
DIR27S2\1051

Gibbon and Biodiversity Conservation through Coffee-based Agroforestry

The biologically diverse Mann Reserved Forest is globally important, but under threat from unsustainable agriculture. With a private-sector partner, FFI will enable farmers from 11 villages to develop gibbon-friendly agroforestry coffee as an alternative to shifting agriculture, in exchange for gibbon protection measures. This will reduce dependency on forest clearance while strengthening livelihoods, and support the management objectives of the soon-to-be-gazetted 12,400ha Mann Wildlife Sanctuary. This approach has great potential for replication within the Arakan mountains.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name Mark
Surname Grindley
Organisation Fauna & Flora International
Website (Work) <https://www.fauna-flora.org/>
Tel (Mobile) [REDACTED]
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CONTACT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name Ngwe
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Organisation Fauna & Flora International
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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Charity/ trusts
Name	Fauna & Flora International
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Gibbon and Biodiversity Conservation through Coffee-based Agroforestry

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR27S1\100123

DIR27S1\1470

Q4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host 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	Myanmar (Burma)	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 July 2021

End date:

30 June 2024

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
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Amount:	£98,422.00	£118,687.00	£110,687.00	£40,665.00	£
					368,461.00

Q6a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

FFI has secured £ [REDACTED] co-financing from Chances for Nature, a German donor that is a long-term supporter of our primate conservation work in Myanmar.

FFI is also applying to alternative donors for further support for our broader programme in this landscape, including a recent proposal to the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF).

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total project cost (total cost is the Darwin request plus other funding required to run the project). [REDACTED]

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.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

The biologically diverse Mann Reserved Forest is globally important, but under threat from unsustainable agriculture. With a private-sector partner, FFI will enable farmers from 11 villages to develop gibbon-friendly agroforestry coffee as an alternative to shifting agriculture, in exchange for gibbon protection measures. This will reduce dependency on forest clearance while strengthening livelihoods, and support the management objectives of the soon-to-be-gazetted 12,400ha Mann Wildlife Sanctuary. This approach has great potential for replication within the Arakan mountains.

Section 4 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q8. Objectives for the Darwin Initiative

Please indicate which of the fund objectives (listed on p.8 of the guidance) you will be addressing.

- To understand and tackle impacts of agriculture practices on biodiversity, livelihoods and climate
- To promote the responsible stewardship of natural assets
- Contributing towards reversing the increase in threats of extinction to the world's flora and fauna

Q9. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q9a. Your project must support the commitments 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.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q9b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the aims of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.

Convention on Biological Diversity: The project will contribute to Myanmar's CBD commitments, as defined in the Myanmar National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2020), by:

i) supporting the conservation of key species to improve the status of biodiversity (Strategic Goal C), including western hoolock gibbon (EN)

ii) promoting appropriate agriculture in biodiverse landscapes thereby reducing direct pressures and promoting sustainable use (Strategic Goal B), through the introduction of agroforestry coffee that retains canopy cover thereby protecting vital habitat for gibbons

iii) enhancing the benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services (Strategic Goal D) by enabling 1000 ethnic Chin men and women, to engage in biodiversity friendly agroforestry coffee production in the landscape.

The project will also contribute to Aichi target 11, by supporting the increase in Myanmar's protected area coverage by 12,400 ha.

The project supports the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): The project will contribute to Myanmar's UNFCC Nationally Determined Contributions, as defined in the draft national REDD+ Strategy (2018), by:

- increasing Myanmar's protected area coverage, as noted above
- supporting community-based rehabilitation of climate-resilient ecosystems and rural livelihoods in degraded watershed areas of the Central Dry Zone, since the Mann forests protect the catchment for the Mann River Dam, which provides irrigation water to the dry zone.

Q9c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBS / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / CMS / Ramsar / UNFCCC focal point in the host country?

Yes

If yes, please give details.

This project is implemented in collaboration with the CBD Myanmar focal point, the Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. FFI Myanmar programme operates under a MoU with the Forest Department. The CBD focal point (Dr. Nyi Nyi Kyaw, Director General of the Forest Department) has endorsed this project. FFI will implement this project in close collaboration with the Forest Department's

Q9d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

At impact level, this project will support SDG 15 by reducing deforestation caused by current agricultural practices, using alternative coffee agroforestry systems. And also by the protection of forests and associated biodiversity, through collaborative protected area management contributing to Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.5.

The project will contribute to SDG 1 by increasing household income, decreasing the number of people living on less than \$1.25 per day (Target 1.1), through the introduction of improved coffee varieties and post-harvest processing of organic shade grown coffee that secures premium prices.

The project will contribute to SDG 2, by implementing a resilient agricultural practice (Target 2.4) – organic coffee – that will maintain ecosystem services and mitigate an emerging threat to land and water quality, namely chemical agricultural inputs.

Women will be actively involved in management and this project will ensure women take meaningful decision-making roles, thereby contributing to SDG 5 (Target 5.5).

The project will promote sustainable production by promoting organic inputs and achieving organic certification under the Participatory Guarantee System, the EU Organic standard, and the Wildlife Friendly Certification scheme of the Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network (WFEN), thereby positioning natural resources explicitly as the economic asset on which this economic activity depends. This decouples economic growth from environmental degradation, directly contributing to Target 8.4 of SDG 8.

