



EIDPO024

Submit by Monday 1 December 2008



DARWIN200

DARWIN INITIATIVE: APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 16: POST PROJECT

Please read the Guidance Notes for both Main Round and Post Project applications before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post)

Name: RSPB	Address: The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL, UK
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2. Post-Project details

Project Title (max 10 words): Securing the future for Gurney's Pitta and its forest habitat				
Proposed start and end dates: 1/4/09 to 31/3/11		Duration of project: 2 years		
Darwin funding requested	2009/10 £45,951	2010/11 £30,825	2011/12 £	Total £76,776

3. Original Project Title and Defra reference number (eg 162/-/-- or 10-065)

Gurney's Pitta Research and Conservation in Thailand and Myanmar 162/13/030
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4. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. Letters of support must also be provided from the host country partner(s) endorsing the partnership and value of the Post Project funding. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader (no other UK staff working >50% on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Donald	Elliott	Hla
Forename (s)	Paul	Steve	Htin
Post held	Principal Conservation Scientist	Lecturer	Director
Institution (if different to above)	RSPB, as above	Chiang Mai University, Thailand	Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Organisation, Myanmar
Department	International Research	Forest Restoration Research Unit (FORRU)	
Telephone			
Email			

5. Define the purpose of the Post Project (extracted from logframe) and explain how it is linked to the objectives of the original Darwin project? (Max 200 words)

The purposes of this Post Project are i) to reverse habitat loss of Gurney's Pitta (GP) in southern Thailand by forest restoration with community involvement and ii) to clarify the species' status elsewhere. This represents a logical application of the outputs of the original project, which i) generated knowledge and capacity to enable forest restoration within the bird's small range in southern Thailand and ii) produced a technical restoration strategy. The Post Project aims to implement the strategy by restoring critical areas of GP habitat. In order to achieve a lasting legacy, implementation of the restoration strategy will also require increased community involvement, both to help restore forest and to safeguard restored forest into the future. Community development will therefore form an important part of the Post Project. The original project also generated information on GP population density, distribution and ecological requirements. The results raised further questions relating to the species' distribution and population that the Post Project will resolve. Doing so will have profound consequences for the species' future conservation. The Post Project therefore flows logically from the original project.

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

The original project, which ended in September 2008, was extremely successful in addressing key technical issues relating to conservation of Gurney's Pitta *Pitta gurneyi* and its endangered lowland forest habitat. In Thailand, intensive research has resulted in a better understanding of its population, ecology, distribution and threats. This has guided forest protection activities and the consequent reduction in forest loss has stabilised the population for the first time since its rediscovery in 1986. Studies of the species' remaining lowland tropical forest habitat have resulted in development of suitable techniques for ecosystem restoration. These included identification of key tree species present (with supporting reference specimen collection) and a study of their reproductive phenology. A tree nursery was built which produced thousands of trees for field trials and local community planting events. The field trials resulted in a wealth of data that identified the species most effective for restoration plantings. Local forest officers were trained in tree propagation and forest restoration techniques. The nursery has also been used as an educational facility for local schools and as a study site by Walailuk University students. A technical strategy for forest restoration has been produced and support is now needed to implement it. In Myanmar, despite many problems, three seasons of fieldwork have revealed much about the species' distribution, population and habitat requirements, though the species' latitudinal and altitudinal limits remain important gaps in our knowledge of the species. The models developed to predict the species' distribution in Myanmar indicate that undiscovered populations might persist on the Thai side of the border. All research results from the original project are currently in press in the scientific literature. A further outcome of the original project has been the greatly improved communication and collaboration between the project partners, which the Post Project will build on.

7. What steps have been taken to ensure that project purpose and outputs of the original project will be achieved within the original project term? (max 200 words)

The original project ended in September 2008, following a 6-month no-cost extension agreed with Darwin. The final project report is currently being prepared. Most of the aims of the original project have been met or exceeded, despite significant political and other problems in both countries. The work proposed in this Post Project application aims to add impact to the original highly successful project and to consolidate and expand its existing legacy. The achievements of the original project now permit conservation efforts to become more ambitious, by not just slowing but for the first time actually reversing forest loss in southern Thailand and by delineating priority areas for forest protection elsewhere in the range of Gurney's Pitta. It will become a model conservation project, illustrating the natural progression from problem identification, through research to the delivery of conservation on the ground. This makes it an important test case for conservation interests in Thailand and Myanmar, and an exemplar of flagship species recovery in SE Asia. The Post Project will build logically upon the goal of the original project, which was to establish a framework for the species' conservation.

