



Submit by Monday 5 December 2016

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: STAGE 2Please read the [Guidance](#) 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. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

24-009 ref 3772

ELIGIBILITY**1. Name and address of organisation**

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Bangor University, School of Environment, Natural Resources and Geography
Address:	Bangor University, Deiniol Road, Gwynedd
City and Postcode:	Bangor, LL57 2UW
Country:	UK
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref: 3772	Title (max 10 words): Landscape approach to enhance biodiversity and livelihoods in the Comoros
-----------------------------	--

3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)

Building on eight years of successful experience, this project seeks to upscale and outscale a transdisciplinary landscape approach integrating agriculture, agroforestry, forest management, and PES biodiversity interventions to protect the Moya forest and improve Comorian livelihoods; and to provide critical evidence for a body of practice gaining increasing global recognition.

4. 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: Comoros	Country 2: UK (collaborating)
Country 3: Kenya (collaborating)	Country 4:

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 01.04.17	End date: 30.03.21			Duration: 4 years	
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	2017/18 £106,540	2018/19 £109,053	2019/20 £99,118	2020/2021 £96,131	Total £410,842
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost					50% total
£143,199 confirmed (15%) £268,234 unconfirmed (35%)					

6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Sinclair	Doulton	Karangwa
Forename (s)	Fergus	Hugh	Charles
Post held	Senior Lecturer	Strategic Advisor	Regional Coordinator Forest Landscape Restoration
Organisation (if different to above)	Bangor University/ICRAF	Dahari	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Department	School of Environment, Natural Resources and Geography (Bangor) Systems Science Leader (ICRAF)	Management Team	People and Landscape Programme, Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 3	Project Partner 4
Surname	Pagella	Mohamed
Forename (s)	Tim	Abdouchakour
Post held	Lecturer	CBD focal
Organisation (if different to above)	Bangor University	Comorian Government
Department	School of Environment, Natural Resources and Geography	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
Telephone		
Email		

7. 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
17006	Dr Julia Jones	Bushmeat hunting in Madagascar: linking science, policy and local livelihoods
12020	Dr Lorraine Gormley	Building Nicaraguan and Costa Rican capacity in biodiversity conservation
10031	Dr Zewge Teklehaimanot	Biodiversity conservation in ancient church and monastery yards in Ethiopia
3063	Dr John Healey	Tree Regeneration, Vegetation Dynamics and the Maintenance of Biodiversity on Mount Cameroon: The Relative Impact of Natural and Human

		Disturbance
15003	Einir Young	Conservation of Biodiversity in Traditional West African Vegetable Species
18016	Dr John Turner	Darwin Initiative to enhance an established protected area system, Cayman Islands

9. 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.

Lead institution and website: Bangor University https://www.bangor.ac.uk/senrgy/index.php.en	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words) Bangor University, School of Environment, Natural Resources and Geography (SENRGy) has been at the forefront of education and research in forestry in the UK for more than 110 years. It is a leading UK centre in terms of the quality and quantity of publications in international journals within the subjects of ecology, soil and forest science, and is widely recognised for the impact of its applied research. Bangor University, who has led eight successful Darwin awards in the past, will be responsible for leading this project. Bangor has been discussing collaboration with Dahari since 2015, leading to a joint Darwin Scoping Award DARSC170, which laid the basis for this proposal. Bangor University has a long standing collaboration with ICRAF as well as IUCN that will help to enhance the project. Bangor University will ensure the overall project management and lead research in an integrated way across the project to support Dahari in its implementation by building the evidence necessary for i. upscaling sustainable catchment management practices, ii. developing customised agroforestry technical packages, iii. understanding the factors influencing the adoption of climate smart agriculture methods and iv. implementing a robust M&E framework to track impact on livelihoods and landscape.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available: Dahari www.daharicomores.org	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) <p>Dahari is a Comorian NGO created in February 2013 on the back of a Darwin-funded project (17-011), and since supported by a Darwin fellowship (EIDP SO34). Previously under the guide of the project Engagement Communautaire pour le Développement Durable (ECDD), let by Bristol Zoological Society, the core staff of Dahari have nine years' experience developing a landscape management approach in the Moya region of Anjouan targeted by this proposal. Dahari has 55 staff whose mission is to shape sustainable and productive landscapes with Comorian communities.</p> <p>Dahari is increasingly seen by funders as one of the leading NGOs in the Comoros, and <i>the</i> leading NGO working in the environmental and agricultural fields. Since 2013, the NGO has been supported by 18 funders, including through significant funding from the EU, CEPF, WWF and the French Embassy in the Comoros. Dahari has also developed a network of 14 regional and international technical partners.</p> <p>This application is based on discussions with the international partners since 2014, leading to DARSC170 and this proposal. Dahari will lead this project in-country, benefiting from the expertise of the international partners. The aim is to secure these collaborations in the long-term for the benefit of Comorian biodiversity and livelihoods.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available: World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) www.worldagroforestry.org	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) ICRAF uses its global scope to advance policies and practices that benefit the poor and the environment. ICRAF will directly assist the project partners by providing expertise through its joint ICRAF/ Bangor team specialised in agroforestry systems, building on several decades of experience in participatory design of agroforestry practices that integrate local and scientific knowledge for broad social inclusion of stakeholders (gender, age and other social differentiation). In addition, the ICRAF geospatial lab will provide support for mapping and spatial analysis and access to the open data access platform through the online landscape portal.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) www.iucn.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>IUCN is the largest global network of environmental organizations working on conservation and advocacy. It is a founder member of and secretariat to the Global Partnership for Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR). It has been a prime mover in the Bonn Challenge, a target to restored 150 million hectares of degraded land by 2020. It supports restoration by providing policy, technical and financing advice from regional FLR Hubs with one based in Kigali, Rwanda. Currently is it supporting restoration efforts in seven countries in Eastern, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Islands.</p> <p>IUCN participated with the other international partners in DARSC170. Discussions since then have led to centring IUCN's involvement on leading advocacy for the landscape approach with Comorian government and other key actors in the environmental field in the Comoros, working with the government towards Forest Landscape Restoration targets, and supporting Monitoring and Evaluation and social research.</p>	
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?		Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, Energy, Industry and Artisanal Production</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Comorian Ministry for Agriculture and the Environment gives this project its full support, and will partner with IUCN and the other partners to organise national workshops advocating the landscape approach, working towards Forest Landscape Restoration targets for the country.</p> <p>The Ministry has supported Dahari's approach in the Moya forest region, previously under the guide of the project 'Engagement Communautaire pour le Développement Durable (ECDD)', since 2008, when a first agreement was signed with Bristol Zoological Society. The Ministry, through the Director of Environment, is in discussion with Dahari about how to integrate this approach with the national Protected Areas Programme underway, including the possibility of delegating the management of the zone to Dahari.</p> <p>Dahari is also collaborating with the relevant authorities at other institutional levels. The Anjouan Commissariat of agriculture and environment is discussing with Dahari how to support their initiatives, similarly the mayors' offices within the intervention zone.</p>	
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?		Yes

