
DIR25S2\100068

Biodiversity conservation, vicuña health and local livelihoods in Apolobamba, Bolivia.

We will improve pasture and peatland management in the Apolobamba protected area and the overlapping Marka Cololo de Antaquilla indigenous land to reduce threats to critical biodiversity habitat, improve the overall health of vicuña populations, and increase local capacity for fiber processing and marketing, thereby improving local livelihoods. Lessons learned will be shared with other vicuña herder organizations to promote biodiversity conservation and improve local livelihoods.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name	Lilian
Surname	Painter
Tel (Work)	
Email (Work)	
Address	

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Mr
Name	Oscar
Surname	Loayza
Tel	
Email	
Address	

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name Lilian
Surname Painter
Tel (Work)
Email (Work)
Address

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name Oscar
Surname Loayza
Tel
Email
Address

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Wildlife Conservation Society
Phone	
Email	
Address	

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Biodiversity conservation, vicuña health and local livelihoods in Apolobamba, Bolivia.

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR25S1\100123

DIR25S1\100553

Q4. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Bolivia	Country 2	<i>No Response</i>
Country 3	<i>No Response</i>	Country 4	<i>No Response</i>

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2019	31 March 2022	3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total request
Amount:	£96,744.00	£89,702.00	£105,856.00	£ 292,302.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

We will match this investment with approximately £X (depending on exchange rate) from a variety of sources. These funds will come from committed funds from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Funds and the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, as well as additional funds to be secured.

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total project cost 29

Section 3 - Project Summary

Q7. 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](https://www.gov.uk). Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

We will improve pasture and peatland management in the Apolobamba protected area and the overlapping Marka Cololo de Antaquilla indigenous land to reduce threats to critical biodiversity habitat, improve the overall health of vicuña populations, and increase local capacity for fiber processing and marketing, thereby improving local livelihoods. Lessons learned will be shared with other vicuña herder organizations to promote biodiversity conservation and improve local livelihoods.

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q8. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
24-001	Inaoyom Imong	Improving forest governance for Cross River gorillas and Nigerian farmers
24-003	Ben Swanepoel	Conservation and poverty alleviation through scalable agro-biodiversity practice in Laos
24-011	Oscar Loayza Cossio	Wildlife-friendly agroforestry and sustainable forest management in Bolivian indigenous territories
23-024	Elizabeth Matthews	Securing marine fisheries, livelihoods and biodiversity in Myanmar through co-management
23-014	John Polisar	Improving livestock management for economic-environmental stability in Mesoamerica's Mosquitia
23-020	Ambroise Brenier	Sustaining biodiversity, livelihoods and culture in PNG's montane forests

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q9. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) 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 Letters of Support for each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B. There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

Lead Organisation name:	Wildlife Conservation Society
Website address:	www.wcs.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	WCS will work with the Apolobamba protected area, the Marka Cololo de Antaquilla indigenous organization, and the Regional Association of Vicuña Managers of Apolobamba to implement this project. The first two have rights and responsibilities over the proposed area of intervention, and the last has rights and responsibilities over the target vicuña population; all have been involved in discussions about activities included in the proposal. WCS formalized these conversations and agreed on priorities in formal cooperation agreements with each organization, signed in August 2017. WCS will lead the project implementation and ensure that it is timely and effective, and share results through its regional networks across Andean countries.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:	Marka Cololo Copacabana de Antaquilla
Website address:	NA

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The leadership of the Marka Cololo Copacabana de Antaquilla, together with the protected area authorities will lead the participatory workshops with each of the five traditional community groups or Ayllus (Agua Blanca, Cololo, Puyo Puyo, Nubepampa, and Katantika) to establish a pasture, peatlands and their water sources, and vicuña health management plan. They will later implement this management plan through the incorporation of this information into their territorial management plan and monitoring program.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

2. Partner Name:

Apolobamba protected area

Website address:

<http://sernap.gob.bo/apolobamba/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Apolobamba protected area will provide guidance to ensure agreements on pasture and species management are compatible with the protected area objectives and management instruments. They will also provide assistance in the dissemination of results with vicuña managers in Sajama, Eduardo Abaroa, and Sama.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Regional Association of Vicuña Managers of Apolobamba

Website address:

NA

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The vicuña manager association leadership will call their membership to participate and represent them in the agreements established in the participatory workshops with the Marka Cololo de Antaquilla and Apolobamba protected area regarding pasture and peatland use. They will later ensure these agreement inform their vicuña management protocols. They will also disseminate results across vicuña manager associations in Bolivia in collaboration with the Biodiversity authorities.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*


Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No


If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the Project, please use the text field below.

No Response

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.


