Submit by 2359 GMT on Monday 29 January 2018

Darwin Initiative Application for Grant for Round 24: Stage 2

Before completing this form, please read both the Fair Processing Notice on pages 17 and 18 of this form and the Guidance . 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:	Botanic Gardens Conservation International
Address:	Descanso House, 199 Kew Road
City and Postcode:	Richmond, Surrey TW9 3BW
Country:	United Kingdom
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref: 4201	**Title (max 10 words):** Supply and Demand: Restoration in Uganda for people and biodiversity

3. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on GOV.UK. Please bear this in mind, and write this summary for a non-technical audience.

(max 80 words)

>100 people will be trained and employed to ensure Uganda's Bonn Challenge pledge benefits biodiversity and livelihoods. An innovative national network of seed collectors will be created, and four high diversity nurseries will be established close to high opportunity areas for forest restoration identified in the Restoration Opportunities Assessment for Uganda. The use of native species for ecological restoration will be promoted by government and NGO project partners to create a strong, long term market for indigenous species.

(78 words)

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: Uganda	**Country 2:**
Country 3:	**Country 4:**

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 01/07/2018		**End date:** 31/03/2021		**Duration:** 2 years 9 months
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	**2018/19 £89,886**	**2019/20 £115,220**	**2020/21 £112,971**	**Total £318,076**
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost				**23%**

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	Shaw	Ruyonga	Nakyeyune
Forename (s)	Kirsty	Godfrey Mia	Cotilda
Post held	Head of Ecological Restoration and Tree Conservation	Director	Senior Programme Officer
Organisation (if different to above)	Above	Tooro Botanical Gardens (TBG)	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Department	Ecological Restoration and Tree Conservation	Tooro Botanical Gardens	IUCN Uganda Country Office

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**
3217	Paul Smith	Domestication of the Mulanje Cedar for Improved Livelihoods
3319	Suzanne Sharrock	Promoting the use of plant resources in research and development
10002	Julia Willison	People and plants – training Darwin mentors in India

8a. If you answered 'No' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.
If you answered 'Yes', please go to Question 9 (and delete the boxes for Q8a, 8b and 8c)

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes/No Government Yes/No University Yes/No Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words)

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?	Yes/No

8b. Do not complete if you answered 'Yes' to Question 7.

Provide detail of 3 contracts/awards held by your organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

1. Title	
Value	
Duration	
Role of organisation in project	
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	
Client/**independent** reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

2. Title	
Value	
Duration	
Role of organisation in project	
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	
Client/**independent** reference contact details	

3. Title	
Value	
Duration	
Role of organisation in project	
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	
Client/**independent** reference contact	

details	

8c. Do not complete if you answered 'Yes' to Question 7.

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)
Activities (50 words)
Achievements (50 words)

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:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)**
Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) www.bgci.org	BGCI is an international networking organisation linking botanic gardens and arboreta around the world. BGCI leads indigenous tree projects with a total value of ca. £1 milllion per annum, working with botanical and forestry organisations, and with a focus on tree conservation, sustainable use and habitat restoration. BGCI's mission is *to mobilise botanic gardens and engage partners in securing plant diversity for the well-being of people and the planet*. BGCI co-manages the Global Trees Campaign (GTC) with Fauna & Flora International (see http://globaltrees.org/). The GTC has 15 years of experience working with communities on integrated tree conservation, combining *ex situ* and *in situ* approaches. In Africa, BGCI leads tree conservation and habitat restoration projects in Kenya, Uganda and Malawi. In 2017, BGCI delivered training courses in seed collection, tree conservation techniques and forest restoration to 107 people in three African countries; Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. BGCI will manage this project, working closely with TBG and IUCN. BGCI will deliver seed collection training. The national forum and regional workshops will be co-organised, alongside TBG and IUCN. **(175 words)**
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)**
Tooro Botanical Gardens (TBG)	Tooro Botanical Gardens (TBG) is situated on a Central Forest Reserve in Fort Portal, Western Uganda, owned by the National Forestry Authority. TBG operates the largest indigenous tree seedling nursery in Uganda, the most species diverse arboretum in Uganda, and the most species diverse forest restoration plots in Uganda, with more than 116 native tree species on site. Since 2012, TBG has been a lead partner in the BGCI project Enhancing Tree Conservation and Forest Restoration in Africa. This enabled TBG to expand their forest restoration work on site, bring two Local Forest Reserves in the Fort Portal District under restoration, and increase species and genetic diversity in the nursery, arboretum and restoration plots. At each restoration site, encroachment had occurred, so the project had to be designed to ensure local communities obtained direct benefits, including employing local community members, intercropping trees with leguminous vegetables and installing beehives when trees reach a sufficient size. In this project, TBG will manage nursery operations, including supporting nursery site selection, construction, identification and employment of suitable staff, and supervising nursery operations. In addition, TBG will provide training in seed collection and nursery management. TBG's Communication Officer will lead public outreach for the project. (200 words)
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)**
International Union for Conservation of Nature www.iucn.org	IUCN developed the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) with the World Resources Institute. This is a widely used Forest Landscape Restoration planning tool, particularly by countries that have made pledges to The Bonn Challenge. The IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) implements its programme through a regional office in Kenya and 5 country offices, including in Uganda. IUCN ESARO's three regional thematic programmes are: Conservation Areas & Species Diversity; People & Landscapes; and Business and Biodiversity. IUCN co-authored the Forest Landscape Restoration Opportunity Assessment for Uganda, with the Government of Uganda. In this project, IUCN will help identify sites to place nurseries, within priority sites identified for restoration in the report. IUCN will also help deliver the national forum, and four regional workshops to promote the need for native species and genetically diverse forest restoration. IUCN will fundraise for restoration projects in priority areas in Uganda, sourcing seedlings from the nurseries established in this project, and promoting this project as a model for delivering biodiverse FLR in other countries. (171 words)
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)**
National Forestry Authority www.nfa.org/ug	The National Forestry Authority of Uganda (NFA) is mandated to manage all central forestry reserves by Government of Uganda. The National Forestry Authority owns the Central Forest Reserve where Tooro Botanical Gardens (TBG) is situated, and has contracted TBG to manage the site and use it as a site for production of indigenous seedlings and for forest restoration. NFA will nominate a representative to sit on the Project Steering Committee. NFA will help deliver seed collection training and be involved in the national forum and regional workshops to encourage increased planting of indigenous species. (94 words)
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)**
The Ministry of Water and Environment www.mwe.go.ug/	The Ministry of Water and Environment in Uganda is mandated to develop, manage and regulate water and environment resources in Uganda. The Ministry has purchased native tree seedlings from the TBG nursery for many years and was the largest seedling purchased in 2016 and 2017. Seedlings were purchased to support forest restoration and water management programmes in the Fort Portal region. The Ministry will nominate a representative to sit on the project Steering Committee and purchase seedlings from the four nurseries set up in this project. (86 words)
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)**
National Environment Management Authority www.nema.go.ug/	The National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) is the national focal point for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Uganda. Forest restoration and species conservation contribute towards CBD targets, and NEMA is the mandated authority to help develop and report against National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in Uganda. NEMA will sit on the Project Steering Committee and help deliver the national forum and regional workshops to promote the benefits of planting genetically and biodiverse species in forest restoration in Uganda. (82 words)
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	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. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Name (First name, surname)	**Role**	**Organisation**	**% time on project**	**1 page CV or job description attached*?**
Kirsty Shaw	Project Leader	Botanic Gardens Conservation International	10	Yes
TBA	Project Manager	Botanic Gardens Conservation International	50	Yes
Godfrey Ruyonga	Project Coordinator (Uganda)	Tooro Botanical Gardens	10	Yes
Alislam Said Musa Mutegeki	Project Manager	Tooro Botanical Gardens	100	Yes
Harriet Kokugonza	Project Outreach Officer	Tooro Botanical Gardens	50 (years 2 and 3)	Yes
Cotilda Nakyeyune	Technical Support	International Union	7	Yes