8. Please list the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved in the Post Project, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project and in the original project (if applicable). Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including Post Project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Partner Name:</p> <p>Forest Restoration Research Unit (FORRU), Chiang Mai University</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Under the original project, FORRU-CMU established a research unit at the project site (FORRU-Krabi) and recruited and trained local staff to carry out a research program to determine effective techniques and select suitable tree species for planting to restore the forest habitat of Gurney’s Pitta. Together with local staff, we carried out a survey of forest tree species, established a phenology circuit, germinated seeds of more than 100 species and planted 2 field trials. Information from this research was compiled into a “technical strategy” for restoring lowland tropical evergreen forest.</p> <p>With post-project funding, FORRU-CMU would oversee implementation of the strategy document by assisting FORRU-Krabi staff to produce enough trees for restoration of critical sites for GP habitat. We would be primarily responsible for administration of the tree production facility and staff, training new staff joining the project and reporting on progress on-site. We will help to organize restoration plantings, monitor the results and develop an education program for the local community.</p> <p>FORRU-CMU’s capacity to engage in the project includes 14 years of research on forest restoration, the publication of two major training manuals on the subject (also funded by Darwin), close involvement with the original project and well-established productive working relationships both with RSBP and the local community.</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p> <p>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association (BANCA), Myanmar</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>BANCA are a registered NGO established in Myanmar in 2000 to conserve birds and their habitats through research and awareness raising. They were instrumental in the rediscovered of Gurney’s Pitta in Myanmar in 2003. In 2005, the RSPB and BirdLife International facilitated the production of their first Strategic Plan, which has greatly assisted them in developing their research and survey work as well as engaging with communities to conserve IBAs. Their portfolio of projects is expanding including EIA assessments of large dam proposals in northern Myanmar. They are an Affiliate of BirdLife International and are supported by the BirdLife International Indochina Programme. BANCA and will lead on all research and survey aspects of the project in Myanmar with guidance from RSPB and BirdLife International researchers. This builds upon the increased capacity developed during the original project.</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p> <p>National Wildlife and Conservation Department (NPWPCD), Thailand</p> <p>Parks, and Plant Conservation</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Government agency responsible for all nature conservation issues in Thailand. They have been active in Gurney's Pitta conservation for several years and are signatory to an MoU with RSPB and BCST to work for conservation of the species. NPWPCD hosted the Gurney's Pitta Recovery Plan (GPRP) Workshop in 2002 and chair the Gurney's Pitta Recovery Plan Steering Committee. They are the competent body for the protection of the remaining habitat of the species and have been involved in the project development. NPWPCD will co-lead research elements of GPRP including those within this project.</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p> <p>BirdLife Indochina Programme</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The BirdLife Indochina Programme is a sub-regional programme of the BirdLife Secretariat. It operates in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam supporting the delivery of the BirdLife global programme based on the principle of sustainability in the use of natural resources and delivering conservation within the four focal thematic areas BirdLife has prioritized to prevent the extinction of bird species; species, sites, habitats and people. To do this the BirdLife Indochina Programme works in partnership with governments and civil society which is focused on strengthening and improving protected areas management. The programme operates country programmes in Cambodia and Vietnam where its presence is strongest. It also works in Myanmar supporting the BirdLife Affiliate the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association. The programme is supported by the Asian Development Bank, The MacArthur Foundation, Fondation Ensemble, the Global Environment Facility, UNDP and the World Bank. BirdLife also delivers the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund in Indochina. The overall programme employs a professional staff of 35 drawn from nationals from within the region as well as British and other expatriates.</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p> <p>Bird Society of Thailand (BCST)</p> <p>Conservation of Thailand</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>BCST is one of Thailand's longest-established nature conservation NGOs. It was first set-up as the Bangkok Bird Club in 1962 and in order to play a fuller role in promoting bird conservation they formally became BCST in 1993. They became a full partner of BirdLife International in 1996. BCST were instrumental in the rediscovery of Gurney's Pitta in 1986 and have undertaken conservation and research with RSPB funding. BCST organised the Gurney's Pitta Recovery Plan Workshop in 2002; and employ, with RSPB funding, a Project Officer to oversee implementation of non-technical elements of the Plan. They have developed an effective partnership with local communities and will co-ordinate the community support for the reforestation programme. They have been involved in all aspects of project development and will co-lead the research elements of GPRP. BCST have a staff of 10 working on a variety of projects across the country (other than the Gurney's Pitta programme) including Chiang Sean wetland IBA in the north, and the Inner Gulf IBA/Ramsar site.</p>
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9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

