
DIR30S2\1051

Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

The 1067km² agroforest landscape of Cantanhez National Park, Guinea-Bissau, is home to 25,000 people and provides critical habitat for threatened wildlife, including chimpanzees. Widespread deforestation and rising human-wildlife conflicts, including social conflicts over resource-use restrictions, are impeding effective biodiversity conservation. This project will build sustainable human-wildlife coexistence through (1) understanding and managing conflicts, (2) fostering collaborative processes and multi-stakeholder cooperation to strengthen habitat management and law enforcement, (3) promoting livelihood diversification, and (4) establishing national capacity in conservation science.

DIR30S2\1051

Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Dr
Name Kimberley
Surname Hockings
Organisation The University of Exeter
Website (Work) [Redacted]
[Redacted]
Tel (Work) [Redacted]
Email (Work) [Redacted]
Address [Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	The University of Exeter
Phone	[Redacted]
Email (Work)	[Redacted]
Website (Work)	[Redacted]
Address	[Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted]

Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

-
- 📎 [Cover Letter](#)
 - 📅 24/11/2023
 - 🕒 13:03:52
 - 📄 pdf 259.84 KB

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR29S1\1123

DIR30S1\1045

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 2

No Response

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Land / Water Management

Conservation Action2

Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives

Conservation Action 3

Research & Monitoring

Threat 1

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threat 2

Human intrusions & disturbance (recreation, war)

Threat 3

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Q5. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

The 1067km² agroforest landscape of Cantanhez National Park, Guinea-Bissau, is home to 25,000 people and provides critical habitat for threatened wildlife, including chimpanzees. Widespread deforestation and rising human-wildlife conflicts, including social conflicts over resource-use restrictions, are impeding effective biodiversity conservation. This project will build sustainable human-wildlife coexistence through (1) understanding and managing conflicts, (2) fostering collaborative processes and multi-stakeholder cooperation to strengthen habitat management and law enforcement, (3) promoting livelihood diversification, and (4) establishing national capacity in conservation science.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	Guinea-Bissau	Country 2	<i>No Response</i>
Country 3	<i>No Response</i>	Country 4	<i>No Response</i>

Do you require more fields?

- Yes
 No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2024	31 March 2027	3 years

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Amount:	£201,729.00	£189,286.00	£160,265.00	£ 551,280.00

Q9. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

- Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q10. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

We have secured £ [REDACTED] matched funds, including [REDACTED] staff time for PI, University of Exeter overheads, University of Exeter equipment, project partner staff time (IBAP, Palmeirinha, and CRIA), partner operating costs, and domestic travel.

Q11. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q12. 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 multi-dimensional poverty.

Rapid and widespread deforestation is leading to increased contact and conflict between humans and threatened wildlife. Human-wildlife conflicts, including social conflicts fuelled by land, resource, and wildlife management regulations imposed on local communities, undermine conservation efforts and compromise the livelihoods, safety and wellbeing of local people, eroding public support for protected areas and biodiversity conservation [1]. For humans to share landscapes and resources with wildlife sustainably, coexistence requires agreement and/or cooperation between groups of people about wildlife. Facilitating human-wildlife coexistence is integral to achieving biodiversity conservation and sustainable development goals [2].

Guinea-Bissau, West Africa, is among the most socio-economically vulnerable countries, with 68% of its population living below \$1.90/day [3]. Cantanhez National Park (CNP, 1067km²) comprises a diverse ecosystem of forest-mangrove-savannah-agriculture, including some of the last remaining sub-humid forests in the country. CNP is critical for the survival of threatened species [4; Fig1], including the Critically-Endangered western chimpanzee and the near locally extinct Temminck's red colobus (EN) and king colobus (EN), African golden cat (VU), and giant ground pangolin (EN) [5, 6]. As an IUCN Category V Protected Area, CNP is home to ~25,000 people, most of whom rely on subsistence agriculture and access to natural resources.

In the last decade, CNP has undergone rapid land-use changes, with ~24% of core 'protected' forest areas converted to cashew plantations [Fig1]. The high dependence on cashew revenues among 80% of the country's population is driving biodiversity loss, exacerbating economic vulnerability and social conflicts, and causing the loss of culturally-important and climate-resilient crop types. Ineffective surveillance, unclear land-use boundaries, and ambiguous resource-use regulations hinder the ability to curb illegal activities, fuelling human-wildlife conflicts. Through DI Project 26-018 and recent IUCN guidelines [1] on best practice principles and processes for managing human-wildlife conflict for coexistence, IBAP and UoE co-developed the "Action Plan for the conservation of medium- and large-sized terrestrial mammals in Cantanhez National Park, Guinea-Bissau (2024-2034)". We identified an urgent need for collaborative processes with stakeholders to address these challenges and promote sustainable livelihoods.

This project aims to foster human-wildlife coexistence in CNP by: (i) improving collaborative processes between

local and national stakeholders, (ii) establishing a conservation surveillance system, (iii) promoting local livelihoods, and (iv) increasing national expertise and capacity to identify and alleviate conflicts.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q13. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q13a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q13b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

DI project 26-018 output "Action Plan for the conservation of medium- and large-sized terrestrial mammals in Cantanhez National Park (2024-2034)" was co-drafted with IBAP and built upon priorities in the "National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in Guinea-Bissau" [4]. This follow-up Darwin project responds to Strategies 1-address research gaps; 2-strengthen coordination between stakeholders; 3-establish areas for habitat protection; 4-increase law enforcement capacity to encourage sustainable resource use; 5-enhance human livelihoods & wellbeing; and 8-raise conservation awareness.

International policies:

SDGs: This project will contribute to: Goal1-through improving access to sustainable livelihoods to address the disproportionate impact of poverty on women; Goal3-through tackling the impacts of human-wildlife conflict on wellbeing; Goal5-through providing sustainable livelihood schemes for women for strengthened decision-making processes, reducing human-wildlife conflict that disproportionately impacts women, and training female Bissau-Guinean conservation scientists; Goal15-through improved habitat protection, promoting sustainable use of forest products, halting biodiversity loss through law enforcement and reducing human-wildlife conflict.

ITPGRFA: This project will support farmers, especially women, to maintain crop diversity, protect traditional knowledge, and improve resilience to climate and economic risks.

CBD: The CBD was ratified in Guinea-Bissau in 1995. Our project aims to facilitate human-wildlife coexistence by supporting the CBD's Global Biodiversity Framework vision to ensure "Humanity lives in harmony with nature and in which wildlife and other living species are protected" and Target 4 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to "Ensure urgent management actions to halt human-induced extinction of known threatened species....and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence" [2]. Biodiversity monitoring will identify and improve the protection of remaining forests, including mangroves, and wildlife hotspots to promote biodiversity and protection of ecosystems that provide essential services. Aissa Regalla (IBAP Director, project partner) is CBD Guinea-Bissau focal point. This project will improve Guinea-Bissau's capacity to meet CBD Biodiversity Targets.

CMS: The CMS Expert Working Group on Animal Culture/Social Complexity and the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group Working Group on Chimpanzee Cultures proposed a Concerted Action for Chimpanzee Behavioural Diversity and Cultures [7]. The PI is a member of both working groups, and this project will support an evidence-based approach to best practices in conserving ape diversity at local, national, and regional scales.

IUCN: This project supports the IUCN Western Chimpanzee Action Plan [5]. The population declined by 80% between 1990 and 2014. The PI co-authored the plan and is part of the human-chimpanzee conflict implementation committee, and DRF Bersacola is Guinea-Bissau's focal point with Aissa Regalla. This project responds to Strategies 1-best practices for mitigating human-chimpanzee conflict; 2-eliminating research gaps; 5-understanding human-chimpanzee interactions for disease risks; 6-land use planning and reducing forest conversion to cashew plantations; 7-maintaining and strengthening of PAs; and 8-increasing awareness of the impact of human-chimpanzee conflicts. The DRF is a member of the Red Colobus Action Plan implementation committee [6]. CNP is a priority red colobus conservation site, and this project targets priority actions to train the park guards to enforce hunting laws and increase government support for the conservation of red colobus and their habitats.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q14. Methodology

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

- how you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective, and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods)
- what will be the **main activities** and where will these take place.
- how you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

Foundational principles of understanding and managing human-wildlife conflicts will be followed to ensure good practise [1,8]. This project builds on strategies developed in the “Action Plan for the conservation of medium- and large-sized terrestrial mammals in Cantanhez National Park, Guinea-Bissau (2024-2034) [4]” as part of the successful DI-26-018 project (A-rated). In April 2023, PI/DRF and Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP) discussed which AP strategies to prioritise for this application based on urgent threats. Outputs build on an in-depth understanding of feasibility and predicted effectiveness, with strong consideration of the local cultural context and recent environmental and social-ecological changes. The PI met with IUCN Western chimpanzee AP regional coordinator to ensure outputs align with conservation priorities and are scalable [5; support letter]. Actions align with IUCN red colobus AP [6].

