



Submit by Monday 5 December 2016

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: STAGE 2

Please 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

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:	Wildlife Conservation Society
Address:	2300 Southern Boulevard
City and Postcode:	Bronx, NY 10460
Country:	USA
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref: 3616	Title (max 10 words): Wildlife-friendly agroforestry and sustainable forest management in Bolivian indigenous territories
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3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)

(max 50 words)

This project will conserve over 1 million hectares of highly biodiverse forests in Bolivia. It will increase the capacity of indigenous communities to control and protect their forests, strengthen their livelihoods by improving coffee and cacao agroforestry management, and increase avian diversity in and around agroforestry plots.

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: Bolivia	Country 2:
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5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: July 2017	End date: March 2021			Duration: 3 years and 10 months	
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	2017/18 £83,284	2018/19 £116,017	2019/20 £132,372	2020/2021 £66,755	Total £398,429
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost					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
Surname	Loayza	Jaime
Forename (s)	Oscar	Ayra
Post held	Assistant Director, Greater Madidi Landscape Conservation Program	Executive Director

Organisation (if different to above)	Wildlife Conservation Society	Fundación Teko Kavi
Department		
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
23-014	John Polisar	Improving livestock management for economic-environmental stability in Mesoamerica's Mosquitia
23-024	Martin Callow	Securing marine fisheries, livelihoods and biodiversity in Myanmar through co-management
23-015	Michelle Wieland	Guinea pigs as guinea pigs – a replicable small-scale protein model
23-020	Stacy Jupiter	Sustaining biodiversity, livelihoods and culture in PNG's montane forests
22-016	Stéphanie D'agata	Securing livelihoods, health and biodiversity through seascape-scale sustainable fisheries co-management
22-014	Nicole Auil Gomez	Maximizing Benefits of Marine Reserves and Fisheries Management in Belize

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.

<p>Lead institution and website:</p> <p>Wildlife Conservation Society http://www.wcs.org/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>WCS has cooperation agreements with the cacao and coffee producer organizations mentioned in the proposal and is well positioned to lead this project because of our on-the ground presence in Bolivia, strong and established relationships with stakeholders, and extensive experience supporting research, developing local capacity for territorial management and supporting sustainable natural resource use. WCS staff have extensive experience improving pre- and post-harvest management of cacao and coffee, as well as establishing commercial alliances to access niche markets for quality products.</p> <p>WCS will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical support in development of a participatory system for documenting illegal encroachments into areas managed by producer organizations, and reporting these to territorial organizations. - Lead the implementation of improved pre- and post-harvest practices for cacao and coffee production. - Evaluate project impacts on biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. - Provide support to evaluate costs and benefits of responding to different certification standards and accessing different niche markets. - Ensure appropriate financial management, technical quality assurance, and timely completion, including technical and reporting commitments. - Foster local synergies and linkages with similar initiatives to avoid overlap and maximize the rational use of resources. - Leverage results to inform cacao and coffee production elsewhere in Bolivia.
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>APCERL, Association of Ecological Coffee Producers of Larecaja</p> <p>APCAO MAPIRI, Association of Organic Cacao Producers of Mapiri</p> <p>CHOCOLECOS, Association of Producers of Indigenous Leco Cacao</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>These three organizations represent different cacao and coffee small producers with whom we will work. This proposal is designed in response to needs identified together with indigenous community-based producer organizations. WCS has been working with these organizations to improve management practices for over five years.</p> <p>In this project APCERL, APCA, and CHOCOLECOS will take on the following roles and responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convene meetings with their member producers. - Represent producers in meetings with their respective territorial organizations to coordinate joint actions for territorial control. - Approve internal regulations to enforce implementation of best management practices by their member producers. - Implement marketing strategies by leveraging the social and environmental benefits of implementing the above best practices, sign contracts with buyers, and distribute benefits.
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Fundación Teko Kavi http://tekokavi.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Teko Kavi (“Good Life” in Guarani) is a Bolivian NGO established in 2010. It seeks to help its beneficiaries through implementation and development of proposals and social learning models that are respectful of both cultural and natural diversity. It implements projects that strengthen the capacity for sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection and alternative education. In its work with rural and indigenous populations, Teko Kavi supports strengthening their individual and collective development, under the principles of equality, solidarity and equity.</p> <p>Since 2010, Teko Kavi has implemented projects focused on environmental education with schools in the Umala municipality, and outreach and capacity building to increase local participation to reduce social and environmental impacts of road improvement in Northern La Paz. It has worked with WCS to support protected area monitoring programs. In 2017, along with WCS, it will participate in a consortium led by the Danish NGO, Nordeco, to support climate change mitigation through improved agroforestry practices and will provide important matching funds to the proposed activities.</p> <p>In this project, Teko Kavi will lead a communications campaign to support marketing efforts and develop an urban consumer constituency that supports indigenous territorial management and sustainable natural resource use through consumer choices.</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?
Oscar Loayza	Project leader	Wildlife Conservation Society	20%	Yes
Ximena Sandy	Cacao and marketing specialist	Wildlife Conservation Society	100%	Yes
Jorge Rojas	Coffee specialist	Wildlife Conservation Society	100%	Yes
Jaime Ayra	Marketing and communications specialist	Teko Kavi	100%	Yes
Lilian Painter	Senior Advisor	Wildlife Conservation Society	10%	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)

Activities will take place in T'simane Mosekene, Leco, and Tacana indigenous territories in Bolivia, covering over one million hectares bordering and overlapping the Madidi and Pilón Lajas protected areas. This region is globally important for its high avian diversity and stronghold populations of vulnerable wide-ranging species like jaguar and spectacled bear. Key threats to biodiversity here are forest loss and degradation from outsiders engaging in illegal agricultural clearing and settlements, timber extraction, and gold mining. Indigenous communities also extract valuable timber and clear forestland for agricultural use and cattle pastures. This perpetuates a cycle of poverty since forest loss/degradation negatively impacts community livelihoods, which depend on forest resources, and renders them particularly vulnerable to climate change.