10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)		Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Dr Fergus Sinclair		Project Leader	ICRAF/ Bangor	10%	Yes
Dr Tim Pagella		Research support	Bangor University	5%	Yes
Emilie Smith-Dumont		Lead researcher	ICRAF/ Bangor	25%	Yes
Hugh Doulton		Local partner lead	Dahari	13%	Yes
Misbahou Mohamed		Fieldwork lead	Dahari	50%	Yes
Dr Gill Shepherd		Social science, M+E, advocacy	IUCN	5%	Yes
Rob Wild		Advocacy	IUCN	2.5%	Yes
Charles Karangwa		Advocacy	IUCN	2.5%	Yes
Mohamed Abdouchakour		Government CBD focal point	Comorian government	2.5%	Yes

11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

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 300 words)

Despite forming part of one of the five most important biodiversity hotspots for conservation globally, the Comoros have received little attention from international donors and development agencies. The island of Anjouan in the Comoros archipelago has lost 80% of its forests in the past 30 years (Guy, 2015), one of the highest deforestation rates in the world. Deforestation continues to threaten at least 30 known forest-dependent endemic species, including the flagship Critically Endangered Livingstone's fruit bat, but also coastal biodiversity due to accelerated erosion and siltation of reefs. Deforestation also puts at risk present and future livelihoods: 40 of 50 rivers that flowed permanently on Anjouan 40 years ago now flow only intermittently, and agricultural yields are in sharp decline due to erosion (ECDD, 2012).

The primary threats to the remaining natural forest are agricultural expansion and extraction of timber for construction. The underlying drivers include extremely high population pressure (over 550 people/km² in Anjouan), high poverty levels (over 50% of the population lives below the international poverty line), and over 80% dependency on agriculture for livelihoods. These factors are compounded by agricultural practices in need of innovation and intensification, and weak governance. The rural population is forced to expand cropland into fertile forest areas and cut remaining old growth trees for money.

There is growing global interest in using a landscape approach to address complex linkages between poverty, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss, especially around forest areas. However, concrete examples of coordinating this transdisciplinary approach are rare and evidence of its impact on biodiversity and livelihood benefits are needed to better guide this evolving body of practice. This partnership and the Comorian context offer a unique opportunity to study linkages between field, landscape and national scales, and mechanisms for expanding sustainable interventions.

12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	No
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No
Global Goals for Sustainable Development	Yes

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting and how your project will help to achieve the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs). You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

(Max 500 words)

This proposed project would contribute directly to meeting the Comoros' commitments to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It responds directly to the highest ongoing threats to biodiversity identified in the 5th national report to the CBD published in 2014. The national strategy is still being updated, but by looking to protect forest habitat and improve the sustainability of local agricultural practices through context-appropriate agricultural intensification and agroforestry interventions, thus reducing anthropogenic pressure on natural resources, the project tackles several of the key required conservation actions as outlined in the original biodiversity strategy and action plan. The activities also align with the Species Action Plan for the Livingstone's fruit bat.

At the wider scale, the project approach fits perfectly within the SDGs, both broadly in terms of linking development and environmental protection, and through objectives that will contribute directly to SDGs 1 (no poverty – through agricultural and agroforestry development), 2 (no hunger – through agricultural and agroforestry development), 5 (gender equality – through developing representative community management bodies), 6 (clean water and sanitation – through protecting watersheds) 13 (climate action – through reforestation and adoption of climate-smart agricultural methods), 15 (life on land – through biodiversity conservation measures).

The project will also contribute directly to achieving many of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, most particularly 2 (through integrating community management into policy and legislation), 5 (through reducing deforestation), 7 (through agricultural and agroforestry development compatible with forest and biodiversity conservation), 11 (through implementing forest management), 14 (through the landscape management approach protecting water and other ecosystem services), and 18 (through promoting community management and use of traditional agroforestry knowledge).