PI/DRF have worked closely with IBAP for 15 years, including organisation of skills-based training workshops and co-authored publications in scientific journals and management plans [4,9-12]. Many of the socio-ecological research techniques and public outreach activities have been trialed (DI-26-018). Our team has extensive experience working with local communities in CNP, and DRF conducted initial livelihood consultations with local communities. IBAP, Nova/CRIA, NGO partner Palmeirinha have long-standing collaborations, with expertise in women’s livelihood diversification in CNP and other sites in Guinea-Bissau. Our project’s approach thus reflects the interdisciplinary nature of our team, with capacity building, community participation, gender-responsive measures, adaptive management, and robust social and environmental safeguards underpinning all project

components.

1. Social-ecological research to understand human-wildlife coexistence dynamics.

Semi-structured interviews (n=300 households, 30 villages) to identify socio-political, economic, ecological drivers of human-wildlife conflict, and determine conflict levels [1,13]. Monitor wildlife spatio-temporal behaviour [14], including crop-foraging and encounters with people, via participatory mapping (DFOs) with local communities and biomonitoring (100 camera-traps 100km² grid) covering five chimpanzee communities characterised by different social-ecological contexts and conflict levels; plus 16 rotating camera traps across 612km² for monitoring biodiversity [Fig2a]; remote sensing and vegetation plots and plant phenology in forested and cultivated areas. Focus group discussions with key communities (n=150 households, 10 villages) to identify existing and potential changes to social-ecological processes that facilitate coexistence with wildlife.

2. Terrestrial conservation surveillance system to increase capacity to protect forests and biodiversity.

Systematic grid-based randomised patrols [Fig2b] to map and report human activities, including illegal habitat clearance within core and buffer zones using SMART conservation software. Every 3-months, patrols cover 80% of forested terrestrial land (540km²), with additional patrols in illegal-activity hotspots. Analyse remote sensing data (ESA/CTreesLUCA) every month to monitor land-use changes. Communication chain developed and implemented, including community representatives. Audience-targeted approach to communicate zone boundaries and rules/regulations to 800 households and evaluated in 150 households.

3. Co-developed, community-led livelihood initiatives to improve people's wellbeing.

Focus groups to identify locally relevant wellbeing indicators (n=150 households). Participatory workshops with 150 households (80% women) across 10 villages to develop livelihood initiatives. In February-April 2023, DRF conducted consultations with local communities to identify priority needs for improving livelihoods. The need to support women, including horticulture and palm-oil processing, was identified by all interlocutors; this will be confirmed at project inception. Finalise livelihood initiatives led by community members, including implementing and monitoring effectiveness and impact on wellbeing via questionnaires (n=150 households). The project will generate business opportunities, incentivising women and youth to participate. Beneficiaries will receive ongoing training and technical support, using a proven "learning-by-doing" approach. Produce a fully-costed proposal for scaling-up of livelihood initiatives.

4. Build national expertise and promote collaborative processes in conservation decision-making.

Formalise the involvement of Bissau-Guinean early career researchers and students (ECRs) in all foreign-led research and conservation projects. Fully train 4x Bissau-Guinean ECRs (DPOs) in research, project management, and scientific communication skills. Specialised conflict-mitigation training including human rights training in law enforcement, for conservation teams (IBAP/local collaborators/national guards). Integrate trust-building activities into community conservation management meetings with IBAP (1 hour/meeting, 4 meetings/year).

Project Monitoring/Evaluation: Data and reports shared and feedback sought from key stakeholders via email, workshops, online meetings to monitor progress and integrate lessons learned following an adaptive management approach. Activities are monitored and evaluated using SMART indicators in logframe.

Project Management/Responsibility: Project management led by a core group of partner representatives (Hockings, Bersacola, Regalla, Mendes, Frazao-Moreira, Nuno), co-ordinated by UoE including PI and interdisciplinary, Creole-speaking, DRF (Bersacola). Regular quarterly meetings and between-meetings communication (emails, Whatsapp) will ensure risks to completing activities are identified/mitigated early. Specific partner roles/responsibilities are outlined in Q33.

Q15. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime at organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

Capability and capacity building of project partners IBAP and Palmeirinha and national and local stakeholders in CNP are integral components of this project, and critical to ensure long-term human-wildlife coexistence goals. This will be achieved through:

- (1) providing key conservation stakeholders with strengthened conservation capacity through better understanding, management and mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts, and capabilities in using data to make evidence-based conservation decisions;
- (2) strengthening capacity for IBAP to monitor illegal activities and enforce the law via capabilities training of a systematic conservation surveillance team and establishment of a surveillance system (16 personnel), whilst ensuring community knowledge (≥ 800 households) of boundary zones and rules/regulations through a co-designed communication approach;
- (3) designing and delivering livelihood-related training, informed by needs assessments, building the capabilities of ≥ 150 local women ($\geq 80\%$) and men in sustainable livelihood project leadership, management, coordination and technical skills in livelihood diversification, which will be complemented by regular support from livelihood specialists at Palmeirinha, increasing the capacity for local communities to buffer themselves against food insecurity;
- (4) building capabilities in multi-stakeholder collaborative processes to build trust and alleviate conservation conflicts, and building national expertise through the 'Bissau-Guinean conservation training scheme' that ensure all foreign-led research projects invest in scientific capability and capacity building for Bissau-Guinean environmental leaders, ensuring gender equality mechanisms are in place.

To enhance outcomes, we will adopt a 'train the trainer' approach and build on the legacy of staff trained through previous Darwin Initiative project 26-018 to lead training sessions and workshops with partner organisations. The DPOs will each have their own responsibilities (see job descriptions) that are designed in order to gain capabilities in collecting, managing and analysing large complex social-ecological datasets as part of a team, and leadership and project management skills. DFOs will be trained to monitor wildlife using systematic surveys.

Q16. Gender equality and social inclusion

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will engage participants in a meaningful way.

Structural inequalities between men and women in Guinea-Bissau are rooted in specific socio-cultural norms, the dominance of patriarchal power and socio-economically disadvantaged rural settings. In the context of conservation and livelihoods, women face high vulnerability to marginalisation, limited decision-making power, and low resilience to conflict and climate change. Women and children are disproportionately impacted by the presence of wildlife and conservation activities, but their fears and concerns are rarely acknowledged. Gendered

divisions in the context of rural livelihoods in Guinea-Bissau often manifest in distinct agricultural and household responsibilities. Women commonly focus on activities such as tending vegetable gardens, producing palm oil, child-rearing, daily food preparation, house cleaning, fetching water, and gathering firewood. Additionally, they share responsibilities with men in cashew orchards and cultivated fields.