Improving monitoring of illegal encroachment on indigenous territories coupled with investing in sustainable agroforestry would benefit both biodiversity and local livelihoods. However, monitoring comes with high transport costs, since communities are widely dispersed. They also lack systems to gather legal proof of illegal events, and to coordinate amongst themselves, leading to a low rate of prosecution by authorities.

Cacao and coffee agroforestry, identified as strategic within indigenous land use plans, are important for indigenous communities. Small-scale producer organizations could play an important role in strengthening territorial control and biodiversity protection. Given their wide distribution across indigenous lands, their involvement would greatly reduce the high transport costs of monitoring. Building their technical capacity in sustainable agroforestry would improve productivity and access to niche markets, generating much needed income, while also increasing their incentive to actively protect forests and biodiversity.

Since these organizations and communities benefit from access to collective lands, indigenous regulations require them to monitor these lands, as a way of contributing to the common good. Our project would help channel this involvement towards a decentralized, cost effective system for control and vigilance of territorial lands, improved communication protocols, event/threats mapping, and rapid collective response against encroachment and threats like gold mining, grazing and timber extraction.

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)	Yes
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)

The proposed project will support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). We will address the Aichi Strategic Goals by reducing the direct pressures on biodiversity and promoting sustainable use, as well as enhancing benefit sharing and capacity building of indigenous organizations. These actions will address Strategic Goal B by reducing the direct pressures on forests, promoting the sustainable use of native forest groves, and supporting forest restoration through agroforestry; and Strategic Goal E by respecting and supporting the customary use of indigenous lands by the T'simane Mosekene, Tacana and Lecos indigenous communities.

The project will also contribute to the implementation of ITPGRFA by supporting the efforts of indigenous and local communities for in situ conservation of wild cacao for food production, including in protected areas.

Finally, the project will support the Global Goals for Sustainable Development. Our activities address Goal 12 (Responsible production and consumption: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns) by supporting the sustainable management of natural resources; Goal 15 (Life on land: Sustainably manage forests, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss) by promoting the implementation of sustainable forest management and agroforestry; and Goal 1 (No poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere) by increasing vulnerable indigenous communities' control over their territories and natural resources, and developing their resilience to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters through territorial management and sustainable livelihoods.

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:

The Plurinational state of Bolivia joined ITPGRFA in April 2016. We will share best practices and results through the FAO knowledge platform on small family farming and highlight the co-dependence of plant genetic diversity and indigenous small family farming.

We will also engage with the focal point of the CBD, the Ministry of Environment and Water, through our collaboration with their protected area service. This engagement will focus on platforms to support collaboration and participation in control and vigilance, as well as on cacao and coffee production within extensive use areas within protected areas and their buffer zones.

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.)

We will work with three indigenous cacao producer organizations and their respective indigenous organizations to **strengthen their control and vigilance processes and address threats to indigenous lands**. Our approach will include:

- Participatory mapping workshops to identify areas vulnerable to illegal colonization, timber extraction, and mining. These maps will be overlaid with areas used by indigenous communities and producer organizations to select communities closest to the vulnerable areas and thus distribute responsibilities according to location.
- Jointly developing protocols for communication, registering illegal events, and joint

action against mining, logging and illegal settlements/grazing.

- Exploring SMART¹ and other digital platforms to increase efficiency of analysis and consolidate monitoring reports to increase transparency of agreements for action between communities and territorial organizations

We will provide technical support to **agroforestry management for coffee and cacao production**, and **management of native cacao forest groves**. These systems represent an attractive economic alternative to slash-and-burn agriculture and increase value of degraded forests, reducing incentive for forest clearing and helping stop forest loss and degradation that lead to biodiversity loss. Improving forest management and post-harvest practices will increase income through increased and higher-quality production. Indigenous communities will establish restrictions to ensure those benefitting from these activities do not engage in forest clearing outside areas designated for agricultural use. To increase **benefits for women**, we will focus on post-harvest selection and processing, where their participation is greatest. Our approach will include:

Pre-harvest:

- Training through field schools and demonstration plots as teaching tools.
- Supporting establishment of seedling nurseries and providing training on their management, to increase total area under agroforestry management from 283 to 483 hectares.
- Technical guidance to identify varieties best suited to local climatic conditions and with the desired quality required by the market.
- Improving management of established plots by providing training on pruning and soil management to increase productivity, reduce risk of disease, and facilitate harvest.
- Training on diversifying structure and composition of canopy shade trees, to increase avian diversity, and allow producers to meet the Smithsonian's "[bird friendly certification](#)". We hope to increase average avian diversity by 15% in project-supported agroforestry plots, and by 30% compared to areas following traditional single crop agriculture. We will also develop capacity for monitoring the increase in bird diversity.

Post-harvest:

- Increasing profits by establishing infrastructure for post-harvest coffee and cacao processing and providing training on quality control.
- Working with both cacao and coffee producer organizations to refine their marketing strategies, based on existing market linkages and market analysis.
- Implement a communications campaign to develop an urban consumer base that supports indigenous territorial management for sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation.
- For cacao, completing the production and marketing cycle by establishing capacity for production of artisanal chocolate tablets for the local market, using the 20% of product which does not meet industrial standards, while maintaining the standards that earned APROCACE an [excellence award](#) in the Salon du Chocolat 2015.
- For coffee, increasing APCERL's marketing capacity by increasing the volume of "bird friendly" certified coffee and providing barista training for coffee tastings in fairs.