12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / SDG focal point in the host country?

Yes No if yes, please give details:

Advocacy to promote the landscape approach with the government and other key actors forms a key component of this project, as well as efforts to integrate better Dahari's fieldwork with government agencies. As such, a partnership has been agreed with the Environment Ministry and in particular the CBD focal point M. Abdouchakour Mohamed, who is involved in this project proposal (NB the focal point is in the process of being changed, M. Abdouchakour's nomination is waiting final Ministerial sign-off). The CBD focal point will participate in the development of the workshops involving the key actors, and regular interaction through the

different partners will be maintained to raise the profile of the project within government, and to garner support for the landscape approach.

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 – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

Output 1: Headwater catchment management. Dahari will expand its successful participatory approach to reforest and manage water catchments to a total of six catchments covering 400 hectares in the Moya KBA. Bangor/ ICRAF will provide support for upscaling and outscaling, and the reinforcement of community management groups. GIS mapping will be led by ICRAF in collaboration with Dahari technicians.

Output 2: Customised agroforestry technical packages. Research led by Bangor/ICRAF will underpin this output, including spatial assessment of land degradation and tree cover change. Local ecological knowledge will be integrated with scientific knowledge to design context-sensitive agroforestry options that match differing farm and biodiversity needs across the landscape (acknowledging any gender needs). Promotion of customised agroforestry options to 500 farmers will be led by Dahari using their successful outreach model, notably through demonstration plots, exchange visits, and farmer field school trainings.

Output 3: Climate-smart agricultural support for lowland areas. Bangor/ICRAF will evaluate rates of uptake of the different techniques promoted by Dahari, including those for preventing erosion, improving food crop yields, diversifying agro-ecological market-gardening production, integrating livestock and crop production, and improving crop varieties. The research will combine mixed methods with a strong focus on participatory action research and a gender-sensitive approach that will enable outscaling and upscaling climate smart options from Year 2: Dahari's gender-appropriate technical packages will be streamlined and their reach expanded to 2000 farmers using the same outreach methods as for output 2.

Output 4: Reforestation and protection of forest areas of high-value for biodiversity. Dahari's pilot PES programme to protect roost sites of the Livingstone's fruit bat will be expanded to five roosts. Dahari provides farmers with agricultural development support and ecotourism revenues in return for protecting roost trees and restoring wider areas of natural forest. Research underway funded by Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund will identify further zones of high value for biodiversity, and from Year 2 these forest areas will be integrated into conservation management by the community groups using lessons learnt from the Livingstone's PES scheme.

Output 5: Advocacy and stakeholder engagement. Buy-in from the government is of long-term importance for the sustainability of the initiative. IUCN will lead the advocacy component of the project covering promotion of the landscape approach with the government and other key actors, including through workshops to develop a Forest Landscape Restoration assessment and understand the multiple benefits of restoration towards setting national restoration targets for the Comoros. Dahari is already in discussion with relevant environmental authorities about collaboration on the current and proposed conservation actions. The partners will ensure wide publication of progress and results, including through a peer-reviewed academic article.

Overall project management: Bangor and Dahari will lead project management and reporting. A Gantt chart will be developed including the activities under each output, the individual responsible, the intermediate results expected. Progress against the Gantt will be reviewed every four months by a project management team composed of the key personnel listed under question 10, using a traffic-light system to identify activities late or at risk.

14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term.

(Max 300 words)

This project aims to improve the sustainability of the socio-ecological systems surrounding the Moya forest KBA, including by conserving endemic forest-dependent biodiversity. A key indicators of success will be demonstrable improvement of local livelihoods. The project is aiming to reduce the poverty of 2500 partner farmers located in lowland and forest interface areas surrounding Moya KBA. This will be assessed using IUCN's forest poverty toolkit with a panel of 250 randomly selected households, at beginning, midway and end of project. Positive benefits will be delivered through the adoption of climate-smart gender-appropriate agricultural packages in lowland areas, and the adoption of context-adapted and gender-appropriate upland agroforestry packages.

400 hectares of water catchments will be reforested and managed by community groups to preserve six water sources directly serving 5000 villagers. The capacity of these community groups will be reinforced through dedicated training and institutional support. The areas under management will be further expanded in the long-term to conserve the water supply of the ten communities around the Moya forest totalling around 15,000 villagers.

Conservation management will be implemented in 50 hectares of high biodiversity value forest. This will conserve a third of the population of the Critically Endangered Livingstone's fruit bat, and in the long-term contribute to the conservation of 30 other forest-dependent endemic species.

The capacity of Dahari to support landscape management in the Moya forest zone and more widely will be improved through funding the human resources within Dahari and the expertise of internationally-recognised partners to undertake socio-economic research, improve M+E, and improve the delivery of field programmes.

The wider institutional capacity of the Comoros to meet its CBD and SDG commitments will be reinforced through advocacy of the landscape approach and Forest Landscape Restoration, and engagement with local and national authorities and other key stakeholders.

15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 300 words)

The population surrounding the Moya KBA are caught in a paradox: despite suffering the impact of forest loss on water availability and agricultural yields, they feel forced to make new fields in remaining old-growth forest to compensate for soil fertility decline in lowland areas, and to sell timber for cash due to the few income alternatives. This project aims to assist ten rural communities around the Moya KBA to sustainably improve their livelihoods whilst conserving forest and biodiversity.