The Oriental Bird Club (OBC) has funded the running costs of the tree nursery since the end of Darwin finding in April 2008 and fully support efforts to continue with this work (see attached letter of support). The project will build on the excellent links made with local forest protection authorities in southern Thailand. BANCA are in regular contact with representatives of the Government of Myanmar through their discussions to designate Lenya National Park.

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

FORRU-CMU are leaders in the field of forest restoration in Thailand and are working to establish similar research groups in other SE Asian countries. These other groups will be consulted and informed about the methods being developed.

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

In southern Thailand, project staff have worked closely with the local statutory forest authorities, including the heads of the Wildlife Sanctuary and the National Reserved Forest, whose cooperation is essential in obtaining permission to undertake forest restoration. Relations between project staff and these authorities are extremely good, and the authorities greatly appreciate the training given to their staff through the original project. In Myanmar, BirdLife Indochina and BANCA liaise regularly with the Government through their efforts to secure designation of the proposed Lenya National Park.

9d. Is liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

The CBD focal points in Thailand and Myanmar will be kept apprised of the progress of the project during regular meetings with BANCA and BCST.

POST PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept Note (max 1,000 words). Describe the problem to be addressed, explain why it is a priority for the host country and how its resolution will improve host country ability to meet its obligations under CBD/CMS/CITES. The proposed strategy and its intended outcomes should be described adequately, including justification for and brief details of the contribution of each UK and host country partner.

Background: Gurney's Pitta, listed by IUCN as Endangered, is the only bird species endemic to the Thai/Burmese Peninsula. It is threatened by the loss of lowland Sundaic forest, largely to oil palm and rubber plantations. Gurney's Pitta has become a flagship species for the conservation of lowland forest in the region. In 2002, a Gurney's Pitta Species Recovery Plan (GPSRP) was drawn up to protect the tiny population remaining in southern Thailand. The rediscovery of the species in Myanmar in 2003 led to efforts to expand the proposed Lenya National Park to encompass core areas for Gurney's Pitta. However, both the implementation of the GPSRP in Thailand and efforts to protect the species in Myanmar were hampered by a lack of scientific knowledge and low technical capacity. The original Darwin project has largely addressed these problems. In **Thailand**, most of the knowledge and capacity gaps have been filled by the original project, opening the way to implementing the habitat restoration elements of the GPSRP. As well as generating invaluable data about the species' population and ecology, the original Darwin project completed a survey and reference collection of indigenous trees, established a nursery to propagate selected tree species and undertook field trials to determine the best ways to restore Gurney's Pitta habitat. Local community members were trained to carry out this work, with supervision and management provided by FORRU. The nursery now provides advice and saplings to local community reforestation efforts, and a technical strategy for restoring Gurney's Pitta habitat has been produced. In **Myanmar**, the original project has greatly extended our knowledge of the distribution and population of the

species. The species' known distribution has been extended northwards by 40km through the discovery of new populations and the species is predicted to be more numerous than previously thought. However, the original project also identified significant and accelerating forest loss in the area and the need for precise targeting of scarce conservation resources is becoming increasingly necessary.