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)

Three indigenous producer organizations will work with their territorial organizations to increase protection of forests and natural resources over 1 million hectares of collective indigenous lands. Direct beneficiaries will include 7,000 people from Leco, Tacana and T'simane lands who will benefit from **improved control and thus long-term access over their communal lands and resources**. Indigenous territorial organizations will be alerted to illegal

¹ Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool <http://www.smartconservationtools.org/>
R23 St2 Form

encroachments and have solid proof, enabling more effective action against infractions. We will pilot the use of software to increase efficiency of analysis and consolidation of territorial monitoring reports from indigenous producer associations. Our results will inform the adjustment of control and vigilance strategies at the indigenous territorial level and improve their long-term implementation.

240 families of cacao producers (~1200 people) from these indigenous lands and 40 families of organic coffee producers (~200 people) from the Teoponte municipality will benefit from technical support to agroforestry practices, post-harvest management, and marketing strategies leading to **increased production** and a 20% **income increase** by project's end. Overall, at least 20% of beneficiaries from the indigenous producer organizations will be women, and a new venture for developing artisanal chocolate bars will benefit women producers exclusively.

By the project's end, we will have **doubled the area under agroforestry management** and improved management over 483 hectares of agroforestry plots and 2200 hectares of wild cacao groves. 15 coffee producers (5 women) will have their product be certified as **"bird friendly"** for contribution to the conservation of 162 bird species, including 14 Andean endemics, such as *Simoxenops striatus*, *Myrmotherula grisea*, and *Phyllomyias weedeni*.

The project will result in **reduced deforestation**, compared to average annual deforestation rates of 0.3%, and associated avoided emissions of 46,374 tCO₂e, as well as 152,672 tCO₂e absorbed in carbon sinks in these productive areas, during the initial 8 years of growth.

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)

Almost 75% of indigenous communities living here are below the poverty line in terms of market-based monetary income. However, taking into account monetized non-market values, such as hunting and fishing, poverty within indigenous communities is halved. This highlights the importance of local resources for food security and livelihoods, and also the importance of territorial control for indigenous livelihoods as the primary incentive for communities to commit to improved monitoring of their territorial land, to protect it from illegal encroachment for mining, logging and grazing.

We will address poverty through a two-pronged approach: to increase the income obtained from cacao and coffee sales, and to increase indigenous control over collective lands and resources. 240 families of cacao producers (~1200 people) and 40 families of organic coffee producers will benefit from increased income through improved efficiency in production, quality control and access to niche markets. The project will promote women's participation in cacao and coffee production chains, implement training courses and workshops in communities, and strongly encourage women's participation. Women members constitute 41% of these producer associations, hence we see their participation as crucial. Beneficiaries also include 7,000 indigenous people who will secure long-term access to their collective lands and resources through improved control over these.

Project interventions will build resilience to current weather patterns, as well as future climate change scenarios, through strengthening local organizations and helping diversify sustainable livelihoods. Consolidation of indigenous territorial control, via improved technical monitoring capacity and communication protocols, allows for protection of areas critical for environmental services. Implementation of agroforestry projects in different management zones maintains diverse livelihoods with reduced sensitivity to environmental shocks. Hence, supporting indigenous territorial management represents a win-win strategy for reducing climate change vulnerabilities of indigenous populations while also generating income, diversifying local livelihoods, and conserving forest cover and biodiversity.

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)

Our exit strategy focuses on long-term sustainability based on three pillars:

Social sustainability is secured by working with established producer organizations operating under approved and legitimate indigenous management plans and natural resource use regulations. These organizations have been operating for 5-8 years and have already shown commitment to these activities. Social sustainability also relies on committed efforts towards transference of technical knowledge to producer organizations. Training efforts led by technical staff will also involve peer-to-peer learning in the field schools, as a strategy to encourage an internal learning and training culture within producer organizations.

Economic sustainability is addressed by making clear market linkages between improved practices and niche markets. It is also addressed by piloting a control and vigilance strategy that leverages the dispersed presence and use of the indigenous lands by communities and producer organizations, and finally it is addressed by engaging the urban population, through their purchasing choices, in support of indigenous conservation and sustainable livelihoods.

Environmental sustainability is secured by improving pre-harvest management, including bird-friendly certification, and via supporting indigenous territorial governance and control. Benefits of these activities will continue via peer-to-peer learning and through our continuing long-term commitment to working with indigenous communities in this region.

17a. Harmonisation

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

The project is part of the on-going and long-term Greater Madidi-Tambopata Landscape Program started in 1999 by WCS and later including the participation of Teko Kavi. The Program is oriented towards strengthening the links between protected areas and other land management units (communities, indigenous territories and municipalities), supporting integrated planning processes and the development of land management capacities. By working together with local allies and actors (social organizations, communities and producer organizations), research and natural resource management experiences are being generated leading to concrete economic results and ecological sustainability.

WCS has been working with these producer organizations for 5-8 years and has previously focused on establishing their organizational structure, productive capacity and market linkages. This project will allow us to consolidate and expand the extent of these advances and diversify post-harvest practices, including processing of roasted coffee and chocolate bars for local markets. We will also further advance our successes in supporting indigenous organizations establish land rights, implement indigenous land use plans and regulations, and promote natural resource management projects. In this project, we will link producer organizations with the need to improve long-term territorial control via the various types of capacity building outlined in the project.