Dahari's existing climate-smart agricultural packages will be streamlined for expansion to 2000 further lowland farmers (10,000 villagers based on average family size). Participatory action research will allow gender-sensitive and pro-poor technical packages to be fine-tuned for different farmers, increasing adoption and the sustainability of project interventions.

Context-adapted agroforestry packages will be developed for 500 farmers in the forest transition zone. Agroforestry measures will reduce pressure on forest areas by meeting local fuel security needs, and support agricultural production by regulating soil loss and diversifying production. This will increase tree planting and tree diversity, impacting in the medium-term on food security, revenues, and the sustainability of wood-based energy sources.

The project targets an increase in cash and non-cash income for the 2500 farmers (approximately 12500 direct beneficiaries) of 15% at the end of the four years. This goal is based on measured impact on the revenues of farmers supported by Dahari, as well as international norms for project impact. 30% of the farmers will be women, achieved by Dahari

between 2014 and 2016.

5000 villagers are located downstream from planned headwater catchment management. Returning these areas to forest cover will regulate base flows and improve water quality.

Conservation management actions will be pro-poor as they target the poorest farmers in upland areas important for biodiversity due to the presence of old-growth endemic trees.

16. 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)

The international partners engaged through this project are committing to support Dahari and the Comorian government in the long-term. The partnership will use the successful implementation of this programme to attract larger funding to continue and expand the work after project end. Donors active in the Comoros such as the EU, AFD, IFAD, FAO are already supporting or looking to support Dahari. These actors will be integrated into the advocacy component of this project in order to secure follow-on funding before project end. The international partners will exploit further links to other funders outside of the Comoros.

Another critical component of the exit strategy will be the international expertise levered through this project to build the capacity of Dahari and its staff. This project will fund the international and local human resources necessary to improve Dahari's socio-economic research, M+E, and field programmes. Funding from CEPF will at the same time support the institutional development of Dahari, including the Board of Trustees, the management team, and procedures and administration.

Dahari and its international partners will thus at project end be in a strong position to take forward the work over the timeframe required to achieve the targeted impact in the logframe.

17a. Harmonisation

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

This proposal builds on key outcomes of a previous Darwin project (17-011: 2009 to 2012), Dahari's subsequent work funded through other sources (2013 -), a Darwin Scoping award (DARSC170: 2016), and an initial Bangor/ ICRAF agroforestry appraisal (2016).

Darwin project 17-011 developed a lowland agricultural development package compatible with forest conservation, implemented with 1700 farmers in nine communities, tested reforestation and collective management actions leading to the creation of nascent village NRM committees in three communities, and identified conservation priorities through ecological research. The Darwin project was managed by Bristol Zoological Society, with cofunding from the Agence Française de Développement. Darwin organised a positive in-field evaluation in 2013, which highlighted the need for a robust theory of change.

Beyond the successful field-level impacts, the key output was the creation of the Comorian NGO Dahari ('Sustainable'), which has since built on the work in the Moya Forest KBA with the support of the existing and new international partners, including CIRAD and WWF. 18 funders have supported the initial phase of Dahari's development since 2013.

This Darwin proposal aims to involve internationally-recognised institutions to lead research to upscale and outscale Dahari's intervention in the Moya Forest KBA.

17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences 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.

This project will dovetail with Dahari's ecological research and forest management work currently supported by CEPF, with EU funding for agricultural development (awaiting confirmation), and with an FAO agroforestry programme to be led by Dahari.

The UNDP is leading a recently-launched Protected Areas programme in the Comoros. Discussions are underway with the government and UNDP as to whether the Moya forest KBA will be included in this programme and, if so, the mechanisms to be adopted to delegate management of the area to Dahari.

Dahari is also looking to collaborate with a World Bank-funded cash-for-work programme of reforestation and anti-erosion measures which includes two communities in the Moya forest KBA, and with the French/ Comorian NGO 2-mains which has funding from CEPF to undertake some reforestation actions in the Moya forest KBA targeted at ylang ylang producers and distillers.

18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

(Max 300 words)

The project will comply with Bangor University's ethical research policy including the University's Code of Practice for the Assurance of Academic Integrity and Quality Assurance in Research and its nine principles: (1) All research carried out involving human subjects should abide by the guidance set out in the Declaration of Helsinki; (2) Research should be designed, reviewed and undertaken to ensure integrity and quality as stated in the University's Code of Practice; (3) Research staff and human subjects must be fully informed about the purpose, methods and intended possible uses of the research, what their participation in the research entails and what risks, if any, are involved subject to the one exception set out in 5.1 [b] iv) and to approval by the AEC as set out in 5.1 [a]; (4) The confidentiality of materials and information supplied by research subjects and the anonymity of respondents must be respected; (5) Human research participation will normally be voluntary. In those exceptional cases where participation is not, research must be carried out within defined criteria set out by the relevant professional body; (6) Risk to human research participants must be minimised; (7) The independence of research must be clear, and any conflicts of interest or partiality must be explicit; (8) All research involving animals must adhere to the principles of Replacement, Reduction and Refinement; (9) Approval for carrying out research with ethical implications is by independent peer review. The project will focus on acquiring common local knowledge and will not be covering specialised knowledge or sensitive knowledge domains (e.g. utilization of genetic resources and intellectual property rights of indigenous communities). The project has a strong participation of local stakeholders and the regular management review process will allow the project to address any unintended conflicts of interest or partiality should they arise.