Building on the original project: The potential now exists to start habitat creation and restoration in **Thailand** on a significant scale to increase habitat for Gurney's Pitta and other threatened species and to reduce the negative effects of fragmentation. Some areas suitable for such replanting have been provisionally identified using the GIS land management system developed by the original project and now in use by local forest protection authorities. For the first time since the species' rediscovery in 1986, the potential exists not simply to slow rates of forest loss but in places to actually reverse them. In **Myanmar**, there is a need to test the distribution models developed by the original survey, to assess the species' altitudinal limit and to use the results to better define the boundaries of the proposed Lenya National Park.

Strategy and workplan: This Post Project application seeks to combine the scientific outputs and increased capacity generated by the original project in **Thailand** to implement the restoration elements of the GPSRP using the technical forest restoration strategy developed by the original project. This will involve meeting local stakeholders to confirm areas for restoration that will provide the greatest benefits to Gurney's Pitta, maintaining and expanding the tree nursery, consolidating it as the key facility for the mass production of key rainforest tree species in the region, and restoring at least 6 ha of forest by FORRU. This initiative will be supported by surveys of the Gurney's Pitta population undertaken by BCST and Department of National Parks staff to best target restoration work. The results of this survey and the land cover GIS database will be used to maximise the benefits of restoration for Gurney's Pitta and biodiversity generally by enlarging forest blocks and establishing forest corridors to reconnect forest fragments within which much of the population is now confined. Simultaneously, community activities will be supported through outreach education in forest restoration methods and the provision of rainforest trees. The project will therefore continue to build community collaboration with efforts to save this unique forest ecosystem. Distribution models developed using data from Myanmar also suggest that currently unknown populations might exist on the Thai side of the border, so BCST and DNPWPC will survey these areas with support from RSPB. The discovery and subsequent protection of a new population of the species in Thailand would do much to secure the species' future. To support the reforestation efforts the project will build community collaboration and understanding of the importance of lowland forests through a programme of environmental education and community activities undertaken by the BirdLife partner in Thailand. For schools, this will focus on resourcing the recently established Information Centre and developing a Teacher Training Course. Livelihoods support will be given to Community Groups to help provide income and the whole programme promoted through regular media events. In **Myanmar**, the Post Project aims to address a key research question about the species' altitudinal limit that has arisen with the greater understanding gained from the original project, will test the distribution models built by the original project, and will develop a species recovery plan for Myanmar, which for political reasons was not possible during the original project. BANCA will undertake a further survey, with support from RSPB and BirdLife Indochina, to extend the range of altitudes covered and to test the original models. Results from the original project and this new research will contribute to ongoing efforts to designate the proposed Lenya National Park.

Legacy: The Post Project application therefore builds upon the successes and findings of the original project in delivering conservation on the ground in southern Thailand and clarifying the species' status in Myanmar and central Thailand. It will make a further major contribution to the protection of Gurney's Pitta and its threatened lowland forest habitats in Thailand and Myanmar, with consequent benefits for other threatened lowland forest species, and will help the Governments of both countries to meet their obligations under the CBD and will support the conservation of lowland Sundaic forest generally.

11. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work? Yes No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

As a result of the original Darwin-funded Gurney's Pitta project, FORRU-CMU has become involved in the project funded by Darwin award 162/16/005 to RSPB, to support lowland Sundaic forest protection and restoration in Sumatra, Indonesia. Other organisations or initiatives aiming to conserve or restore lowland Sundaic forest include SEARRP at Danum Valley, Borneo, and CIFOR. However, tree species and optimal reforestation methods vary spatially so the proposed work, while building on previous knowledge and the extensive experience of FORRU-CMU, is additive to other efforts. The proposed project will also complement ongoing efforts by BANCA and the BirdLife Indochina Programme to designate a large national park in southern Myanmar, including forest blocks supporting Gurney's Pitta. No other conservation or research work is being undertaken on Gurney's Pitta.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to:

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.

- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Yes No

What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words)

The project will address the problems of loss of lowland tropical forest in southern Thailand and gaps in knowledge of the entire distribution of Gurney's Pitta in Myanmar and central Thailand. Habitat loss in southern Thailand, although slowed by the original project, means that a high proportion of the tiny Gurney's Pitta population remaining there exists in fragments, which results in high rates of nest predation by snakes. The capacity to reduce this effect and to increase the population by restoring critical areas of Gurney's Pitta nesting habitat was developed by the original project. This also raised interesting and important questions about the species' altitudinal and latitudinal limits and its possible persistence in central Thailand that need to be addressed by the post project. The discovery of a population in central Thailand would be a major conservation coup and would greatly increase the species' chances of survival.

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)

1. Critical Gurney's Pitta habitat in southern Thailand will be restored using techniques developed during the original project, increasing the chances of survival of this population
2. Local forest officials and local people in southern Thailand will be provided with high-performing indigenous forest tree species for their own replanting projects
3. Community involvement will safeguard restored areas in the long term
4. Improved understanding of the species' range in Myanmar will lead to a reassessment of the species' global conservation status
5. The boundaries of the proposed Lenya National Park in southern Myanmar will be re-drawn to include key areas for Gurney's Pitta
6. Any discovery of new populations in Thailand would radically alter conservation efforts and strategies in the country and might result in the designation of new protected areas
7. Other forest restoration projects in the region will benefit from the expertise generated

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)

Sundaic lowland forest is one of the most threatened and least protected habitats on the planet. Gurney's Pitta (in southern listed by IUCN as Endangered) is the only species endemic to the Thai-Burmese Peninsula, though other globally threatened Sundaic species also occur there. The project will restore forest within the species' core range Thailand, helping to secure its future and that of other threatened biodiversity. It will also inform the design of a large proposed protected area in southern Myanmar. This ongoing effort will not only achieve its own goals but will also serve as a flagship for forest restoration and protection and act as a beacon for others attempting the difficult task of trying to protect lowland forest in SE Asia. The lessons learned and capacity built will therefore be of conservation significance beyond the protection of a single species within its small range.

How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)

Myanmar ratified the CBD in 1994 and Thailand in 2004. The project will assist both countries to address a number of Articles, particularly Articles 5 (Cooperation), 6 (General Measures), 7 (Identification and Monitoring), 8 (In-situ Conservation), 12 (Research and Training), 13 (Public Education and Awareness), 16 (Technology), 17 (Exchange of Information) and 18 (Technical Cooperation). It will also address the Thematic Programme *Forest Biodiversity* and Cross-Cutting Issues *Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments* and *Protected Areas*. It will also support the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA).

Gurney's Pitta is listed in Appendix I of **CITES**.

13. 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. (max 200 words)

The original project was successful in developing the capacity to undertake forest restoration and recreation in southern Thailand through forest inventory, tree specimen reference collection, establishment of a nursery, research and training. Now the nursery and its trained and dedicated staff can start to fulfil the longer term aims to produce enough trees of high-performing species for community tree planting schemes and for habitat restoration and defragmentation for Gurney's Pitta. Without further funding, the nursery may close, with the loss of highly trained staff, and the opportunity to reverse decades of forest clearance in the region will be lost. If, however, the nursery and its staff can be maintained for a further 2 years, habitat restoration could substantially improve the chances of survival of the population of Gurney's Pitta in southern Thailand. Research in Myanmar suggests that the range and population might be larger than previously thought, depending on the species' altitudinal limit, and might extend into central Thailand with potentially huge consequences for future conservation. This continuation aims to address these questions raised by the original project using the capacity developed by the original project.

14. What will be the long term benefits of the project in the host country or region and how will these help to strengthen the impact and legacy of your original Darwin project? Have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 250 words)

