knowledge of local context.</p> <p>MICAIA's previous work includes: enabling communities to delimit and zone their land; training community forest rangers; establishing community forest nurseries and planting programmes; establishing an eco-tourism lodge (creating 16 local jobs and income flow for the community); and creating the basis for a social enterprise focused on drying forest fruits. MICAIA worked with International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) on socio-economic profiling across the Chimanimani conservation area (47 communities) and so has a very good baseline. MICAIA is at the centre of REDD+ policy development in Mozambique and is coordinating efforts to pilot initiatives and build a better knowledge base.</p> <p>In this project MICAIA will lead on the development and implementation of livelihoods options and community managed conservation zones. They will be responsible for the day to day project management, and coordinate field work logistics and facilitate local level learning.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes/No</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM)</p> <p>www.iam.gov.mz</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM) is the National Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique. Their remit includes research into agriculture, biodiversity and natural resource management. The IIAM Herbarium (effectively the National Herbarium of Mozambique), is the main body responsible for the investigation of the diversity and conservation of Mozambique's plantlife outside of National Parks. IIAM are also the national issuing body for plant research and CITES permits.</p> <p>Kew has developed strong collaborative links with IIAM, through a series of projects, including the Darwin Initiative-funded "Monitoring and Managing Biodiversity Loss in South-East Africa's Montane Ecosystems" and the ProNatura-led "Coastal Forests of Northern Mozambique". Kew has trained IIAM staff in vegetation survey, plant identification, seed conservation, herbarium collections management and use of herbarium data for conservation planning.</p> <p>Kew signed a five-year Access and Benefit Sharing Agreement with IIAM in December 2011, agreeing to work together to collect, study and conserve Mozambique's plant diversity.</p> <p>IIAM have good links with MICAIA Foundation, providing training to community facilitators, and carrying out initial studies on the wild plant species used by the M'punga community.</p> <p>IIAM will support RBG Kew in the delivery of Output 1.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes/No</p>

<p>11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader</p>	<p>Yes/No</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?

<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>Future scenarios outlined in Mozambique's 4th National report to the CBD indicate a continued decline in biodiversity between 2005 and 2025. Population growth and poverty are the root causes, with direct threats from fuel wood extraction and itinerant agriculture. This project addresses these issues in the buffer zone of the Chimanimani Trans Frontier Conservation Area (TFCA), part of the Chimanimani-Nyanga Centre of Endemism.</p> <p>MICAIA have worked in the Chimanimani area for more than 5 years. Strong community and local government connections and knowledge of local context have enabled them to develop a good understanding of the biodiversity and development challenges. The population of the forest belt (c.10,000 people), is generally very poor, living below the poverty line with limited access to services. Economic opportunities are limited and agricultural productivity is extremely low (<1 ton of maize /ha). High male worker migration has left many women-headed households with very low incomes (<\$1/day). Under-employment (working on household plots without a wage) is common. Local development initiatives favour granting large concessions for forestry and agriculture, putting further pressure on smallholders. This contributes to rapid deforestation and degradation, threatening the integrity of the forest and the wider environment.</p>

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)

The project will be managed as a partnership with daily responsibility delegated to an in-country Project Manager, supervised by MICAIA staff experienced in social development. Effective Management Information Systems will be established and existing participatory survey tools used to track change in household assets, livelihood activities and access to services.

Baseline surveys in Mahate and Moribane-Zomba-Maronga community forest reserves. Led by RBG Kew:

- Field botanical survey for vegetation characterisation and assessment of habitat quality.
- Literature review and field surveys of conservation-priority species, abundance and threats.
- Identification and documentation of locally useful plant species, abundance and threats.
- Use of field data and aerial/satellite imagery to map principal vegetation types, including highest quality forest areas.
- Establishment of 25 x 25m plots at representative sites, recording diameters of trees over 8cm dbh.