 [Ref DIR25S1_100553 WCS Cover Letter](#)


 03/12/2018

 15:55:30

 pdf 117.71 KB

 [Ref DIR25S1_100553 Letters of Support](#)

 03/12/2018

 14:49:34

 pdf 1.08 MB

Section 6 - Project Staff

Q10. Key project personnel

Please identify the core staff 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	% time on project	CV attached below?
Oscar Loayza	Project Leader	30	Checked
Jose Luis Mollericona	Veterinarian	100	Checked
Herminio Ticona	Community Extensionist	60	Checked
Omar Torrico	Climate Change Specialist	70	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
TBD	Marka Cololo monitoring staff	100	Unchecked
TBD	Apolobamba protected area monitoring staff	100	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the Project staff listed above. Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [Ref DIR25S1 100553 CVs and Job Description](#)

 03/12/2018

 14:56:32

 pdf 370.83 KB

Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

No

Why have all Project staff CVs not been attached?

As our Apolobamba protected area and Marko Cololo monitoring staff positions have yet to be filled, we are unable to provide CVs for these staff members. However, we have provided job descriptions for both positions.

Section 7 - Problem Statement & Conventions

Q11. 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?

This project will reduce cumulative effects of overgrazing, climate change, and mining over 100,000 hectares in the Apolobamba protected area and Marka Cololo indigenous land by improving pasture and peatland management and promoting responsible mining standards. Apolobamba is a key biodiversity area (KBA) within the Tropical Andes Biodiversity Hotspot, with bird species such as the royal cinclodes and ash-breasted tit-tyrant. Its pastures and peatlands are keystone habitat for the endangered Andean cat, near threatened Chilean flamingo, pampas cat, mauri catfish, and the vulnerable marbled waterfrog. The most important population of vicuña in Bolivia is found here, and shearing of vicuña wool results in local earnings of \$158,800 a year for 1,335 people in a region where extreme poverty affects 73% of the population. However, both these biodiversity and livelihood values are threatened by poor pasture management arising from lack of information on carrying capacity, conflicting land use practices and inadequate animal handling during shearing. The project proposes to respond to this by providing technical information on vicuña and pasture health and supporting pasture management agreements. Healthy pastures will improve the nutritional condition and immune response of vicuña, thereby reducing the impact of mange on animal health and fiber production. Providing veterinary assistance to better understand mange dynamics and improve shearing hygiene will reduce mange-mite transmission. We will develop long-term capacity to independently manage and monitor vicuña health in the future, in coordination with park guards. Matching funds will support training events on sustainable mining practices. We will also increase the entrepreneurial capacity of vicuña managers by developing a business and organizational strengthening plan, including an analysis of obstacles and opportunities for women's participation. Finally, we propose to share results with vicuña managers in Bolivia and Peru and with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams etc., using the File Upload below:

No Response

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. 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)
- Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)

Q12b. 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.

- 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 resilient sustainable use, as well as enhancing benefit sharing and capacity building of an indigenous organization and pastoralist associations. We will address the following Aichi Strategic Goals: Goal B by reducing the direct pressures on Andean pastures and peatlands, arising from climate change, overgrazing and mining, supporting sustainable vicuña management, as well as ensuring conservation of biodiversity; Goal D by enhancing the role of Andean ecosystems and their contribution to local livelihoods, and specifically those of women and indigenous local communities. As well as by strengthening ecosystem resilience by reducing the threat of mining and developing local capacity for pasture management; Goal E by respecting and supporting the customary use of vicuñas in an indigenous land and promoting intercultural knowledge sharing between the vicuña manager associations between Peru and Bolivia, and with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Species Survival Commission (SSC), and Red List Authority Coordination (SAC).
- We will address the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits by supporting indigenous ownership, and fair and equitable use of a wildlife species. The CBD establishes that a person or institution seeking access to genetic resources in a foreign country should seek the prior informed consent of the country in which the resource is located. Moreover, the person or institution must also negotiate and agree on the terms and conditions of access and use of this resource. This includes the sharing of benefits arising from the use of this resource with the provider as a prerequisite for access to the genetic resource and its use. Conversely, countries, when acting as providers of genetic resources, should create conditions to facilitate access to their genetic resources for environmentally sound uses and not impose restrictions that run counter to the objectives of the CBD.
- This project will produce information on the importance of pasture management for ecosystem and animal health; and for fiber production for a vicuña population listed on CITES Appendix II. The information will be relevant to all others similarly listed, which include all populations in Bolivia and Peru, as well as semi-captive populations in northern Argentina and northern Chile. Appendix II listing allows trade in wool and derived products under strict management.
- Finally, we will support the Ramsar Convention by enhancing pasture management to reduce pressure on Andean peatlands, focusing in particular on the effects of mining and overgrazing and on fostering agreements between multiple local stakeholders and the protected area authority.