We will work closely with Aissa Regalla (Bissau-Guinean, IBAP's General Director), who strongly advocates for women's inclusion in conservation. This project will:

- Identify barriers to women's participation to conservation decision-making including cultural, psychological and practical (e.g. venue accessibility, gender of facilitator) barriers, and find ways to overcome them in culturally-sensitive ways;
- Actively encourage women's participation in wellbeing and conflict research to ensure gender and socially disaggregated data collection and analysis for monitoring and evaluation;
- Ensure that female stakeholders, participants, and project staff can attend project meetings, training sessions, and activities to guarantee their full and effective participation in the decision-making process. This may involve organising additional or separate meetings if required;
- Implement gender equality strategies in the recruitment of DPOs and DFOs in both urban and rural settings, and make gender an integral part of the Bissau-Guinean conservation training scheme;
- Raise awareness and provide training to local and partner staff around gender equality, safeguarding issues, and human rights;
- Generate opportunities for socio-economic autonomy for women through training and the implementation of women-led, co-developed livelihood interventions.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, and links between them, that this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who exactly 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).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

Short-term:

- This project will support more effective CNP management, including identifying and addressing human-wildlife and conservation conflicts, through increased institutional capacity (via technical and communication training, a coexistence toolkit, and engagement of community members and law enforcement agencies in patrols and surveillance); improved social-ecological data and real-time surveillance for informed decision-making; and multi-stakeholder dialogue and collaboration. Consultative collaborative conservation decision-making processes, including local communities, will strengthen relations with conservation institutions. This will benefit local people, IBAP, and wildlife at CNP.
- Increased access to information on CNP rules and regulations will facilitate park management for IBAP and sustainable resource use by local people, benefitting at least 800 households (i.e. 7500 people across central

CNP, based on average household size).

- More effective detection and monitoring of habitat loss and illegal activities such as hunting and forest clearance will be achieved through bespoke training to at least 16 conservation surveillance team personnel (IBAP, MoE, national guard) enhancing institutional capacity and biodiversity conservation.
- The identification of hotspots of human-wildlife conflict and illegal activities in forest areas will enable the implementation of targeted conservation actions critical to safeguard the conservation of threatened species including chimpanzees and colobus monkeys [Fig1].
- Participation in livelihood initiative training (80% women) will increase knowledge and skills in crop selection and propagation, benefitting 150 households (i.e.1400 people), in particular with improvements to wellbeing and livelihood decision-making for women, children, and other marginalised groups.
- Employment and training of Bissau-Guinean staff (4xDPOs, 8xDFOs, x8 IBAP park guards, x2 local research assistants) engaged in surveillance and increased capacity to mitigate illegal resource use.

Long-term:

- Human-wildlife conflict solutions will incorporate dynamic landscape-scale ecological, economic, and sociopolitical planning, with inclusive processes to build and maintain co-management (via trust-building training and integration in management committee meetings, including women), benefitting 25,000 people.
- A systematic surveillance monitoring framework will benefit IBAP with scaling-up to other terrestrial PAs (totalling 9220 km², 27% of terrestrial national territory) to achieve national conservation goals, with potential to scale across West Africa.
- Conservation core zones (216 km², 14 forest blocks) will be maintained facilitating viable wildlife populations.
- Increased capacity to adapt to economic uncertainties from cashew over-reliance and preservation of culturally-important crop varieties, promoting women's autonomy, leadership and community resilience, benefitting 25,000 people.
- A fully-costed scale-up sustainable livelihood proposal across Tombali and Quinara in Southern Guinea-Bissau with the potential to benefit 159,000 people.
- Bissau-Guinean conservation training scheme will ensure foreign-led research projects invest in scientific capability and capacity building for environmental leaders, with capacitation scaling benefitting 10 students/year (50% annual graduates from the only environmental programme in Guinea-Bissau, Lusofona University).
- Broader impact in terms of national commitments under SGD goals (as outlined in Q13b).

Q18. Pathway to change

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

Increased social-ecological knowledge of human-wildlife conflicts, strengthened habitat management, community-led livelihood diversification, and consultative collaborative processes will provide the capacity to better manage human-wildlife conflicts and help build a sustainable state of human-wildlife coexistence across Guinea-Bissau's shared agroforest landscapes.

Scientific and local knowledge of the drivers of human-wildlife coexistence, including different conflict levels, through participatory, social-ecological research across CNP (Output 1) will inform a coexistence toolkit used by conservation managers to identify and address conflicts that can vary over space and time.

Improved multi-stakeholder understanding of laws and regulations and the establishment of a systematic conservation surveillance system (Output 2) will strengthen institutional capacity and community engagement to conserve core areas, including forest blocks and buffer zones for more effective biodiversity conservation.

Community-led livelihood initiatives, co-developed with institutional partners including IBAP and Palmeirinha (Output 3) will improve social and economic wellbeing of people in CNP, and promote socio-economic empowerment and autonomy of local women and girls, who are disproportionately impacted by human-wildlife conflicts.

Building national expertise and promoting collaborative processes in conservation decision-making, including trust-building and knowledge-sharing activities during stakeholder meetings (Output 4) will facilitate long-term national and local capacity in conservation, including management of human-wildlife conflicts.

Q19. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q19a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

This project builds upon 15 years of collaboration between UoE, IBAP and Nova/CRIA at CNP, with Palmeirinha now IBAP's official partner organisation for human development in Protected Areas. Following this project, all partners will continue ongoing collaborations to ensure benefits are sustained. During the project, advanced training in surveillance establishment and human-wildlife conflict mitigation, and data entry, analysis and storage will be given to IBAP team members, and detailed protocols will be written up to ensure knowledge and skills remain available, and to facilitate training to future new employees. Training offered by Palmeirinha to key members of local communities will be written up into a training document and included in the sustainable livelihood proposal to ensure livelihood benefits are sustained.





Q19b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? Refer to Scalable Approaches (Landscape, Replication, System Change, Capacitation) in the guidance. What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

IBAP is committed to replication-scaling of our approach. Key personnel (including managers of other NPs) will be invited to some training sessions, including human-wildlife conflict training, facilitating scaling to the national level. The multi-stakeholder livelihood initiatives plan to enhance the wellbeing of communities living alongside wildlife and promote positive conservation attitudes will include a scaling-up plan applicable to other conservation areas in Guinea-Bissau.

Our team's membership/collaborations with IUCN expert groups, and planned taxa-specific IUCN guidelines on human-wildlife conflict/coexistence, will enhance the replication/scaling of our coexistence approach.

This project will establish a legacy of increased conservation capacity and equal opportunities through the 'Bissau-Guinean conservation training scheme', run by IBAP, to ensure foreign-led research projects invest in scientific capability/capacity building for Bissau-Guinean environmental leaders, with systems change and capacitation scaling benefiting 10 students/year (i.e. 50% annual graduates from the only environmental programme in Guinea-Bissau, Lusofona University).

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

-  [Supporting documentation](#)
-  24/11/2023
-  12:50:12
-  pdf 4.99 MB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
<p>Fiduciary</p> <p>Potential fraud or misappropriation of livelihood funds</p>	Minor	Possible	Moderate	<p>Training provided to livelihood scheme members on financial risk management; M&E by project partners includes regular data collection, meetings and discussions with participants. Involvement of multiple households will help to identify outliers resulting from financial mismanagement</p>	Minor
<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>Potential harassment of project staff, especially women, employed as community surveillance team and as part of the livelihood diversification strategy</p>	Major	Rare	Moderate	<p>All project participants will commit to adhering to exploitation and harassment policies, and will be provided with procedures to report incidents to UoE which will be immediately investigated with internal disciplinary action and police referral as appropriate</p>	Moderate

Delivery Chain	Potential for conflict and breakdown of relationships between stakeholders over surveillance system	Major	Possible	Major	Engagement and recruitment of community members into conservation schemes; regular meetings between different stakeholders; clear and transparent decision-making processes, and close monitoring of relationships; Safeguarding and human rights training for surveillance team.	Moderate
Risk 4	Deepening of existing social inequalities. involvement of local community stakeholders in conservation planning meetings may increase gender inequality if community representatives or workers are male biased	Moderate	Likely	Major	All participants must adhere to our EDI policies; encourage women to apply for positions and engage women's groups to nominate representatives including leadership positions and hold separate meetings to ensure women's opinions are heard	Likely
Risk 5	Loss of partner organisation, or key personnel leading to loss of critical skills and knowledge	Major	Rare	Moderate	Regular quarterly meetings to ensure communication and engagement between all project partners. Training documents to ensure new personnel can be trained if required. IBAP is a semi-autonomous government organisation.	Moderate
Risk 6	Inflation may distort and negate efforts to effectively budget and forecast spending, and in worse case scenarios, force revisions to activities due to increased costs of procurement/doing business	Major	Possible	Major	Monitor exchange rates closely (CFA is closely linked to the Euro) and ensure clear communication of financial information and spending with project partners.	Moderate

Q21. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

Yes





Please provide brief details.