Development of alternative livelihood options. Led by Eco-MICAIA Ltd, social enterprise partner of MICAIA Foundation:

- Expansion of honey production to meet demand from Mozambique Honey Company (who require 15 tons of top quality honey in 2014 and 20 tons+ of second quality honey)
- Provision of extension services to support farmers switching to sustainable conservation agriculture. Increasing agricultural productivity, and improving access to markets, will reduce expansion into forest areas.
- Expansion of Moribane Forest Products to meet demand for dried forest fruits and piri piri and to supply food processing facilities planned in Chimoio and Dondo.
- Expansion of existing tourism-related activities eg local community home stays. MICAIA is facilitating an initial study that will enable communities to define how this engagement should take place in order to generate income but keep interference with family life to a low level. This would spread tourism revenues beyond the existing Ndzou Camp (a joint venture between Eco-MICAIA and Associação Kubatana Moribane, the local community association), and also generate 'pride of place' and awareness of the benefit of conserving natural assets.

Development of community-supported/Government- acknowledged conservation zones.

Informed by the baseline surveys and led by MICAIA Foundation. Includes:

- Identification of conservation zones (Maronga and Mahate).
- Mobilization of communities around proposed zones (Zomba and Moribane).
- Development of management structures involving communities and government entities

Implementation of 'Hot Spot' conservation zone management programmes, based on local leadership. Led by MICAIA Foundation. Includes:

- Local leaders in each area, committed to, and understanding the rationale for protecting the conservation zones and using resources sustainably.
- Establishing/strengthening Natural Resource Management Committees
- A network of community leaders, sharing experiences and developing and implementing

common strategies

- Training of Community Forest Rangers

Raising awareness of the value of biodiversity. Using baseline information to produce resource materials about the area, its valuable biodiversity, and threatened status, as part of a broader strategy of engagement with government, NGOs and private sector investors. Led by MICAIA Foundation, with Kew input, and including:

- Participatory identification of forest trails and 'beauty spots' and production of interpretation materials.
- Creation of educational materials for use in local schools and wider dissemination.

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)

2,281 households (including a significant number of women-headed households), in 40+ communities across the Chimanimani forest belt, will directly benefit from the proposed activities. The project aims to facilitate an average increase in household income of at least 50% (from <\$1/day to \$1.50/day), representing a total annual gain of more than £260,000 to the local economy.

Honey production, can generate c£100/year for households. The Mozambique Honey Company (MHC) is paying 45 Meticaís (c£1) a kilo for good quality honey. Average yield from a top-bar hive is 10kg so each hive can yield c£10.00. If individual beekeepers have 10 hives, that equals c£100/year. MICAIA Foundation's baseline survey data shows that increased honey sales and better access to agricultural markets increases the number and proportion of people owning one or more of a selection of household assets and/or having 'improved' building materials for their house and/ or sending more of their children to school for longer.

The project will spread tourism revenues beyond the existing Ndzou Camp (which already adds \$1300 - \$1,500 per month into the local economy through wages, guide fees, bed fees and procurement).

MICAIA Foundation will increase its capacity for integrating scientific research and biodiversity conservation into development programmes. The technical capacity of local and national institutions dealing with biodiversity will be strengthened, addressing one of the priorities listed in Mozambique's 4th National report to the CBD. Staff of MICAIA, IIAM and local universities will be able to assess forest conservation status and implement botanical surveys.

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

MICAIA has worked in Chimanimani for more than 5 years on alternative livelihood options to help communities use natural resources more sustainably.

MICAIA's baseline work in the four forest zones will provide a very useful starting point for the project, but to date it has been largely socio-economic in focus. Other than some very specific research in Moribane (desk studies and local interviews) to identify what is known about 'useful' plants, MICAIA has not previously carried out biodiversity inventories or similar types of assessments.

This project has several new elements, most notably the baseline forest inventories and the development of a 'hot-spot' conservation management programme. It will expand coverage of

MICAIA's intervention area to date to include both Maronga and Mahate forest zones. It will enable a more coherent link to be made between community-level engagement and policy, and will provide a solid research base for livelihood work.