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.

The Danish development cooperation agency (Danida) is supporting cacao and coffee agroforestry producers in Northern La Paz. Through their civil society fund, FOOSC, they will channel resources until October 2017 to both the National Protected Area Service (SERNAP) and WCS. Matching funds from Danida are included in the budget for our proposed Darwin Initiative project.

SERNAP is supporting cacao producers from colonist communities of highland origin, who focus on hybrid cacao, whereas our project will be working with Tacana, T'simane and Mosekene cacao producers, managing the native cacao variety. In the case of coffee, SERNAP is supporting Quechua producers found within the natural resource use area of Madidi protected areas, whereas we will support Lecos producers within their indigenous land. WCS has a collaboration agreement with the protected area service and best practices will be shared under this framework. WCS also has a collaboration agreement with Helvetas-Intercooperation, a Swiss NGO focusing on promoting national policies to support wild cacao management in Bolivia and strengthening marketing capacity of native cacao producers. This agreement enables interinstitutional collaboration and will strengthen interventions across donors and leverage results to inform cacao producers across Bolivia.

With regards to coffee, researchers from the Agronomy department of the San Andres University are researching the impact of climate change on coffee plantations and will sign a collaboration agreement with APCERL. This research is being supported through a project funded by the Swiss development cooperation agency (COSUDE) and administered by a Bolivian research institute (AGRUCO) and WCS. Finally, the Ministry of Rural Development and Land leads the National Coffee Program, which provides a platform for inter-institutional coordination, technical assistance and financial support through municipal governments. APCERL and WCS will engage with this program through regular meetings to which producer organizations and their partners are invited and will, if possible, leverage additional resources from this program.

WCS Bolivia will consolidate lessons learned from complementary work across different beneficiaries and donors, and use it to strengthen our approach, in particular with respect to engagement of niche markets and capacity building.

18. Ethics

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

(Max 300 words)

WCS is a founding member of the Conservation Initiative for Human Rights (<http://community.iucn.org/cihr>) and works with people to ensure ethical approaches to biodiversity conservation. This is further supported by the WCS Institutional Review Board (IRB), which is charged with reviewing the level of risk to human subjects in research, assessing the methodology and protections afforded those subjects, and ensuring that they are exposed to no greater risk than they would experience in everyday life. WCS management systems ensure adherence to labour, finance, banking and registration regulations specific to each of the nearly 60 countries where we work, alongside US government regulations and donor compliance requirements. WCS has a Duty of Care policy that details obligations of employees, regardless of their nationality, and the institution to create an environment of safety and concern in the fulfilment our mission, including access to medical care, insurance policies, and crisis management procedures.

The proposed project builds on existing alliances with producer organizations and aims to support the implementation of their business plans through formalized cooperation agreements that will be approved by their member assemblies. Their representatives will participate in quarterly meetings to monitor progress. Our partnerships with local and indigenous people strive to understand, value, and apply traditional knowledge to addressing biodiversity and poverty alleviation challenges. This contributes to local efforts to improve human wellbeing by affirming cultural identity in the face of rapid change, while making explicit our shared interest in

finding alternatives to dominant approaches to economic development. These principles apply to our engagement with community and government entities in Bolivia. In northwest Bolivia, WCS has been at the forefront of efforts to help indigenous peoples participate effectively in land titling processes to secure their territorial rights.

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)

The project has two principal audiences for communication and knowledge sharing: the local cacao and coffee producers, and the urban population of La Paz and El Alto. Local engagement in conservation efforts is directly related to locals' land use choices, but urban dwellers have typically been passive recipients of information. A broader conservation constituency is required to face important challenges arising from encroaching development.

Support to the cacao and coffee producer organizations will strengthen the local indigenous constituency for conservation. The field schools will allow peer-to-peer learning as well as technical training. Hand-outs summarizing the topics and producer activity logs will support the oral transmission of knowledge. Topics to be addressed within the field schools will include indigenous territorial rights, spatial monitoring and control, and pre-harvest and post-harvest best practices, as well as monitoring of biodiversity, productivity and benefit sharing. Knowledge sharing will also focus on the incentives for biodiversity conservation through certification and linkages with niche markets.

The urban population of La Paz and El Alto will be targeted via an audio-visual communication campaign to develop a constituency in support of forest conservation efforts by indigenous producer organizations. This communication campaign will focus on the opportunity for urban dwellers to support poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation through their consumer choices. The materials will also make the link between food production systems, forest conservation and climate change. WCS will develop the technical content while Teko Kavi will be in charge of the visual design and costs of production, as well as of establishing alliances for distribution through digital platforms as well as local television channels. Both WCS and Teko Kavi have experience running successful and innovative communication campaigns. For example, the [Identidad Madidi](#) initiative has actively engaged 650,000 Bolivians through [Facebook](#) in support of Madidi protected area and biodiversity conservation.

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)

The project aims to build capacity for territorial control and sustainable coffee and cacao production, transformation, and sale. Participants in training events will all be active members of established indigenous producer organizations (280 producers, of which 60 are women) and will have demonstrated their commitment to these activities through the establishment of agroforestry plots. By targeting the members of these producer organizations we ensure that we reach indigenous community members with collective legal rights over these lands.

In the case of capacity building for improved control and vigilance, we will leverage the experience gained by indigenous park guards from Pilon Lajas in using SMART software. Additionally, indigenous territorial organizations will be able to validate and replicate the participatory system for documenting and reporting illegal encroachments into areas managed by other producer organizations within their collective lands. We will provide participatory

methodologies and technical assistance for participatory mapping and provide different scenarios and role-play to identify communication protocols between producer organizations and indigenous territorial organizations to be piloted and supported with digital platforms, such as SMART.

