



Submit by 13 January 2006

## DARWIN INITIATIVE: APPLICATION FOR POST-PROJECT FUNDING 2006

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and on the merit of your current / recently completed Darwin Initiative project. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Please note the additional information requirements (CVs and letters of support as detailed in the Guidance for Applicants).

### 1. Name and address of UK organisation

BirdLife International, Wellbrook Court, Girton Road, Cambridge, CB3 0NA.

### 2. Post-Project details

**Project Title:** DarwinNet and the Tumbesian Important Bird Areas.

**Proposed start date:** July 2006

**Duration of project:** 18 months

Darwin funding requested	Total	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	£ 79,488	£ 40,044	£ 39,444	£0

### 3. Original Project Title and Defra reference number (162/-/---)

DarwinNet - the Peru-Ecuador Dry Forest Clearing-house Mechanism (13/006)

### 4. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals where different from the original project. Letters of support must also be provided from the host country partner(s) endorsing the partnership and value of the Post-Project funding.

Details	Project leader	Other main UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
<b>Surname</b>	Thomas	Flanagan	Alban
<b>Forename(s)</b>	David	Jeremy	Luis
<b>Post held</b>	Head Site Action Unit	DarwinNet coordinator	Executive Director
<b>Institution (if different to above)</b>		Nature & Culture International Peru (NCI)	Nature & Culture International Peru (NCI)
<b>Department</b>	Site Action Unit	Investigation Department	
<b>Telephone</b>			
<b>Fax</b>			
<b>Email</b>			

### 5. Define the purpose (main objective) of the Post-project in line with the logical framework. How is it linked to the objectives of the original Darwin project?

The original project purpose was the implementation of an ecoregion based CHM to support policies for land use and development in the dry forests of NW Peru and SW Ecuador (the Tumbesian Endemic Bird Area (EBA)) that were consistent with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the sustenance of local livelihoods. The project has, among other things, established a strong institutional network related to the region's dry forests and made readily available information that will contribute to the establishment and support of the land use and development policies required to attain sustainability.

The primary purpose of the requested extension is to promote local stakeholder and manager ('practitioner') networks for conservation of Tumbesian Dry Forests. This will consolidate measures for the conservation of some of the most critically important sites for biodiversity conservation in the region by working directly with the local communities surrounding (and utilizing) the areas, reserve managers, local NGOs and local government agencies. There is presently virtually no exchange between managers and users of resources at sites. This post-project phase will focus on 10 Important Bird Areas, providing a model which can be expanded to include other sites (and adapted and replicated in other ecoregions). Effective and appropriate communications and outreach tools will enable DarwinNet to reach local communities, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and site managers, enhancing their capacity to apply sound natural resource management techniques on the ground.

This is directly linked to the original project which promotes the open exchange of information and experiences. The original project has gained national and international recognition with its information exchange mechanism. The main target audiences and partners in the original project were government agencies (national to local), international, national and regional NGOs, development agencies, and research institutions. The post-project activities will consolidate and embed the achievements of the original project through effective networking of those stakeholders that are directly responsible for on-the-ground management of the last and most important fragments of forest in the Tumbesian Region, as well as building linkages for exchange between local and other levels.

## 6. What have been the main outcomes (achievements) of the original project to date?

The project's strategy was to support and promote land use and development policy that is consistent with biodiversity conservation, through increased awareness and interest in the conservation of the Tumbesian Endemic Bird Area at various levels. Achievement of this raised awareness is evident in several outcomes:

**Institutional capacity:** There exists an established and fully operational network of various institutions, which have increased capacity to continue to maintain DarwinNet as the centre for biodiversity-related information for the Tumbesian region, and which are capable of raising awareness of the biodiversity importance of the region at the local, regional, national and global level.

**High-level recognition:** An agreement has been signed between BirdLife and the Governments of both Peru and Ecuador - both NFPs' ministries have been highly responsive to the project representing a positive attitude change. The project is recognised by the CBD-CHM as a sub-regional node, apparently the only one of its type globally (see <http://www.biodiv.org/chm/regional.asp>).

**Information:** Information achievements include: presentations and other publicity material disseminated throughout region; publications or mention in official CBD reports; webpage with variety of information freely available; e-mail list server with over 1100 members; database of experts with 200 members. With further presentations/workshops planned for February/March 2006 this will further consolidate the project's impact.