Previous work has laid a solid foundation for livelihoods development, and MICAIA have good data on which value chains/livelihood options have viable and scalable markets. This new initiative will enable the most promising options to be developed and expanded to a wider area to impact on a larger proportion of the local population.

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:

We are not aware of similar work in this region of Mozambique. Most organizations are based in Maputo and Chimanimani is a long way away.

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.

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)

This project targets a region which faces multiple development challenges. Land-hungry commercial agriculture companies view the fertile plains that border the forest belt as an area for expansion; one-year forestry licenses give sole operators a foothold in the forest with little supervision. Meanwhile, the local population remain isolated from services and investment. The project in the broadest sense, therefore, is good value-for-money because it focuses on an area in which the proposed interventions are desperately and immediately needed.

The project targets 2,281 households, meaning at least 3,800 adults, of which more than half will be women (including a significant number of women-headed households), will directly benefit. The project aims to facilitate an average increase in household income of at least 50% (from <\$1/day to \$1.50/day) and ensure these gains are sustainable. If this level of income growth is achieved it will represent a total annual gain of more than \$400,000 to the local economy (c£260,000).

The project design maximises value-for-money by building on the work and tried-and-tested approach of the local partner (MICAIA). The participatory nature of activities and the decentralized management strategies envisaged for the conservation zones will ensure sustainability of impact (a key value-for-money indicator) and maintain a low cost base.

The project will also deliver value-for-money through its longer-term impact and multiplier effects. For example, establishing managed conservation zones will protect watersheds (with benefits for food security); reduce loss of carbon stock; and secure access for local people to forest resources, the basis for sustainable livelihood opportunities.

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)

Kew and MICAIA place great emphasis on building trust-based relationships with local people.

This includes respecting traditional modes of leadership and forms of knowledge. Kew has developed peer reviewed guidance for staff on working with traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples while MICAIA's field teams are drawn from project areas and have a deep understanding of community life.

The project team recognizes that all communities have a range of assets (natural, social, human, financial) that if used creatively and sustainably can help improve livelihoods of all, including the most vulnerable. However, building on assets will only impact on livelihoods if people have access to services, investment and opportunities for equity and control. A long-term positive impact requires an approach that builds active citizenship, ensuring that any 'project' has full buy-in and participation from a substantial number and a cross-section of local people. MICAIA seeks to achieve this through its field methodology which is succinctly defined in three stages: 'Learning Together' – 'Working Together' – 'Investing Together'.

In the first stage, MICAIA uses a range of participatory methodologies to facilitate learning about the community and ensure that local people fully understand MICAIA and what it can and cannot offer. There is thus a basis of understanding and commitment before the second stage, in which practical work on an activity might begin.

Kew has a Policy on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing (www.kew.org/conservation/index.html). All staff going on overseas fieldwork collecting trips must go through Kew's Overseas Fieldwork Committee for permission to travel. This ensures staff are aware of, and fulfil, requirements of CITES and CBD, including all national and local legislation on collecting and exporting genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. This procedure also covers aspects relating to Health and Safety. MICAIA has a clear statement on ethics within its extensive Staff Handbook.

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 project focuses in an area where biodiversity is severely threatened while local livelihoods are stagnant. The understandable push by government for scaled development, led or supported by foreign investment, dominates the agenda. In areas adjacent to the forest belt, for instance, there is a continuing effort to create a 40,000 hectare sugar plantation. Also bordering the buffer zone of the Chimanimani TFCA is part of a 187,000 ha concession granted to a forestry company that is now rapidly clearing farmland and bush to create Eucalyptus plantations. It is clear that the twin agendas of biodiversity conservation and local livelihood development are not being adequately supported. Achieving a better balance between biodiversity conservation, local livelihoods and scaled development in the Chimanimani Forest belt, the targeted impact of this project, could have significant wider impact and legacy.