In the case of capacity building for natural resource use management we will promote peer-to-peer knowledge sharing and provide training addressing all the steps within the specific production chain through field schools.

- Pre-harvest: Seedling production, substrate production, seedling transplanting and fertilization, design and implementation of agroforestry systems, including arrangement of timber species, provision of shade and soil management.
- Harvest and Post-harvest: good practices for harvesting, quality control in de-pulping, fermentation, grain drying, and storage. Marketing and commercialization: Internal control systems for traceability and bird friendly, organic and fair trade certification.

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 250 words)

This project will generate several information products, including:

Documents and maps identifying vulnerable areas managed by cacao and coffee producer organizations, and protocols for their control, supported by digital platforms such as SMART. These will only be accessible to producer organizations and their territorial organizations.

Documents describing best practices for pre-harvest and post-harvest. These will be accessible to all interested parties on WCS Bolivia's [website](#) and will also be shared on [FAO's Platform of Family Farming](#) and with members of the Bolivian Cacao Platform. Documentation will be open to search functions, and users will be able to freely use information, provided they agree to properly attribute the source.

Audio visual materials targeting the urban population will be disseminated through Bolivian television channels, YouTube and Facebook.

Project monitoring and evaluation reports will be available on the WCS website and important highlights will be shared through blogs and social media.

Reports to the Darwin Initiative will be made available to the producer organizations in printed version and also through oral presentations.

WCS is a leading sponsor of scientific research on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity and their contribution to human wellbeing. If any peer-reviewed publications arise from this project, we will try to ensure they are open access. As part of our ongoing efforts to disseminate knowledge, we will consolidate lessons learned from complementary work across different landscapes and donors and use it to strengthen our approach, share learning with other stakeholders via the methods mentioned above, and during inter-institutional meetings and fora.

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:

Matching funds will come from WCS's current project with Danida and from a joint project between NORDECO, Teko Kavi, and WCS due to start in March 2017, also supported by the Nordic Climate Fund.

Unconfirmed:

Funds to strengthen control and vigilance processes within the indigenous lands will be supported by matching WCS funds from the Moore Foundation.

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

22c) None

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

(max 100 words)

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)

Political risks include conflicting development visions and lack of control of illicit activities. The Bolivian government has conservation and climate change policies related to forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods. However, it also has policies promoting advancement of the agricultural frontier, as well as large development projects for infrastructure and energy that may lead to greater threats to indigenous lands. Strengthening sustainable income generating activities and indigenous territorial control will mitigate these risks.

Market risks include fluctuations in prices and uncertainties about sales agreements. A fundamental project assumption is the establishment of markets and market links. While coffee and cacao, particularly wild cacao, currently benefit from favourable market prices, there is a historical risk of fluctuations. We will mitigate this risk by focusing on certified high value products with local and international markets and by prioritizing establishment of market links from the start.

Governance risks: Institutional instability is a common feature of community-based organizations and can affect completion of agreed activities. Strengthening producer groups and their engagement with their territorial organization will mitigate this risk.

Climatic risks: Extreme floods or droughts may affect the production cycle and access to the management areas. Technical assistance will be designed to increase adaptive capacity.