- Potential persecution for illegal activities due to new project surveillance system.
- Social-ecological research could reveal illegal behaviours or sensitive information. To mitigate, digital data collection will be implemented to ensure respondents' data are anonymised at point of entry and, when presented, aggregated at community level.
- Security of IBAP staff during on-the-ground patrols will be maximised following our health and safety guidelines and generally those administered by IBAP.
- Potential for increased conservation threats through published data on species location, especially for heavily trafficked and rare species such as the pangolin.
- Potential for increased tensions between stakeholders and conservation conflicts.

Section 8 - Workplan

Q22. Workplan

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

-  [Workplan](#)
-  24/11/2023
-  12:49:41
-  pdf 62.72 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q23. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe 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.

M&E will allow us to flexibly manage the project including the revision of targets and activities where necessary to maximise project success. In addition to formal M&E meetings, M&E is also incorporated into project activities, such as to assess baselines and change. Centre for Ecology and Conservation (UoE) has a strong reputation for managing conservation projects worldwide based on sound science and have successfully delivered 18 Darwin projects, 12 as the leading partner.

To ensure targets are met on-time and on-budget, in-country partners will produce an annual workplan with agreed activities to support objectives and the approved budget. In-country partners will hold quarterly meetings, from which a progress report that follows a standardised format will be submitted to the project leader Hockings and distributed to all partners. Members of the UoE project team will meet face to face with all project partners during an opening meeting at the beginning of Year1 as well as during M&E meetings in Q3 of Years 1,2,3 to conduct project planning, monitoring and evaluation, and generate an annual review (comprises full M&E budget). DPOs will each present the main activities and results from their work. Progress in project

activities and completion of key milestones will be monitored through the above-mentioned reports. This process ensures timely completion of activities, and quickly flags up any issues for attention. These reports provide the basis for writing an annual progress report that is submitted to all project partners. Outside these formalised management and evaluation procedures and meetings, there will be regular communication between project partners in-country and the UK via email, WhatsApp and Zoom. The Darwin Fellow will spend most of their time between CNP and Bissau, and regularly meet with Guinean project partners, staff and local communities to share new developments and to ensure any problems are resolved quickly. The Project Lead will work closely with the Darwin Fellow and arrange additional meetings with partners when in Guinea-Bissau.

The project has clear biodiversity and livelihood targets which will be monitored to measure impact using a Before-After-Control-Impact design, these include:

Output 1–IBAP DPO to monitor progress via data entry (camera trap, phenology and participatory mapping) and meetings with DFOs. Project staff to evaluate research via the submission of results for publication and endorsement of coexistence toolkit.

Output 2–IBAP DPO to monitor progress (via patrol data entry, meetings with park guards, habitat change analysis and consultations with surveillance team and stakeholders). Project staff to evaluate surveillance system via pre- and post-surveillance knowledge assessments, data analysis and finalisation of protocol.

Output 3–Palmeirinha DPOs to monitor progress via consultations with sustainable livelihood initiative members every two months. Project staff to evaluate initiatives via pre- and post-implementation interviews to measure changes in wellbeing indicators.





Output 4–DRF/PI to monitor progress via type and number of training sessions/communication activities undertaken by DPOs. Evaluation via pre- and post-conflict mitigation training assessments, integration of trust-building activities in regular management committee meetings and the finalisation of protocol, MOU of the Bissau-Guinean conservation training scheme.

Total project budget for M&E (£)	£ [REDACTED]
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Total project budget for M&E (%)	[REDACTED]
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Number of days planned for M&E	148

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q24. Logical Framework (logframe)

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you will measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

 [Logframe](#)
 24/11/2023
 13:08:08
 pdf 187.94 KB

Impact:

A sustainable state of human-wildlife coexistence through strengthened habitat management, multi-stakeholder collaboration, and livelihood diversification resulting in conflict alleviation, benefiting people and threatened wildlife in Guinea-Bissau's shared agroforest landscapes.

Outcome:

Facilitate human-wildlife coexistence in CNP through strengthened collaborative processes and stakeholder expertise that improves habitat and species conservation, human wellbeing, and capacity to manage conflicts.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Output 1. Enhanced understanding of the drivers of human-wildlife coexistence, including conflict levels, through socio-ecological research across CNP.

Output 2:

Output 2. Strengthened biodiversity conservation capacity through improved multi-stakeholder understanding of laws and regulations and the establishment of a systematic conservation surveillance system.

Output 3:

Output 3. Co-developed and community-led sustainable livelihood initiatives.

Output 4:

Output 4. Building national expertise and promoting collaborative processes in conservation decision-making.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

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.

Output 1

- 1.1 Design and deliver semi-structured interviews with resident households to determine drivers and levels of conflicts over wildlife and conservation.
- 1.2 Data analysis and report write up.
- 1.3 Training and camera trap monitoring across CNP.
- 1.4 Training and monthly phenology monitoring and vegetation plots across forest and cultivated areas.

- 1.5 Retrieve remote sensing data monthly to generate land use and forest cover covariates.
- 1.6 Participatory mapping with stakeholders to continuously record human-wildlife interactions, with a focus on chimpanzee crop foraging and aggressive encounters.
- 1.7 Knowledge sharing activities (via focus groups) in key communities to identify coexistence solutions.
- 1.8 Social-ecological data analysis and write-up. Paper submitted for publication. Coexistence toolkit drafted.
- 1.9 Meetings with stakeholders, including local representatives and conservation staff, to discuss and validate coexistence toolkit.
- 1.10 Toolkit training and dissemination with stakeholders.

Output 2

- 2.1 Retrieval and analysis of satellite imagery (high-resolution Planet data, 10m resolution 2016-2024 ESA Sentinel 2 data, CTrees LUCA).
- 2.2 Workshop to develop a conservation surveillance strategy including a communication chain.
- 2.3 Drafting and finalising the conservation surveillance system protocol and communication plan. Surveillance team finalised.
- 2.4 M&E: Pre- and post-surveillance system skills and knowledge assessment with the surveillance team.
- 2.5 Training of conservation surveillance system team on on-the ground patrolling and reporting through the communication chain, laws and regulations within conservation zones.
- 2.6 Training on remote sensing and monitoring for habitat change to IBAP management staff and DPOs.
- 2.7 Surveillance team to hold discussions with the local management committee and community authorities and show boundaries of different conservation zones.
- 2.8 Park guards to conduct outreach communication activities with resident households across CNP.
- 2.9 Infographic design. Posters printed and distributed.
- 2.10 M&E: Pre- and post-intervention household interviews to measure changes in access to information. Data analysis and report.
- 2.11 Surveillance system: on-the-ground patrols and reporting through the communication chain. Data and reports shared every 3 months.
- 2.12 Surveillance system: Analysis of satellite data to monitor habitat change. Reporting through the communication chain. Data and reports shared every 3 months.
- 2.13 Surveillance system M&E: Consultations with the surveillance team and relevant stakeholders (including IBAP director and local communities)
- 2.14 Finalise terrestrial conservation surveillance system protocol, present and share protocol with stakeholders.

Output 3

- 3.1 Identify wellbeing indicators using interviews.
- 3.2 Participatory workshops to identify, assess and design ways to evaluate previous sustainable livelihood approaches, and develop women's livelihood diversification strategies.
- 3.3 Finalise initiatives, develop and sign memorandum of understanding, acquire equipment and materials.
- 3.4 Training, including equipment maintenance and repair. Guidelines finalised and distributed.
- 3.5 Initiatives implemented. Palmeirinha DPOs to consult initiative members every 2 months and include in a report.
- 3.6 M&E: Pre- and post-intervention interviews to measure changes in household wellbeing indicators. Data analysis and report.
- 3.7 Final report with initiative strategies and recommendations for scaling up written up and distributed to stakeholders.

Output 4





- 4.1 Four Guinean DPOs undertake training in project data collection, data management, report writing and scientific communication.
- 4.2 DPOs undertake scientific research skills training (20% of their time, including in literature search, English and scientific writing, summarise papers / annotated bibliography).
- 4.3 Statistical data analysis training to four DPOs using data collected.