This project seeks, in one focused area, to change the pattern of development. First by gathering data to illustrate the importance of biodiversity in the area, and then by engaging local people in leading the development of conservation zones, the project will provide a sound rationale for establishing limits to further encroachment into the forest. Secondly, by building institutional capacity at all levels the project will put in place the measures to monitor and maintain those limits. Thirdly, and critically, the project will facilitate links with private investors or existing businesses willing to commit to the balanced approach at the heart of the project. Finally, by engaging key stakeholders in creative ways throughout and beyond the timeframe of the actions themselves, the project will inform development in other areas of Mozambique.

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)

MICAIA data for volumes of crops sold and local market information, coupled with use of assets (e.g bicycles, livestock) as proxy for income, show 95% of household income in the project area varies from US50c /day to \$1/day. Women-headed households are twice as likely to be asset-poor than male headed households while 75% of the people surveyed had not completed primary school to level 5.

By expanding local livelihood strategies this project will contribute directly to poverty alleviation and benefit 2,281 households. As noted above, beekeeping has the potential of adding at least £100/year to household incomes, and is particularly suitable for women-headed households which may not have much land. Another livelihood strategy directly relevant to women is wild harvesting of forest fruits and medicinal plants. A key part of the informal economy, this strategy will be further developed, by formalizing market access via drying and packing of products. Tourism has made a noticeable impact in Moribane and through the project this will expand into other areas, creating fee income for guiding, home stays, campsites and services.

The project will also help communities adopt a conservation agriculture approach where appropriate. Studies of initiatives in Zambia show that such approaches can double yields on smallholdings. The project expects to deliver gains in productivity both for marketing (income) and food security in key areas (eg Zomba) where agriculture is an important livelihood strategy.

By the end of the project, we expect the project's outputs to deliver an average annual increase in household income of \$180/household, representing a 50% increase. This should be reflected in an increase in household assets, scaling up of investment in livelihood activities (generating significant micro-economic multiplier effects), and an increased access of people to services (children in school for more years, improved health indicators).

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)

This project aims to improve economic livelihoods and put in place conservation strategies that are based on sound knowledge and supportive policies.

Economic livelihood activities have been selected for further development precisely because they are feasible in terms of market realities (i.e. existing demand for the product and feasibility of production costs). The project will work in close coordination with private sector companies that are expanding the market for local products.

To ensure that conservation agriculture activities have a long-term impact, the project will adopt a train-the-trainer approach and use demonstration farm plots. In addition, the project will help establish important community level institutional infrastructures to help sustain benefits beyond the end of the project. This will include the local leadership bodies created and/or strengthened to manage forest conservation areas, community and area natural resource management committees and community rangers.

Building on MICAIA's close relationship with the Chimanimani TFCA Administration and local and district planning fora, the project will work to embed project findings in local development plans and district planning processes. MICAIA also sits on national fora concerning biodiversity conservation and local development and the project will use them to introduce research

findings that could influence policy decisions.

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)

The project envisages creating four 'Forest Learning Trails' linked to identified and locally managed camping sites. A Forest Learning Centre is already being developed at NDZOU Camp, a joint venture between Eco-MICAIA and Associação Kubatana Moribane, the local community association. Experience there suggests that there is visitor demand for information about the biodiversity of the forest with particular interest in tree species, medicinal plants, birds, butterflies and local culture. At NDZOU Camp MICAIA has enhanced the tourist visitor experience by developing information panels and supporting literature and guides. These can provide a useful model for other areas. In this project we aim to take this much further and to broaden the benefit and impact of work to raise awareness on potential worth of biodiversity.

By supporting opening of trails and establishing 'learning centres' in at least three other areas (Mahate, Zomba and Maronga are proposed), the project will encourage a mix of visitors to explore and learn more widely. Key external audiences include:

- a) student groups from Chimoio-based higher education institutions and schools (feeding into curriculum, providing a focus for theses and projects – NB NDZOU Camp has hosted several groups);
- b) researchers and consultants (adding value to existing work – NB NDZOU Camp has already been a base for such researchers including specialists from national and international universities such as University of Edinburgh);
- c) general tourists (important in raising awareness of the area and encouraging increasing visitor numbers);
- d) government officials (the proposed centres and trails will be high profile locally and will encourage local government engagement leading to greater understanding of the importance of maintaining the area's biodiversity – NB NDZOU Camp is often cited by District and Provincial government leaders as an illustration of government's commitment to a sustainable development agenda).