Q12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBS/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES/CMS/Ramsar focal point in the host country?

Yes

Please give details:

The protected area, vicuna manager's association, and WCS will share results and receive feedback from the National Vicuña Management Program. This program is led by the biodiversity authorities, CBD focal point, and their role is critical to promote pasture management as an alternative to the use of poorly managed veterinary drugs across the country.

Q12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

The project will support the Sustainable Development Goals. The project will contribute to Goal 15, "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss." It will directly address the following targets by reducing wetland degradation, promoting local pasture management, and promoting sustainable management of a CITES Appendix II species:

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

The project will also contribute to Goal 1, "End poverty in all its forms everywhere." It will directly address the following targets by supporting resilient livelihoods of Andean pastoralists:

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

Section 8 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. 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.).

This may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you should update or refine as necessary.

WCS will work with Apolobamba protected area and Marka Cololo indigenous organization to evaluate the carrying capacity of pastures in changing climatic conditions and develop a plan to adjust grazing intensity. We will carry out a participatory evaluation, combining technical information and local knowledge on climate trends, peatland condition, distribution of indicator species of conservation value, land use (for grazing, mining and agriculture), and vicuña health status. This evaluation will be used to guide participatory mapping workshops with each of the five traditional community groups or Ayllus that make up Marka Cololo (Agua Blanca, Cololo, Puyo Puyo, Nubepampa, and Katantika).

Zoning agreements will be developed between the protected area, Marka Cololo indigenous land and vicuña managers (including 40% women). Based on the information gathered in the participatory

evaluations, we will classify these areas into protection, recovery, and grazing areas. This will be formalized within the indigenous land and protected area management plans and monitoring programs to ensure implementation. We will also involve legal miners in order to secure their respect for the agreements and involve them in efforts to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems by providing them with information on responsible mining certification standards.

The baseline and exit evaluation of distribution of Endangered and Near Threatened species will also include more common indicator species of peatland health, such as the giant coot and Andean goose, and will be used to evaluate our effectiveness in conserving biodiversity.

We will evaluate the link between healthy pastures and vicuña health, as well as our success in promoting an ecosystem-based solution to mange, caused by parasitic mites, through sustainable pasture management, with the use of a visual baseline and exit evaluation of mange prevalence and animal condition. We will complement this information with blood samples to look at basic blood chemistry of 30% of animals during the annual shearing campaigns.

We will also participate in shearing campaigns to gather information on management practices through informal open interviews in order to propose locally informed protocols that will improve sanitary practices during shearing, as well as monitor vicuña health.

Reduced mange prevalence as a result of improved nutritional condition of vicuña will increase fiber production. We will provide technical assistance after shearing campaigns to identify ways to improve vicuña fiber processing and reduce processing losses. Support will be provided to the regional association of vicuña managers in developing a business and organizational strengthening plan, including obstacles and opportunities for women's participation; as well as market linkages with potential buyers of high quality fiber.

Finally, we will document and share interventions to manage pastures and peatlands for their biodiversity conservation value and improve vicuña health across the 20 Bolivian associations that manage wild or domestic camelids for fiber, ultimately reaching over 700,000 people in highland areas. We will contribute to information on mange being gathered through the IUCN SSC SAC and the World Organization on Animal Health (OIE) to highlight the importance of broader habitat conservation for wildlife health, biodiversity, and local livelihoods.

Q14. 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.

By project end, we will have improved management throughout 100,000 hectares of Andean pastures and 1,339 hectares of peatlands in a keystone habitat for the endangered Andean cat; near threatened Chilean flamingo, pampas cat and mauri catfish; and the vulnerable marbled waterfrog. We will facilitate agreements between indigenous communities, protected area authorities, vicuña managers and miners to reduce overgrazing and reduce conflicts between mining and grazing interests, thereby strengthening the governance of this area. Miners will be provided with an incentive to participate in these efforts by providing training on certification standards used by the Better Gold Initiative, using additional CEPF

matching funds. With climate change exacerbating peatland and pasture degradation, we will consider its impacts during the zoning process and build in resilience measures, such as safeguarding critical peatlands and the water sources, and maintaining habitat corridors for wildlife.