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
<p>Impact: Improved territorial control and monitoring of indigenous lands coupled with sustainable agroforestry leads to biodiversity protection, strengthened livelihoods and climate resilience in an approach that can be replicated across Bolivia. (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome 1: Sustainable cacao and shade coffee production by indigenous communities in Bolivia results in increased protection of collective lands, strengthened livelihoods, reduced forest loss and increased avian biodiversity in agroforestry areas. (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 By the end of Year 4, within the 1M ha of indigenous lands, a well-established participatory system for documenting and reporting illegal encroachments into areas managed by producer organizations is in place (baseline = no such system currently exists)</p> <p>0.2 By the end of Year 4, illegal encroachments within the 1M ha of indigenous lands are reported and responded to in joint actions by the indigenous territorial organizations and producer organizations (baseline = no joint actions).</p> <p>0.3 By the end of Year 4, 280 indigenous Tacana, Lecos and Tsimane Mosekene producers (60 women) have increased productivity by 20% (baseline = 211 kg/ha coffee and 180 kg/ha cacao).</p> <p>0.4 By the end of Year 4, 280 indigenous Tacana, Lecos and Tsimane Mosekene producers (60 women) have increased household income from</p>	<p>0.1 Digital maps and infraction reports by producer organizations of the Tacana, Lecos and T'simane Mosekene indigenous lands.</p> <p>0.2 Number of joint actions between producer organizations and their territorial organizations as documented in technical reports.</p> <p>0.3 Benefit distribution report of producer organizations and technical monitoring reports.</p> <p>0.4 Benefit distribution report of producer organizations and technical monitoring reports.</p>	<p>Institutional stability in the producer organizations and indigenous territorial organizations.</p> <p>Extreme flooding does not occur in more than 1 year.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>agroforestry by 20% (baseline = average annual household income from agroforestry is 131 USD for cacao and 2852 USD for coffee).</p> <p>0.5 By the end of Year 4, 15 coffee producers (8 new, of which 5 women, and 7 recertified) are certified under the Smithsonian standards as “bird friendly” for their contribution to conservation of 162 bird species, including 14 Andean endemics, such as (<i>Simoxenops striatus</i>), (<i>Myrmotherula grisea</i>), (<i>Phyllomyias weedeni</i>) (baseline = 7 producers are currently certified, but will need recertification).</p> <p>0.6 By the end of Year 4, project-supported agroforestry plots show a 15% increase in avian diversity, compared to baseline (to be established in year 1) and a 30% increase in avian diversity compared to areas following traditional single crop agriculture (baseline to be established in year 1).</p> <p>0.7 By the end of Year 4, an estimated 152,672 tCO₂e is absorbed in new agroforestry plots (baseline = 0).</p> <p>0.8 By the end of Year 4, 80 hectares of avoided forest loss and the associated 46,374 tCO₂e equivalent avoided emissions (Baseline 0.3% annual forest loss in the region).</p>	<p>0.5 Certification documents.</p> <p>0.6 Bird diversity monitoring results as documented in technical reports.</p> <p>0.7 Technical monitoring reports developed by project staff.</p> <p>0.8 Landsat satellite imagery analysis and field verification.</p>	
<p>Outputs: 1. Producer organizations and their representative territorial organizations have developed and implemented</p>	<p>1.1 By the end of Year 1, areas vulnerable to illegal encroachment in three indigenous territories are identified and mapped in a participatory process</p>	<p>1.1 Maps identifying vulnerable perimeters and areas under control by producer organizations.</p>	<p>The producer organizations and indigenous organizations are not affected by social conflicts related to increased pressure from extractive and</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
systems for control and vigilance of their territorial lands.	<p>(baseline = no such participatory mapping has yet been done in these areas).</p> <p>1.2 By the end of Year 1, three training workshops are held between producer organizations and their territorial organizations on formal documentation of infractions, with 45 participants overall. (Baseline: no such trainings are currently held with these groups)</p> <p>1.3 By the end of Year 2, a digital platform (eg. SMART) and clear protocols for coordination of actions against encroachments in three indigenous lands are under implementation (baseline = such a platform and protocols do not currently exist).</p>	<p>1.2 Training materials and participant lists.</p> <p>1.3 Signed agreements between producer organizations and indigenous territorial organizations approving territorial control plans.</p>	infrastructure projects.
<p>2. Pre-harvest management of agroforestry plots and native cacao forest groves is improved and local capacity built for sustainable agroforestry that is wildlife friendly.</p>	<p>2.1 By the end of Year 2, 283 hectares of existing agroforestry plots and native groves are restored via the implementation of agroforestry systems (pruning, soil management, diversifying canopy shade trees) (baseline = no restoration work has been done so far).</p> <p>2.2 By end of Year 3, 200 new hectares of agroforestry systems are established (100 by Year 2) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.3 By end of Year 4, 12 training workshops are implemented (2 in Year 1, 4 in Year 2, 4 in year 3, and 2 in Year 4) and 280 indigenous producers (including 60 women) are trained in seedling nursery management, shade trees and canopy for bird diversity, soil</p>	<p>2.1 Technical and monitoring reports, maps of interventions.</p> <p>2.2 Technical and monitoring reports, maps of interventions.</p> <p>2.3 Training materials, participant lists, course evaluations.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	fertility, pruning, and implementation of the management plan for wild cacao groves (baseline = 0).		
<p>3. Post-harvest management of cacao and coffee is improved, and local capacity built for diversification of products.</p>	<p>3.1 5 community processing infrastructure “modules” for cacao fermentation and drying and 5 community processing infrastructure “modules” for coffee fruit pulping and fermentation are in place (3 by Year 2, and 2 in Year 3), training 280 producers (Baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.2 12 training workshops are implemented for 280 indigenous producers (including 60 women) in quality control protocols for post-harvest processing (2 workshops in Year 1, 4 workshops in Year 2, 4 workshops in Year 3, 2 workshops in Year 4) (baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.3 By end of Year 2, women producers develop an artisanal chocolate bar that allows access to local markets fetching prices of 90Bs/Kg. (baseline = 35 Bs/Kg for raw cocoa).</p>	<p>3.1 Technical monitoring reports, photographs of infrastructure.</p> <p>3.2 Training materials, participant lists, course evaluations.</p> <p>3.3 Benefit distribution report and project technical reports.</p>	
<p>4. Marketing strategies for cacao and coffee are improved and diversified, including wildlife friendly certification.</p>	<p>4.1 By end of Year 2, 20 producers are trained on requirements of bird friendly certification and monitoring bird diversity (baseline = such training is not currently held).</p> <p>4.2 By end of Year 2, 8 APCERL producers receive barista training to enable them to present their bird friendly coffee in local and international fairs (baseline = no such training is currently held).</p>	<p>4.1 Certifications, bird diversity monitoring reports.</p> <p>4.2 Training evaluation reports, participant lists.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>4.3 By the end of Year 2 a communication campaign targeting urban dwellers as responsible consumers is developed and conducted in La Paz and El Alto (baseline = no such similar campaign has been conducted in support of indigenous communities engaging in sustainable agroforestry and biodiversity protection)</p> <p>4.4 By end of Year 2, at least one new commercial alliance for coffee and at least one new commercial alliance for cacao increases prices for their products by 10% in comparison to average market prices that year (baseline to be established in 2019 from commodity markets).</p>	<p>4.3 Audiovisual materials.</p> <p>4.4 Commercial contracts.</p>	