**Cross-sectoral conservation networks:** DarwinNet has created networks of stakeholders who have participated through the webpage, training, workshops and presentation of the mechanism. DarwinNet has been promoted to be the communication channel for a nation-wide multi-sector network that will include GOs (CONAM, INRENA and PromPerú), NGOs (national and local), Birdwatching tourism agencies, universities and individuals. Ongoing objectives of these networks include: preparation of a National Bird Conservation Strategy, production of the Red Data Book of Peruvian Birds, to continue the IBA Programme and to provide support to the bi-annual Peruvian Ornithological Congress. In Peru, steps are being taken to form the first nationwide society for ornithology, (involving many institutions and individuals) and DarwinNet will support this initiative with webpage and database management.

**Biodiversity conservation advocacy:** Partners and DarwinNet play important roles in several planning committees, for the: North-West Peru Biosphere Reserve, Cerros de Amotape National Park, El Angolo Hunting Reserve, with the Regional Environment Committee on the implementation of the Environmental Action Plan for Piura, the Provincial Environmental Action Plan for Loja Province, with the Municipalities of Macara and Zapotillo, and with the environmental department of the Municipality of Guayaquil. Members are also involved with several working groups on threatened species (e.g. Great Green Macaw, Tumbes Crocodile).

**7. What steps have been taken to ensure that project purpose and outputs will be achieved within the original project term?**

Project purpose and outputs are timetabled to the end of the current project term (June 2006) and it is confidently expected that these will be achieved as originally stated. The project's emphasis on active networking and lobbying at regional, national and international levels has facilitated the achievement of project outputs, while carefully designed and targeted (tailor-made) capacity building and training has ensured that staff and stakeholders have been able to deliver outputs. Built capacity is also reflected in the functioning management system that has been put in place. This conducts regular team meetings which serve to plan activities in line with the original proposal and ensure inter-institutional coordination.

**8. Please list the overseas partner organisation(s) that will be involved in the Post-project and explain their role and responsibilities in this work and in the original project (if applicable).**

Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional (NCI) is the main project partner. Its office in Peru will continue to be the main centre for information collation and webpage up-keep. The NCI office in Ecuador will be in charge of information collation (and other activities) in the southern portion of the Region in Ecuador. Fundación ProBosque (Ecuador) will be in charge of information collation in the coastal portion of the region. All three institutions have led the project to date, having received training from BirdLife experts.

The project also collaborates closely with the CBD National Focal Points of both countries and the project will continue to ensure their involvement. Their role has been to assist in planning meetings, training workshops, and promoting DarwinNet nationally & internationally.

With the post-project focus on local stakeholders (communities) and site managers, this will bring in another level of participating institution, including CBOs and local NGOs. These will include regional and local governments, the Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA) in Peru (in charge of protected areas - PAs) and communities (such as those mentioned in Box. 10). Their role and responsibilities in the Post-project will be to enhance and embed the functionality of the DarwinNet mechanism at a level critical to the long-term conservation of the region's forests.

**9. Please provide written evidence of commitment and capability of overseas partner in achieving the purpose and outputs of this project. Are formal agreements in place for overseas partner responsibility in this project?**

Partner organizations are committed to the continuation of the project, as it represents a key activity in the conservation of their region. The goals of NCI (the main project partner) include "To preserve lands containing high biodiversity and great numbers of threatened and endangered species"; and "To support traditional cultures which can be as threatened as their natural environments".

Partner organizations are more than capable of achieving the project's purpose and outputs, as demonstrated by their performance to date with achieving the outputs of the original project. Also, partner organizations are already working individually with communities around several IBAs – some of which they have established as private reserves – supporting conservation and sustainable development. These relationships form a strong foundation through which to deliver the project's networking and exchange outputs.

Letters of recommendation from partner organizations are attached (as well as additional letters of support). If the proposal is successful formal agreements (contracts) will then be arranged for this project. BirdLife already has agreements with NCI for other projects.

**10. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities. Please include any contact with the government of the host country if not already provided.**

Through existing projects of the partner organizations, several links have been made with communities through which information & experiences are being exchanged. For example, in the La Ceiba IBA (Ecuadorian Tumbesian) NCI and BirdLife are already working with 15 Community Based Organisations (CBOs) in Peru and Ecuador and are expected to increase their involvement to 25 CBOs around this 10,000 ha reserve. ProBosque work in Cerro Blanco IBA and Puerto Hondo involving communities in participatory management as park guards and tourist guides and the construction of a community managed environmental interpretation centre. Also, NCI with funding from the British Bird Watching Fair is starting to work with

communities, supporting sustainable management of natural resources at several 'new' IBAs (e.g. Talara, Cuyas, Olmos). In all of these examples, the projects have held workshops for community representatives on various topics and experiences and opinions from such workshops/meetings have informed the development of this proposal. Partner organizations also participate in regional environmental planning committees with local governments, e.g. in Piura (Peru), NCI and DarwinNet is included in the planning of the Environmental Agenda (2005-2007) to assist with information exchange. It also works with INRENA on planning committees for the Peruvian North-West Biosphere Reserve.