Section 5 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q10. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative or IWT Challenge Fund 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
27-010	Angelica Valdivia	Community-led stewardship and conservation of the Ometepe Island Biosphere Reserve
27-017	Kiran Mohanan	Community-led approaches to reforestation benefitting chimpanzees and livelihoods in Uganda


IWT081	Nay Myo Shwe	Enabling and promoting communities to tackle IWT in Southern Myanmar
IWT082	Fleur Scheele	Combating poaching and trafficking of Critically Endangered sturgeon
26-020	Jarkyn Samanchina	Securing wild tulips and pastoral communities in the Kyrgyz mountains
IWT072	Alison Gunn	Reducing demand for marine turtle products in Nicaragua

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


Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.


 [FFI Annual-Report-and-Accounts 2019 compressed](#)

 05/02/2021

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 [FFI Annual Report and Accounts 2018 compressed](#)

 05/02/2021

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Section 6 - Project Partners

Q11. 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 the Lead Organisation and 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: Fauna & Flora International (FFI)

Website address: www.fauna-flora.org

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

FFI will lead on project design and implementation, oversee financial management, procurement, asset management, work planning, monitoring, evaluation, donor reporting and partner liaison. FFI will contract any external parties, and be legally responsible for delivery of the project. In the field, the project will be led by specialists from our local team of over 60 conservation professionals.

FFI has been working in Myanmar since 2007, supporting local civil society in sustainable natural resource management at project sites throughout Myanmar. FFI is operating under MoUs with the Forest Department and the Fisheries Department. FFI operates throughout Myanmar with expertise in conservation, community development, sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

FFI has been working at the project site since 2012, to protect gibbons and strengthen the role of local civil society organizations in sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.

The project will be supported by FFI's Cambridge office, specifically the Agricultural Landscapes team who bring additional expertise in agroforestry, and the Conservation Finance and Enterprise team who offer expertise in value chain development and market analysis.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Gibbon Coffee Association (GCA)

Website address: n/a

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

The Gibbon Coffee Association (GCA) is a new organisation established in 2018 with support from FFI, initially to undertake the coffee agroforestry pilot research. It comprises solely local farmers who have undertaken to work with FFI to grow biodiversity-friendly coffee, and its membership is roughly 40% female. It is organised into two clusters based on physical location and proximity, but meets regularly to discuss organisation-wide issues. The members chose to register under the Myanmar Association Law, which would allow the organisation to hold assets and a bank account, but the registration process has been delayed by restrictions in response to the Covid 19 pandemic.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

2. Partner Name:

Myanmar Forest Department (MFD)

Website address:

www.forestdepartment.gov.mm

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

Myanmar Forest Department (MFD) is mandated to oversee forest and species protection, and has been the main government partner of FFI for over ten years under several memoranda of understanding.

MFD will be the responsible government partner for finalising the participatory gazettelement of the Mann Wildlife Sanctuary, and undertaking management planning in the sanctuary and its buffer area, including zonation for coffee production and gibbon habitat restoration.

National-level MFD supports joint projects with FFI through issuance of permissions, letters of introduction and support, and invitations, allowing us to work more effectively with other government departments at all levels.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Genius Coffee

Website address:

www.geniuscoffee

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

Genius started processing and roasting coffee in late 2012, after which they opened a nursery for testing some of the finest varieties of Arabica from around the world and planted acres of hillside plantains in Shan State. From there they also opened processing and roasting facilities, and a dry mill. Genius coffee now sells in the local retail market, coffee shops, hotels, airports and at special events, and is looking to overseas markets.

Central to their business model is an ethos of social responsibility. Genius honours its grower families through community development projects, and provides competitive prices to help “ensure positive life outcomes for [farmers’] children”. They also support local education, healthcare and forestry efforts.

Genius currently employs 30 full time staff. Its growers are fully independent and are under no contractual obligations.

Genius Coffee will provide technical support for GCA growers through field training, and provide planting material. They will also undertake marketing of the project locally and internationally, and acting as the main, non-exclusionary buyer.

GCA is the primary beneficiary, whose members will help develop the gibbon-friendly standards and benefit sharing, and grow the coffee.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

If no, please provide details

We are negotiating a new MoU for cooperation with Genius, but it has been put on hold due to the current political turmoil and disruption in communications. Thus currently we only have a verbal agreement, but will share written support for the project as soon as possible.

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? No

If no, please provide details *No Response*

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


Chances for Nature (CFN; www.chancesfornature.org) is a German foundation, founded in 2011, providing financial and technical support for biodiversity and primate conservation projects. CFN's senior technical advisors are experts in primate conservation science.

CFN has long been a partner and supporter of the FFI programme in Myanmar, and they will provide £80,160 of co-financing to this project, as well as technical assistance from their resident primatologist in the form of training for FFI Myanmar biologists and civil society partners in gibbon monitoring and primate conservation science.

CFN is not a beneficiary of the Darwin project.