<p>Activities per Output</p> <p>Output 1. Producer organizations and their representative territorial organizations have developed and implemented systems for control and vigilance of their territorial lands.</p> <p>1.1 Facilitate participatory mapping of areas under management by producer organizations vulnerable to illegal encroachment WCS staff will facilitate participatory mapping with producer organizations using supporting satellite imagery. Producers will first map the circuits and areas under their use for both their commercial (cacao and coffee) production and their subsistence (fishing and hunting) activities. Producers will then map existing threats from encroachment and also future threats from planned roads in the region. Overlaying both threats and areas under potential control by different producer organizations and communities will permit an initial distribution of control and vigilance responsibilities according to location.</p> <p>1.2 Hold a training workshop with each of the producer organizations on legal requirements for processing illegal incursions into their management areas WCS staff will coordinate with protected areas and indigenous territorial organizations to hold training workshops on the legal framework and processes for processing illegal incursions into natural resource management areas within indigenous lands.</p> <p>1.3 Test digital platforms and develop protocols for producer organizations and their territorial organizations to take coordinated actions against encroachments We will work with producer organizations and their territorial organizations exploring the use of SMART and other digital platforms to allow for immediate visualization of incursions and consolidation of reports from different producers. We will also facilitate meetings to develop the necessary protocols for communication, registration of illegal events, and collective response against illegal encroachments.</p> <p>Output 2: Pre-harvest management of agroforestry plots and native cacao forest groves is improved and local capacity built for sustainable agroforestry that is</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>wildlife friendly.</p> <p>2.1 Provide technical assistance for producers to restore their agroforestry plots through soil management, pruning and diversification of shade trees Based on an initial diagnostic of the individual coffee and cacao producer agroforestry plots we will establish the needs for restoration or renewal, as well as the shade and soil fertility conditions. With this information we will develop an annual action plan for each producer. The technical assistance will be provided through field schools and demonstration plots. This process will be implemented and monitored by field technicians.</p> <p>2.2 Develop a training curriculum and associated training materials for pre harvest management of agroforestry plots and native cacao forest groves The technical team will leverage their extensive experience to develop a specific training curriculum for cacao and another for coffee agroforestry management. Supporting training materials will also be developed and will include soil management, seedling production, pruning and shade management.</p> <p>2.3 Implement field schools The training materials produced under activity 2.2 will be used to implement field schools that will enable peer-to-peer discussion to identify common production problems and alternative solutions. Field schools will be implemented at least once a month according to priorities identified by the producers and organized by geographic location and level of expertise to have a mix of expert producers and new producers.</p> <p>2.4 Install communal seedling nurseries As a first step, a diagnostic will be carried out to establish the requirement of seedlings and in the field schools of activity 2.3 we will provide guidance on the use of local materials for the seedling nursery and responsibilities for looking after the seedlings. An important step will be finding certified coffee seeds from Central America or Colombia, since locally available seeds are produced from a very limited genetic stock. Cacao seeds will be obtained by taking advantage of the local genetic diversity and we will establish clonal gardens to source the seeds as well as vegetative materials for grafts.</p> <p>Output 3: Post-harvest management of cacao and coffee is improved, and local capacity built for diversification of products.</p> <p>3.1 Develop a training curriculum and associated training materials for post-harvest processing of cacao and coffee In the same manner as for the pre-harvest phase the technical team will leverage their extensive experience to develop a training curriculum for coffee and cacao post-harvest processing focusing on quality control as required for the target niche markets.</p> <p>3.2 Implement field schools Using the above training materials we will implement field schools focusing on post-harvest processing of cacao and coffee. Field schools will be implemented at least once a month according to priorities identified by the producers and organized by geographic location and level of expertise to have a mix of expert producers and new producers.</p> <p>3.3 Install community processing infrastructure for cacao fermentation and drying We will support producers to establish the necessary infrastructure for post-harvest processing of both coffee and cacao. Each community processing module will include fermentation boxes, drying tables, as well quality control equipment such as balances, thermometers and hygrometers. The construction and installation of the fermentation and drying modules will be established with the participation of the producers and also using the field schools to discuss their design.</p> <p>3.4 Provide technical assistance to women producers to produce an artisanal chocolate bar</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>We will purchase basic cacao grain roasting, peeling and grinding equipment in order to allow women members of the cacao producing organizations to produce high quality cacao paste. We will also bring specialists to train these producers in the production of granola, chocolate bars and chocolate nibs for the local market.</p>			
<p>3.5 Install community processing infrastructure for coffee pulping and fermentation We will provide technical guidance and materials to the coffee producers to establish communal post harvesting processing modules for coffee, consisting of fermentation pits, washing channels and drying tables. We will work closely with the producers to design the modules taking into account the best distribution depending on distance to the different production plots, distance to de-pulping machines and volume produced.</p>			
<p>Output 4: Marketing strategies for cacao and coffee are improved and diversified, including wildlife-friendly certification.</p>			
<p>4.1 Identify coffee producers managing agroforestry plots closest to the required standard for bird-friendly certification and develop a work plan to support them through the certification process We will Identify new coffee producers with a potential for bird-friendly certification and provide them with technical assistance throughout the certification process and compliance during the implementation phase. Bird-friendly certification is carried out every two years and will require organic certification that is renewed annually. An internal control system will be developed in order to fulfil requirements of both certifications.</p>			
<p>4.2 Carry out a training program on bird diversity monitoring with these producers We will work with newly certified bird-friendly producers and previously certified producers on the use of a bird monitoring protocol based on indicator species of good quality montane forests of the Central Andes and that are mostly recognizable by their distinctive calls. This monitoring is based on a simple monitoring form and is carried out with minimum additional effort in the agroforestry plots. Indicator species include 14 Andean endemics, such as <i>Simoxenops striatus</i>, <i>Myrmotherula grisea</i>, and <i>Phyllomyias weedeni</i>.</p>			
<p>4.3 Implement a marketing strategy for roasted coffee and processed chocolate for the local market We will implement a marketing strategy for roasted coffee and processed chocolate for the local market that will involve developing the capacity of producer organizations to manage production flows, have solid administrative capacity and form market linkages for product distribution and sale.</p>			
<p>4.4 Train between 5 and 10 coffee producers in roasting and as baristas to assist with marketing in local and national fairs This activity is part of the marketing strategy for roasted coffee and will allow product placement in local fairs, enabling the producers to promote the quality and the story behind the bird-friendly coffee with urban Bolivian consumers.</p>			
<p>4.5 Develop and broadcast audiovisual materials to develop an urban constituency supporting cacao and coffee produced by indigenous groups The audiovisual materials will tell the story behind sustainable coffee and cacao to support the marketing strategy. High quality visual materials will be used to develop short spots to be transmitted through television and digital platforms, such as Facebook and YouTube.</p>			