The project will improve nutrition and health of the 11,000 vicuña in Apolobamba through improved pasture and peatland management, especially given that peatlands are critical as a source of forage during the dry season, and thereby increase the defenses of vicuña leading to a reduction in the incidence of mange. It will also promote local capacity to manage vicuña health by improving practices during shearing to reduce mange mite transmission. By improving vicuña health, shearing technique, and post-harvest selection of fiber to avoid losses, we will increase by at least 20% the short-term income-generating prospects of 1,355 people in Apolobamba who depend on vicuña fiber for their livelihoods. We will also strengthen the role of women participants (40%) in the short and long term by developing a business and organizational strengthening plan for the regional association of vicuña managers. We will develop both documents with a focus on gender and productive chains, identifying obstacles and opportunities for women's participation across the productive process and in benefit distribution. To encourage dialogue on this topic, discussions will be carried out with men and women separately and then together in mixed groups.

We will ensure the sustainability of interventions by working with the protected area, the Marka Cololo indigenous organization, and the regional association of vicuña managers. Additionally, all monitoring protocols will be formalized in documents and included within the protected area and Marka Cololo de Antaquilla monitoring programs. These include pasture, peatland and their water sources, and biodiversity monitoring, as well as vicuña shearing and health monitoring. We will transmit information to the National Vicuña Management Program of the Biodiversity Directorate to receive their feedback and increase their support of pasture management, as an alternative to the use of veterinary drugs that are difficult to manage.

Finally, we will support the regional association of vicuña managers and biodiversity authorities by sharing lessons learned with additional vicuña manager associations across the highlands of Bolivia, which participate in the vicuña management program. Results will also be shared with the IUSC SSC SAC to inform pasture management and peatland conservation over 1 million hectares across the vicuña range.

Q15. 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.

Gender has been considered during the development of this project in the following way:

Women participate in management of wild vicuña shearing in particular during the selection of the fiber, and the project will look at this process and possible opportunities to reduce the losses during this activity. It is important that these opportunities do not result in an increase in work for the women that is later not recognized in the benefit distribution. We will ensure that time required in fiber selection and the resulting gains are quantified in order to avoid this any possible potential cost.

We are aware that benefits from the sale of vicuña are distributed at the household level and that this may mean an obstacle for women to access benefits equally. We will address this difficult issue through the institutional process of gender integration within the process of development of the Business and organizational plan for the regional association of vicuña managers. This process will look at obstacles and opportunities for women's participation in the whole process and in decision making processes within the

association. Additionally, during the process of development of the business plan we will provide the association with financial training. Through this process, we will create more favorable conditions for women to participate in management and financial decisions within the organization and will indirectly generate more favorable conditions for more favorable private conditions in the home.


Q16. 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?


We will ensure sustainability of our actions by: a) developing written documents documenting the agreements regarding management of pastures, peatlands and their water sources; as well as vicuña shearing, health and fiber processing; b) incorporating the habitat management agreements and monitoring protocols within the management practices formally approved by Apolobamba protected area and the Marka Cololo de Antaquilla and their monitoring programs; c) strengthening alliances for habitat and species management and monitoring between the protected area, the Marka Cololo de Antaquilla, the Regional Association of Vicuña Managers and the National Vicuña Management Program; d) promoting participation of miners in efforts to improve mining practices through an alliance with the Better Gold Initiative, with which WCS has been working for the last three years.

Please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams etc., using the File Upload below:


 **WCS Marka Apolobamba Map**


 03/12/2018


 15:08:46

 jpg 2.58 MB


 **DSC00450 Fabian Beltran WCS**

 03/12/2018


 15:08:46

 jpg 2.16 MB


 **DSC00413 Fabian Beltran WCS**


 03/12/2018


 15:08:46

 jpg 2.09 MB

 **DSC00619 Fabian Beltran WCS**

 03/12/2018

 15:08:46

 jpg 2 MB

Section 9 - Existing works, Ethics & Safeguarding

Q17a. Harmonisation

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

Development of existing work

Please give details:

WCS supports both the Apolobamba protected area and Marka Cololo de Antaquilla indigenous lands implement their programs to monitor the management and Life Plan respectively. WCS has also supported vicuña censuses since 2014 and initial health evaluations in 2018. Finally, in coordination with the protected area authorities WCS has carried out a full survey of illegal and legal mining operations in the area and in collaboration with the Better Gold Initiative is working with the Aguilas de Oro cooperative to establish a pilot example of implementation of good mining standards, including environmental and biodiversity

stewardship. This project will allow us to incorporate greater knowledge of pasture and peatland carrying capacity, climate change and its relation to vicuña health into the management and monitoring instruments; and to leverage our experience with responsible mining standards to promote dialogue surrounding key biodiversity and peatlands and their water sources.