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


 [DIR27S21051 Letters of Support](#)


 09/02/2021


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 [DIR27S21051 FFI Covering Letter](#)

 09/02/2021

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Section 7 - Project Staff

Q12. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Further information on who should be classified as core staff can be found in the guidance.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the pdf of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Mark Grindley	Project Leader	12	Checked
Ngwe Lwin	Senior Conservation Biologist	19	Checked
Aung Lin	Project Manager	60	Checked
Dr Kiran Mohanan	Market Chain Development Advisor	5	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Myat Ko Ko Oo	Coordinator / Value Chain Expert	100	Checked
Myo Myint Aung	GIS Team Leader	10	Checked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [DIR27S2 1051 Project Staff CVs](#)

 09/02/2021

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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 8 - Problem statement

Q13. 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?

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the next page).

Due to decades of political isolation, Myanmar holds more forest than any other south-east Asian country, but deforestation rates remain high due to logging and conversion to agriculture.

The Arakan Yoma mountain range is one of Myanmar's most important priority biodiversity corridors (CEPF 2020), within which the proposed Mann Wildlife Sanctuary is highlighted as a priority site in the National Biodiversity Action Plan. The main threat is shifting cultivation; with an increase in human population and decrease in forest area, the shifting cultivation cycle has shortened, causing a reduction in soil fertility and an expansion into remaining primary forest. Local people know this rotational agriculture is unsustainable, having seen rotational cycles reduce, the amount of suitable land diminish, and yields deplete.

This problem has social impacts; suitable farmland is increasingly too far from the village for daily travel, and farm families are forced to relocate for the growing season, affecting children's educational opportunities. At worst, families are forced to split seasonally, with parents living away in field houses to farm for several months while children are raised by grandparents.

These challenges are degrading and fragmenting natural forest, while increasing human inputs are decreasing the quantity and quality of returns. Large forest areas have turned into a fragmented mosaic of swidden fields, various age stages of secondary vegetation and remnants of primary forest, which has led to an overall biodiversity decline that is threatening the survival of arboreal primates like the Endangered Hoolock Gibbon and Phayre's leaf-monkey.

Local communities are aware of their predicament, but do not have access to the knowledge and financial resources to improve their agricultural production unaided. After decades of under-investment, government rural development initiatives are almost non-existent and lack the technical capacity, vision or financing to provide the support these communities need.

The exception is the proposed Mann Wildlife Sanctuary, which encompasses the remaining primary forest

and all key species, including gibbons. But with a modest area, it can only host a core population of the focal species in the long term. Therefore, we propose a landscape approach to conservation by promoting appropriate land use in the wider Mann watershed forests, to stem the threat from expanding hill rice agriculture and reconnect scattered pockets of mature forest that continue to support gibbons.

Agroforestry is a proven, cost-effective alternative to shifting cultivation (Rahman et al 2017). We have developed a coffee-based model that provides environmental and social benefits along with a cash income, and have already documented gibbons feeding on native trees within the coffee agroforestry pilot sites. The key has been the under-planting of coffee in degraded forest that still retains >30% canopy cover. This project will document native tree species based on gibbon feeding ecology and integrate these into the agroforestry planting. A diversity of native trees is also essential for wildlife-friendly certification (see wildlifefriendly.org). With the backing of Genius Coffee, we believe this approach can achieve demonstrable, positive biodiversity and social outcomes.

Section 9 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q14. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

The project builds on/complements:

- FFI's community-based conservation work at the site since 2017, which established its global importance for conservation, piloted shade-grown coffee as a solution to expanding rotational swidden rice agriculture, which is becoming increasingly unproductive.
- Voluntary cooperation agreements, signed with several indigenous Chin villages, whereby they commit to protect the remaining primary forests and gibbon habitat, while FFI commits to help raise and direct donor funding to support alternative livelihoods.
- Consultations and mapping that define the boundary of the Mann Wildlife Sanctuary, ensuring village lands have been excluded.

Rationale: FFI has already piloted a model for wildlife-friendly coffee, training farmers in two villages in micro-entrepreneurship, as well as improved coffee bean production, harvesting, and processing techniques. An initial product, "Gibbon Coffee", has already been brought to test markets, and shows strong demand, but additional investment is required to maximise the benefits to the participating communities, upscale the approach and sustain biodiversity throughout the landscape.

Output 1 will focus on the technical standards for gibbon/biodiversity-friendly agroforestry coffee, which will be developed jointly by FFI, local communities and Genius Coffee. This will include defining and implementing standards for gibbon-friendly coffee based on the Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network certification requirements; implementing the Participatory Guarantee System organic standard, and certifying current coffee production under the EU organic standard. Achieving these standards enables access to international premium markets which have the potential to yield the highest revenues for local

growers. Compliance with these standards will be monitored through routine organic certification assessments.

Output 2 will be focused on institutional capacity building for participating farmers and local authorities in order to ensure the project results are embedded and enduring. Training will be led by FFI and Genius Coffee and include legally registering the Gibbon Coffee Association; agreeing their terms of reference and by-laws; agreeing benefit sharing mechanisms and obligations for GCA members; delivering training to support organisational development e.g. in financial management, gender sensitivity, gibbon patrol/monitoring methods, and developing and implementing a sustainable financing mechanism(s) to cover core operational costs.