19. 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 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)

This project will communicate and advocate for biodiversity conservation as a component of sustainable development at several levels. At the community level, Dahari's forest management actions are focused on increasing ecosystem services of direct importance to farmers' livelihoods (water and soil fertility), whilst biodiversity conservation actions will benefit poor farmers through direct payment mechanisms. In order to expand these actions it is important that the wider community buys into the work. Dahari has developed an innovative communication strategy for the community level using music, football and traditional events to motivate community members to support these initiatives. Direct awareness-raising activities are integrated into these activities.

An important component of the project will concentrate on advocacy with the authorities and other key actors at the local, regional and national levels. Dahari is already collaborating with environmental authorities at all levels to get their buy-in for the actions and better define the role they can play in support. These actions will be reinforced with the support of IUCN through meetings and multi-stakeholder workshops as well as policy briefs to promote the landscape approach and work towards Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) targets for the Comoros. IUCN has a dedicated FLR team based in the East and Southern African region, which will share regional experiences and best practice. This team will lead on this process in support of Dahari and with the involvement of other colleagues where necessary.

At the international level, the project will provide evidence about the impact of the landscape approach. This body of practice is gaining increasing international recognition, but concrete examples are lacking. The project partners will collaborate to communicate the progress and results mainly online, but through traditional media where appropriate. This will culminate in the submission of an article to a peer-reviewed journal at the end of project.

20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words)

Dahari's field interventions are designed to build the capacity of male and female beneficiaries to improve their livelihoods and manage natural resources in the long-term. The agricultural and agroforestry components are based on trainings using the Farmer Field Schools approach. The natural resource management work focuses on gradually building the cohesion, representativeness, and technical capacity of committed community management bodies through dedicated training and close support from NRM agents.

The reinforcement of Dahari's capacity to shape productive and sustainable landscapes with Comorian communities (Dahari's mission) is a cross-cutting component of this project. Dahari's technical, managerial and leadership capacity will be reinforced by the international expertise of the different partners supporting research and implementation. Ensuring this capacity development is a key factor in securing local staff in the long-term, as well as organising benefits such as pensions. Dahari is increasingly seen as the leading NGO in the Comoros and staff are committed in the long-term; Dahari has not had a difficulty over staff retention until now, with staff chosen based on whether they fit the values of the organisation, and only given longer-term contracts when commitment is proven.

Concurrently, the capacity of the board of trustees, the leadership skills of the executive team, and Dahari's institutional development are being funded by CEPF. Opportunities for training abroad for key staff are also organised, including through a current regional Darwin project (3304).

This project also looks to improve the capacity of the Comoros to meet its CBD and SDG commitments through advocating for the landscape approach, and through workshops to lead towards FLR commitments. The discussions underway with environmental authorities at all levels to integrate them into the work will also include improving their technical capacity – particularly at the local level. Retention of capacity within the authorities is largely out of project control.

21. 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.

(Max 200 words)

The collection of novel scientific data and socioeconomic analysis are fundamental to the success of our project. Data management will ultimately be the primary responsibility of the project leader, who will liaise regularly with the project management and research team to monitor and log data generated. Bangor University is experienced in managing multi-partner projects and all the participating consortium members are experienced in working together. Data outputs from partner organisation will be replicated and stored centrally at Bangor with full

revision control documentation detailing data source, changes and authors. Our DMP will ensure compliance with Darwin's data sharing policy, and data generated will be managed in accordance with Darwin/DFID advice. For the socio-economic data, confidentiality will be ensured by removing any part of the data that can identify individuals. All project research outputs (technical reports, tools, policy briefs and peer review articles) will be made available online and free of charge through the partner websites. The spatial data (maps and spatially explicit data) will be hosted free of charge on the World Agroforestry Landscape Portal. Open access fees for one peer reviewed scientific article is included in this application (£2000)

22. Match funding (co-finance)

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:

£XXX from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership fund and GEF-Satoyama funding for salaries and field costs (via Dahari)
 £XXX in salaries and overheads from Bangor University
 £XXX for office rent from the Comorian government

22b) 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
04.10.16	European Union (For Dahari in partnership with ICRAF)	£XXX	Result by mid-December, expected to pass
Not yet	N/A	£XXX	For last year of project, will be taken from partner own funds if necessary

22c) None

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

N/A

23) Risk

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words)

The project management will follow Bangor University's Risk Management Policy and Procedures and align covering internal controls and the employment of both internal and external auditors, designed to minimise the risk of fraud and allow early detection of irregularities. The project leader and management team will put in place a transparent process with periodic budget reviews and internal auditing, closely linked to the regular monitoring and evaluation of activities in the ground. Contractual arrangements with local and international partners will be made in accordance to Bangor University and local policies and will include clear timelines with specific deliverables for budget disbursement.