In southern Thailand, the project will be the first attempt to target reforestation at protecting an endangered species. Within the range of Gurney's Pitta in southern Thailand, the project will attempt to reverse the loss of Sundaic forest. This will have conservation benefits not only for Gurney's Pitta but also for a suite of other threatened lowland forest species. The provision of trees by the nursery to local people will ensure that future re-plantings will be of native forest species. Furthermore, the involvement of local communities in education and forest restoration means that newly planted blocks are likely to be safeguarded in the future. Spread of knowledge of the process and the lessons learned will ensure that this element of the project will have implications beyond its relatively narrow geographical limits and will become an exemplar of

targeted conservation in the country. The discovery of other populations of Gurney's Pitta in Thailand, through field surveys guided by the results advanced modelling of data collected in Myanmar, would do much to secure the species' conservation in the longer term. In Myanmar, the survey will not only clarify the species' status but also generate information on forest loss that will be fed into ongoing efforts to designate the Lenya National Park, a hugely ambitious conservation goal that is directly supported by the present project. A highly significant additional benefit will be the strengthening of collaborations between NGOs and Governments in the region that was started by the original project.

15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

Project partners recognise that reversing the long-term loss of lowland Sundaic forest in southern Thailand will require long-term conservation investment. However the work will contribute to, and catalyse, increasing efforts by local forest officials, local communities and Thai NGOs to protect this area, and it is expected that this momentum will sustain forest restoration efforts after the end of the project. Funding is required to restore two areas of Gurney's Pitta habitat with framework tree species to promote forest recovery and to create facilities and strengthen capacity that will continue to support forest ecosystem restoration long after the funding period. If further external funding is required, project partners have a good record of maintaining continuity of their work by successful grant applications to a wide variety of different funding agencies. BCST will continue to receive institutional support from RSPB and BirdLife International. In Myanmar, the project will reach a stable end point with the drafting of the boundaries of the proposed Lenya NP to include areas of critical importance for Gurney's Pitta. Continuity will be ensured by training up temporary staff and assistants who can move into permanent positions with a minimum of additional training if other staff depart.

16. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

Dissemination is an important part of the project. The outputs of the project will be disseminated to all project partners through steering group meetings, and more widely via the project website, through meetings, scientific papers and other media. Locally, the project will be promoted through community engagement and information boards posted at the recently created education centre on site. Teaching materials bearing the Darwin logo will be prepared and distributed to local schools. All project partners have been proud to display the Darwin Initiative logo on printed materials relating to the original project and will continue to be so under the post-project. The principles of the Darwin Initiative and the specific aims of this project will be explained through local newspaper coverage, popular talks, posters and project brochure. The Darwin Initiative logo will continue to appear on signs at the tree nursery and planted sites, all educational materials; education event banners; technical reports etc. Interpretation boards at the new interpretation centre will bear the Darwin logo as will the centre itself. We will also ensure that Darwin is mentioned in any Radio or TV broadcasts about this project. Darwin Initiative funding will be fully acknowledged in all publications.

17. If your project includes training and development, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge do you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

FORRU-CMU will continue to provide training of existing and new project field officers as required to ensure there is sufficient capacity to undertake the forest restoration work. Training events will be conducted on-site by experienced FORRU-CMU facilitators. Beneficiaries will gain knowledge of all the day-to-day techniques necessary to run an effective forest restoration research program including managing a tree production facility and implementing forest restoration projects. Effectiveness of the training will be evaluated in terms of the quality and quantity of the outputs generated, as well as testing and questionnaires during the training periods. A number of activities are planned to evaluate educational activities in local schools, and the number of local people using the tree nursery or becoming involved in forest restoration or monitoring will be used as an indicator of the success of community outreach and capacity-building activities. Field training of researchers in Myanmar will be undertaken to increase their ability to undertake field research, and field teams will be accompanied by at least one member of the original expeditions.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

18. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note for Main applications.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: To clarify and improve the global conservation status of Gurney's Pitta	IUCN Red List categorisation revised in the light of project outcomes IUCN Red List status does not decline from Endangered	IUCN Red List category	
Purpose To restore critical sites of Gurney's Pitta habitat in southern Thailand by planting framework tree species and to clarify the species' status elsewhere	Regenerating forest area in range of species in southern Thailand in t2 is greater than in t0 Population of Gurney's Pitta in southern Thailand in t2 equal to or greater than in t0 Improved estimates of population and distribution fed into conservation assessments and global reporting mechanisms	GIS database of forest area Population survey IUCN threat status assessments	Political situation in both countries permits work to proceed
Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary) 1. Capacity of tree nursery expanded and supplying saplings for site replanting and community forest restoration activities	Tree production increases to at least 40,000 trees per year by t2	Monthly nursery reports, submitted to FORRU-CMU by FORRU-Krabi staff and twice yearly inspection of the nursery by senior FORRU-CMU staff	