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)

Kew recognises that free and open access to publicly-funded research, datasets and technical reports offers significant social and economic benefits (and maximises the impact of taxpayer money).

Following the "Finch Report" on "Accessibility, sustainability, excellence: how to expand the access to research publications", and the government's response, Kew began a process of developing a new internal policy to comply with new open access recommendations. This

process is currently underway with “gold” route and “green” archiving options still being explored.

In this project we are committed to making outputs freely available. Educational materials will be made available in Ndaou and Portuguese.

The botanical information, including data and images, generated by the project will be freely available through Kew’s online database of Mozambique specimens (currently under development, using Brahm’s software). We will be documenting plant diversity in an area which is currently poorly known. Any results we generate, including basic habitat conservation assessments of the forests and publication of any new species or new country records will be published in open access journals. Project reports, in English and Portuguese, will be freely available through Kew’s website. Translation costs of £5210 have been included in the budget

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 Mozambique side of the TFCA has received limited attention. A ‘no go’ area during the 15-year civil war, little biodiversity research has been carried out since the 1992 peace accord. A planning workshop on Important Plant Areas (IPA’s) of Southern Africa, identified Moribane Forest as a potential IPA, but recognised that “some of the information required to determine IPAs...is not readily available in Mozambique” (Smith, 2005). A more recent report by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) notes that there is currently “almost no investment at all” in the area (CEPF, 2012).

Mapaura (2002) recorded 33 endemic and 37 near-endemic species to Zimbabwe from Chimanimani, but there are no definitive figures for the Mozambique side. Although the high altitude quartzite grasslands contain the bulk of the endemics, the moist evergreen forests in the valleys and lower slopes are also likely to contain a number of endemics. These forests represent some of the best-developed rainforests in southern Africa, and are also now very rare in the region because so much has been cleared for agriculture over the last 150 years. The forests are more abundant on the Mozambique side of the massif, but are much less studied than the Zimbabwe forests (Mapaura, 2002).

The Chimanimani National Reserve Management Plan Research and Monitoring programme recommends that “botanical surveys should be carried out to get a complete inventory of the plant species occurring in the Chimanimani conservation area” (Ghiurghi et al, 2010).

24. Leverage

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (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:

MICAIA	£ 23,861
Kew (overheads)	£ 31,421
Kew (salaries)	£ 7,919
Pledged via Kew Foundation	£ 30,000

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

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)

Effective and sustainable balance between biodiversity conservation, poverty alleviation and scaled development achieved in the Chimanimani Forest belt, Mozambique.

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)

40+ communities will be engaged in a range of natural resource-based livelihoods options, increasing household incomes and reducing loss of biodiversity and carbon stocks across the Chimanimani forest belt.

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	Change in level of household incomes for 2281 households. Target: increase from <\$1/day (range from .55/day-\$1/day) to an average of \$1.50/day by end of project
Indicator 2	Change in agricultural productivity. Target: increase by 20% by end of project as a result of switch to sustainable models of food production
Indicator 3	Increased levels of sustainable forest product use. Target: 5 tons of honey sold to MHC annually by end of the project; new markets created for dried forest fruits; tourist visitor numbers to the area increase from 100/mth to 500/mth.
Indicator 4	Change in size of the area of designated conservation land within the Chimanimani forest belt. Target: increase from the three existing (though severely degraded) official reserves through establishment of two new areas in Zomba (5,000ha) and Mahate (5,000ha) with community management and government support by Yr3
Indicator 5	Reduced rate of loss of carbon stock in the forest belt. Target: reduces from 3.1%/year to 0 by end Y3 and encroachment of communities into forest areas ends by end Yr2