Q17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

No

Q18. Ethics

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

We will meet key principles of good and ethical project implementation as follows:

We will obtain permission for all activities from the protected area authorities, the Marka Cololo de Antaquilla and the Regional Association of Vicuña Managers through signed approvals of work plans for joint implementation. These agreements will ensure strong participation of these stakeholders ensuring the quality of results which are dependent on the inclusion of their perspectives and interests and incorporate their traditional knowledge alongside the technical climate change, pasture condition, biodiversity and wildlife health information. The agreements will also document the consent to participate in the project and provide transparent information on project activities and methods. WCS has policies to protect the health and safety of all staff and they will all be covered by appropriate health and accident insurance. WCS also has an emergency protocol to respond to field accidents or health emergencies.

The information on pasture and peatland health, vicuña health, shearing and selection efficiency will be documented and shared with all participating institutions, thereby reducing the risk of any bias resulting from any single individual's personal opinions. The participating institutions will also work with WCS to validate this information widely across their members through workshops. Finally, a solid process of documenting the results will be key to share good practices for sustainable and resilient management of pastures, peatlands and their water sources, biodiversity conservation, improved vicuña health, and resilient livelihoods with other vicuña manager associations and in coordination with the biodiversity national authority (DGB-AP). WCS is a member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights which looks to ensure respect of internationally proclaimed human rights and make sure that our conservation efforts do not contribute to infringements of human rights, but rather promote them for example through strengthening local governance capacity.

Q19. Safeguarding

(see Guidance Note 3.8)

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, we would like projects to ensure they have the appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please tick the box to confirm you have relevant policies in place and that these can be available on request.

Checked

Section 10 - Biodiversity & Project Information

Q20. 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?

We will share documents on good practices for sustainable and resilient management of pastures, peatlands and their water sources, biodiversity conservation, improved vicuña health, shearing and fiber selection. These documents will be shared with other vicuña manager associations and in coordination with the biodiversity national authority (DGB-AP). The link between ecosystem health, biodiversity and vicuña health will be made in all documents; and will highlight ecosystem management as a more sustainable and effective strategy for reducing mange prevalence. This information will target the national biodiversity authority DGB-AP and through them the vicuña managers throughout Bolivia, in order to promote better habitat management practices. It will also target other vicuña managers across the Andes through the IUCN SSC SAC. Additionally, the business plan for the regional association of vicuña managers will include information on the value of vicuña fiber production to their members and communities within the Marka Cololo Copacabana de Antaquilla. Documenting the value of this activity and communicating it during workshops will help strengthen arguments for pasture management and for reducing the impact of mining on key water sources and peatlands.

Q21. 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.

Capacity will be developed amongst the park guards, miners, vicuña managers and Marka Cololo de Antaquilla community members and their leadership. The park guards will participate in all training events; as will the leadership of the Marka Cololo de Antaquilla indigenous land. This participation will be important to ensure that local knowledge and interests complement the technical information on climate change, pasture condition, biodiversity and wildlife health information. Participation of the protected area and indigenous land will also permit the management agreements and monitoring protocols, which will be the focus of capacity building efforts, are institutionalized within their management plans and monitoring programs. The institutionalization of decisions and practices and the written protocols and plans will ensure this capacity is secured for the future. The same applies for the financial training surrounding the development of the business and organizational plan for the regional vicuña manager's association. In the case of the miners receiving information on best mining practices, information will be available for the future through Aguilas de Oro, a local cooperative which is in the process of implementing a plan to improve their practices, eventually reaching certification standards. This cooperative is a member of Ferreco (Regional Federation of Gold Mining Cooperatives) and is representative of legal cooperative miners in the region.

Q22. Access to project information

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

Workshop costs include the costs of printing technical diagnostics, as well as final products including local feedback and agreements. All products, including maps, lab results, pasture condition evaluations and workshop summaries will be shared with the participating institutions. Final products will be shared with the National Biodiversity Authority and digitally across the vicuña range. All materials will be made permanently available through our digital platforms and that of the IUCN SSC SAC. We will allow the use and replication of all materials developed by the project for non-commercial purposes. We are not seeking

additional funds to fund this because the nature of the project requires an open access policy with the beneficiaries and the process and budget is therefore designed with this consideration.

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q23. 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.

Impact:

Sustainable pasture management reduces threats to peatlands and their biodiversity; and improves livelihoods of 1,335 vicuña managers (40% women), by improving vicuña nutritional status and reducing mange prevalence.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

Outcome:

Sustainable and resilient management of pastures and water sources leads to conservation of critical biodiversity habitat, such as peatlands, improved vicuña health, and resilient livelihoods.

0.1 100,000 hectares of currently unmanaged pastures are under improved management by Year 2.

0.2 1,400 hectares of currently unmanaged peatlands and their water sources are under improved management by Year 2.