BirdLife and its partners maintain regular communications with both governments and NFPs (Consejo Nacional del Ambiente (CONAM) in Peru and Ministerio del Ambiente in Ecuador), where the project has good working relationships (including meetings and training of NFP personnel by DarwinNet). In Peru the project is recognised by CONAM as an official regional node of the national CHM.

**11. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work? Are there completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects (other than your original project) which are relevant to your work? Please give details, explaining the similarities and differences. Show how the outputs and outcomes of your work will be additional to any similar work, and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.**

- Within the Region there are no other entities carrying out similar work (thematic CHM). However, as described in the original proposal many Darwin projects (in other regions) have established or enhanced biodiversity-related databases & information systems (e.g. 08/064), provided biodiversity information management (e.g. 05/075) or helped repatriate data (07/108). To our knowledge DarwinNet is still the first project with the explicit aim of establishing a thematic CHM in precisely the sense called for by the CBD.
- Reynaldo Linares-Palomino who won a Darwin Initiative Scholarship (2004/05) at the RBG Edinburgh conducted botanical inventories in the dry forests of north Peru and the Marañón Valley (an Endemic Bird Area). DarwinNet has promoted the work of Reynaldo through the webpage.
- Kew Gardens are applying for Darwin funding to work in the dry forests of southern Peru. DarwinNet has agreed to include information generated by this project (if successful) via the webpage and again maintains regular communications (particularly with Oliver Whaley, also Toby Pennington (RBGE)).
- Such collaborations could form the basis of an expansion of DarwinNet in the future to include other critical dry forest areas (Marañón Valley and Peru-Chile Pacific Slope EBAs & IBAs) in Peru.

**12. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make references to the relevant article(s), of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes (see Annex for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.**

Original project supports the Peruvian & Ecuadorian Governments' implementation of Articles 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, & 18 of the CBD, with particular emphasis on Access & Benefit Sharing, Ecosystems Approach, Forest Biodiversity, Indicators, Public Education & Awareness, & Sustainable Use & Biodiversity themes. The project is also relevant to other articles, such as Arts. 5, 6, 8, 10 & 22 & themes Biodiversity & Tourism, Ecosystems Approach & Protected Areas.

With the activities of the post-project, more emphasis is placed on cooperation (Art. 5 (10%)), identification, monitoring and conservation of biologically important sites (Art. 7 (15%) & 8 (15%)), the promotion of sustainable use of such natural resources (Art. 10 (20%)), promoting a greater awareness with all stakeholders of the importance of the region (Art. 13 (20%)), and implementing networks and other mechanisms for the open exchange of experiences and information (Art.17 (20%)). Themes of most relevance to post-project are: Public Education & Awareness, Sustainable Use and Biodiversity, Protected Areas. Other related themes: Forest Biodiversity, Ecosystem approach, and Biodiversity and Tourism.

**13. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with the National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.**

Both Peru and Ecuador recognise the conservation of the dry forests of the region as national conservation priorities.

**Peru:** of the 8 strategic actions of The National Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Peru (CONAM, 2001), the post-project is particularly relevant to: Action 1. Conservation of biodiversity; Action 4. Promote the participation and commitment of Peruvian society; Action 5. Improve knowledge / awareness of biodiversity; Action 6. Improve tools for the management of biodiversity. Each of these Actions contains detailed activities which relate to the post-project, but are too numerous to list here. Moreover, CONAM recognizes the trans-boundary dry forests as a priority; classifying them as 'endangered' and urging greater cooperation with Ecuador towards their conservation (CAN-CONAM, 2001. Conservation of trans-boundary ecosystems and threatened species).

**Ecuador:** of the 4 strategic actions of The National Biodiversity Strategy (Ministerio de Ambiente, 2001), the post-project relates to: Strategic Action 2. Assure the existence, integrity and functionality of the components of biodiversity. Strategic Action 4. Guarantee the respect and rights of the public (individuals and collectives) to participate in decisions relative to the access and control of natural resources. The NBS identifies the dry forests as 1 of 5 priority regions. It also recommends awareness raising as a key action towards reducing pressure on natural resources.