- 4.4 DPOs to carry out public outreach (radio, social media) and presentations at conferences.
- 4.5 Meetings and development of protocol to include Guinean researchers and students into foreign-led research projects.
- 4.6 Finalise protocol and MOU to include Guinean researchers and students into foreign-led research projects.
- 4.7 Conflict resolution training and hand out of trust-building activities guidelines.
- 4.8 Pre- and post-evaluation to evaluate change in knowledge & skills in conflict mitigation and alleviation.
- 4.9 Integrate trust-building activities into regular meetings amongst national and local stakeholders (at least one hour per meeting).

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q25. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application and ensure the Summary page is fully completed. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

-
-  [Stage 2 darwin budget](#)
 -  24/11/2023
 -  13:16:49
 -  xlsx 100.53 KB

Q26. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q26a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

- Development of existing/past activities

Please provide details:

The proposed project was co-developed by long-term collaborators, IBAP and UoE, in response to an urgent need for collaborative processes with stakeholders to address conservation challenges and promote sustainable livelihoods. It builds on findings from Darwin Initiative Project 26-018, and addresses priority actions listed in the output "Action Plan for the conservation of medium- and large-sized terrestrial mammals in Cantanhez National Park (2024-2034)".

Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project that may duplicate or cut across this proposed project?

- No

Q27. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

How our budget was calculated:

Our project team has calculated an up-to-date and accurate budget based on our extensive knowledge of working and living in CNP and Bissau, and experience with large budgets. Workshops and fieldwork costs are based on our team members experience of organising similar events and activities.

How we provide value for money :

We have prioritised cost-effectiveness and efficiency when calculating this budget, including sourcing materials and services locally wherever possible. This project has secured 45% matched funds and we have made value for money a priority. Project partners have made significant commitments in staff time, overheads, consumables, travel, and subsistence. This project can make use of consumables, including camera traps, bikes and photographic equipment, etc, from project partners and previously funded projects (e.g. 26-018). Where possible, the project will use freely available data including from Global Forest Watch, ESA Sentinel missions, Planet and CTrees Land Use Change Alerts system. Activities are cost effective because we employ Guinean staff as Darwin Officers and Field Officers following locally appropriate pay scales with capacity building benefits. Time from all other project partners is included as matched funding. This project will also build on existing infrastructure in Guinea-Bissau, resulting in cost-effectiveness. This has extensively reduced the funds sought from Darwin.

Q28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Initiative 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.

No capital Items will be purchased. All equipment (GPSs, camera traps, etc) are small and considered consumables.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in place.

Please upload the following required policies:

- **Safeguarding Policy**: including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Whistleblowing Policy**: which details a clear process for dealing with concerns raised and protects whistle blowers from reprisals.
- **Code of Conduct**: which sets out clear expectations of behaviours – inside and outside the workplace – for all involved in the project and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards, including compliance with IASC 6 Principles.

If any of these policies are integrated into a broader policy document or handbook, please upload just the relevant or equivalent sub-sections to the above policies, with (unofficial) English translations where needed.

Please outline how (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how to confidentially raise a concern, (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld, (c) you will ensure project partners uphold these policies.

If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans address this.

At the start of the project we will review UoE's safeguarding policy and codes of conduct, and identify any areas of weakness. All team members and participants will be verbally informed of the policies, including their rights and responsibilities, and be given written copies of all details in Guinea-Bissau Creole. We will provide opportunities to identify project-specific safeguarding risks that need to be mitigated. Any issues that are raised, whether raised anonymously or not, will be taken very seriously and thoroughly investigated. UoE and partners are all committed to uphold the highest safeguarding standards.

Q30. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

All work involving human participants will be carried out following the Association of Social Anthropologists "Ethics Guidelines for Good Research Practice" and will comply with National legislation. Participants will be selected from different user groups. Only adults that can give informed consent will be selected. We will provide the participant with a 'Participant Information and Consent Form', in Portuguese Creole and/or explain if the participant is illiterate. Data on human participants will be treated as confidential and participants will remain anonymous. People accidentally captured by camera traps will remain confidential, and no records kept of the individual/activity. Data collected in paper format will be securely locked in a metal box at the field site and at UoE, along with external hard drives. All survey protocols will be subject to ethical review (via the UoE ethics committee) and relevant national permissions obtained.

All proposed research involving chimpanzees is non-invasive and adheres to ethics guidelines by the Association for the Study of Animal Behaviour. All regulations at the chimpanzee research station in Guinea-Bissau will be followed. The research will adhere to the legal requirements of Guinea-Bissau and research permissions will be obtained from IBAP.

Section 13 - British embassy or high commission engagement

Q31. British embassy or high commission engagement


It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies.


Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project.


Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 [Email to British Embassy Dakar Senegal](#)

 13/11/2023

 16:29:01

 pdf 111.41 KB

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q32. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Kimberley Hockings	Project Leader	20	Checked
Elena Bersacola	Darwin Research Fellow	100	Checked
Amelia Frazao-Moreira	Researcher - Human livelihoods	20	Checked
Ana Nuno	Researcher - Conservation social scientist	18	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Aissa Regalla	Director of IBAP	10	Checked
Queba Quecuta	Director of Cantanhez National Park, IBAP	50	Checked
Jose Eliseu Benante	GIS & Spatial planning officer, IBAP	20	Checked
Nicolau Mendes	Director of Palmeirinha	20	Checked
Isnaba Posto Merba	Programme Officer, Palmeirinha	40	Checked
Darwin Project Officers x2	Ecological data collection & Surveillance, IBAP	100	Checked
Darwin Project Officers x 2	Social data collection & livelihoods, Palmeirinh	100	Checked
Darwin Field Officers x 8	Community data collection coordinators	50	Checked

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

 [12 CVs and Job Descriptions](#)

 24/11/2023

 13:57:33

 pdf 903.42 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q33. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner who will administer the grant and coordinate delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included. The order of the letters must be the same as the order they are presented in below.

Lead partner name:

University of Exeter

Website address:

<https://www.exeter.ac.uk/cornwall/research/facilitiesandcentres/cec/>

Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Hockings' research group is based at UoE's Centre for Ecology and Conservation, which hosts a dynamic faculty at the forefront of conservation science. As a research-intensive university, UoE has staff to oversee effective grant management.

Project leader Dr Hockings, Senior Lecturer at UoE, and will be responsible for project management. She is an expert in human-chimpanzee conflict and coexistence and has conducted fieldwork on great apes for 15 years. She has worked in Cantanhez NP since 2008 and leads the country's only chimpanzee research group.

Hockings has strong collaborative links to IBAP, Nova/CRIA, and is an active member of the Great Ape Section of the IUCN Primate Specialist Group. Hockings was PI on a recently completed Darwin Initiative grant (26-018) executed in Cantanhez National Park that received an 'A rating'.

Bersacola (named Darwin Research Fellow, DRF) conducted their PhD on human-primate coexistence at Cantanhez NP under the supervision of Hockings, and was DRF on DI26-018. They will be responsible for overseeing project activities, particularly monitoring and evaluation, including data analysis and leading on publications.

International/In-country Partner:

International

Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£ [REDACTED]
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from the Lead Partner?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:	Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP), Guinea-Bissau
Website address:	http://ibapgbissau.org/

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

IBAP is a Governmental Institute mandated with managing Guinea-Bissau's wildlife and Protected Areas, including human-wildlife conflict scenarios, through more effective targeting of intervention, and strengthening capacity at planning and policy levels. IBAP have been instrumental in developing project objectives, determining conservation priorities including capacity building, and planning data collection. IBAP will continue to employ forest guards and manage the conservation surveillance system following the end of this project, and continue to manage the Bissau-Guinean conservation training scheme.

Aissa Regalla recently gained the Director position at IBAP. The PL has known Regalla for 15 years and they will work closely to ensure all project objectives are achieved and hire/train two Bissau-Guinean DPOs. IBAP will be responsible for liaison with Ministries (e.g. Ministry of Environment) and the National media.

Quecuta, Director of Cantanhez NP, will work directly with the Darwin Project Officers and Research Fellow, to coordinate Darwin Field Officers and ensure efficient data collection throughout the programme of work. Benante will process GIS data for the surveillance system with a dedicated accountant to manage IBAP's project finances.