Output 3 will be zonation and management of agricultural land use in the new wildlife sanctuary and its buffer zone. FFI and the Forest Department will facilitate evidence-based, participatory village land use planning for shade-grown coffee and other forest land uses, to reconnect gibbon populations in fragmented habitat. FPIC will be a key part of the planning process, alongside detailed mapping, remote sensing and conducting forest cover baselines, prior to developing a management and zonation plan for Mann Wildlife Sanctuary for government approval. An important aspect of these output activities will be conducting behavioural and genetic studies of Hoolock Gibbons to determine feeding ecology and dispersal of gibbons through agroforest/ forest corridors by applying modern high-throughput DNA sequencing methods. Through this, the project will be able to tailor inputs so as to give the greatest support to gibbon populations.

Output 4 focuses on improving value chains, based on a new enterprise model that allows growers to sell their biodiversity-friendly coffee at a fair price and to equitably share benefits. Genius Coffee will provide valuable marketing support and expertise. Coffee and agroforest seedlings (fruit trees, firewood, and other timber and non-timber species) will be provided. Seven villages will benefit from improved post-harvest processing capacity to widen the impact of this project from the pilot phase and making the supply chain commercially viable. Training will be provided to ensure coffee cherry and bean selection and processing meets speciality coffee market requirements. Genius Coffee will promote 'Gibbon Coffee' through marketing and showcasing the product at an international trade fair(s).

Management: The FFI Myanmar Programme will manage the overall grant and facilitate protected area gazettement, while both FFI and Genius Coffee will improve the capacity of the Gibbon Coffee Association and its members to produce gibbon/ biodiversity-friendly coffee in agroforestry systems to reduce the dependency on shifting cultivation. FFI and Genius Coffee will provide equipment and training for improved harvesting and post-harvest processing of coffee. The Gibbon Coffee Association will establish and operate internal control mechanisms and a participatory group assurance system for organic and biodiversity-friendly farming. Proof of the concept will be provided by external verification for organic/wildlife-friendly certification. Genius Coffee will buy and market coffee from the members of the Gibbon Coffee Association.

Q15. 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?

As part of the participatory gazettement of Mann Wildlife Sanctuary designation and management planning, the project will establish a stakeholder committee comprising all relevant stakeholders, including

government departments and community and civil society leaders. Their meetings will provide a forum for regular knowledge sharing, dissemination of project results, monitoring and collaborative problem resolution.

Based on its MoU with the Forest Department and Fisheries Department, FFI prepares monthly progress reports on all active projects, which will be a core communication channel to stakeholders at national level.

FFI will disseminate project results and lessons learned to a wider national audience through established media channels including the FFI website and Facebook page, other social media and local print media.

FFI will also share experiences from the project, including collaborative protected area management and biodiversity-friendly agricultural production, through regional and national policy workshops and conferences.

Some awareness raising is inherent within the project design. For example, the FPIC process will raise awareness with local people of the value of biodiversity through the consultation process. Marketing and promotion of Gibbon Coffee to international markets by Genius will also raise awareness with buyers of the potential for environmentally-friendly specialist, premium coffee.

Lastly, as part of our ongoing support to the new Mann Wildlife Sanctuary, FFI will undertake a knowledge, attitudes and behaviour (KAB) baseline survey early in the project, which will be disaggregated by gender and participation/non-participation in the project. The survey will be repeated in year three of the project.

Q16. 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.

A primary focus for capacity building will be GCA and its members, primarily under Output 2. GCA will receive basic organisational development training, e.g. in facilitation skills, work planning, finance management and proposal writing. Training will primarily be provided by staff from FFI, and reach at least 300 beneficiaries.

Genius Coffee will provide specialised technical training for coffee planting, harvesting, and post-harvest processing. Other technical training in agroforestry and organic farming, internal control systems and participatory guarantee system (PGS) for organic and wildlife-friendly farming will be provided by FFI and in limited cases by third parties, for example by licenced certifying bodies.

Village land use planning training will be provided to a broader cross-section of stakeholders, as it will need to include Forest Department and local government staff in addition to GCA members and representatives of community user groups not directly involved in the agricultural development components of the project. Village land use planning training and facilitation will be led by the project technical staff, with backstopping from FFI Myanmar GIS/mapping unit.

All capacity building will be based on needs assessments and work plans developed with the GCA and partners during project inception, and during regular progress reviews.

In most cases, capacity building will take the form of 'learning by doing'; an approach we have adopted based on many years of experience in Myanmar. Hands-on training has multiple benefits over more formalised approaches, particularly with adults in rural settings, and helps the target audience learn in a more iterative, experiential mode.

Lastly, FFI is committed to adhering to the principles of free, prior and informed consent in all its actions. FPIC is an on-going process, and as such requires regular consultations and input into project monitoring and adaptation, which is also a form of capacity building for the project partners.

Q17. Gender equality

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 sex disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

In the usual agricultural cycle of rotational hill cultivation, women are involved in many of the same tasks as men, and some that are specific to women, for example, tending nurseries, planting out and weeding, guarding from pests (involving multiple overnight stays in temporary field camps); cooking, and other household duties during farming activities (women only), among others. Women usually control household finances, but men may not return all income from the sale of agricultural products.