**14. If relevant, please explain how the project work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country**

In many communities, existing uses of forests is unsustainable and resource degradation is contributing to people's poverty. Yet with appropriate management, forest resources can contribute to sustainable livelihoods, reduce people's vulnerability to climatic extremes (the El Niño phenomenon) and conserve biodiversity. The contribution of the post-project will be to assist in the exchange of information and experiences between communities at priority sites. Techniques being explored and demonstrated in the region, and which will be exchanged and disseminated through this post-project phase, include ecotourism (e.g. birdwatching), harvesting of forest products, alternative or enhanced management of livestock, bee-keeping, etc. Participating communities will be identified based on the recently published BirdLife book "IBAs of the Tropical Andes" (translated from its Spanish title).

**15. What will be the impact of the work and how will this be achieved? How will these help to strengthen the long-term impact and legacy of your original Darwin project? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.**

- The landscape of the Tumbesian Region is a highly fragmented mosaic of remaining forests, each critical to conserving the remaining biodiversity. Some are state protected areas, others private reserves, others owned by communities, and there is little or no local-level inter-linkage between managers, communities, NGOs and local authorities. This denies opportunities for the exchange of information and experiences, and capacity building.
- With a focus on priority IBAs in the region, the impact of this project will be the creation of a network of managers/communities, enabling them to better exchange information, share capacities and learn from each other. This will have the impact of enhancing practical conservation and resource management activities at these sites.
- To achieve this the project will implement mechanisms for local-level exchange. This will strengthen the long-term impact and legacy of the original proposal by extending DarwinNet's information exchange mechanism to reach important stakeholders (particularly communities) with experience and expertise, and enrolling them in the genesis of a network that will form the foundation for open cooperation between local stakeholders in the long-term.
- Dissemination will be through the DarwinNet website, newsletters, media articles, workshop results/manuals, email bulletins and reports to local and national authorities.

**16. Explain how gains from the Post-project work will be distinct and additional to those of the existing project. Show where possible how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding.**

The DarwinNet mechanism has grown quickly through its presentations, publicity and other activities (conferences), establishing itself as the key centre for information exchange on the region. The original project has led to a significantly raised awareness of the Tumbesian dry forests among key international, regional and national stakeholders. As described in section 15, the distinctive and additional gains of the post project will be the extension of DarwinNet to include a local-level network of on-the-ground managers and users of the Tumbesian dry forests. Limited funds are needed to ‘kick-start’ this initiative by arranging meetings and information-exchange mechanisms.

The other key additional gain will be the embedding of IBAs within PA plans and policies in both countries. This process has already begun but needs further advocacy work by DarwinNet.

#### **17. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?**

The legacy of this post-project phase will be a regional network connecting stakeholders at IBAs, with mechanisms for the exchange of information, best practices and experiences between stakeholders and site managers operating at a local level. This will be a part of DarwinNet, but will have a specific focus on local stakeholders and their needs and capacities. It will ensure the more effective utilization of information held within DarwinNet, as well as promote and foster linkages *between* levels.

The recent identification of the Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in both countries, which was led in the Tumbesian Region by institutions that are part of DarwinNet, revealed major gaps in the national system of protected areas of both countries. Many IBAs are not formally protected or under conservation management and are owned by local communities. Such areas could be effectively protected with the support of communities, NGOs and local government authorities. PA designation and other protection measures also have the potential to benefit local livelihoods in this region where ecotourism is of growing importance to local economies. Greater local understanding of the sites' importance, and improved linkage and exchange of experiences with stakeholders from other areas will support this process.

The recognition of IBAs within regional and local PA planning policy, and the designation of IBAs as new protected areas, would be a lasting legacy and gain to the host countries and to the region. Only a limited area in the Department of Piura is formally protected, and there is need to conserve other important forests. NCI-Peru has begun to advocate the use of IBAs as the basis for the establishment of the PAs system of Piura, and has established an on-going discussion with the responsible government agencies. Similarly NCI-Ecuador is promoting the use of IBAs for the establishment of municipal reserves within Loja Province, and ProBosque is doing the same in the coastal provinces of Ecuador. Promotion of an IBA network and engaging local communities and other stakeholders in this process is a key part of this strategy.

#### **18. Please provide a clear exit strategy and describe what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy**

The exit strategy is based on promoting a greater awareness and interchange amongst stakeholders, whereby with time they assume responsibility for the management of the IBAs and use DarwinNet as the mechanism to gather and exchange information. With time there will be less need for DarwinNet to lead these processes as stakeholders will include the mechanism in their workplans. Steps towards this are already taking place with the Regional Government of Piura, and the Municipalities of Macara and Zapotillo, but this still needs strengthening via the post-project.

It should be noted that even after Darwin funding BirdLife will continue to have a presence in the region with its partners through other projects, the IBA programme in both countries, and the hiring of a national BirdLife coordinator in Peru – all demonstrating a continued commitment to the region and further opportunities for enhancing DarwinNet into the future. Such considerations considerably reduce foreseeable problems in achieving impact and legacy.