International/In-country Partner:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> In-country
Allocated budget:	£ [REDACTED]
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

2. Partner Name: Palmeirinha NGO

Website address: <https://palmeirinha.org/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Palmeirinha is a Bissau-Guinean NGO founded in 1992 after the World Environment Summit in Brazil. Palmeirinha works with local communities in the Protected Areas in Guinea-Bissau's coastal zone to facilitate sustainable management and use of natural resources and promote environmental conservation. They have worked extensively with IBAP to promote sustainable human livelihood strategies and diversifications across different NPs. They ensure a participatory approach to their work and have experience co-developing initiatives to promote human livelihoods with local communities, especially with women's and youth groups in Guinea-Bissau.

We will work directly with Nicolau Mendes, the Director of Palmeirinha, to ensure all project objectives are achieved and hire/train two Bissau-Guinean DPOs. Isnaba Posto Merba will work with Frazao-Moreira and DRF to develop and coordinate a livelihood initiative program.

International/In-country Partner: In-country

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes

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

3. Partner Name: Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

Website address: <https://www.unl.pt/en>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Universidade NOVA de Lisboa (NOVA) is the best ranked Portuguese university in QS Ranking 50 under 50 (43rd). The university includes a School of Public Health, 3 Institutes, and 5 Faculties, including the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (NOVA FCSH) that will host this project. NOVA FCSH is the largest Portuguese Higher Education and Research institution in the fields of Social Sciences and Humanities, covering areas such as History and Archaeology, Anthropology, Demography, Geography and Sociology, and intersections between these disciplines. It pursues teaching and research excellence, both at the national and international levels, and has a clear commitment to innovation and interdisciplinarity, the creation, development, and dissemination of a humanistic spirit, and the provision of services to the community. Internationalisation plays a key strategic role in the pursuit of these goals.

The NOVA team is composed of Dr Ana Nuno (who is also an Honorary Associate Professor at the University of Exeter) - who has previous experience working in Guinea Bissau and similar contexts and will be co-supervising activities related to monitoring and evaluation, social sciences data, and supporting data analysis and reporting.

International/In-country Partner: International

Allocated budget: £ ██████████

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure) Yes

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

4. Partner Name: Centre for Research in Anthropology (CIA)

Website address: <https://www.cria.org.pt/en>

The Centre for Research in Anthropology (CRIA) is an inter-university Research & Development unit founded in 2007 in Portugal, and specialises in social anthropological research, especially across Lusophone countries.

The Environment, Sustainability and Ethnography research group at CRIA focuses on understanding interconnections between nature and society, with topics including human-wildlife interactions and traditional ecological knowledge.

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Frazão-Moreira (also a Professor at NOVA) has conducted social anthropological research in Cantanhez NP for over 25 years and has in-depth knowledge of the local customs and sociocultural context, with expertise in human livelihoods including the use of diverse wild and cultivated plants for food and medicine. Her advice is critical to ensure a culturally- sensitive and informed approach, particularly regarding how to work with different people to manage conflict scenarios. She also has experience with participatory approaches to ensure that women's opinions are included in the development of conservation strategy.

International/In-country Partner: International

Allocated budget: £ ████

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes

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

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/In-country Partner: International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes
 No

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

6. Partner Name: No Response

Website address: No Response

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): No Response

International/In-country Partner: International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes
 No


Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? 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 combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [combined letters of support](#)

 24/11/2023

 13:38:33

 pdf 3.6 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding 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
26-014	Brendan Godley	Empowering Ivorian coastal communities
26-018	Kimberley Hockings	Promoting public health in a biodiverse agroforest landscape in Guinea-Bissau
DPLUS106	Nicola Weber	A Reassessment of Montserrat's Marine Turtles And Their Conservation Needs

DPLUS133	Annette Broderick	Streamlining Ascension Island's Marine Turtle Monitoring Programme For Long-Term Sustainability
29-007	Frank Van Veen	Developing Sustainable Management of Tropical Peatlands in Southern Borneo
DPLUS161	Sam Weber	Exploring the drivers of human-shark conflict at Ascension Island

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q.35 Certification

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.

Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be made ineligible.

On behalf of the

Company

of

University of Exeter

I apply for a grant of

£551,280.00

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, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.


Checked

Name Dr Kimberley Hockings


Position in the organisation Senior Lecturer

Signature (please upload e-signature)

 [KH signature.JPG](#)

 24/11/2023

 09:06:02


 jpg 7.19 KB


Date


24 November 2023

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [UoE GoG Finance Statements 2019-2022](#)


 24/11/2023


 09:04:35


 pdf 422.06 KB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF


 [UoE Whistleblowing](#)


 24/11/2023


 09:03:44

 pdf 157.64 KB


 [UoE Codes of conduct](#)


 24/11/2023


 09:03:43

 pdf 326.65 KB


 [UoE Safeguarding Framework](#)


 24/11/2023


 09:03:43

 pdf 323.69 KB

 [Dignity and Respect Policy v1.0](#)

 24/11/2023

 09:03:42

 pdf 119.47 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", 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 attached the below documents to my application:	
• a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant, as a single PDF.	Checked
• my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance" and "Standard Indicator Guidance".	Checked
• my budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years) for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a copy of the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 29). 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF. 	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
My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	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 the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:</p> <p>A sustainable state of human-wildlife coexistence through strengthened habitat management, multi-stakeholder collaboration, and livelihood diversification resulting in conflict alleviation, benefiting people and threatened wildlife in Guinea-Bissau’s shared agroforest landscapes.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Facilitate human-wildlife coexistence in CNP through strengthened collaborative processes and stakeholder expertise that improves habitat and species conservation, human wellbeing, and capacity to manage conflicts.</p>	<p>0.1 A long-term coexistence toolkit that incorporates scientific and local knowledge on the drivers and levels of conflicts and ways to manage and mitigate conflicts [DI-C01] benefitting CNP people and wildlife, particularly conflict-prone species such as western chimpanzee and African buffalo (baseline zero. Project target toolkit developed, published, endorsed and disseminated by end of Y3Q4).</p> <p>0.2 Local and institutional stakeholders report improved capability and capacity to conserve core areas, including forest blocks and buffer zones [DI-A04] (baseline established in Y1. Project target 80% of people report an increase by end of Y2Q4).</p>	<p>All relevant measures of verification will be disaggregated by gender and stakeholder group.</p> <p>0.1 Toolkit finalised and endorsed by stakeholders. Evidence of participation through attendance sheets and feedback records.</p> <p>0.2 Pre-and post-conservation surveillance system implementation questionnaires. Number of people reporting that they are applying new skills and knowledge.</p>	<p><i>IUCN best practices developed by diverse conservation scientists and practitioners remain unchanged. We follow the IUCN SSC guidelines on human-wildlife conflict and coexistence [1]. Human-wildlife conflict and coexistence are understood as “struggles that emerge when the presence or behaviour of wildlife poses actual or perceived, direct and recurring threats to human interests or needs, leading to disagreements between groups of people and negative impacts on people and/or wildlife. At the most basic level, coexistence suggests that at some level and in some form a choice is being made by humans to share landscapes and natural resources with wildlife in sustainable ways. It follows that, in order to do so, coexistence generally also requires agreement – or at the very least, cooperation – between different groups of people about the wildlife in question”.</i></p>