The gender roles are different in coffee agroforestry, primarily because, as a perennial crop, most of the hard labour is at the start. At this stage both women and men are involved, as the labour demand is high. The proximity of the plots to the village means less distance is walked and overnight stays are not required, allowing women more time for other tasks if necessary. Women are involved in coffee picking and drying, while men tend to other domestic duties. While these changes should ease the workload for both women and men, they may alter household dynamics and put unforeseen demands on either gender.

We have integrated gender considerations into the design of this project, and will collect gender-disaggregated data and monitor for gendered impacts during implementation, addressing barriers and challenges as they arise. We will ensure the timing, location and format of activities allow participation of women and men, and that motivated women are afforded the opportunity to act as board members. We will also ensure equal membership access for female and male farmers. These considerations will be built into voluntary cooperation agreements and the articles of incorporation of the GCA when it becomes legally recognised. We hope that efforts for gender equity will indicate the socially-responsible nature of the project and the coffee it supports, and appeal to socially-aware buyers.

Q18. 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.

Short-term (2-3 years): The project will have completed the participatory gazettement and management planning for the proposed Mann Wildlife Sanctuary based on free, prior and informed consent. The project will have supported livelihoods improvements for at least 1,000 ethnic Chin men and women, by promoting biodiversity-friendly agroforestry coffee production in the landscape. Improvements in production, processing and marketing of gibbon-friendly coffee will allow local communities to reduce their dependence on shifting cultivation; this will result in measurable improvements in forest connectivity

(reduced fragmentation) and quality (reduced degradation). The project will also build the capacity of the Gibbon Coffee Farmers Association to provide services to its members, including extension and marketing support, to ensure sustainability.

Medium-term (3-7 years): By the end of the project and immediately following, project investments will have greatly expanded the extent of coffee agroforests, and removed the need for further expansion of shifting cultivation into primary forest for the initial beneficiaries. Improved habitat quality and connectivity will start to effectively increase the functional population of gibbons in the buffer zone of the new sanctuary. The gibbon-friendly coffee standard will be well known to buyers and consumer products thus branded will be achieving a notably higher price in competitive markets, with much of the value added being enjoyed by growers through the improved market chain. Habitat quality and connectivity will have improved further, possibly beyond the immediate project area.

Long-term (7+ years): Habitat connectivity will have at least doubled the effective forest area available for the local gibbon population, within which previously separated groups will be functionally connected (as indicated by an increase in gibbon numbers and the site's gibbon carrying capacity). Local communities will be protecting and actively managing gibbon habitat in the buffer zone of the sanctuary, and regularly engaging in park management. Local incomes from gibbon-friendly coffee will have increased enough to remove any pressure on remaining forests from swidden agriculture, replacing some household rice production with purchased rice. The GCA will be a strong, independent cooperative, and actively encourage more members to take up the gibbon-friendly standard. Other species will be showing increases in number and diversity.

Q19. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

The project has undertaken extensive consultations and pilots to find an environmentally and socially-sustainable solution to the threats biodiversity and livelihoods at the project site, in the form of agroforestry coffee. The growers have confirmed their commitment to this approach through voluntary cooperation agreements.

Our theory of change is that:

If FFI and Genius Coffee define a gibbon/biodiversity-friendly standard for this commodity, including agroforestry species selection, organic practices, protection of natural vegetation and connectivity (Output 1), and provide all relevant technical and marketing inputs to ensure quality for premium markets (Output 4);

and...

If the standard is adopted by farmers, along the market chain (Output 2), and through voluntary cooperation agreements, there will be a reduction in swidden practices, allowing natural regeneration;

and...

If there is agreed and formalised zonation of the Mann Wildlife sanctuary, based on sound science, that provides areas for agroforestry development that respect critical corridors for connectivity (Output 3);

then...

There will be protected and improving habitat for gibbons, with associated increases in gibbon populations, and a reliable source of income for coffee growers, with the coffee price premium dependent on existing relationships with Genius and consumer markets. This will ensure both conservation and sustainability outcomes.

Q20. Exit Strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to “business as usual”.

Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

The project seeks long-term protection of gibbons, forest and biodiversity, through the sustainable local livelihood benefits of a biodiversity-friendly cash crop. These will be achieved in three ways.


Firstly, the project will develop and institutionalise a local conservation constituency, to be led by the Gibbon Coffee Association. A sub-section of the local population will thereby have vested interests in the long-term protection of the local forest and biodiversity, on which the increased income from biodiversity-friendly coffee will depend.


Secondly, the establishment of a strong system of collaborative management for the Mann Wildlife Sanctuary will create a long-term sense of ownership by local stakeholders.


Thirdly, Genius Coffee has a long-term commitment to its growers and to the promotion of environmental and social goods. By supporting up-front investment and capacity costs it will demonstrate this commitment to local growers.

FFI expects to exit the project when the model is yielding evidenced social and biodiversity benefits, however we have a long-term commitment to the landscape and will retain a role in supporting local capacity development, biomonitoring and wildlife area management. Genius will share recurrent future costs beyond the initial investment from Darwin and will retain a long-term role as coffee experts.