#### **19. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?**

The project has already advertised the Darwin Initiative and logo throughout the region (and beyond), through its presentations, workshops, webpage and publicity materials (posters, etc.). The webpage also includes a factsheet on the Darwin Initiative in Spanish (we believe the first time information on the Darwin Initiative has been available in Spanish <http://www.darwinnet.org/factsheet4.htm>). The project has also adapted the Initiative's 'finch' logo as the project's logo. Such publicity will continue and be broadened in the second stage of the project. To date the Darwin Initiative has been advertised at two CBD meetings (Bangkok and Brasilia), and other CBD documents. The project aims to be present at the CBD COP8 meeting in Brazil in March 2006.

**20. Will the Post-project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection indicating where they were involved in the original project. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?**

Yes: to further original training by BirdLife experts there is a need among in-country partners to enhance their expertise through advanced training in such topics as webpage programming and database management for the web. This would be for Alex More (Peru), Felipe Sanchez and Rafael Angel (both from Ecuador); 3 people, all of whom were involved in the original project and are the main people operating DarwinNet to date (hence their selection and suitability).

Effectiveness will be gauged through improved project outputs (webpage and data management) and regular team meetings to assess project's advances. Trainees will be able to train colleagues in their own institutions and others that require such assistance. Length and dates of courses are not currently known. Trainee outcomes will be monitored through team meetings, feed-back from trainees and work-plan reviews.

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

**21. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 1 of the Guidance Note.**

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<b>Goal:</b>			
To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.			
<b>Purpose</b>  To promote local stakeholder and manager ('practitioner') networks for conservation of Tumbesian Dry Forests.	Local communities and reserve managers linked together for effective sharing of experience and knowledge  Increased conservation effort by NGOs, agencies and community groups at priority sites	Network materials including newsletters, workshop and meeting reports etc.  Published and unpublished reports on conservation activities	Ecuador and Peru governments continue to support biodiversity conservation  Local stakeholders freely participate
<b>Outputs</b>  1. Binational network of local stakeholders at priority dry forest sites (including IBAs) formed and linked to DarwinNet.	Announcements about binational local-stakeholder network.  Registration of local stakeholders with DarwinNet	Reports in newsletters, email list servers, websites, newspapers, radio  DarwinNet Registration records	Community stakeholders are sufficiently committed to conserve and manage their natural resources.

<p>2. Capacity of community groups strengthened to participate in species and site conservation activities at priority sites (IBAs)</p>	<p>The number of inter-community/site connections increases.</p> <p>Sharing of information on local action for conservation (especially local-local), including through workshops, exchange visits, newsletters, conferences and Internet.</p> <p>Individuals and organizations at sites actively involved in conservation and sustainable NRM practices.</p>	<p>Reports of inter-community/site exchanges.</p> <p>DarwinNet website (where all information materials will be posted, including that circulated as hard-copy). Reports of exchange visits.</p> <p>Reports on activities of local stakeholders.</p>	<p>Governments &amp; reserve managers actively participate.</p> <p>Other NGOs/agencies recognise the priorities (sites) identified by DarwinNet.</p> <p>Government elections and ministerial changes do not substantially affect key officials involved in the PA designation process.</p>
<p>3. Linkages between NGOs/development agencies and local stakeholders (communities and managers at sites) strengthened, more effectively targeting resources and effort and improving prospects for sites.</p>	<p>Increased number of collaborative ventures supporting conservation between NGOs/agencies and local stakeholders at priority sites.</p>	<p>Joint projects and other activities (project documents and reports)</p>	
<p>4. Tools and capacity for reserve managers to effectively share lessons and experience are enhanced.</p>	<p>Sharing of information between reserve managers on local action for conservation, including through workshops, exchange visits, newsletters, conferences and Internet.</p> <p>New conservation measures introduced in reserves as a result of information exchanges.</p>	<p>DarwinNet website (where all information materials will be posted, including that circulated as hard-copy).</p> <p>Reports from reserve managers</p>	
<p>5. Protected area planning in the region is based on reliable information and prioritisation provided through DarwinNet</p>	<p>Ministerial and municipal agreements recognize the conservation priorities identified through DarwinNet (IBAs).</p> <p>Two IBAs designated as new Protected Areas</p>	<p>Ministerial and municipal agreements</p> <p>Legal documents</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b> Development of local stakeholder network</p>	<p><b>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Planning meetings (July-August 06);</li> <li>· Implementing meetings with local communities from selected sites (Sept-Oct 06, Mar, Aug 07);</li> <li>· Exchange visit between NGOs/agencies and local stakeholders (Dec 06, Apr, Sept 07);</li> <li>· Formalise network (June 07);</li> <li>· Regional meetings with NGOs/agencies/stakeholders (Nov 06, Oct 07)</li> </ul>		
<p>Networking activities for exchange, lesson-learning and capacity-building of IBA local-community stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Exchange visits and workshops between communities (Dec 06, Jan 07, Apr-May, Aug-Sept 07);</li> <li>· Evaluation of exchanges &amp; compilations of lessons learnt (Feb, June, Oct 07);</li> <li>· Newsletters produced with information provided by communities (bi-monthly starting Sept 06)</li> </ul>		