	Officer	for Conservation of Nature – Uganda		
Craig Beatty	Technical Support Officer	International Union for Conservation of Nature – Global	3	Yes
Robert Wild	Steering Committee member	International Union for Conservation of Nature – Eastern & Southern Africa Regional Team	3 (in-kind)	Yes
Paul Musobozi	Socio-economic consultant	Mountains of the Moon University	Consultant	Yes
***If you cannot provide a CV, please explain why not.**				

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?

(Max 300 words)

The Uganda Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Opportunity Assessment , published by the Ugandan government and IUCN (2016), states that 17% of Uganda's land is severely degraded, 30% highly degraded and 31% moderately degraded. This has serious implications for Uganda's long-term development and causes the loss of 4-12% of Uganda's GDP annually (Bolwig 2002).

Average monthly household income in rural Uganda is US$45 (UBOS 2014). There is limited job creation for the poorest households, and employment opportunities for women are particularly restricted (World Bank 2016).

Under The Bonn Challenge, Uganda has pledged to restore 2.5 million ha of land by 2020. The Uganda FLR report aims to plant 20 million trees in priority areas to improve human well-being and ecological productivity.

This pledge represents a huge opportunity for delivering species conservation, increasing biodiversity on farms, and delivering genetically and taxonomically diverse ecological restoration that benefits people and wildlife. Uganda has 849 native tree species; 30 are globally threatened.

However, currently there is:

i) Little understanding of the benefits of delivering genetically biodiverse FLR (and the risks of not doing so)
ii) High demand for, and availability of, exotic species
iii) Limited availability of native seeds and seedlings due to a lack of knowledge about how to propagate native species among community nurseries, farmers and government
iv) No up-to-date forest policy, and hence, no mandate for planting indigenous species.

As a result, there is a risk that exotic species from government nurseries will be used, delivering species-poor FLR that misses biodiversity conservation and employment opportunities for rural people.

This project will deliver biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvements by employing people from rural areas to collect seed and cultivate native seedlings in four biodiverse FLR nurseries in high priority restoration areas. Outreach activities will drive demand for native

species, making the nurseries self-sustainable.

(300 words)

12a. 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

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. 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 project, with its key objective to increase capacity for biodiverse FLR in Uganda, directly supports the Convention on Biological Diversity. The project addresses several Aichi Biodiversity Targets including; Target 5 by reversing land degradation and fragmentation, Target 14 by improving landscape resilience to ensure that essential ecosystem services are secured, Target 15 by increasing carbon sequestration through the planting of trees and woody plants, Target 12 by improving the conservation status of threatened species by reducing barriers for their inclusion in FLR, Target 9 by decreasing reliance on exotic species and Target 1 by demonstrating the value of the inclusion of native species in FLR.

(106 words)

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

X☐ Yes ☐ No if yes, please give details:

The CBD national focal point has provided a letter of support for this application. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), which is the CBD implementing partner in Uganda, will sit on the Project Steering Committee Project Steering Committee and help deliver the national forum and regional workshops to promote the benefits of planting genetically and biodiverse species in forest restoration in Uganda.

12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

(Max 250 words)

The focus on creating supply and demand for biodiverse FLR by establishing nurseries and seed collecting networks, means that the project also contributes to several of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). SDG 1 (no poverty) by improving the livelihoods of >100 people. The creation of non-agricultural employment in rural communities will directly contribute to SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth). SDG 13 (climate change) will be addressed through facilitating the creation of more biodiverse landscapes which will have a greater capacity to adapt to a changing climate. SDG 15 (life on land) is highly relevant to the project and will be addressed through biodiverse FLR which reduces degraded land and biodiversity loss. Ensuring that women are employed and empowered by the project also directly addresses SDG 5 (Gender equality).

(132 words)

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome 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.)

The Project outcome will be achieved by:

i) Improving information for 150 native tree species
ii) Generating a genetically diverse supply of seedlings of 150 native tree species available for purchase from four biodiverse FLR nurseries established in high priority restoration areas
iii) Increasing demand for genetically and species diverse native seedlings, sufficient that by the end of year 3 the nurseries are fully-funded by seedling sales.
iv) Training and employing 104 people as seed monitors, seed collectors, nursery workers and restoration plot managers.

Native tree species information will be improved by:

- Mapping seed zones to identify areas for wild seed collection, based on remaining forest areas (Uganda FLR report Figure 8), supported by a geneticist from BGCI's network.
- At least 150 target species will be identified based on suspected / known presence in collecting zones, historic presence in priority restoration areas, suitability for restoration (focus on pioneer species for initial plantings), conservation value (IUCN status) and utility to people.
- Seed monitors will produce seed collecting calendars for each species.
- Nursery workers will record propagation techniques for native species, which will be published using BGCI's propagation protocol template.