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	Baseline and annual surveys within the project Local government data
Indicator 2	Community-based surveys. Ministries of Agriculture and Tourism reports
Indicator 3	Community-based surveys. Project reports
Indicator 4	Official and community maps and agreements
Indicator 5	Remote sensing studies and surveys undertaken by University of Edinburgh, UEM and partners

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	Government remains committed to conserving the forest belt and enabling local people to develop sustainable livelihoods. Expansion of forestry concessions or granting of large land concessions for commercial agriculture would undermine the overall strategy and push local people further into the forests. Monitored by MICAIA and mitigated by working closely with the Administration of the Chimanimani TFCA and relevant government entities.
Assumption 2	Project finance and investment can be found to scale up alternative livelihood opportunities. If this is not the case then people will continue with whatever livelihood strategy they can manage, however unsustainable it might be. MICAIA Foundation has a successful record of setting up social enterprises, including NDZOU Camp and Mozambique Honey Company. A significant pledge of funds towards scaling up honey production has already been received by Kew Foundation.
Assumption 3	Local leaders (community and traditional) remain committed to the project and its vision. The complex local context, including a 'grey economy' of informal gold mining, creates 'opportunities' for local leaders. Change can be threatening if it is not accompanied by alternative opportunities at least as

valuable. Engaging leaders and enrolling them in the vision is critical.

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	Forest surveys produced for each of 4 distinct forest areas, with a specific focus on useful plants identified by the communities (e.g. food and medicinal plants) and conservation priority species
Output 2	Land use and sustainable off take plans created for the forest belt, including community managed conservation areas and communal and family sustainable agriculture zones
Output 3	Existing natural resource based livelihood strategies – honey production, dried forest fruits, tourism and conservation agriculture – expanded to benefit 2,281 households
Output 4	A minimum of 4 Forest Learning trails opened, and educational materials produced, generating greater awareness and understanding of biodiversity (and threats to it) across the forest belt and engaging schools in biodiversity conservation

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).

Output 1 <i>Forest surveys produced for each of 4 distinct forest areas, with a specific focus on useful plants identified by the communities (e.g. food and medicinal plants) and conservation priority species</i>	
Indicator 1	List of plant species recorded, with notes on frequency, distribution and threats for the most desired species (locally useful species and those of conservation priority) produced by Q4 of Y2
Indicator 2	Quantitative data on forest structure and composition for 2 forest areas (Maronga & Mpunga/Moribane) produced by end Q4 of Y2
Indicator 3	Functional map of forest and other vegetation types for the study areas, usable by Micaia and some members of the target communities, highlighting the distribution and extent of key areas for valued biodiversity, available by end of Q 1 of Y3.

Output 2 <i>Land use and sustainable off take plans created for the forest belt, including community managed conservation areas and communal and family sustainable agriculture zones</i>	
Indicator 1	Community meetings held and consensus reached on conservation zone boundaries for 2 forest areas (Moribane and Zomba) by Q3 Y1
Indicator 2	Community meetings held and consensus reached on conservation zone boundaries for further 2 forest areas (Mahate and Maronga) by Q2 Y2
Indicator 3	Maps and written land use plans in place for forest areas and proposed conservation zones in each of Moribane, Mahate, Zomba and Maronga by Q2

	Y3
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Output 3 <i>Existing natural resource based livelihood strategies – honey production, dried forest fruits, tourism and conservation agriculture – expanded to benefit 2,281 households</i>	
Indicator 1	Business and resource management plans produced by end Y1 for expanding honey production, processing of forest fruits, and eco-tourism throughout the area
Indicator 2	Sources of investment, input supply, credit (where appropriate) and access to markets identified for each livelihood strategy by end Y2
Indicator 3	2,281 households gain an increase in income from average \$1/day to \$1.50/day by end Y3 as a direct result of participation in at least one new or expanded livelihood activity supported by the project.