0.3 Distribution of threatened and indicator wildlife species of peatland health increases for at least 25% of species by Year 3, from a baseline to be established in Year 1.

0.4 Income of 1,335 vicuña herders (at least 40% women) increases by 20% by Year 3, from a baseline of 119 USD a year.

0.5 11,000 vicuña have reduced incidence of mange or increased health condition by at least 10% by Year 3, from a baseline to be established in Year 1.

0.1 Report of pasture and peatland management plan implementation.

0.2 Maps of pastures and peatlands under improved management.

0.3 Baseline and exit evaluation of distribution of threatened wildlife and indicator species of peatland health.

0.4 List of beneficiaries of benefit distribution amongst vicuña herders.

0.5 Baseline and exit report of mange prevalence in vicuñas.

Political conflicts do not prevent travel to Apolobamba.

Continued demand for vicuña fiber.

Legal framework under which wild vicuña populations are managed does not change.

Extractive activities and conflicts for access and use of natural resources do not prevent agreements on pasture management.

Output 1:

1. Completed diagnostic of peatland and their water sources; native pastures and associated biodiversity indicator species.

1.1 Baseline evaluation on the condition and stocking rates over 100,000 hectares of native pastures and 1,400 hectares of peatlands and their water sources established in Year 1.

1.2 Exit evaluation on the condition and stocking rates over 100,000 hectares of native pastures and 1,400 hectares of peatlands and their water sources is established in Year 3.

1.3 Baseline survey of biodiversity indicator species in peatlands and native grasslands is established in Year 1.

1.4 Exit evaluation of biodiversity indicator species in peatlands and native grasslands is established in Year 3.

1.1 Baseline report of native pastures; peatlands and their water sources condition and stocking rates, and accompanying maps.

1.2 Exit report of native pastures; peatland and their water sources condition and stocking rates, and accompanying maps.

1.3 Baseline report of distribution of threatened and indicator species of peatlands and native grasslands.

1.4 Exit report of distribution of threatened and indicator species of peatlands and native grasslands.

Political conflicts do not prevent travel to Apolobamba.

Output 2:

2. Completed diagnostic of vicuña health condition and mange prevalence as an indicator of carrying capacity and climatic trends.

2.1 Baseline of vicuña mange prevalence and health condition is established in Year 1.

2.2 By Year 3, exit evaluation shows improved health condition of wild vicuña or a reduction of at least 10% in mange prevalence in vicuña.

2.3 Participatory identification of climate change scenarios, with 40% women participants, and their influence on the condition of pastures, peatlands and their water sources; mange prevalence and vicuña fiber production is completed in Year 1.

2.1 Clinical baseline evaluation of mange and physical condition of at least 30% of sheared vicuña in Apolobamba.

2.2 Clinical exit evaluation of mange and physical condition of at least 30% of sheared vicuña in Apolobamba.

2.3 Report and list of participants of participatory workshops to identify climate change scenarios and their influence on pastures, peatlands and their water sources; mange prevalence and vicuña fiber production.

Political conflicts do not prevent travel to Apolobamba.

Output 3:

3. Apolobamba protected area, Marka Cololo indigenous organization, and the regional association of vicuña managers establish a pasture, peatlands and their water sources, and vicuña health management plan.

3.1 Pasture, peatlands and their water sources management plan (including monitoring program) established between the Apolobamba protected area, the Marka indigenous organization, and the regional association of vicuña managers, with 40% women's participation, is approved by Year 2.

3.2 Agreement is established with legal miners on the pasture, peatlands and their water sources management plan by Year 2.

3.3 Vicuña health management plan (including monitoring plan) approved between Apolobamba protected area, Marka Cololo indigenous organization, and the regional association of vicuña managers, with 40% women's participation, and their implementation has begun in Year 2.

3.4 Health management protocol presented to the Biodiversity authorities (DGB-AP) for formal approval.

3.1 Management plan, accompanying zoning maps, list of participants, and signed agreement between Apolobamba, Marka indigenous organization and the regional association of vicuña managers.

3.2 Signed agreement and list of participant mining cooperatives.

3.3 Health management protocol, list of participants, and signed agreement between Apolobamba protected area, Marka indigenous organization and regional association of vicuña managers.

3.4 Letter from the regional association of vicuña managers to the Biodiversity authorities.

Political conflicts do not prevent travel to Apolobamba.