A genetically diverse supply of seedlings of 150 species will be available for purchase by:

- Establishing four nurseries in high priority restoration areas.
- Providing training in nursery management and propagation techniques to 40 people (50% women).
- Providing training in sustainable seed collection to 30 people (50% women).
- Employing 30 trained people to carry out seed collection.
- Employing 40 trained people to produce seedlings in nurseries.

Demand for diverse native seedlings will be increased by:

- Convening a national forum, led by BGCI, IUCN and NEMA, to increase understanding by government ministries, tree planting NGOs and farmer associations of the importance of genetically and biodiverse FLR and the range of species available in Uganda.
- Four regional workshops, led by BGCI, IUCN, NEMA and TBG, in high priority restoration areas to increase understanding of local government, NGOs and farmers.
- Establishing four plots demonstrating planting techniques and growth rates to guide species selection.
- Each nursery supported to develop a 10-year business plan, including marketing.
- Launching a national campaign to promote native species, including leaflets, radio, TV programmes and painted houses (commonly used for advertising in Uganda).

As a result of increased demand, the nurseries will be fully-funded by seedling sales by the end of the project.

The project will be managed by BGCI. The lead in-country partner, TBG, will be sub-contracted to co-deliver project activities, with regular reports to BGCI.

BGCI will sub-contract IUCN to provide technical guidance and help deliver the national forum and regional workshops.

BGCI will sub-contract experts from the BGCI network to help deliver training and a social scientist to carry out socio-economic surveys.

A project steering committee of national, regional and international FLR, biodiversity, socio-economic experts and Ugandan Government representatives will be established, to guide project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

(492 words)

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 (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended). Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. 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 500 words)

Current FLR efforts in Uganda are constrained by limited understanding of the benefits of biodiverse FLR, high demand for exotic species, and limited availability of native seeds/seedlings. There is a very high risk that Ugandan restoration targets will be missed due to the preponderance of exotic species in government nurseries (see photo-reel at www.nfa.org.ug for typical NFA nurseries growing only exotic pine), delivering species-poor FLR that misses biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and employment opportunities for rural people. **This project will significantly reduce that risk.**

In the short-term:

This project will provide Uganda with tools to prepare for delivering biodiverse FLR that benefits biodiversity and provides employment opportunities to rural people. 104 people, including at least 63 women, will be trained and employed, with salaries higher than the current average rural wage. 150 target tree and shrub species will be available from four biodiverse nurseries by the end of year 3. Nurseries will be intentionally situated in high priority areas for restoration. The risk that these areas will be reforested with exotic species will be minimised, and capacity

will be built to carry out biodiverse and genetically diverse ecological restoration.

Increased information will be available for 150 tree species. Seed collecting calendars will improve forecasting of seed availability. Access to existing information will be improved (e.g. *Alternatives to Exotic Species in Uganda: Growth and Cultivation of 85 Indigenous Trees*, Meunier et al. 2010) and new information will be developed through propagation trials. Existing and new propagation information will be published online and printed for use by farmers using BGCI's propagation protocol template (www.bgci.org/plant-conservation/Prunus_africana). Threatened species will be collected and cultivated, so that their future conservation status can be improved through restoration.

800,000 seedlings will be grown and sold. The existing market for native seedlings, including from the Ministry of Water and Environment and NGOs (see TBG sales figures attached) will be maximised by involving these partners in nursery site selection to ensure there is demand where nurseries are placed. In addition, demand will be expanded further through marketing and outreach.

There are currently few examples in Africa of landscape-scale restoration that benefits people, with the exception of some initiatives in Ethiopia and BGCI's current Darwin Initiative funded project to restore Mulanje Mountain. This project will establish a model of biodiverse FLR nurseries and innovative seed networks that is scalable and replicable.

In the longer-term:

Seedlings will be planted, resulting in biodiverse FLR in high priority areas, providing species conservation, increasing biodiversity on farms, and benefiting people and wildlife. Nurseries will be self-sustaining.

The model will be replicated by BGCI and IUCN elsewhere in Uganda and additional countries, initially in Eastern and Southern Africa, where IUCN has identified priority sites for FLR, as per the MoU in place between BGCI and IUCN ESARO.

It is expected that this model will be adopted by other organisations in countries with Bonn Challenge commitments, ensuring the potential benefits of delivering biodiverse and genetically diverse FLR are fully realised in a way that benefits rural people.

(500 words)

15. Gender

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

There is limited non-agricultural job creation for the poorest households in Uganda, and employment opportunities for women are particularly restricted (World Bank 2016). This project will provide training and employment opportunities for 104 people, including at least 63 women.

Seed collectors, nursery workers, nursery managers and plot managers will be selected in collaboration with local leaders and county officers, based on the areas earmarked for ecological restoration, previous experience, willingness to participate and current lack of employment opportunities.

A socio-economic study will be carried out on a sample of 10 people per focus area, including 4 seed collectors, 4 nursery workers, 1 nursery manager and 1 plot manager (60% women). A baseline socio-economic study will be carried out in year 1, and repeated in year 3. The study

will be carried out at the household level, so that contributions to economic and livelihood improvements can be quantified for households where women or men are involved in the project. In addition to asking questions about direct economic benefit, the socio-economic study will also measure impact on health, e.g. through increased ability to access nutritional foods or medicine as a result of income, emotional well-being and status in society.

It is unlikely that women involved in the project will have been able to obtain higher education. Provision of training to 63 women, will empower and enable them to have a more equal role in households.

Wherever possible, other marginalised groups will be included in the group, including disabled people for whom particularly restricted job opportunities are currently available, and young women who do not have the opportunity to go to university to access formal education.

(273 words)

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)

This project relies heavily on a sustainable market for indigenous seedlings. The project applicants are confident this will be realised, predominantly through existing government demand for seedlings for restoration, as stated in the Uganda FLR report: 20 million trees by 2020 and Uganda's government-led Vision 2030. This is also demonstrated by current purchase records from TBG's nursery (attached) where the Ministry of Environment and Water was the biggest seedling purchaser in 2016 and 2017, and the letter of support attached to this application. As shown by TBG nursery sales records, there is also demand for indigenous seedlings from local communities, private tree planters, schools and NGOs. This existing demand will be complemented by fundraising efforts from lead project partners (BGCI, TBG and IUCN) to carry out restoration in priority areas, and promotion, marketing and outreach efforts in this project to scale up demand for native seedlings, particularly for useful species (e.g. N-fixers, medicinal plants and fruit trees).