Advocacy for increased collaborative activity between NGOs/agencies and local stakeholders	· Planning meetings for priority sites to NGOs, agencies and local decision-makers (throughout); · Raising awareness about site importance to communities (throughout).
Networking activities for exchange, lesson-learning and capacity-building of reserve managers	· Exchange visits and workshops between reserves managers (Dec 06, Jan 07, Apr-May 07, Aug-Sept 07); · Evaluation of exchanges & compilation of lessons learnt (Feb, Jun, Oct 07); · Mail list & discussion group implemented via webpage (throughout); · 2 new protected areas declared (by Dec 07)
Dissemination	· Information posted on website (throughout) · Newsletters produced (bi-monthly, starting Sept 06) · Radio spots/interviews · Newspaper articles · Manuals · Posters / leaflets (all throughout)
Project team training	· Identification of skills needed through team meeting (July 06) · Preparation and implementation of training (Aug-Sept 06) · Evaluation of training (Mar 07)

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

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial Year	Key milestones
July 06	Apr-Mar 2006/07	3 day team project planning meeting to define workplan & training needs
August 06	Apr-Mar 2006/07	3 day team project planning meeting
Aug-Sept 06	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Preparation & implementation of training for team members
Sept 06	Apr-Mar 2006/07	First bimonthly newsletters for communities & project
Sept-Oct 06	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Implementing meetings with local communities from selected sites
Nov 06	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Regional meetings with NGOs/agencies/stakeholders
Nov 06	Apr-Mar 2006/07	2 <sup>nd</sup> bimonthly newsletters for communities & project
Dec 06	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Exchange visit between NGOs/agencies and local stakeholders
Dec 06	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Exchange visits and workshops between communities
Dec 06	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Exchange visits and workshops between reserve managers
Jan 07	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Exchange visits and workshops between communities
Jan 07	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Exchange visits and workshops between reserve managers
Jan 07	Apr-Mar 2006/07	3 <sup>rd</sup> bimonthly newsletters for communities & project
Feb 07	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Evaluation of exchanges / workshops with reserve managers
Feb 07	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Evaluation of exchanges & compilation of lessons learnt with communities
March 07	Apr-Mar 2006/07	4 <sup>th</sup> bimonthly newsletters for communities & project
March 07	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Evaluation of training
March 07	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Implementing meetings with local communities from selected sites
Throughout project	-	Information gathered posted on website
Throughout project	-	Mail list & discussion group implemented via webpage
During year	Apr-Mar 2006/07	4 radio-spots, 8 newspaper articles, 2 manuals, 2 posters
Throughout year	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Raising awareness about site importance to communities

Throughout year	Apr-Mar 2006/07	Planning meetings for priority sites to NGOs, agencies and local decision-makers
April 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Exchange visit between NGOs/agencies and local stakeholders
April-May 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Exchange visits and workshops between reserve managers
April-May 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Exchange visits and workshops between communities
May 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	5 <sup>th</sup> bimonthly newsletters for communities & project
June 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Formalization of network through signed agreement
June 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Evaluation of exchanges / workshops with reserve managers
June 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Evaluation of exchanges & compilation of lessons learnt with communities
July 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	6 <sup>th</sup> bimonthly newsletters for communities & project
August 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Implementing meetings with local communities from selected sites
Aug-Sept 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Exchange visits and workshops between communities
Aug-Sept 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Exchange visits and workshops between reserve managers
Sept 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	7 <sup>th</sup> bimonthly newsletters for communities & project
Sept 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Exchange visit between NGOs/agencies and local stakeholders
Oct 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Regional meetings with NGOs/agencies/stakeholders
Oct 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Evaluation of exchanges / workshops with reserve managers
Oct 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Evaluation of exchanges & compilation of lessons learnt with communities
Nov 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	8 <sup>th</sup> bimonthly newsletters for communities and project
During year	Apr-Mar 2007/08	4 radio-spots, 8 newspaper articles, 2 manuals, 2 posters
Throughout year	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Raising awareness about site importance to communities
Throughout year	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Planning meetings for priority sites to NGOs, agencies and local decision-makers
December 07	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Project termination and report writing