Output 4: 4. Increased resilient livelihoods through improved business capacity and quality control of the regional association of vicuña managers of Apolobamba.	4.1 Business and organizational plan for the regional association of vicuña managers is completed, with 40% women's participation, by the end of Year 2.	4.1 Business and organizational plan document, list of participants, and signed approval by the regional association of vicuña managers.	Legal framework under which wild vicuña populations are managed does not change.
	4.2 Reduced mange prevalence, improved shearing, and fiber selection increases income of 1,335 vicuña managers (40% women) by at least 20% by the end of Year 3.	4.2 Shearing campaign and sales reports.	Continued demand for vicuña fiber.
	4.3 Evaluation of increase in effort and additional economic benefit as a result of changes in shearing and fiber selection protocols.	4.3 Report of increased effort by women and men and additional economic benefit of changes in shearing and fiber selection.	Extractive activities and conflicts for access and use of natural resources do not prevent agreements on pasture management.
	4.4 New market linkages with buyers of high quality fiber	4.4 Offers to buy high quality fiber.	

Output 5: 5. Good practices are shared for sustainable and resilient management of pastures, peatlands and their water sources, biodiversity conservation, improved vicuña health, and resilient livelihoods with other vicuña manager associations and in coordination with the biodiversity national authority (DGB-AP).	5.1 At least 1 inter-institutional agreement for replication of management of pasture, peatland and their water sources for biodiversity conservation and resilient livelihoods signed with other vicuña manager associations elsewhere in Bolivia is signed by project end.	5.1 Signed interinstitutional agreement with vicuña managers from elsewhere in Bolivia, as well as protected area and biodiversity authorities (DGB-AP).	Continued regional interest on this issue.
	5.2 Project results available digitally to the IUCN SSC SAC network.	5.2 Project documents available digitally.	

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

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)

The word count for each individual activity should be no more than 25 words.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.1

Activity Details

Baseline survey of stocking rates in native pastures and peatlands.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.2

Activity Details

Exit evaluation of stocking rates in native pastures and peatlands.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.3

Activity Details

Baseline survey of biodiversity indicator species in peatlands and native grasslands.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.4

Activity Details

Exit evaluation of biodiversity indicator species in peatlands and native grasslands.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.1

Activity Details

Baseline evaluation of mange prevalence and health condition of vicuña.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.2

Activity Details

Exit evaluation of mange prevalence and health condition of vicuña.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.3

Activity Details

Participatory workshop to identify climate change scenarios and their influence on pastures, peatlands and their water sources, mange prevalence and vicuña fiber production.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.1

Activity Details

Community workshops to present results of baseline evaluations of pastures and peatland condition and develop zoning plan based on three categories of management (conservation, restoration and management.)

Activity details

Activity Number

3.2

Activity Details

Community workshops to present results of baseline evaluation of vicuña health and mange prevalence and develop vicuña health management plan.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.3

Activity Details

Community workshops to develop monitoring plan for pasture and peatland condition monitoring.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.4

Activity Details

Workshops with miners to agree respect for management plan for pastures, peatlands and their water sources.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.5

Activity Details

Diagnostic of business and organizational challenges for the regional association of vicuña managers, including opportunities and obstacles for women's participation across the process.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.1

Activity Details

Diagnostic of business and organizational challenges for the regional association of vicuña managers, including opportunities and obstacles for women's participation across the process.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.2

Activity Details

Workshop to develop business and organizational strengthening, including increasing women's participation across the process.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.3

Activity Details

Diagnostic of challenges in management practices to reduce mange and reduce fiber losses during shearing and fiber selection.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.4

Activity Details

Evaluation of effort and additional economic benefit as a result of changes in shearing and fiber selection protocols.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.5

Activity Details

Workshop to develop vicuña health management plan.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.6

Activity Details

Workshop to present training materials on business and organizational and vicuña health management plan.

Activity details

Activity Number

5.1

Activity Details

Workshop to present results on pasture and peatland condition, biodiversity, vicuña health and livelihoods, including women's participation with the biodiversity authority.

Activity details

Activity Number

5.2

Activity Details

Workshop to present results on pasture and peatland condition, biodiversity, vicuña health and livelihoods, including women’s participation to other vicuña associations in coordination with the biodiversity authority.

Activity details

Activity Number

5.3

Activity Details

Develop and share digital documents with the project reports with the IUCN SSC SAC.

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

Q24. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Please complete the Excel spreadsheet linked below to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Implementation Timetable Template

Please add 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 fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

↓ **DIR25S1 100553 WCS Implementation Timetable**

able

📅 03/12/2018

🕒 16:45:41

📎 xlsx 11.99 KB

Section 13 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q25. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see "Finance for Darwin and IWT Guidance").

The monitoring and evaluation plan will be supervised by the project lead, with support from the team and monitoring staff of the Marka Cololo and protected area, included in the budget. The national protected areas and indigenous organizations have existing monitoring and evaluation plans, developed with WCS technical support, and linked to Management Plans and Life Plans, respectively.