As well as marketing activities at the project level, each nursery will be supported by the project business and marketing skills consultant, to produce a 10 year business plan, to maintain and scale up sales.

(192 words)

17a. Harmonisation

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

(Max 200 words)

This is an expansion of BGCI's project *Enhancing Tree Conservation and Forest Restoration in Africa,* funded by The Ashden Trust since 2012*.* Initially a three-year project, a further 2.5 years funding was received in 2015, and another application will be submitted in 2018.

Work at TBG includes:

- **Identification of sites for restoration in the Fort Portal area.** 3 sites were selected, 2 Local Forest Reserves (4ha and 4.5ha) and 1 site on the Central Forest Reserve where TBG is situated (6ha). All sites were previously covered in native forest and gazetted as forest reserves, but cleared in the 1970s and subject to encroachment.
- **Identification of reference forests to guide species selection for restoration.**

Kibale National Park and the Ruwenzori Mountains National Park were identified as appropriate reference forests.

- **Collection of propagation material from 116 native and 11 threatened species.**
- **Native species propagation.** Seed was propagated by staff at the TBG nursery, including species that had not been grown before (https://www.bgci.org/where-we-work/uganda/)
- **Planting and monitoring restoration sites.** The sites were planted with a range of 60 indigenous tree species. Work was carried out in collaboration with adjacent communities to ensure they obtained direct benefits from restoration work.

More information available at: https://www.bgci.org/africa/forestrestoration/

(200 words)

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. Explain how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

There are many community based, NGO-led and government tree nurseries in Uganda, and alot of tree planting programmes in the country. However, no other nurseries in Uganda are producing anywhere near as wide a range of native and threatened tree species as TBG, who will guide establishment of four new nurseries under this project.

Nurseries set up by the National Forestry Authority (NFA) grow exotic pine or Eucalyptus, and sometimes a small number of indigenous species, for commercial plantations. The NFA tree seed centre offers a price list for a wide range of species, including around 30 native species, but in practice availability of seed from native species is low.

NFA commissioned TBG, as the authority on indigenous species nurseries, to set up four small government nurseries in other parts of Uganda selling native species:

Nursery Name	Sub county	District	Region
1. Katakwi tree nursery	Katakwi Sub county	Katakwi District	North Eastern Uganda
2. Kwapa tree nursery	Kwapa Sub county	Tororo District	Eastern Uganda
3. Mella tree nursery	Mella Sub county	Tororo District	Eastern Uganda
4. Osukuru tree nursery	Osukuru subcounty	Tororo District	Eastern Uganda

These nurseries are primarily for seedling distribution to the local communities. They are not operating at the scale of the nurseries in this proposal, or offering the same diversity of species. As they are government run, they do not focus on providing employment benefits to local people.

This project will benefit communities, NGOs, government and other tree planters, by establishing four nurseries as training hubs and providers of a diverse mix of species.

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 partners are committed to meeting all legal and ethical obligations relevant to both the UK and Uganda, in particular access and benefit sharing legislation pertaining to the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. Uganda has well-developed ABS legislation, and NEMA, the government authority on ABS, will sit on the project

Steering Committee.

This project is fully inclusive and participatory, and has included local communities, NGOs and Government in its planning. A project Steering Committee will be formed to manage project activities and deliverables, and all project stakeholders will be represented on this Committee. The project partners and leadership are committed to respecting traditional knowledge and obtaining Prior Informed Consent from all relevant stakeholders prior to undertaking project activities.

The project partners are committed to a research process that respects the rights, privacy, and safety of people who are the subject of research. Research will be conducted to the highest ethical standards and rigour, ensuring that research design and practice is independent and intellectually detached from any personal convictions relating to the topic of research.

The project partner organisations will ensure that they take full responsibility for the health and safety of all staff working full and part time on the project, and Project Leaders will ensure that the same rigorous standards for assessing health and safety risks are applied to all staff, regardless of nationality.

Finally, this project is committed to ensuring both gender equality and equity. The project is designed specifically to target women beneficiaries and to ensure that they participate and benefit from project activities. Furthermore, all baseline, monitoring and evaluation data gathered will be gender specific, enabling us to quantify the benefits delivered.

(280 words)

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)

National government will be engaged and involved in the national forum focusing on the benefits of delivering biodiverse and genetically diverse forest restoration, and the risks of not doing so. The expected result is that Ugandan government ministries involved in tree planting will adopt a stronger focus on native species and set targets. Ministries are also expected to purchase seedlings from the four nurseries.

County and local government in areas where nurseries are established will be engaged and involved in regional workshops to promote the benefits of delivering biodiverse and genetically diverse forest restoration, and the risks of not doing so. The aim will be that targets for native trees planted are also set at county-level, and that local government initiatives purchase seeds and seedlings from the four nurseries. Representatives from NGOs, smaller tree planting organisations, farmers, schools and community groups will also be invited to regional workshops.

Demonstration plots will be set up at nurseries to show native species' growth rates and nurseries will be supported to develop business plans which include a marketing strategy.

A national campaign will be launched to promote native species, including through production and distribution of leaflets, radio and TV programmes and painted houses (which are commonly used for advertising in Uganda). Key messages will include;

- Native species benefit biodiversity
- Native species provide medicine
- Resilient (genetically diverse) forests are stronger in the face of climate change
- Restoration targets can be achieved in a way that benefits biodiversity and provides employment opportunities for the rural poor.

Information on propagation methods for native species will be shared online and through printed propagation protocols that are widely distributed to government, NGOs, farmers and community tree planting groups, via umbrella organisations including Rainforest Alliance and the International Tree Foundation (BGCI has an MoU in place with both organisations).

(300 words)

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)

104 people will receive training in year 1:

Following mapping of seed collecting zones, 60 people, at least 50% women, will be trained by NFA and experts from BGCI's network, including from South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) National Botanical Gardens as **seed monitors and collectors.** Training will include how to track seed set and develop seed collecting calendars by the end of year 1. This is a tried and tested methodology used by BGCI and the Global Trees Campaign (GTC), as community monitoring helps us keep track of when threatened species come into seed (GTC guidance brief on seed collection, including calendar development, here: http://globaltrees.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/GTC-Brief-5-seed-collection-hi-res1.pdf). Topics will also include assessing quality seed in the field, assessing sustainable quantity of seed available, seed collection methods and post-harvest handling.