The project management will also follow Bangor University's health and safety policy including risks management to ensure the safety of those working in the project. Dahari has a full risk assessment and all local staff are insured through the government insurance scheme, and all expatriate staff will have appropriate international insurance. There is a medium risk related to the economic outlook and ongoing adjustments driven by United Kingdom leaving European Union and resulting changes in currency exchange rates that may impact contractual arrangements with partners. In this case we will need to assess prioritization of outputs under resources available.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT

24. 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.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Anjouan's endemic biodiversity and remaining water resources are conserved, and the food security of the rural population is ensured (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: Catchment restoration and management ensures water security of 5000 villagers in the Moya forest and enhances biodiversity management, whilst agroforestry and agricultural development improve livelihoods for 10,000 villagers (Max 30 words)	1. 50 hectares of biodiversity hotspots are under conservation measures, maintaining population of the Livingstone's fruit bat and other forest-dependent endemics 2. 400 hectares of headwater catchment reforested – which buffer biodiversity hotspots and restore the supply of water in six catchments (5000 villagers affected) 3. 2500 households have 15% increase in combined cash and non-cash benefits from agriculture and agroforestry	1. Participatory population monitoring of Livingstone's fruit bat roost sites, and other key biodiversity indicators 2. GIS maps of biodiversity hotspots and water catchment areas under management 3. Baseline livelihood survey of 250 households using IUCN's forest poverty toolkit, repeated end of years 2 and 4 4. Database of flow and quality monitoring of water sources	Government continues to support landscape approach for the Moya forest KBA Other donor-funded projects working in the same domains and looking to work in Moya forest area engage constructively with Dahari Climate change and natural disasters do not outweigh positive impacts of livelihood field programmes; nor impact on forest areas and Livingstone's fruit bat roost sites targeted for protection
Outputs: 1. Community groups are supported to restore and manage water catchment areas	1a. GIS maps of Moya forest zone published delimiting target water catchments, priority remaining tracts of natural forest for biodiversity management, as well as zones suitable for agroforestry and agricultural intensification 1b. 20,000 trees are produced from community tree nurseries, planted and monitored in priority water catchments 1c. Management rules and sanctions on tree-cutting are applied over 400	1.1 GIS maps published locally and online 1.2 Database of trees planted (nursery records and annual monitoring records of in-situ seedling survival monitoring) 1.3 Maps of management zones and agreed rules and regulations developed with local people, and published locally and online 1.4 Reports of community group meetings and activities, evaluation of	Effective community groups for catchment management and restoration can be developed in all villages (currently developing well in 3) Farmers in new targeted catchment areas engage in restoration and management