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

 [DIR27S21051 References](#)

 05/02/2021

 17:00:24

 pdf 102.04 KB

Section 10 - Budget and Funding

Q21. Budget





Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the Darwin budget.

- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)

Please refer to the Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance for more information.

N.B.: 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.

 [DIR27S2_1051_DEFRA Budget Template](#)
 09/02/2021
 16:23:48
 xlsx 67.65 KB

Q22. Funding

Q22a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

- Development of existing work

Please provide details:

Ffi has been active in the project site for several years. We initially undertook gibbon surveys in March 2012 as part of a Myanmar Hoolock Gibbon Conservation Status Review, one result of which was the identification of one of the largest populations of western hoolock gibbon in Myanmar. We then undertook further surveys and established population and forest cover monitoring with modest financial support from US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund. These initiatives allowed the site to be recognised as a Key Biodiversity Area of international importance for biodiversity, and to establish it as a priority for conservation in Myanmar.

Since 2017 we have assisted in consulting communities for the establishment of the Mann Wildlife Sanctuary that covers most of the old growth forest at the site, and helping the Forest Department prepare a formal proposal for its gazettelement. During this time, we were also able to work with willing local communities to tackle one of the biggest threats to forest and livelihoods in the area, namely continued expansion of rotational rice farming. This project builds on the solution developed with local communities to reduce the demand for more forest land to meet livelihood needs.

Q22b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

- No

Q23. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

- Yes

Q23a. 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
Chances for Nature	██████	GBP	Chances for Nature and Manfred Hermsen Foundation will provide co-financing but also in-kind technical assistance.
No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Q23b. 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. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency Code	Comments
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Section 11 - Open Access and Financial Risk Management

Q24. Outputs of the project and Open Access

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

The project will make analytical outputs publicly available through social media, local press and FFI's website. Additional outputs, such as government submissions, research findings, training manuals, reports, and non-sensitive information on biodiversity, livelihoods and threats will also be made available through the website, newsletters, and social networks. Regular stakeholder meetings, village meetings, and Mann Wildlife Sanctuary Stakeholder Committee meetings will be utilised for sharing project plans, activities, and lessons learned as well as voicing any complaints or grievances. Funds have been allocated in the project budget for printing and disseminating reports, and for holding meetings and workshops to disseminate the results. Information on the gazettement, management planning and zonation will be displayed in public places in all villages, including project contact details for complaints and grievances.

The impact of the project will be communicated internationally through a peer-reviewed paper, hopefully in FFI's *Oryx* ("the international journal of conservation"), which is now fully open access

Any information on trade in protected and/or CITES-listed species will be deemed sensitive and shared only with trusted officers from the Myanmar Forest Department. The costs for such meetings are in the FFI salary and travel lines in the budget.

Q25. Financial Risk Management

This question considers the financial risks to the project. Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud or bribery, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

FFI has a zero-tolerance approach to bribery. FFI's anti-bribery policy is compliant with the Bribery Act and applies to all Members of Council, employees, volunteers, contractors, partners, and any other person associated with FFI. FFI bribery procedures address the following: direct and facilitation payments; payments under duress; gifts and hospitality; procurement; conflicts of interest; whistle-blowing, et al.

All aspects of this project will be governed by FFI's strict financial management systems, which assure a complete accounting of all financial resources and use of time on a real-time basis and summarized in regular financial performance reports.

Risk specific to this project includes partners' financial management capacity. FFI requires signed sub-grant agreements, with agreed financial and narrative reporting requirements, in order to transfer funding to partners. Further tranches of funding are only released once previous tranches have been fully reported and reconciled.

Additional financial risks in the current circumstances are provided by Covid-19. We have built in additional buffer costs for travel that are likely to be needed for Covid tests and quarantine requirements.

FFI is sufficiently financially robust to ensure Covid-19 presents no risk to project delivery. The project site is remote and to date has no security or political risks.

Q26. 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. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

The budget only includes small capital items, such as motor bikes, and coffee drying tables, moisture measures and other small post-harvest processing items. After the project ends, the motorbike will remain the property of the local partner GCA. Post-harvest processing equipment will remain with local beneficiaries (GCA member households). Notebooks and biodiversity survey field equipment will remain in use for any follow-up project. We are aware of the requirement to obtain three quotes for items of £1,000 or over.

Q27. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

The project represents good value for money as it builds on several years of operating in the project area, so the budget is based on experience of actual implementation costs. We are also able to negotiate discounts from local suppliers, such as vehicle and room rental, and office space, due to our long-standing presence. We already have the staff and infrastructure in place to implement the project, avoiding any large capital expenditures or start-up costs. We are also able to share costs such as rent, vehicle operations and support staff positions with other FFI projects operating in parallel in the landscape.

We adopt the following measures to control costs and gain maximum value for money:

All procurement at FFI complies with our internal procurement policy, which currently requires three quotations for any purchase over £500. Donor regulations are however followed where they are more stringent.

We work with, and through, local partners, cutting overheads.

The project builds on existing work, meaning the project will have a short start-up time.

The project largely draws on in-house technical expertise, meaning that external technical support is only required for certification.