Following the selection of appropriate sites for nurseries, 10 people from rural communities near each site (40 people total) will be trained in **nursery management and propagation skills**. Trainers will include nursery staff from TBG and nursery managers from BGCI's international network, including SANBI gardens. Topics will include nursery construction, nursery management, propagation from seed, propagation from cuttings (when seed is not available), labelling and records keeping. Four managers will be identified (from the 40 people trained) and provided further training in business skills and marketing by the end of year 1.

Four people will be trained by TBG as demonstration restoration plot managers by the end of year 1.

Following monitoring from BGCI and TBG, further training will be delivered in years 2 and 3 to address any remaining capacity gaps.

All trained and employed personnel will be trained as trainers to enable the project to be scaled up and all nursery sites to act as training hubs by the end of year 3.

(293 words)

21. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific funds you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

Project information will be made available on the BGCI website, at the expense of BGCI. This will include propagation protocols and training resources, aligning with BGCI's open access policy (see our existing seed collection training modules here: https://www.bgci.org/plant-conservation/seed_learning/).

Propagation protocols and training resources will also be made available in printed form for use by Ugandan stakeholders who do not have access to the internet. Materials will be translated into local languages as appropriate.

Location information of mother trees for seed collection will not be shared outside of the project.

All information will be made available to Defra and DFID for publication on the Darwin Initiative website, as appropriate.

Any peer-reviewed publications resulting from research into propagation techniques, will be published in open-access journals at the expense of the partner institutions.
To ensure transparency and enable the project model to be replicated easily, staff records, nursery accounts and records, and socio-economic survey results will be publicly available.

Promotional and marketing materials produced by nurseries and as part of the national campaign, will be disseminated widely. £5,000 is requested from the Darwin Initiative in years 2 and 3 to support the national campaign.

The Darwin Initiative's support for this project will be acknowledged in all disseminated material.

(205 words)

Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Measuring Impact

22. Logical Framework

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome if funded. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome 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: Forest Landscape Restoration in Uganda provides long term biodiversity conservation and sustainable employment benefits (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Supply and demand for genetically and species diverse planting material is increased through nurseries and seed collecting networks that employ >100 people, for biodiverse Forest Landscape Restoration in Uganda.	0.1 Improved information available for 150 native tree species – information on distribution, populations, seed availability improved by the end of year 2, information on propagation protocols and growing conditions made available / developed / improved by the end of year 3. 0.2 300,000 genetically diverse seedlings of 100 native tree species available for purchase from four nurseries established in high priority restoration areas, by end of year 2 and an additional 500,000 genetically diverse seedlings of 150 native tree species available by end of year 3. 0.3 Increased demand for genetically and species diverse seedlings, sufficient that by the end of year 3 the nurseries are fully-funded by seedling sales. 0.4 104 people (including at least 50% women) have increased capacity and improved livelihoods years 1 – 3, and after the project ends.	0.1 Distribution maps, seed collecting calendars, open access propagation protocols. 0.2 Nursery records, nursery website showing locations and seedling availability. 0.3 Posters and painted buildings, nursery records and accounts, workshop reports, Biodiverse FLR implementation report. 0.4 Workshop reports, training certificates, payslips (or equivalent), socio-economic survey report.	• Technical challenges can be overcome for difficult species (BGCI's network of experts will help solve problems) • Employment opportunities (seed monitors, seed collectors and nursery workers) are appealing to communities.
Outputs: **1.** Improved information generated on more than 150 native tree species, including improved information on distribution, wild populations and seed availability and propagation protocols improved / developed.	1.1. Project infrastructure established, including project management, employment of experts, full stakeholder engagement, acquiring Prior Informed Consent and Monitoring & Evaluation methodology defined. 1.2 Seed collection zones defined using forest and degradation maps (Figs 8 and 9, Uganda FLR report, p16 & 17 https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/doc	1.1 Employment contracts, Workshop minutes, Steering Committee minutes, consultant contracts, permits, M & E reports. 1.2 Maps of seed collection zones. 1.3 Target species list. 1.4 Seed collecting calendars. 1.5 Nursery log books, propagation protocols printed and available online	• Sustainable sources of wild seed can be identified for all target species. Propagation information can be obtained or new protocols developed for species that do not have protocols (up to half of target

	uments/2016-076.pdf) and working with a geneticist from BGCI network, within the first six months of the project. 1.3 150 target species identified depending on suspected / known presence in collecting zones, historic presence in priority restoration areas, suitability for restoration (focus on pioneer species for initial plantings), conservation value (IUCN status – target 20 species) within first 9 months of project. 1.4 Seed collecting calendars produced for 150 target species (end of year 2). 1.5 Existing propagation protocols published online and new protocols developed / improved and published online for 150 target species (end of year 3), including 20 globally threatened species.	(using BGCI template).	species). Propagation experts from BGCI's network will be mobilised to work on difficult species (in-kind support).
2. Genetically diverse seedlings of 150 native tree species available for purchase from nurseries established in high priority restoration areas	2.1 Sites selected for nursery establishment, working with IUCN, Ministry of Water and Environment, and NGOs working on restoration. 2.2 Four nursery infrastructures established close to high priority restoration areas by end of year 1. 2.3 Seed collected from 150 target species, initiated in year 1 (as part of training), 100 species by end of year 2 and 150 species by end of year 3, by 30 seed trained seed collectors (see Output 4). 2.4 300,000 seedlings produced by nursery workers and available for purchase from 100 target species by end of year 2 and an additional 500,000 seedlings from 150 species by end of year 3.	2.1 Report from site visits and working group meeting 2.2 Infrastructures and consumables in place. 2.3 Seed collecting data forms, nursery records. 2.4 Nursery records, seedling sales.	• Employment opportunities (seed monitors, seed collectors and nursery workers) are appealing to communities. • New communities are receptive to nursery establishment.
3. Increased demand for genetically and species diverse seedlings	3.1 National forum held to increase understanding by government ministries, tree planting NGOs (incl. International Tree Foundation partners) and farmer associations (incl. Rainforest Alliance and Agroforestry Alliance for Africa partners) of the importance of biodiverse and genetically diverse FLR and the diverse range of species available in Uganda, led by BGCI, IUCN and NEMA in year 2.	3.1 Forum report, evidence of attendance list. 3.2 Workshop reports, attendance lists. 3.3 Leaflets promoting the benefits of native trees, painted houses and shops, transcripts of radio and TV programmes. 3.4 Photos of demonstration restoration plots.	• Demand can be created, to the extent that all seedlings are sold. Confident that this will be the case (see exit strategy and letters of support)