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>hectares of water catchments conserving six water sources</p> <p>1d. Five community groups with improved functioning</p>	<p>management decisions taken and implemented</p>	
<p>2. Customised agroforestry technical packages are developed for upland areas and adopted by farmers</p>	<p>2a. Drivers of land degradation and tree cover change in upland areas identified, local knowledge about agroforestry practices, social analysis of tree preferences and opportunities for developing socially-inclusive agroforestry development assessed</p> <p>2b. Customised decision-support tools for agroforestry development are produced and disseminated to promote tree diversity including native and endemic forest species</p> <p>2c. 500 farmers (at least 30% women) receive at least 20 hours of training in agroforestry development optimising the choice of trees to plant for different purposes and conditions</p> <p>2d. 10,000 trees of mixed species matched to the needs of farmers, adjusted to gender, are planted in strategic location on farms to improve food security and maintain ecosystem services</p>	<p>2.1 Report published locally and online</p> <p>2.2 Technical guides and decision-support tools published locally and online</p> <p>2.3 Database of farmers supported, training evaluation reports with record participants, and farmers records of uptake of agroforestry options</p> <p>2.4 Database of trees planted (nursery records and annual monitoring records of in-situ seedling survival monitoring)</p>	<p>Farmers in upland areas motivated to adopt improved agroforestry regimes</p>
<p>3. A socially inclusive package of lowland climate-smart agriculture is streamlined, its impact proven, and rolled out to a further 2000 farmers</p>	<p>3a. Assessment of which agricultural techniques are appropriate for different zones and men and women farmers, feeding into plan for wider rollout</p> <p>3b. 2000 farmers (at least 30% women)</p>	<p>3.1 Technical report published locally and online</p> <p>3.2 Plan for enlargement of lowland climate-smart agriculture package published, including priority geographical</p>	<p>Funding obtained for expansion of lowland agricultural package</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	receive at least 40 hours of training in implementing lowland agricultural package	<p>targets</p> <p>3.3 Database of farmers receiving support and seed varieties distributed, and lists of presence at trainings and participatory evaluation reports</p>	
4. Status of at least one critically endangered species is secured and 50 hectares of biodiversity hotspots are conserved	<p>4a. PES agreements maintain the population of the Livingstone's fruit bat at five roost sites</p> <p>4b. At least 50 hectares of forest areas of high-value for biodiversity conservation are under management by end of project</p> <p>4c. Landowners around biodiversity hotspots improve livelihoods through conservation schemes</p>	<p>4.1 Signed agreements with landowners around roost-sites</p> <p>4.2 Participatory population monitoring of Livingstone fruit bat roost sites and other key biodiversity indicators</p> <p>4.3 GIS map of forest areas of high value for biodiversity are published</p> <p>4.4 Map of areas under management published accompanied by rules and regulations</p> <p>4.5 Database of cash and in-kind benefits received by participating farmers.</p>	<p>Newly-engaged landholders attracted to PES scheme for conserving Livingstone fruit bat roosts (currently 2)</p> <p>Upland farmers in areas with remaining old-growth natural forest engage in conservation management actions</p>
5. The landscape approach and forest landscape restoration (FLR) are promoted locally and nationally through communications, advocacy and engagement with the authorities and other key actors, and internationally through social media and publications	<p>5a. Two multi-stakeholder workshops led by IUCN promoting the landscape approach and working towards FLR commitments engage key decision makers at a national level</p> <p>5b. Meetings and engagement with local, regional and national environmental authorities</p> <p>5c. 10 articles/ films promoting landscape approach published in local media</p> <p>5d. At least one peer-reviewed paper is</p>	<p>5.1 Workshop and meetings reports and attendance lists</p> <p>5.2 Database of meetings and participatory evaluation reports</p> <p>5.3 Database of media publications and blogs</p> <p>5.4 Journal acceptance of paper</p> <p>5.5 Database of local communication events held, including estimates of attendance</p>	<p>New national authorities show continued interest in engaging with IUCN</p> <p>New national and regional authorities continue to support Dahari's long-term landscape management approach for the Moya zone</p> <p>Local authorities in Moya forest area continue to engage constructively with Dahari</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>published about the landscape approach</p> <p>5f. 5 blogs published by international partners highlighting progress and results in the Comoros</p> <p>5g. Attendance at regular community communications events (music, football, traditional dances)</p>		
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 GIS mapping of Moya landscape, prioritising areas for different activities</p> <p>1.2 Participatory discussions on reforestation with farmers in targeted water catchment areas</p> <p>1.3 Installation and management of community tree nurseries</p> <p>1.4 Reforestation campaigns</p> <p>1.5 Participatory work with community groups to develop, implement and monitor rules and regulations and seedling survival</p> <p>1.6 Participatory monitoring of water quality and flow of sources targeted for protection, and areas reforested</p> <p>2.1 Participatory research and knowledge acquisition with farmers surrounding agroforestry practices, land and forest degradation, agroforestry opportunities</p> <p>2.2 Development of customised decision-support tools to drive agroforestry adoption</p> <p>2.3 Training of farmers with the decision support-tools and in agroforestry practices towards increased tree-planting</p> <p>2.4 Participatory monitoring of trees planted and seedling survival</p> <p>2.5 Assessment of impact on livelihoods for a subset of agroforestry adopters using the forest poverty toolkit</p> <p>3.1 Participatory research into contextual variation in the uptake of Dahari's agricultural practices</p> <p>3.2 Improvement of Dahari's agricultural outreach programme based on research results, and plan for expansion</p> <p>3.3 Training of additional farmers in climate-smart agricultural methods</p> <p>3.4 Assessment of impact on livelihoods for a subset of agricultural adopters using the forest poverty toolkit</p> <p>4.1 Discussions with landholders around targeted Livingstone's roost-sites surrounding protection schemes</p> <p>4.2 Development and signature of conservation agreement contracts with targeted landholders</p> <p>4.3 Regular agricultural support and ecotourism contributions to targeted farmers, and reforestation using endemic species as per contracts</p> <p>4.4 Publication of GIS maps highlighting other priority zones for conservation (finances through other funding)</p> <p>4.5 Adaptation of scheme to highland areas critical for other endemic biodiversity, and application with farmers</p> <p>4.6 Participatory monitoring of roost site populations, other key biodiversity indicators, and benefits to farmers</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
5.1 National workshops led by IUCN to advocate for the landscape approach and Forest Landscape Restoration	5.2 Regular meetings with authorities and other key actors between all partners	5.3 Regular media outputs in Comoros, and on partner social media accounts and blogs	5.4 Regular communications events in the villages 5.5 Peer-reviewed paper on the landscape approach published

25. 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 (Q1 starting April 2017)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1																	
1.1 GIS mapping of Moya landscape, prioritising areas for different activities	6																
1.2 Participatory discussions on reforestation with farmers in targeted water catchment areas	12																
1.3 Installation and management of community tree nurseries	36																
1.4 Reforestation campaigns	8																
1.5 Participatory work with community groups to develop, implement and monitor rules and regulations and seedling survival	48																
1.6 Participatory monitoring of water quality and flow of sources targeted for protection, and areas reforested	8																
Output 2																	
2.1 Participatory research and knowledge acquisition with farmers surrounding agroforestry practices, land and forest degradation, agroforestry opportunities	18																
2.2 Development of customised decision-support tools to drive agroforestry adoption	9																
2.3 Training of farmers with the decision support-tools and in agroforestry practices towards increased tree-planting	24																
2.4 Participatory monitoring of trees planted and seedling survival	8																

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.5	Assessment of impact on livelihoods for a subset of agroforestry adopters using the forest poverty toolkit	6															
Output 3																	
3.1	Participatory research into contextual variation in the uptake of Dahari's agricultural practices	18															
3.2	Improvement of Dahari's agricultural outreach programme based on research results, and plan for expansion	9															
3.3	Training of additional farmers in climate-smart agricultural methods	48															
3.4	Assessment of impact on livelihoods for a subset of agricultural adopters using the forest poverty toolkit	6															
Output 4																	
4.1	Discussions with landholders around targeted Livingstone's roost-sites surrounding protection schemes	12															
4.2	Development and signature of conservation agreement contracts with targeted landholders	12															
4.3	Regular agricultural support and ecotourism contributions to targeted farmers, and reforestation using endemic species as per contracts	36															
4.4	Publication of GIS maps highlighting other priority zones for conservation (finances through other funding)	1															
4.5	Adaptation of scheme to highland areas critical for other endemic biodiversity, and application with farmers	36															
4.6	Participatory monitoring of roost site	6															