Project Title: Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

	<p>0.3 Participants report improved wellbeing in their household as a result of this project's sustainable livelihood initiatives (baseline established in Y1 from 150 households, at least 80% women. Project target at least 10% average improvement across 150 households by end of Y3Q4)</p> <p>0.4 Key conservation stakeholders (IBAP, national guards, local collaborators) report enhanced capacity to co-manage human-wildlife conflicts as a result of the training and collaborative processes, including trust-building and knowledge sharing activities [DI-A04] (baseline established in Y1. Project target capacity scores of 30 participants improved by at least 20% by end of Y3Q2)</p>	<p>0.3 Fully anonymised datasets and disaggregated summary statistics available in project report and database.</p> <p>0.4 Datasets and summary statistics available in project report and database. Attendance sheets.</p>	<p><i>Stakeholders, including partners and key local collaborators such as the women's associations, farmers, the management committee and village chiefs remain engaged in project activities and committed to the project's goals.</i></p> <p><i>Guinea-Bissau's political situation does not affect project activities (since its inception IBAP has remained unaffected by political instability and our research team has experienced no problems working in CNP).</i></p> <p><i>The global geopolitical situation does not impact the project.</i></p> <p><i>No new global pandemic or local epidemics that stop project partners from conducting activities.</i></p>
<p>Output 1. Enhanced understanding of the drivers of human-wildlife coexistence, including conflict levels, through socio-ecological research across CNP.</p>	<p>1.1 The drivers and levels of conflict, ranging from minor disputes over wildlife crop damage, e.g. chimpanzees, buffaloes, to deep rooted conflicts over identity, following IUCN human-wildlife conflict & coexistence guidelines, are assessed and synthesised in a report (baseline zero. Project</p>	<p>1.1 Project report and fully anonymised datasets in database.</p>	<p><i>Local communities are willing to dedicate time and engage in research activities throughout the duration of this project.</i></p> <p><i>Local communities continue to allow our research team to use camera traps to monitor wildlife behaviour. Our team speaks with village leaders and as many community members as possible to describe our work and</i></p>

Project Title: Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

	<p>target semi-structured interviews with 300 households across 30 villages by end of Y1Q3)</p> <p>1.2 The socio-ecological factors influencing spatiotemporal variation in wildlife habitat use and behaviour towards humans across CNP, including problematic behaviours such as crop foraging by chimpanzees, and important areas for biodiversity are identified and synthesised in a report [DI-C08] (baseline established from one chimpanzee community in central CNP (Bersacola et al. 2021). Project target 612 km² camera trapping including 12 months of fine-resolution surveys across 100 km² by end of Y2Q3)</p> <p>1.3 Potential solutions to alleviate different conflict levels and facilitate sustainable coexistence between humans and wildlife, including chimpanzees, are identified through participatory knowledge-sharing activities in focus groups in key communities (baseline 10%, from ARCUS-funded workshop with local stakeholders in 2016 in central CNP. Project target 150</p>	<p>1.2 Report containing data from camera traps, plant phenology, remote sensing and participatory mapping.</p> <p>1.3 Report with consolidation of data from knowledge sharing activities.</p>	<p><i>explain how no data on people is collected/stored, and to show footage of wildlife species to aid conservation.</i></p> <p><i>All roles and responsibilities are agreed amongst researchers including UoE, Nova, IBAP and Palmeirinha, including DPOs and DFOs, including in response to potential instability (political, pandemic).</i></p>
--	--	---	---

Project Title: Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

	<p>households across 10 villages by end of Y2Q4)</p> <p>1.4 The social-ecological mechanisms and changing dynamics of coexistence in CNP are identified, written-up, and submitted for publication [DI-C17] (baseline zero publications that adopt a social-ecological approach to measure coexistence in CNP. Project target one publication submitted by end of Y3Q1).</p>	<p>1.4 Article submitted for publication in OA journal. Models and output maps of wildlife distribution, plant phenology and chimpanzee spatiotemporal behaviour available in project report and database.</p> <p><i>Note: Although it seems relevant to our project, we are not quantifying 'net changes' in incidences of human-wildlife conflict [DI-D15] such as crop foraging events. We collect data on wildlife space and resource use including shared resources, and people's reports of problematic wildlife behaviour and socio-political issues as part of research on drivers/levels of conflict.</i></p>	
<p>Output 2. Strengthened biodiversity conservation capacity through improved multi-stakeholder understanding of laws and regulations and the establishment of a systematic conservation surveillance system.</p>	<p>2.1 The state of the core and buffer zones in CNP, including percentage of forest remaining and land use composition within each zone, is assessed and published [DI-C03] (baseline 10% from available 2019 data across 1067km², Pereira et al 2022. Project target 100% using</p>	<p>2.1 Report with analysis of satellite imagery (including ESA Sentinel 2, years 2016 to 2024, Planet data, CTrees LUCA).</p>	<p><i>IBAP staff (including CNP director and vice-director, GIS expert, programme coordinator, and eight park guards) continue to be employed during and beyond the completion of this project or find substitutes when necessary.</i></p> <p><i>IBAP guards and local stakeholders, including farmers and group</i></p>

Project Title: Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

	<p>data from 2016 to 2024 by end of Y1Q2).</p> <p>2.2 A systematic surveillance system protocol for CNP is developed by stakeholders, incorporating remote sensing, on-the-ground patrols, including continuous monitoring of habitat critical for forest specialists (such as red colobus), and a communication chain [DI-C01] (baseline zero. Project target protocol developed by end of Y1Q3).</p> <p>2.3 A conservation surveillance team, including park guards, IBAP management and key national guards, are fully trained in the rules, regulations and borders of conservation zones, conducting patrols, recording the presence of key threatened species (such as chimpanzees, red colobus), reporting through the communication chain, and human rights in law enforcement [DI-A01] (baseline zero. Project target 16 out of 16 institutional staff in Cantanhez by the end of Y1Q4).</p> <p>2.4 Increased stakeholder access to co-designed,</p>	<p>2.2 Workshop participant list. Roles and responsibilities are established amongst stakeholders (UoE, IBAP, National Guard, Ministry of Environment, Forestry Department), and surveillance system protocol developed. Protocol finalised and endorsed by stakeholders.</p> <p>2.3 Training materials, including technical manuals, presentations. Pre-training questionnaires. Number and list of names and organisation of persons trained. Training certificate.</p> <p>2.4 Map of villages and anonymised list of households</p>	<p><i>representatives, remain committed to maintain and enhance dialogue and participate in project activities including co-developing a communication approach.</i></p> <p><i>Roles and responsibilities for the conservation surveillance system are fully agreed amongst institutional stakeholders.</i></p>
--	--	---	---

Project Title: Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

	<p>audience-targeted information on the boundary zones, and rules and regulations of each conservation zone in at least 800 households across 80 villages, with access to information evaluated in 150 households (baseline: established in Y1 via semi-structured interviews with 150 households. Project target 50% of respondents across 150 households in 10 villages report increased access to sources of information on rules/regulations by end of Y3Q2).</p> <p>2.5 A terrestrial conservation surveillance system is implemented and evaluated across CNP (baseline zero as no systematic terrestrial conservation surveillance is implemented). Project target: surveillance system covering 540 km², 80% of the terrestrial accessible land (660 km²), see <i>Figure 2b</i>, patrolled every 3 months by Y2Q2. Surveillance system fully evaluated by end of Y3Q4.</p>	<p>reached made available in project reports. Summary data on reported access to information obtained together with livelihood related social survey.</p> <p>2.5 Map of CNP showing patrol routes and area covered by the park guards. Retrieval of satellite imagery and analysis, land cover change assessments every month. Evaluation of the surveillance system via interviews and consultations with the surveillance team and relevant stakeholders (including IBAP director and local communities). Report shared with project partners every three months. Final protocol presented and shared with stakeholders.</p>	
<p>Output 3. Co-developed and community-led sustainable livelihood initiatives.</p>	<p>3.1 Locally relevant wellbeing indicators, including those related to health, access to natural</p>	<p>3.1 Summary information available in project report and database.</p>	<p><i>Partners (Palmeirinha, IBAP) and local stakeholders remain committed to engage in project activities,</i></p>

Project Title: Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

	<p>resources, social and gender equality, autonomy, food and economic security, are identified in 150 households (baseline is zero. Project target achieved by end of Y1Q2 via focus groups).</p> <p>3.2 Sustainable livelihood initiatives (based on crops and non-timber forest products that promote livelihood diversification) are identified, co-developed and agreed with stakeholders (baseline is 10% through initial consultations by DRF in 2023. Project target: 10 participatory workshops across 10 villages in CNP, with at least two initiatives co-developed with 150 households by end of Y2Q1).</p> <p>3.3 Initiative members report increased knowledge on sustainable livelihood project leadership, management and coordination and/or technical skills in livelihood diversification as a result of the training, and community-led livelihood initiatives are implemented and evaluated [DI-A04] (baseline zero. Project target 150 household members across 10</p>	<p>3.2 Report with a list of workshop participants (at least 80% women) and report. Roles and responsibilities are defined amongst initiative members. Memorandum of understanding (MOU), timeline and strategy, membership enrollment in the initiative, and document distributed and presented to members.</p> <p>3.3 Training activities, list of participants and certificates. Guidelines finalised and shared with project members. Regular M&E activities involving consultations with initiative participants every two months (Y2-3).</p>	<p><i>including interviews, meetings, appraisals and training, and initiative co-development.</i></p> <p><i>Roles and responsibilities are universally agreed amongst initiative participants.</i></p> <p><i>Members of the livelihood initiatives are committed to the MOU, and in the event of unforeseen circumstances necessitating adjustments, they are able to actively engage and work together to reach a consensus in order to adapt the MOU.</i></p> <p><i>Members of the livelihood initiatives remain active participants.</i></p>
--	--	--	---