	3.2 Four regional workshops held in high priority restoration areas to increase understanding of local government, tree planters and farmers of the importance of biodiverse and genetically diverse FLR and the diverse range of species available by end of year 3. 3.3 National campaign launched to promote planting a diverse range of native species, in years 2 and 3. 3.4 Four forest restoration demonstration plots set up, 1 per nursery, to demonstrate planting techniques and growth rates by end of year 2. 3.5 10-year business plan produced by each nursery, including marketing strategies, opportunity areas and partners for sales. 3.6 Demand for native species increased by at least 50% by end of year 3, based on baseline level identified during year 1 survey to farmers, NGOs and other tree planters and repeated in year 3. 3.7 800,000 native tree species seedlings sold by end of year 3, enough that by the end of year 3 the nurseries are fully-funded by seedling sales.	3.5 Baseline and year 3 native species survey figures, records of seedling sales and orders. 3.6 Records of seedling sales and orders.	
4. 104 people have increased capacity and improved livelihoods.	4.1 Following mapping of seed collecting zones (1.2 above), 60 people, at least 50% women, will be trained as seed monitors to track seed set and develop seed collecting calendars, and as seed collectors, by end of year 1. 4.2 60 trainees will be employed as seed monitors and collectors for years 2 and 3 of the project. 4.3 40 people, at least 60% women, trained in propagation, nursery management and records keeping, by BGCI network, by end of year 1. 4.4 Four nursery managers identified (from the 40 trained) and trained in business skills by end of year 1. 4.5 40 trainees employed in nurseries by end of year 1. 4.6 Four people, at least 50% women, trained as	4.1 Attendance list, trainee certificates. 4.2 Payslips (or equivalent). 4.3 Attendance list, trainee certificates. 4.4 Payslips (or equivalent). 4.5 Attendance list, trainee certificates. 4.6 Attendance list, trainee certificates. 4.7 Payslips (or equivalent). 4.8 Payslips, socio-economic baseline survey, repeated in year 1 and 3.	• Employment opportunities (seed monitors, seed collectors and nursery workers) are appealing to communities. • Seed sales are sufficient to continue employment (see exit strategy and letters of support)

	demonstration plot managers by TBG in year 1. 4.7 Four people employed as demonstration plot managers by end of year 1 and four demonstration plots set up by end of year 2 to support species selection. 4.8 104 people employed at more than the average rural household income rate (initially part supported by the project and fully supported by seed sales at end of year 3) and livelihood impact measured through baseline socio-economic survey in year 1, repeated in year 3.		

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)

1.1. Inaugural Project Workshop held with all stakeholders present. Project plan communicated, refined and all necessary mechanisms for acquiring permits and Prior Informed Consent defined and implemented.

1.1. Project Steering Committee established, including all existing stakeholders (national and local authorities, communities, NGOs, academics etc.).

1.1. Detailed briefs written for external consultants

1.1. Monitoring and evaluation methodology defined and implemented.

1.2 Geneticist works with NFA and TBG to map wild seed collection zones, using forest and degradation maps.

1.2 Seed collecting zone maps produced to guide wild seed collection.

1.3 TBG, BGCI and NFA develop target list of 150 species, based on suspected / known presence in collecting zones, historic presence in priority restoration areas, suitability for restoration, conservation status.

1.4 Seed surveys carried out by trained seed monitors (trained in activity 4.1)

1.4 Seed collecting calendars produced for 150 target species (by people trained in activity 4.1).

1.5 Existing propagation information gathered from literature and TBG nursery staff.

1.5 New protocols developed / improved through propagation trials at nurseries (established in activity 2.2)

1.5 Protocols published online for 150 target species by end of year 3, including 20 globally threatened species.

2.1 Working group established to identify sites for nursery establishment: BGCI, TBG, IUCN, NEMA, MoW&E, NGOs by end of first quarter.

2.1 Visits to candidate sites to hold meetings with community members by end of year 1.

2.1 Working group meeting to finalise siting of nurseries by end of year 1.

2.2 Four nursery infrastructures built by nursery workers by end of year 1.

2.3 Seed collected from 150 target species, initiated in year 1 (as part of training), 100 species by end of year 2 and 150 species by end of year 3.

2.4 300,000 seedlings produced and available for purchase from 100 target species by end of year 2 and an additional 500,000 seedlings from 150 species by end of year 3.

3.1 Hold national forum to increase understanding by government ministries, tree planting NGOs (incl. International Tree Foundation partners) and farmer associations (incl. Rainforest Alliance and Agroforestry Alliance for Africa partners) of the importance of biodiverse and genetically diverse FLR and the diverse range of species

available in Uganda, led by BGCI, IUCN and NEMA by end of year 2.
3.2 Hold four regional workshops in high priority restoration areas (where nurseries are located) to increase understanding of local government, tree planters and farmers of the importance of biodiverse and genetically diverse FLR and the diverse range of species available by end of year 3.
3.3 Design and launch national campaign to promote planting a diverse range of native species, in collaboration with public outreach expert from BGCI's network, years 2 and 3.
3.4 Set up four forest restoration demonstration plots, 1 per nursery, to demonstrate planting techniques and growth rates by end of year 3.
3.5 10-year business plan produced by each nursery, including marketing strategies, opportunity areas and partners for sales by end of year 3.
3.6 Year 1 baseline survey to farmers, NGOs and other tree planters carried out by marketing consultant in 10km radius around nurseries, and repeated in year 3 to measure demand for / planting of native species.
3.7 Nurseries supported to sell 800,000 native tree species seedlings by end of year 3, enough that by the end of year 3 the nurseries are fully-funded by seedling sales.