Output 4 <i>A minimum of 4 Forest Learning trails opened, and educational materials produced, generating greater awareness and understanding of biodiversity (and threats to it) across the forest belt and engaging schools in biodiversity conservation</i>	
Indicator 1	Four trails linking community based and managed information posts (Forest Learning Centres) created and in use by end Y2
Indicator 2	Educational and general interest materials (display panels, leaflets, CDs) based on inventories and other studies produced and translated into Portuguese and local language by end Y2

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.

Output 1	Field survey reports, maps and species lists.
Output 2	Maps, plans
Output 3	Project reports, monitoring visit reports, evaluation studies,
Output 4	Publications, photos, case studies

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	Government and community leaders remain committed to the project agenda and, once established, to the conservation zones. Mitigated by working closely with the Administration of the Chimanimani TFCA and relevant government entities.
Assumption 2	Honey produced in the project area meets the quality criteria set by Mozambique Honey Company. Mitigated by providing technical support and training to producers.
Assumption 3	

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.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Carry out targeted plant surveys in each of the four forest areas, focussing on less-disturbed areas.
Activity 1.2	Identify (at IIAM and Kew) botanical voucher specimens collected during survey work
Activity 1.3	Map vegetation types and habitat quality using field survey data and available spatial imagery
Activity 1.4	Compile summary botanical report for each of the four forest areas
Activity 1.5	Establish forest sample plots in two forest areas [3-4 plots in each area]

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Mobilize communities and facilitate the production of maps and land use plans (zones) using a variety of participatory methodologies
Activity 2.2	Organise the involvement of officials from the government's department of geography and mapping to demarcate officially the proposed conservation zones
Activity 2.3	Work with each community, through a series of organised meetings, to prepare plans for access to forest resources (off-take), establish management committees for the conservation zones, and provide training to the members of these committees.

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Commission Eco-MICAIA Ltd to develop business plans for expanding livelihood activities (honey, tourism and forest fruits) and link these plans with resource management plans based on the inventories and land use planning exercises
Activity 3.2	On the basis of the studies present key recommendations to community leaders and mobilize local households around one (or more) of the proposed livelihood strategies, putting in place a package of training and organisational capacity building appropriate to the chosen strategy.
Activity 3.3	Identify and work with established private companies and/or new investors to create a market access plan to include agreement on price, quality standards, input supply, and defining collection points.

Output 4	
Activity 4.1	Work with communities to identify routes for trails and information points for visitors and organise working parties of local people to prepare the trails
Activity 4.2	On the basis of information gathered in the surveys and other research, commission a local consultant to draft content for display materials and other information
Activity 4.3	Translate all materials and publish

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	Q3	Q4
Output 1													
1.1 Carry out botanical field surveys in each of the four forest areas	2		■				■						
1.2 Identify (at IIAM and Kew) botanical voucher specimens collected during survey work	4		■	■			■	■					
1.3 Map vegetation types and habitat quality using field survey data and available spatial imagery	2				■				■	■			
1.4 Compile summary botanical report for each of the four forest areas	1				■				■				
1.5 Establish forest sample plots in two forest areas [3-4 plots in each area]			■				■						
Output 2													
2.1 Mobilize communities and facilitate the production of maps and land use plans (zones) using a variety of participatory methodologies	9	■	■	■									
2.2 Organise the involvement of officials from the government's department of geography and mapping to demarcate officially the proposed conservation zones	2				■	■							
2.3 Work with each community, through a series of organised meetings, to prepare plans for access to forest resources (off-take), establish management committees for the conservation zones, and provide training to the members of these committees.	12			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Output 3													
3.1 Commission Eco-MICAIA Ltd to develop business plans for expanding livelihood activities (honey, tourism and forest fruits) and link these plans with resource management plans	3		■	■		■							