<p>2. Area of regenerating Gurney's Pitta habitat increased and fragmentation of existing forest patches reduced in the species' range in southern Thailand</p>	<p>At least 6 ha of former Gurney's Pitta habitat planted with framework tree species and undergoing recovery by t2</p> <p>At least 2 occupied forest fragments re-connected by restoration</p>	<p>Assessment of field performance of planted trees in restored sites.</p> <p>GIS database of forest area</p>	<p>Thai authorities continue to support forest restoration work</p>
<p>3. Legacy of restored forest sites enhanced through community education and participation</p>	<p>Local people involved in site protection and monitoring by t2</p> <p>Local schoolchildren participate in forest monitoring</p> <p>Local schoolteachers have access to educational material</p>	<p>Reports of reforestation events</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>School visits by project staff</p>	
<p>4. Species' status reassessed after fieldwork in Myanmar clarifies the species' altitudinal and latitudinal limits and results fed into conservation initiatives</p>	<p>Altitudinal and latitudinal limits identified and species' global conservation status reassessed using results</p> <p>Boundaries of proposed Lenya National Park redrafted to include substantial population of Gurney's Pitta</p> <p>Areas potentially suitable for Gurney's Pitta in central Thailand identified from models outputs</p>	<p>Scientific paper</p> <p>IUCN categorisation</p> <p>Maps of proposed Lenya NP</p> <p>Scientific paper</p>	<p>Political situation in southern Myanmar permits field visits</p>
<p>5. Sites identified by models as potentially suitable for the species elsewhere in Thailand searched and if birds are found, appropriate steps taken to conserve them</p>	<p>Sites identified by models as potentially suitable for Gurney's Pitta in Thailand searched and size of any populations assessed</p> <p>Department of National Parks alerted to any populations found</p>	<p>Scientific paper</p> <p>Meeting reports</p>	

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1 Expand tree nursery, recruit and train additional staff
- 1.2 Expand seed collection and increase tree production
- 1.3 Monitor tree production (monthly reports)
- 1.4 Undertake nursery inspections and training by FORRU-CMU
- 2.1 Supply trees to local tree planting initiatives
- 2.2 Train local people in tree planting and forest restoration
- 2.3 Undertake spatial analyses of existing forest cover and consult local authorities and communities to identify key sites for restoration
- 2.4 Liaise with local forest authorities to obtain formal permission to restore forest
- 2.5 Undertake forest restoration at two critical sites
- 2.6 Monitor recovery of planted sites
- 3.1 Recruit staff for interpretation centre
- 3.2 Develop education and awareness-raising programme for local people
- 3.3 Train local people to monitor forest recovery
- 3.4 Prepare educational material for local schools
- 3.5 Train local teachers in conservation awareness
- 4.1 Analyse existing data to identify key sites for surveys in southern Myanmar
- 4.2 Undertake fieldwork in southern Myanmar
- 4.3 Analyse data to improve current models of distribution
- 4.4 Redraw boundaries of proposed Lenya NP
- 4.5 Reassess species' conservation status against IUCN Red List Criteria
- 4.6 Write up results for scientific literature
- 5.1 Use results of activity 4.3 to identify potentially occupied sites in central Thailand
- 5.2 Undertake field visits to potential sites to assess species' presence and assess threats to forest
- 5.3 Alert Thai authorities to any new populations discovered and work with them to secure their conservation
- 5.4 Write up results for the scientific literature

Monitoring activities:

Project Purpose: Undertake full survey of the species in southern Thailand

19. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your Post Project.