4.1 Following mapping of seed collecting zones (1.2 above), 60 people, at least 50% women, trained by BGCI, TBG and NFA as seed monitors to track seed set and develop seed collecting calendars and as seed collectors by end of year 1.
4.2 60 trainees employed as seed monitors and collectors by end of year 1.
4.3 40 people, at least 60% women, trained in propagation, nursery management and records keeping, by BGCI network by end of year 1.
4.4 Four nursery managers identified (from the 40 trained) and trained in business skills by end of year 1.
4.5 40 trainees employed in nurseries by end of year 1.
4.6 Four people, at least 50% women, trained as demonstration plot managers by TBG by end of year 1.
4.7 Four people employed as demonstration plot managers by end of year 1 and four demonstration plots set up by end of year 2 to support species selection.
4.8 Baseline socio-economic study carried out in year 1 and repeated in year 3, to measure impact of employing 104 people at more than the average rural household income rate (initially part supported by the project and fully supported by seed sales at end of year 3).

23. 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 (starting from Q2 July 2018)

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			
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1													
1.1	Inaugural Project Workshop held with all stakeholders present. Project plan communicated, refined and all necessary mechanisms for acquiring permits and Prior Informed Consent defined and implemented.	2	X										
1.1	Project Steering Committee established, including all existing stakeholders (national and local authorities, communities, NGOs, academics etc.).	2	X										
1.1	Detailed briefs written for external consultants	6	X	X									
1.1	Monitoring and evaluation methodology defined and implemented	3	X										
1.2	Genetist works with NFA and TBG to map seed collection zones, using forest and degradation maps.	9	X	X	X								
1.2	Seed collection maps published.	3			X								
1.3	Develop target species list.	6		X	X								
1.4	Seed surveys carried out by trained seed monitors (trained in activity 4.1)					X	X	X	X				
1.4	Seed collecting calendars published by end of year 2.	2							X				
1.5	Existing propagation information gathered from literature and TBG nursery staff.	6		X	X								
1.5	New protocols developed / improved through propagation trials at nurseries (established in activity 2.2)	24				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.5	Protocols published online for 150 target species by end of year 3, including 20 globally threatened species.	6										X	X
Output 2													
2.1	Working group established to identify sites for nursery establishment: BGCI, TBG, IUCN, NEMA, MoW, NGOs.	2	X										
2.1	Visits to candidate sites to hold meetings with community members.	4	X	X									
2.1	Working group meeting to finalise siting of nurseries.	1		X									

2.2	Four nursery infrastructures built by nursery workers.	6		X	X								
2.3	40 nursery staff (trained in activity 4.5) employed to construct nurseries, propagate and sell seedlings.	30		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.4	30 seed collectors (trained in activity 4.3) employed across Uganda.	27			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.5	Seed collected from 150 target species, initiated in year 1 (as part of training), 100 species by end of year 2 and 150 species by end of year 3.	27			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.6	300,000 seedlings produced and available for purchase from 100 target species by end of year 2 and an additional 500,000 seedlings from 150 species by end of year 3.	24				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 3													
3.1	Hold national forum to increase understanding by government ministries, tree planting NGOs (incl. International Tree Foundation partners) and farmer associations (incl. Rainforest Alliance and Agroforestry Alliance for Africa partners) of the importance of biodiverse and genetically diverse FLR and the diverse range of species available in Uganda, led by BGCI, IUCN and NEMA	3					X						
3.2	Hold four regional workshops in high priority restoration areas (where nurseries are located) to increase understanding of local government, tree planters and farmers of the importance of biodiverse and genetically diverse FLR and the diverse range of species available.	9							X	X	X		
3.3	Design and launch national campaign to promote planting a diverse range of native species, in collaboration with public outreach expert from BGCI's network.	24				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.4	3.4 Set up four forest restoration demonstration plots, 1 per nursery, to demonstrate planting techniques and growth rates.	24				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.5	10-year business plan produced by each nursery, including marketing strategies, opportunity areas and partners for sales.	12								X	X	X	X
3.6	Baseline survey to farmers, NGOs and other tree planters carried out by marketing consultant in 10km radius around the four nurseries, and repeated in year 3 to measure demand for / planting of native species.			X							X		
3.7	Nurseries supported to sell 800,000 native tree species seedlings by end of year 3, enough that by the end of year 3 the nurseries are fully-funded by seedling sales.	21					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 4													
4.1	Following mapping of seed collecting zones (1.2 above), 30 people, at least 50% women, trained by BGCI, TBG and NFA as seed monitors to track seed set and develop seed collecting calendars for target species.	6		X	X								

4.2	30 trainees employed as seed monitors.	24				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.3	30 people, at least 40% women, trained as seed collectors.	6		X	X								
4.4	30 trainees employed as seed collectors.	24				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.5	40 people, at least 60% women, trained in propagation, nursery management and records keeping, by BGCI network	6		X	X								
4.6	Four nursery managers identified (from the 40 trained) and trained in business skills.	3			X								
4.7	40 trainees employed in nurseries.	27			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.8	Four people, at least 50% women, trained as demonstration plot managers by TBG.	3			X								
4.9	Four people employed as demonstration plot managers by end of year 1 and four demonstration plots set up by end of year 2 to support species selection	27			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.10	Baseline socio-economic study carried out in year 1 and repeated in year 3, to measure impact of employing 104 people at more than the average rural household income rate (initially part supported by the project and fully supported by seed sales at end of year 3).	18		X	X							X	X

24. 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)

A Project Steering Committee will be established to monitor and evaluate project progress. The group will include representatives from BGCI, TBG, IUCN global and IUCN ESARO, NEMA, NFA, the Ministry of Water and Environment, the socio-economic consultant (Paul Musobozi, see CV) and a marketing consultant (TBA).

Expanding on the log frame above, the Project Steering Committee will develop more detailed indicators to measure project progress and evaluate success.

The Steering Committee will meet at least every six months. They will ensure activities are delivered on time, within budget and to a high standard. When problems arise, the Steering Committee will use their expertise and experience to suggest solutions. The Steering Committee will also identify risks and mitigating measures.

Reports from Steering Committee meetings will be submitted to the Darwin Initiative as part of six monthly reporting.