Project Title: Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

	<p>villages, with at least 80% of members reporting a 50% increase in knowledge by end of Y3Q1).</p> <p>3.4 Effective multi-stakeholder livelihood initiatives plan to enhance the wellbeing of communities living alongside wildlife, including chimpanzees, and promote positive conservation attitudes including scaling-up plan is published and endorsed by stakeholders [DI-B04] (baseline zero as no conservation-facing livelihood initiatives in place in CNP. Project target plan developed, evaluated, including a fully costed proposal for scaling up to southern Guinea-Bissau by end of Y3Q4).</p>	<p>3.4 Livelihood initiatives fully evaluated via data on pre- and post- wellbeing questionnaires and regular M&E activities involving consultations with initiative participants every two months (Y2-3). Plan including fully costed initiatives for scaling up written up, distributed to and endorsed by stakeholders by end of project.</p>	
<p>Output 4. Building national expertise and promoting collaborative processes in conservation decision-making.</p>	<p>4.1 Bissau-Guinean conservation scientists undertake bespoke training programme in the art of conservation science, primate conservation, scientific writing, data analysis skills including GIS, statistical modelling, and scientific communication; writing and submission of publication to peer-reviewed journal with PI and DRF mentorship [DI-C17]</p>	<p>4.1 Reports every three months, course outputs, and publication submitted.</p>	

Project Title: Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

	<p>(baseline of DPO skills established in Y1. Project target 4 Bissau-Guinean researchers trained and mentored by end of Y3Q3).</p> <p>4.2 Four early career Bissau-Guinean conservation scientists present research outputs at conferences and continuously participate in public outreach activities, including radio interviews, to promote chimpanzee and colobus conservation, among other wildlife [DI-C15] (baseline zero. Project target is at least one conference and two outreach activities by the end of Y3Q4).</p> <p>4.3 A 'Bissau-Guinean conservation training scheme' is made a requisite of all foreign-led research projects and MOU is developed and endorsed [DI-B12] (baseline zero as no such scheme currently exists. Project target protocol developed and endorsed by end of Y3Q4).</p> <p>4.4 Key conservation stakeholders (IBAP, national</p>	<p>4.2 Conference presentations, radio interviews, public event presentations by the four DPOs.</p> <p>4.3 Meetings with IBAP, UoE and relevant stakeholders including Universities and the Ministry of Education in Guinea-Bissau to discuss protocol, define roles and responsibilities. MOU finalised and endorsed by IBAP.</p> <p>4.4 Conflict resolution training carried out (to coincide with</p>	
--	--	---	--

Project Title: Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

	<p>guards, local collaborators) comprising at least 30 members trained in conflict mitigation and alleviation, including in specific challenges of coexisting with great apes [DI-A01] (baseline zero. Project target all 30 members by end of Y3Q2).</p> <p>4.5 Trust-building activities and other conflict-mitigating tools are designed and integrated into community conservation management meetings (baseline zero conflict tools integrated into current meeting structure. Project target 1 hr allocated to conflict mitigation and trust-building activities in each Y3 meeting, achieved by Y3Q4).</p>	<p>beginning of toolkit development). Trust-building activities, guidelines distributed. List of participants and certificates. Pre- and post-training questionnaire data.</p> <p>4.5 Meetings minutes/reports with reported time allocation to trust-building and other conflict mitigation activities. Reports every six months.</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <p>Output 1</p> <p>1.1 Design and deliver semi-structured interviews with resident households to determine drivers and levels of conflicts over wildlife and conservation.</p> <p>1.2 Data analysis and report write up.</p> <p>1.3 Training and camera trap monitoring across CNP.</p> <p>1.4 Training and monthly phenology monitoring and vegetation plots across forest and cultivated areas.</p> <p>1.5 Retrieve remote sensing data monthly to generate land use and forest cover covariates.</p> <p>1.6 Participatory mapping with stakeholders to continuously record human-wildlife interactions, with a focus on chimpanzee crop foraging and aggressive encounters.</p> <p>1.7 Knowledge sharing activities (via focus groups) in key communities to identify coexistence solutions.</p> <p>1.8 Social-ecological data analysis and write-up. Paper submitted for publication. Coexistence toolkit drafted.</p>			

Project Title: Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

1.9 Meetings with stakeholders, including local representatives and conservation staff, to discuss and validate coexistence toolkit.

1.10 Toolkit training and dissemination with stakeholders.

Output 2

2.1 Retrieval and analysis of satellite imagery (high-resolution Planet data, 10m resolution 2016-2024 ESA Sentinel 2 data, CTrees LUCA).

2.2 Workshop to develop a conservation surveillance strategy including a communication chain.

2.3 Drafting and finalising the conservation surveillance system protocol and communication plan. Surveillance team finalised.

2.4 M&E: Pre- and post-surveillance system skills and knowledge assessment with the surveillance team.

2.5 Training of conservation surveillance system team on on-the ground patrolling and reporting through the communication chain, laws and regulations within conservation zones.

2.6 Training on remote sensing and monitoring for habitat change to IBAP management staff and DPOs.

2.7 Surveillance team to hold discussions with the local management committee and community authorities and show boundaries of different conservation zones.

2.8 Park guards to conduct outreach communication activities with resident households across CNP.

2.9 Infographic design. Posters printed and distributed.

2.10 M&E: Pre- and post-intervention household interviews to measure changes in access to information. Data analysis and report.

2.11 Surveillance system: on-the-ground patrols and reporting through the communication chain. Data and reports shared every 3 months.

2.12 Surveillance system: Analysis of satellite data to monitor habitat change. Reporting through the communication chain. Data and reports shared every 3 months.

2.13 Surveillance system M&E: Consultations with the surveillance team and relevant stakeholders (including IBAP director and local communities)

2.14 Finalise terrestrial conservation surveillance system protocol, present and share protocol with stakeholders.

Output 3

3.1 Identify wellbeing indicators using interviews.

3.2 Participatory workshops to identify, assess and design ways to evaluate previous sustainable livelihood approaches, and develop women's livelihood diversification strategies.

3.3 Finalise initiatives, develop and sign memorandum of understanding, acquire equipment and materials.

3.4 Training, including equipment maintenance and repair. Guidelines finalised and distributed.

3.5 Initiatives implemented. Palmeirinha DPOs to consult initiative members every 2 months and include in a report.

3.6 M&E: Pre- and post-intervention interviews to measure changes in household wellbeing indicators. Data analysis and report.

3.7 Final report with initiative strategies and recommendations for scaling up written up and distributed to stakeholders.

Output 4

4.1 Four Guinean DPOs undertake training in project data collection, data management, report writing and scientific communication.

Project Title: Fostering human-wildlife coexistence in a biodiversity hotspot in southern Guinea-Bissau

- 4.2** DPOs undertake scientific research skills training (20% of their time, including in literature search, English and scientific writing, summarise papers / annotated bibliography).
- 4.3** Statistical data analysis training to four DPOs using data collected.
- 4.4** DPOs to carry out public outreach (radio, social media) and presentations at conferences.
- 4.5** Meetings and development of protocol to include Guinean researchers and students into foreign-led research projects.
- 4.6** Finalise protocol and MOU to include Guinean researchers and students into foreign-led research projects.
- 4.7** Conflict resolution training and hand out of trust-building activities guidelines.
- 4.8** Pre- and post-evaluation to evaluate change in knowledge & skills in conflict mitigation and alleviation.
- 4.9** Integrate trust-building activities into regular meetings amongst national and local stakeholders (at least one hour per meeting).