The project will use public transport or existing FFI vehicles.

International expertise is largely based in the project region, limiting the need for national and international travel.

The project uses existing information, limiting the need for baseline research.

The project partners also bring their own resources to the project, notably Genius Coffee.

Section 12 - Ethics and Safeguarding

Q28. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting Darwin's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance note. Additionally, are there any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?

FFI seeks to ensure its activities do not disadvantage poor, vulnerable or marginalised, natural resource-dependent women and men, and wherever possible to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance human wellbeing and social equity. FFI is committed to respect human rights, promote their protection and realisation within our conservation programmes, and support governance systems that secure those rights.

At the highest institutional level, our social safeguards system comprises formal positions on FPIC and stakeholder engagement, displacement and resource access restrictions, rangers, gender and associated planning, implementation and compliance mechanisms.

At the country programme and project levels, we will assess the potential impacts of the project on different local stakeholders via an initial stakeholder assessment, and take measures to mitigate negative (and maximise positive) impacts that are identified.

As noted above, community stakeholder engagement will explicitly follow FPIC principles that are currently a work in process in the Myanmar legal context, and this will provide valuable learning for the Myanmar Forest Department as it seeks to define its own operating procedures for FPIC.

This will include comprehensive documentation to evidence how the concerns, knowledge, rights and needs, particularly of vulnerable people, are addressed, communications in appropriate languages, and local implementation of the FFI Myanmar grievance mechanism.

In addition, FFI takes a sustainable livelihoods approach to understanding the complexity, diversity and dynamic nature of people's livelihoods. Our work with diverse local stakeholders, both female and male, emphasises local leadership, equitable meaningful participation and fair distribution of the costs and benefits of conservation.

Q29. Corruption

This question specifically considers corruption. Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this. This may include financial corruption, but may also deal with gifts or inducements, or other types of dishonesty or deceit.

Transparency International's 2020 Corruption Perception Index ranks Myanmar in 137th place out of 180 countries. As such FFI follows stringent financial management procedures with strict controls to prevent the misuse of funds.

FFI has an organisational anti-corruption policy which this project will follow, along with regulations in national law for Myanmar. This will be applied to all funds employed for project implementation, over which we have an established system of financial oversight that also covers sub-grants to community groups.

We also have a grievance mechanism that applies to project beneficiaries, such that any irregularities or misuse of funds that is not picked up by staff may be reported independently and anonymously by direct beneficiaries or other stakeholders. FFI's conflicts of interest policy also covers project partners.

No fund will be disbursed to government or to entities other than those described in the project budget.

Q30. Safeguarding

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, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload below)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the lead organisation.

FFI is committed to ensuring that its conservation activities do not disadvantage or undermine poor, vulnerable or marginalised people who are dependent upon or live adjacent to natural resources, and wherever possible will seek to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance local well-being and social equity.

In particular the participatory wildlife sanctuary gazettelement and management process will include all relevant stakeholders, in particular local and indigenous communities. FFI will facilitate the process based on the principles of free, prior informed consent and ensure that indigenous/local communities have no access restriction to natural resources.

The project will ensure that in particular disadvantaged and poor households benefit from coffee agroforestry interventions.





FFI has a suite of policies and procedures concerning core values and ethical behaviour, including safeguarding, anti-harassment and whistle blowing, as well as an employee handbook.

The responsibility to abide by safeguarding, anti-harassment and equal opportunities policies and procedures, is shared downstream to consultants and partners as contractual obligations in sub-grant and

consultancy contracts.

FFI's policies and procedures will be also be adopted by our local partner organization GCA and included in the sub-grant agreement.

Please upload the lead organisation's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

-  [Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy + Procedure](#)
-  05/02/2021
-  17:05:35
-  pdf 120.27 KB

Section 13 - Logical Framework





Q31. Logical Framework

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome. 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.

- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below. Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

-  [DIR27S21051 Logframe](#)
-  09/02/2021
-  12:27:14
-  pdf 105.23 KB

Impact:

The Mann Wildlife Sanctuary is supporting increasing gibbon populations as a result of extended habitat, improved connectivity, and excellent conservation management and agroforestry, enabled by resilient local livelihoods strategies.

Outcome:

Gibbon-friendly coffee agroforestry, and designation and collaborative management of Mann Wildlife Sanctuary are protecting c.30,000ha of primary forest, benefiting endangered gibbon populations and livelihoods for 1,000 ethnic Chin people.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Technical standards for gibbon/wildlife-friendly coffee which meet the management goals of the proposed Mann Wildlife Sanctuary (to reduce deforestation, improve forest connectivity and secure resource use rights for buffer-zone communities).

Output 2:

The GCA is registered as a legal entity with robust internal systems, financing plans and policies, and members have the skills and knowledge to fully implement technical standards to achieve improved and sustainable agricultural practices.

Output 3:

Zonation and management of Mann wildlife sanctuary, and village land-use plans in the surrounding landscape, are based on biodiversity science and community consultation, to ensure effective protected area management and habitat connectivity within the wider Mann river watershed.

Output 4:

Local growers and harvesters have improved technical skills, resources and capacity to access premium markets and improved value chains, to secure a reliable income source, contributing to more sustainable and resilient livelihoods.