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.1 Expand tree nursery, recruit and train additional staff	2												
1.2 Expand seed collection and increase tree production	24												
1.3 Monitor tree production (monthly reports)	2												
1.4 Undertake nursery inspections and training by FORRU-CMU	2												
2.1 Supply trees to local tree planting initiatives	24												
2.2 Train local people in tree planting and forest restoration	4												
2.3 Undertake spatial analyses of existing forest cover and consult local authorities and communities to identify key sites for restoration	1												
2.4 Liaise with local forest authorities to obtain formal permission to restore forest	1												
2.5 Undertake forest restoration at two critical sites	12												
2.6 Monitor recovery of planted sites	12												
3.1 Recruit staff for interpretation centre	0.5												
3.2 Develop education and awareness-raising programme for local people	1												
3.3 Train local people to monitor forest recovery	2												
3.4 Prepare educational material for local schools	1												
3.5 Train local teachers in conservation awareness	1												
4.1 Analyse existing data to identify key sites for surveys in Myanmar	0.25												
4.2 Undertake fieldwork in southern Myanmar	3												
4.3 Analyse data to improve current models of distribution	2												
4.4 Redraw boundaries of proposed Lenya NP	0.5												
4.5 Reassess species' conservation status against Red List Criteria	0.5												
4.6 Write up results for scientific literature	2												
5.1 Use results of activity 3.3 to identify potentially occupied sites in central Thailand	0.5												
5.2 Undertake field visits to potential sites to assess species' presence and assess threats to forest	4												
5.3 Alert Thai authorities to any new populations discovered and discuss with them opportunities to secure their conservation	2												
5.4 Write up results for the scientific literature	2												

20. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project.

Standard Measure No	Description	Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	Y
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	Y
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	Y
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	Y
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	Y
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	Y
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	Y
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	Y
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	Y
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	Y
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	Y
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	Y
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	Y
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	Y
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	Y
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	Y
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	Y
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	Y
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	Y
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	Y
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	Y
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	Y
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	Y

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

21. 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 the monitoring and evaluation.

The indicators in the logframe have been formulated to be easily and empirically quantifiable. The success of the tree nursery will be monitored by the number of trees it produces and the number that get used in replanting activities. The success of the restoration will be monitored using a GIS land management tool developed by the original project. The success of community outreach activities will be monitored by subsequent involvement by local communities in safeguarding existing and regenerating forest. The power of the final models of distribution and abundance will be tested statistically and their success in identifying populations in Central Thailand assessed by field visits. Host country partners will lead on all aspects of monitoring except model validation. The overall purpose of the project will be assessed by revisions to the species' IUCN status and by revisions to the Species Recovery Plan. Regular meetings between the UK Project Leader and host country partners will ensure that the monitoring and implementation protocol is adhered to and problems are identified and rectified quickly.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative will not be able to agree increases in grants to cover inflation on UK costs once grants are awarded.

22. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

In 2007/8, the RSPB had a total gross income of £103.9million. This was made up as follows:

Membership subscriptions:	£26.3 million	25%
Legacies:	£27.0 million	26%
Grants:	£21.7 million	21%
Mail order and shop income:	£13.0 million	13%
Donations and reserve entry fees:	£3.2 million	3%
Appeals:	£3.9 million	4%
Media Advertising:	£1.2 million	1%
Land and farming income:	£1.6 million	2%
Other Income:	£5.9 million	6%

23. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget 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 unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

RSPB and DNP staff costs will be covered by institutional core funding
BANCA will provide a project vehicle in Myanmar and some field equipment

Unconfirmed:

24. Please give details of any further funding resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) sought from the host country partner (s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Financial resources:
Funding in kind:

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

	Total Project Costs £
Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding	109,996
+ Funding/Income from other sources	81,998
= Total original project cost	191,994

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 2009/10

On behalf of the trustees* of RSPB

I apply for a grant of £45,951 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2010 on the activities specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	Dr David W Gibbons		
Position in the organisation	Head of Conservation Science, RSPB		
Signed		Date:	1 December 2008

Post Project Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	Yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Yes
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	Yes
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working >50% on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	Yes
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	Yes
Have you read the Guidance Notes for both Main projects and Post Projects ?	Yes

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 1 December 2008** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the first few words of the project title as the subject of your email. 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, a hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL postmarked **not later than Tuesday 2 December 2008**.

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.