Output 1 will be verified by comparing the exit evaluation with the baseline on the condition of pastures and peatlands and their water sources. This will be carried out with the support of a consultancy and student thesis. We will also carry out baseline and exit evaluations on biodiversity indicator species distribution in peatlands and native grasslands with project staff.

Output 2 will be verified by comparing baseline and exit evaluations on mange prevalence and health condition; and by the workshop reports on climate change scenarios, including participant lists disaggregated by gender. This documentation will be gathered by the project staff.

Output 3 will be verified by the participatory process leading to agreements between Apolobamba, Marka indigenous organization, miners and the regional association of vicuña managers regarding pasture and peatland management; as well as the existence of health management protocols. Again women's participation in this process will be documented. The approval of the health management protocol by the biodiversity authorities will be a key indicator of success. This documentation for evaluation of output 3 will be gathered by the project staff.

Output 4 will be verified by the existence of the business and organizational plan, including obstacles for women's participation, for the regional association of vicuña managers, and of the evaluation of effort and benefits from improved shearing and fiber selection. This documentation will be gathered by the project staff.

Output 5 will be verified by the existence of digital content available through the IUCN network; and the existence of at least one agreement for replication of management of pasture, peatland and their water sources for biodiversity conservation and resilient livelihoods. We will also document the presentation of project results by the biodiversity authority to other vicuña manager associations in Bolivia.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)

Number of days planned for M&E	160
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	10

Section 14 - Funding and Budget

Q26. Budget

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

[Darwin and IWT Budget Template](#)

Please refer to the [Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance](#) for more information.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed Darwin Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

↓ [DIR25S1_100553 WCS Budget](#)

📅 03/12/2018

🕒 16:49:14

📄 xlsx 45.55 KB

Q27. 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.

WCS is the only conservation organization with an on-the-ground presence and network of long-term technical partnerships with local organizations and government institutions in the Apolobamba protected area. We have collaborative agreements with the protected area authorities, Marka Cololo indigenous organization and also with the Aguilas de Oro mining cooperative and members of the Better Gold Initiative. The budget was developed taking account existing and projected counterpart funds and possibilities to leverage these alliances. Costs are calculated using our concrete experience of field costs in the region.

Internationally, WCS is a leader in the field of approaching health issues in an integrated manner bridging ecosystem health, animal health and human livelihoods and participates in the IUCN SSC SAC. As such WCS is clearly the best-positioned conservation organization to address this issue and share results in alliance

with the local partners across Bolivia and beyond.

Q28. 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.

Two laptops are considered in the budget. These computers will continue to be used in the Greater Madidi Landscape Conservation Program in collaboration with the local stakeholders. Depending on the need for computers to support the monitoring programs in the Marka Cololo, Vicuña Association or Protected area the computers will be donated to them or will be used in another support role.

Q29. Match funding (co-financing)

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

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, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation		GBP	No Response
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund		GBP	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

Unsecured

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

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
01 December 2018	Bengo-BMZ		GBP	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

No
Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q30. Financial Risk Management

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.

There are no financial management risks. WCS has operated in the Greater Madidi Landscape for two decades and in this period have always had clean annual audits. Additionally, the recommendations for improvement of internal control mechanisms provided as part of the annual audit process in this time have collectively improved practices to reduce financial risks. Within the framework of this project, we will continue to perform annual audits for the overall WCS program in Bolivia, as well as the specific audit required by the Darwin Initiative.

Section 15 - FCO Notifications

Q31. FCO Notifications

Please put an X in 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.

Unchecked

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

No

Section 16 - Certification

Q32. Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

Wildlife Conservation Society

I apply for a grant of

£292,302.00

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 have uploaded CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- I have uploaded our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report.

Checked

Name	Joe Walston
Position in the organisation	Senior Vice President, Field Conservation
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 Joe e-signature  03/12/2018  15:53:09  pdf 11.43 KB
Date	03 December 2018

Section 17 - Submission Checklist

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance (including Guidance for Applicants and Finance for Darwin and IWT Guidance)	Checked
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Checked
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Checked
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP?	Checked
Have you checked that your budget is complete and correctly adds up?	Checked
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual?	Checked
Have you uploaded a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff on this project, including the Project Leader?	Checked
Have you uploaded a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations?	Checked

Have you included a cover letter from the lead organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed?	Checked
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Checked
Have you uploaded a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Checked
Have you checked the Darwin website to ensure there are no late updates?	Checked
Have you read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK?	Checked

We would like to keep in touch! Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available **here**. This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organization, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and 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 General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).