Output 5:

No Response

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, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

1.1 Define and implement standards for gibbon-friendly coffee based on a suitable international scheme, i.e. the Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network.

1.2 Fully implement the Participatory Guarantee System, with appropriate internal control system (with support from Myanmar Organic Growers and Producers Association (MOGPA) and Genius Coffee).

1.3 Certify current coffee production under the MOGPA PGS organic standard and the EU organic standard as prerequisites for the WFEN Certified Wildlife Friendly™ global products program, and accessing markets in Europe.

1.4 Develop training-of-trainers (ToT) scheme (including refresher training) with Genius Coffee to ensure dissemination of appropriate production methods (5 days per year).

1.5 Routine documentation for ongoing organic/wildlife-friendly coffee certification assessments (2 days per month, per village).

2.1 Formalise and legally register the Gibbon Coffee Association.

2.2 Define terms of reference and by-laws for operation of the GCA.

2.3 Define benefit-sharing mechanisms and obligations for GCA members, linked to the gibbon/wildlife-friendly coffee standard.

2.4 Provide appropriate training (e.g. financial management, gender sensitivity, gibbon/habitat monitoring methods).

2.5 Develop and implement a sustainable financing plan to cover operational expenses such as routine re-certification, monitoring and management costs.

3.1 Finalise and agree guidelines for FPIC in the planning process.

3.2 Conduct detailed forest cover/land cover mapping, combining remote sensing and field surveys for the wider Mann watershed.

3.3 Prepare a baseline to monitor deforestation risk associated with promoting high-value commodities, and inform and monitor village land use planning to ensure habitat connectivity.

3.4 Conduct behavioural and genetic studies of Hoolock Gibbons to determine feeding ecology and dispersal of gibbons through agroforest/forest corridors by applying modern high-throughput DNA sequencing methods.

3.5 Support village land use planning and agroforestry design (including tree species selection) based on the scientific results.

3.6 Prepare a management and zonation plan for Mann Wildlife Sanctuary, based on biodiversity science and public consultations, for government approval.

3.7 Provide scientific data to inform gibbon/wildlife-friendly certification of coffee and other agroforestry products.

3.8 Monitor the population of key indicator species (Gibbons and Hornbill) in the wildlife sanctuary and surrounding landscape, and changes in conservation knowledge, attitude and behaviour (KAB) through project start/end surveys.

3.9 Monitor forest cover through remote sensing at the beginning and end of the project to verify reduced deforestation of primary forest and improved agroforestry cover and forest/agroforest connectivity.

4.1 Provide improved coffee and agroforest seedlings, taking into account the ecology of wildlife indicator species.

4.2 Develop post-harvest processing capacity for an additional seven villages, widening impacts and making the supply chain commercially viable.

4.3 Provide training to improve the quality of coffee cherry and bean selection and processing, meeting speciality coffee market requirements.

4.4 Increase visibility of "Gibbon Coffee" through improved marketing by Genius.

4.5 Showcase the product at an international trade fair (one minimum) to gauge market/buyer interest (e.g.





Section 14 - Implementation Timetable

Q32. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

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

 [DIR27S21051 Implementation Plan](#)
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 xlsx 14.06 KB

Section 15 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q33. 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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance for Darwin/IWT](#)).

The project team will have a regular exchange with all partners concerning the implementation of project activities through online meetings and/or annual monitoring visits in order to adjust activities to ensure the delivery of milestones and outcomes, as well as make changes in local circumstances if necessary.

The project has a comprehensive M&E framework to measure project results and progress. This includes comprehensive internal control systems for the organic and wildlife-friendly coffee production through the participatory group assurance system (PGS), which will be verified through independent annual certification.

To measure biodiversity conservation progress FFI will assess the population of key indicator species

(Gibbons and Hornbill) in the wildlife sanctuary and the surrounding landscape, and assess changes in environmental knowledge, attitude and behaviour (KAB) at the beginning and end of the project. FFI will also monitor forest cover through remote sensing at the beginning and end of the project to verify avoided deforestation of primary forest and improved agroforestry cover and forest/agroforest connectivity.

Genius will lead on monitoring related to market visibility of coffee products.

FFI has long-standing relationships with the project communities and will conduct direct monitoring activities (e.g. KAB survey), monitor for compliance with voluntary cooperation agreements, and conduct regular informal monitoring through regular presence and meetings in the project site. The latter in particular will feed into project management, allowing adaptive management to changing conditions in the project site.

FFI will also monitor and respond to any issues raised through the project grievance mechanism.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	66
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	[REDACTED]

Section 16 - FCDO Notifications

Q34. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

No

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

Yes (no written advice)

Please attach details of any advice you have received.

No Response

Section 17 - Certification

Q35. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of

£368,461.00

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 enclosed CVs for key project personnel, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

Name Matt Walpole

Position in the organisation Senior Conservation Director, Regional Programmes

Signature (please upload e-signature)

 MW signature black
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Date 09 February 2021

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including "Guidance Notes for Applicants" and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked

I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the key project personnel identified at Question 12, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 11, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the lead organisation's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 30.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have 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.

Checked

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 organisation, 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).