The project includes baseline and repeated surveys to measure livelihood impact, and demand for native seedlings:

- Output 3.1: Survey of demand for and planting of native trees on farms, by NGOs and community groups within 10km radius of the site of each nursery. Repeated in year 3. This will help to measure the success of marketing and outreach tools, and the potential future benefits to biodiversity, ecosystem services, health benefits from tree planting and restoration. This survey will be carried out by the marketing consultant, with data captured analysed by the Steering Committee.
- Output 4.10: Socio-economic survey carried out on a sample of 10 people per focus area, including 4 seed collectors, 4 nursery workers, 1 nursery manager and 1 plot manager, and 60% women. A baseline socio-economic study will be carried out in year 1, and repeated in year 3. The study will be carried out at the household level, so that contribution to economic and livelihood improvement can be quantified for households where women or men are involved in the project. In addition to asking questions about direct economic benefit, the socio-economic study will also measure impact on health, e.g. through increased ability to access nutritional foods or medicine as a result of income, emotional well-being and status in society. This survey will be carried out by an independent consultant who will bring expertise and objectivity to the monitoring and evaluation work they carry out. Their terms of reference will include a strong evaluation component, with recommendations that will form part of the adaptive management approach adopted by the project management team.

M&E budget includes BGCI staff time, £2000 per year for six monthly Steering Committee meetings, £4000 socio-economic consultant and £3200 marketing consultant.

Number of days planned for M&E	30 days per annum (total 90 days)
Total project budget for M&E	£28,381
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	8.9%

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 and Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

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

25. 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 was developed in collaboration with TBG and IUCN. The costs are based on known costs from the project *Enhancing Tree Conservation and Forest Restoration in Africa.*

To ensure value for money BGCI finance procedures will be applied. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Maintaining time sheets to track input to the project against the time allocated for tasks.
- Consultancy contracts will be put in place before work commences. Payment will be dependent on the timely provision of deliverables to the proscribed quality.
- BGCI will request that their members supplying expertise to this project *do so on a cost-recovery basis only*, i.e. do not charge full consultancy rates.
- Each individual event/workshop will have a detailed budget prepared in advance in line with this budget. More than one quote will be obtained for any material items. Costs will be monitored against the detailed budget.
- Quarterly finance reports from the Ugandan partners will be reviewed by the BGCI Project Leader and Manager.

In line with current BGCI practice, the Project Manager will have quarterly review meetings with the BGCI Head of Finance. In these meetings the management accounts for the quarter are reviewed, variations against budget investigated and any remedial steps agreed. 'Costs to complete' are also considered to identify any project variations or potential overspends as soon as possible so that the appropriate action can be taken.

Efficiency
BGCI has a reputation as an efficient organisation, achieving a high impact for its size. Part of this comes from a flat management structure with swift decision making, while maintaining appropriate levels of control.

Budget Assumptions
The budget has been prepared using a 3% inflation factor for years 2 and year 3 for salaries. The budget assumes that Sterling will not lose value against the Ugandan Shilling throughout the project period.

(300 words)

26. 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)

Capital costs in this project are limited to construction of four nurseries. Nursery infrastructure, including poles and shade netting, is expected to outlive the timeframe of the project. The infrastructures will remain the property of the communities running the nurseries after the project closes.

27. 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:

£X,XXX in-kind support from IUCN (staff time)

27b) 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
January 2017	Ashden Trust	£X,XXX	Extension of project *Enhancing Tree Conservation and Forest Restoration in Africa.* Contribution to BGCI staff time.
November 2018	Fondation Franklinia	£X,XXX	Support to deliver national forum and regional workshops and to bring in experts from the BGCI network to solve propagation problems for difficult species.
January 2019 onwards	Seedling sales	£XX,XXX	Seedling sales will be secured from

			government, NGOs, farmers and other tree planting organisations. Project partners will also submit funding applications for restoration in priority areas, including seedling purchase.

27c) None

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

(max 100 words)

28) Financial Management Risks

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)

Partial funding for nursery workers will come from seedling sales. Although these are not guaranteed at the start of the project, we have included letters of support for the project, including from the Ministry of Water and Environment, who was the biggest purchaser of seeds from TBG in 2016 and 2017. Outreach and marketing is a strong component of this project, at national, regional and local levels. This will ensure that the demand for seedlings is high. As payments are based on seedling sales, it will ensure that the staff are committed to producing a high number and a high standard of seedlings to meet market demand.

BGCI and IUCN are also committed to seeking funds to carry out restoration in priority areas, purchasing seed from the nurseries established in this project (see letters of support from BGCI and IUCN).

Risks will be minimised through close project management by project team members, all of whom have experience working in Uganda, and careful employment of seed monitors, collectors, nursery workers and plot managers.

(172 words)

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** **X**☐

Certification

On behalf of the trustees of Botanic Gardens Conservation International

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £318,076 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 last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

Name (block capitals)	PAUL P SMITH
Position in the organisation	Secretary General (CEO)

Signed**		**Date:**	29th January 2018

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 6 and 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?	No
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 29 January 2018 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 - Fair Processing Notice

The purpose of this Fair Processing Notice is to inform you of the use that will be made of your personal data, as required by the Data Protection Act 1998.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the data controller in respect of any personal data that you provide when you complete your application, the grant acceptance and the supplier forms.

Defra will use your personal data primarily for the purpose of processing your application for Darwin Initiative funding. By submitting an application, applicants have agreed to any disclosure of the information supplied (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which Defra considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Funds (as detailed in the paragraphs below).

A completed application form signifies agreement to place certain details of successful applications (i.e. name, title, total grant value, project summary, lead organisation and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative websites listed below. A completed application form also signifies agreement to send data on the project proposals during the application process to British Embassies and High Commissions outside the UK, including those outside the European Economic Area.

http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk;

https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/the-darwin-initiative;

Application form data will also be processed by Defra contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative administration, monitoring and evaluation (working within relevant data protection rules).

Defra may be required to release information, including personal data and commercial information, on request under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 or the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998. The Grantee shall assist and co-operate with the Department (at the Grantee's expense) to enable the Department to comply with its disclosure obligations under these enactments.

We may use information, including personal data, to test computer systems to ensure that they work effectively and efficiently and to develop new systems in order to improve efficiency and the service that we provide to you and other persons. Any use of information for testing or developing computerised systems will be conducted in a secure manner in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 to safeguard the privacy of the information that you have supplied.

Defra's Personal Information Charter, which gives details of your rights in respect of the handling of your personal data, is on the Defra section of Gov.uk. If you don't have access to the internet, please telephone the Defra helpline 08459 33 55 77 and ask to speak to the Data Protection Officer for a copy of the Information Charter.