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 Facilitate participatory mapping of areas under management by producer organizations vulnerable to illegal encroachment.	6		x	x	x												
1.2 Hold a training workshop with each of the producer organizations on legal requirements for processing illegal incursions into their management areas..	6					x	x										
1.3 Test digital platforms and develop protocols for producer organizations and their territorial organizations to take coordinated actions against encroachments	18							x	x	x	x	x	x				
Output 2																	
2.1 Provide technical assistance for producers to restore their agroforestry plots through soil management, pruning and diversification of shade trees.	45		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2.2 Develop a training curriculum and associated training materials for pre-harvest management of agroforestry plots and native cacao forest groves	3			x													
2.3 Implement field schools	39			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
2.4 Install communal seedling nurseries	12						x	x			x	x					
Output 3																	
3.1 Develop a training curriculum and associated training materials for post-harvest processing of cacao and coffee.	3		x														
3.2 Implement field schools	12			x				x				x				x	
3.3 Install community processing infrastructure for cacao fermentation and drying	6				x				x				x				

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
3.4 Provide technical assistance to women producers to produce an artisanal chocolate bar	3					x				x				x			
3.5 Install community processing infrastructure for coffee pulping and fermentation.	6								x	x							
Output 4																	
4.1 Identify coffee producers managing agroforestry plots closest to the required standard for bird-friendly certification and develop a work plan to support them through the certification process.	3		x			x											
4.2 Carry out a training program on bird diversity monitoring with these producers.	6			x		x		x		x		x		x		x	
4.3 Implement a marketing strategy for roasted coffee and processed chocolate for the local market.	6		x	x													
4.4 Train between 5 and 10 coffee producers in roasting and as baristas to assist with marketing in local and national fairs.	1.5								x								
4.5 Develop and broadcast audiovisual materials to develop an urban constituency supporting cacao and coffee produced by indigenous groups.	10		x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x				

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)

Project progress will be monitored and evaluated by using a combination of qualitative and quantitative information, incorporating log frame indicators and anecdotal supporting evidence. The project will develop a framework for participatory M&E that builds on existing and institutionalized efforts within the producer organizations. Project progress will be evaluated in quarterly meetings with producer organizations, and activities adapted accordingly. Producers will also participate in an overall final evaluation of the project. Lessons learned will be disseminated primarily through the audio-visual communication materials and documents describing best practices for pre-harvest and post-harvest.

We will monitor indicators both pre- and post-implementation to determine impacts over time. Monitoring and evaluation has been integrated into this project to achieve multiple objectives:

- Provide an objective and independent framework for evaluation of improved control of illegal encroachments into areas managed by indigenous producer organizations.
- Evaluate the impact on local livelihoods by comparing annual results with baselines for cocoa and coffee production (hectares, volumes and income).
- Evaluate capacity building by monitoring the participation of cacao and coffee producers, segregated by gender, in training and knowledge sharing events.
- Monitor the number of hectares under improved management by digitizing maps from project reports.
- Calculate reductions in deforestation and associated reduced emissions resulting from project interventions using land change model projections using historical deforestation trends and contrasting them with observed changes during the project in the intervention area.
- Establish baselines and monitor bird diversity in the plots managed under the "bird-friendly" certification standards.
- Monitor resources, activities and implementation to ensure effective project operations, value for money and increased capacities of producer organizations.

Number of days planned for M&E	60
Total project budget for M&E	£25,000
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	4%

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)

WCS makes long-term, on-the-ground commitments. We leverage those commitments to provide value for money by building upon partnerships, contextual knowledge, and lessons learned to plan and implement culturally appropriate and feasible projects. WCS is an established partner of APCERL, APCA0 Mapiiri and Chocolecos, positioning us to deliver results and make significant impact.

With a requested investment of under £400,000, WCS will achieve significant outcomes for biodiversity (as measured by hectares under improved indigenous control and increased avian biodiversity in agroforestry plots), reduced carbon emissions, poverty alleviation (as measured by number of cacao and coffee producers with improved income) and the establishment of an urban constituency in support of conservation. We will also take several measures to maximize economy and efficiency of the Darwin Initiative's funds, which are outlined below:

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

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)

No capital items will be purchased with Darwin funds.

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 of the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

I apply for a grant of £398,872 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.)

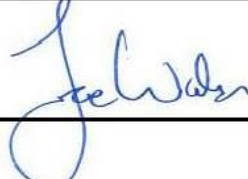
- I enclose a cover letter, CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

WCS's most recent audit and annual reports can be found through the following links:

[2016 Audit](#) [2015 Audit](#)
[2015 Annual Report](#) [2014 Annual Report](#)

Name (block capitals)	JOE WALSTON
Position in the organisation	Vice President for Field Conservation, Global Conservation Program

Signed**


(PDF)

Date:

December 5, 2016

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?	N/A
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.