**23. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.**

<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS</b>		
<b>Year/Month (Start July 2006)</b>	<b>Standard output number (see standard output list)</b>	<b>Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)</b>
06 Sept - 07 Sept	4A	4 people (Peruvian and Ecuadorian)
06 Sept - 07 Sept	4B	Project will involve local biology undergraduates for 2 week spells of work experience per person
06 Dec - 07 Mar	4C	2 postgraduates
06 Dec - 07 Mar	4D	8 weeks per postgraduate
Throughout	7	4 outputs: posters, leaflet, manuals and .pdf version of (out-of-print) 1995 BirdLife International book "Biodiversity and conservation in Tumbesian Ecuador and Peru".
06 July - 07 Dec	8	72 weeks

By 07 Dec	9	5 additional species action plans
By 07 Dec	11B	2
By 06 Dec	12A	2: database on IBAs and protected areas & dB of the birds of the Peru North-West Biosphere Reserve (the largest remaining single block of forest in the region).
Throughout	14A	20 – see project implementation table
During project	14B	2 – will depend on dates of conferences/seminars
06 Dec	15A	2
Throughout	15B	20
Throughout	16A	16 – see project implementation table
Throughout	16B	500 – see project implementation table
Throughout	16C	40 – see project implementation table
06 Dec	17A	1 - IBAs Network
Throughout	17B	1 - DarwinNet
By 07 July	18A	2
By 07 July	18C	2
By 07 Dec	19C	8
By 05 Dec	20	£1000
Throughout	23	£30,050
Throughout	Additional outputs	Continued endorsed use of NFPs & CBD-CHM logos
By 07 Dec	Additional outputs	2 new protected areas declared

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

**24. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in monitoring and evaluation.**

Indicators will be monitored by their means of verification, which are: reports from meetings (including attendance), materials delivered, agreements with other projects, information available on the DarwinNet website (the most visible means of progress) and other agreements with authorities. For workshops there are planned evaluations after each event to assess progress. All such Indicators and activities are timetabled which presents the best means of monitoring progress towards the project purpose. Regular team meetings and communications with partners will highlight areas requiring focussed attention and allow for continuous review of project performance.

Compliance with the timetable will be presented in biannual & annual reports to the Darwin Initiative. It will be the responsibility of in-country partners to conduct the monitoring and evaluation and report to BirdLife as to the fulfilment of the scheduled workplan of activities and outputs. Regular visits by BirdLife (Amiro Perez) to offices of in-country Partners and to the field, as well as participation in project activities, will allow for direct project evaluation.

## FINANCIAL ASPECTS

**25. Please state costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. For programmes of less than 2 years' duration, enter 'nil'**

as appropriate for future years. Show Darwin funded items separately from those funded from other sources.

Please note that although three financial years are shown here, funding will only be awarded for a maximum period of two calendar years

**Table A: Staff time. List each member of the team; their role in the project rate and the percentage of time each would spend on the project each year.**

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	%	%	%
David Thomas – M&E, planning (UK)	8	8	Nil
Amiro Perez – Network development officer (Quito)	8	8	Nil
Chris Mills - Financial Management (UK)	4	4	Nil
Jeremy Flanagan - Project Coordinator (in Peru)	50	50	Nil
Luis Alban- NCI Peru Executive Director	10	10	Nil
Renzo Paladines- NCI Ecuador Executive Director	10	10	Nil
Alex More (Peruvian) – DarwinNet webmaster	100	100	Nil
Network liaison leader (Peruvian)	100	100	Nil
Rafael Angel (Ecuadorian) – Guayaquil Coord.	50	50	Nil
Felipe Sanchez (Ecuadorian) – Loja Coordinator	50	50	Nil
Project administration Peru	10	10	Nil
Project administration Ecuador	10	10	Nil

**Table B: Salary costs. List the project team members and show their salary costs for the project, separating those costs to be funded by the Darwin Initiative from those to be funded from other sources.**

Project team member	2006/2007 (9 months)		2007/2008 (9 months)		2008/2009	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
David Thomas						
Amiro Perez						
Chris Mills						
Jeremy Flanagan						
Luis Alban						
Renzo Paladines						
Alex More						
Network Liaison Leader						
Rafael Angel						
Felipe Sanchez						
Administration Peru						
Administration Ecuador						

<b>Total cost of salaries</b>						
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**Table C. Total costs. Please separate Darwin funding from other funding sources for every budget line.**