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
based on the inventories and land use planning exercises													
3.2 On the basis of the studies present key recommendations to community leaders and mobilize local households around one (or more) of the proposed livelihood strategies, putting in place a package of training and organisational capacity building appropriate to the chosen strategy.	12												
3.3 Identify and work with established private companies and/or new investors to create a market access plan to include agreement on price, quality standards, input supply, and defining collection points.	2												
Output 4													
4.1 Work with communities to identify routes for trails and information points for visitors and organise working parties of local people to prepare the trails	2												
4.2 On the basis of information gathered in the surveys and other research, commission a local consultant to draft content for display materials and other information	2												
4.3 Translate all materials and publish	1												

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)

RBG Kew and MICAIA will establish an effective Management Information System. An "adaptive management" approach will be taken. The assumptions that have been identified during the planning and development of this application will be regularly revisited to see if they still hold. This systematic testing of the project's assumptions will enable the project team to learn, adapt and make informed decisions throughout the life of the project.

The logframe and activity log will be used by the Project Manager and field staff to guide activity planning and monitoring processes. Monitoring will focus on key indicators as set out in the logframe. In some cases data will be gathered/monitored regularly as part of standard practice for the field workers (eg recording numbers of participants in meetings etc), in other cases a specific monitoring task will be set eg semi-structured interviews with a sample of the women coupled with open forum discussions. MICAIA Foundation's approach to monitoring evaluation and learning is to make it as participatory and valuable for beneficiaries as possible, including encouraging participants in projects to define for themselves how they will judge if a project or activity is working. This ensures that local priorities remain central to the project and that local stakeholders remain up to date with project progress throughout.

MICAIA Foundation has developed a participatory baseline survey tool that is used in group settings and uses symbols to enable people with limited literacy skills to be able to mark responses. This tool will be further developed and adapted in this project. The tool will be used to expand the baseline for this project, and will provide data about family size, children in school, household assets and income (trends), and a range of perceptions on wellbeing. We will also gather contextual information. The baseline will provide the essential data set for overall monitoring of impact of the project i.e. what difference the additional livelihood activity and income has made to participants. The project team will repeat the survey as part of the evaluation of the project. An external evaluation during the final months of the project will complement project based monitoring and evaluation, allowing additional lesson learning and review against a wider context.

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)

The project maximizes use of local staff and ensures that level of staffing is appropriate. MICAIA is allocating modest proportions of senior management time, on the assumption that there are other projects under way that will allow senior staff to focus on the area.

RBG Kew costs cover expertise unavailable in country. Kew botanists will be working alongside local IIAM staff, permitting a cost-effective transfer of skills and knowledge.

MICAIA is charging 5% overheads, reflecting ongoing fundraising efforts and the fact that this is a field based project. Fieldwork travel and subsistence costs are based on actual local costs, rather than per diems.

Preparation of business plans will be sub-contracted to Eco-MICAIA, a social enterprise with a track record in establishing inclusive businesses. Eco-MICAIA's day rates are much lower than fully commercial consulting companies and, given that it is so closely linked with the MICAIA 'family', it has a deep understanding of the issues and close connections with the ongoing work.

An external evaluation during the final months of the project will complement internal project monitoring and evaluation and permit additional lesson learning.

MICAIA will provide one of its Hilux 4x4 vehicles for use in the project. However, the field workers will each need access to a motorbike as MICAIA's existing motorbikes are in regular use in other projects.

We have assumed 3% inflation rate for UK costs, and 5% for Mozambique costs.

The Darwin request is ~£20k higher than the Stage 1 budget. This is mainly due to the additional costs (salaries and associated overheads) of the baseline botanical survey, as suggested by the Stage 1 reviewer/Darwin Committee. We have also added translation and printing costs in order to make project information available in multiple languages.

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 trustees of **The Royal Botanic Gardens Kew**

I apply for a grant of **£291,180** 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: <http://www.kew.org/about-kew/our-work/annual-report-accounts/index.htm>

Name (block capitals)	Prof. Kathy Willis
Position in the organisation	Director of Science

Signed

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'K. A. 7', enclosed within a rectangular box.

Date:

2nd December 2013

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

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

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 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.