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
populations, other key biodiversity indicators, and benefits to farmers																	
Output 5																	
5.1 National workshops led by IUCN to advocate for the landscape approach and Forest Landscape Restoration	2																
5.2 Regular meetings with authorities and other key actors between all partners	48																
5.3 Regular media outputs in Comoros, and on partner social media accounts and blogs	48																
5.4 Regular communications events in the villages	48																
5.5 Peer-reviewed paper on the landscape approach published	9																

26. 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 project's 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)

Bangor University, ICRAF and IUCN will lead on developing the M+E framework in support of Dahari's M+E managers to allow a) regular four-monthly reviews and documentation of the extent to which project activities and outputs are being delivered as planned in general and in accordance with their respective milestones and targets in particular and b) provide the project team and other key stakeholders with quality and timely recommendations on how either project implementation and/or the project's design can be enhanced to deliver greater benefits and value for money. Because the project has a focus on upscaling and outscaling the landscape approach, the scientific design embeds evaluation methods to understand the contextual variability that affect not only adoption but also performance to refine and customise interventions in year 2.

The framework will ensure that the project's piloted field and community interventions are implemented as intended and are backed by a theory-based, mixed-method evaluation design that will enable a rigorous assessment of outputs including the differential effects on women and other socially-differentiated groups of smallholders.

Output 1:

- Analysis of database nursery records and seedling survival every 6 months after planting, as well as qualitative information on performance through focus groups discussions including men and women beneficiaries (Yrs 2, 3 and 4)
- Analysis of spatially explicit outputs such as mapping of forest and management areas and changes (Yr 2 and Yr 3)
- At least biannual analysis of water flow and quality in targeted rivers and sources
- Annual participatory assessment of improvement in functioning of community groups

Output 2

- Analysis of gender-disaggregated records of training and evaluation by participants after each training campaign (Yrs 2, 3 and 4)
- Analysis of database records on the uptake of practices and technologies by smallholder farmers with GIS mapping (Yrs 2, 3 and 4)
- Focus group discussions with beneficiaries in the ten communities to evaluate the uptake of practices (Yrs 2, 3 and 4)
- Analysis of database nursery records and seedling survival every 6 months after planting season, as well as qualitative information through focus groups discussions including men and women beneficiaries (Yrs 2, 3 and 4)

Output 3

- Analysis of gender-disaggregated records of training and evaluation by participants after each training campaign (Yrs 2, 3 and 4)
- Two-yearly assessments (Yr 2 and Yr 4) to evaluate livelihood improvement and diversification using IUCN's poverty toolkit with a random selection of 250 farmers (also Output 2)
- Analysis of database records on the uptake of practices and technologies by smallholder farmers with GIS mapping (Yrs 2, 3 and 4)

Output 4

- Biannual participatory monitoring of Livingstone roost site populations, and other key biodiversity indicators
- Biannual monitoring of benefits accrued by farmers, and number of endemic trees and

seedlings in plots	
Output 5	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database with number of participants at communication events, media and social media outputs • Review of communication outputs showing generalizable learning on the landscape approach policy and intervention effectiveness that are shared widely at local, national and international level • Lists of participants at national workshops, and evaluations by participants 	
Number of days planned for M&E	160
Total project budget for M&E	£72,000 (approx, including through estimating time of different staff on M+E)
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	18%

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. You should also ensure you have read the ‘Finance for Darwin’ document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

NB: The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

27. 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 budget has been developed bearing in mind the following key objectives:

- Fund new human resources within Dahari necessary to improve the NGO's social research and monitoring and evaluation; to expand biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and agricultural initiatives; and to develop agroforestry programmes;
- Integrate the minimum required budget to secure international expertise from the various partners to support the development of Dahari's field programmes and advocacy of the approach nationally and internationally;
- Fund the minimum required field costs, with Dahari in partnership with ICRAF bringing in cofunding from CEPF and EU (unconfirmed) to complete. Additional field costs such as agricultural inputs are not included in the budget as they are already covered by other funding accessed by Dahari, or easily picked up with other grants to be submitted;
- Put as much as the rest as possible onto Dahari's current staff managing the NGO and field programmes, to contribute as much as possible to giving the NGO financial security for the next four years, thus securing its field programmes. To this end, the international partners and consultants have all cut fees, whilst Bangor are contributing cofunding for some salaries and overheads.

Costings: Lead organisation salaries at standard Bangor rates, local salary costs are based on Dahari's salary grid for local and expatriate staff, plus benefits and employer tax. Overheads are based on Bangor FEC costings, and on Dahari's standard rate. Consultants at reduced rates. Travel costs based on average Dahari costs from 2015.

We believe that the project budget thus shows outstanding value for money when considering the international network of experts mobilised to work on this multi-disciplinary programme.

One big risk is currency fluctuation, particularly given the instability of the pound sterling at the moment. Losses can be covered within overheads should this cause problems.

28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

Eight computers will be purchased at the start and midpoint of the project for use by Dahari staff. These will be owned by Dahari, and transferred to them at the end of project. No other purchase of capital items is planned with Darwin funding.

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) 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/company* of **Bangor University**

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of **£410,842** 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 key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

Name (block capitals)	CLARE WILLIAMS
Position in the organisation	ACCOUNTS MANAGER

Signed** **Date:**

If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance ?	Yes
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Yes
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
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?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from your key partner organisations identified at Question 9?	Yes
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Yes
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Yes

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 5 December 2016 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.