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	TOTAL
<b>Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning, overheads</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Office costs eg postage, telephone, stationery</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Travel and subsistence</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Printing</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Conferences, seminars etc</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Capital items/ equipment (please break down)</b>				
• Darwin funding				
Desktop computer				
• other funding				
<b>Other costs (please specify and break down)</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Salaries (from previous table)</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>	55299	50769		

<b>TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES</b>	15255	14795		
<b>TOTAL DARWIN COSTS REQUESTED</b>	40044	39444		

**25. Please provide a written justification of why alternative funding is not available from within your own organisation or from other sources.**

BirdLife's income derives from a variety of sources: institutions and foundations, from partner organisations & associates; corporate funding; subscriptions; publications; investments, events and other activities. However, such income is largely directed towards maintaining BirdLife's global operational structure, global policy advocacy activities and maintaining its global network of partner organizations (note: Peru has no official national partner). This implies that with any new proposal, such as DarwinNet and this follow-on application, BirdLife needs to collaborate extensively with in-country institutions to jointly develop proposals and seek funding from external funding sources.

Together with in-country DarwinNet partners BirdLife has been searching for continued funding from other sources. However the nature of DarwinNet does not readily comply with the criteria of *traditional* sources, which limits possibilities. To this end this follow-on proposal presents the most positive opportunity to continue with this important initiative.

BirdLife International receives no direct core funding from public sources. However, in recent years, BirdLife International has received funding from UK Government departments for several projects (DFID & DEFRA-Darwin).

**26. Will matched funding be provided? Provide details of all other funding sources that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional funding the project will lever in to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources that are confirmed.**

£12,710 in salaries will be provided by NCI. Funding through other projects will also assist the development of the post-project:

Funding from the British BirdWatching Fair received by NCI will be used to work at 3 IBAs (Talara, Cuyas, Olmos) over the next 2 years. Experiences from these projects will feed directly into post-project.

BirdLife and NCI project in La Ceiba IBA, funded by the UK Lottery Community Fund and the NCI project at Laipuna IBA, funded by the Belgium (Flemish Community) Government will also assist the project.

The Regional Government of Piura Department is developing a Public Investment Project (to be approved by the Ministry of Economics and Finances) on the dry forests. This Project falls within the working-plan of the Interregional Council formed by the National Council for Decentralization for the departments of Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, Cajamarca and Trujillo (the five departments in Peru that form the Tumbesian Region). One of the activities for this Project is the 'consolidation of information and experiences in the management of dry forests' and it has been agreed that DarwinNet should lead this, which eventually should provide extra funding, once the proposal is approved (although amount unknown at present).

CARE-UK is currently applying to the EU Tropical Forest Budget Line to work in the Tumbesian region with various institutions (ArcoIris, Fundatierra, Naymlap, CARE-Peru&Ecuador) including BirdLife and DarwinNet. Within the framework of this project, DarwinNet has been chosen by CARE and the other project partners as the principal mechanism for dissemination of the project's results, and making them widely and publicly available to stakeholders in the region. This is further evidence of the recognition that DarwinNet is receiving.

**27. Please give details of any further funding resources sought from the host country partner institution(s) or others for this project that are not already detailed above. This will include donations in kind and un-costed support eg accommodation.**

For regional meetings, local governments and other authorities or universities will assist project with meeting rooms and facilities (as has taken place before). For team or other meetings NCI in Peru provides free accommodation for 8 people at its offices whenever needed. All partner institutions provide fully functioning office facilities, administration, security, etc, which enables the project to operate.

**28. What was the amount of funding for the original Darwin Project?**

	<b>Total Project Costs £</b>
<b>Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding</b>	195,951
<b>+ Funding/Income from other sources</b>	89,323
<b>= Total original project cost</b>	285,274

**FCO NOTIFICATION**

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise details of the Darwin Post-project and the resultant work in the UK or in the host country.

**CERTIFICATION 2006/7**

On behalf of the trustees *(delete as appropriate)*

I apply for a grant of £79,488 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2007 on the activities specified in the Logical Framework.

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.

I enclose a copy of the CVs for project principals and letters of support.

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	DAVID THOMAS		
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Head of Site Action Unit		
<b>Signed</b>		<b>Date:</b>	13 January 2006

Please return this form by e-mail to ECTF at [darwin-applications@ectf-ed.org.uk](mailto:darwin-applications@ectf-ed.org.uk) by **13 January 2006**. Please put the title of the proposed project into the subject line of the e-mail. As much of the supporting documentation as possible should be sent along with the e-mailed application. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, hard copies of all applications and supporting documents should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PH **postmarked not later than 13 January 2006**.

**DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998:** Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites(details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.