



EIDPO039

Submit by Monday 30 November 2009



DARWIN200

DARWIN INITIATIVE: APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 17: 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: Department of Plant Sciences, University of Oxford | Address: South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3RB |
|---|--|

2. Post-Project details

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|--|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Project Title (max 10 words): A GUIDE TO THE CERRADOS OF EASTERN BOLIVIA | | | | |
| Proposed start and end dates: 1/9/2010 to 31/12/2010 | | | Duration of project: 4 months | |
| Darwin funding requested | 2010/11 £31,221 | 2011/12 £ | 2012/13 £ | Total £31,221 |

3. Original Project Title and Defra reference number (eg 14-065)

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| CONSERVATION OF THE CERRADOS OF EASTERN BOLIVIA (16-004) |
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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 | Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project) | Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Surname | Scotland | Wood | Araujo |
| Forename (s) | Robert W | John R.I. | Alejandro |
| Post held | Reader in Systematic Botany | Research Worker | Herbarium Director (USZ) |
| Institution (if different to above) | University of Oxford, | University of Oxford, | Museo de Historia Natural, "Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. |
| Department | Dept. of Plant Sciences | Dept. of Plant Sciences | Botánica |
| Telephone | | | |
| Email | | | |

| Details | Second project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies | Third project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Surname | Justiniana | Beck | |
| Forename (s) | Hermes | Stephan G. | |
| Post held | Executive Director | Director | |
| Institution (if different to above) | Fundación para la Conservación del Bosque Chiquitano | Universidad Mayor San Andrés | |
| Department | N/A | Herbario Nacional de Bolivia | |
| 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)

Raise awareness of the plant diversity of the cerrados of eastern Bolivia

The purpose of the original project was to identify conservation priorities within the cerrado formations of the Chiquitano region of eastern Bolivia. To achieve this objective the project invested heavily in training and capacity building within the two participating research institutions in Bolivia with a view to developing capabilities for similar work in the future, combined with extensive field work to identify conservation priorities in eastern Bolivia. The results are to include scientific papers, posters and information leaflets. A red data book will identify the conservation priorities at species level while an extended report for government, regional and other stakeholders will detail areas of priority for conservation.

The post project aims to raise public awareness of the plant diversity of the cerrados by building on the achievements of the original project, in particular by using the bank of photographs and data to produce a popular colour-illustrated field guide to raise interest and awareness among visitors and residents of the region. Additionally a teachers' guide supported by some in-service training will raise awareness of plant diversity and its conservation amongst younger people.

6. What have been the main outcomes (achievements) of the original project to date? (max 300 words)

The project has provisionally identified two major hotspots as conservation priorities in eastern Bolivia, only one of which is adequately protected. Several other centres of diversity which merit conservation have been identified. At species level a relatively small number of threatened species have been identified for highlighting in the projected Red Data book. Some hitherto unnoticed threats have been identified (invasive species) while a recognised threat (burning) is regarded as possibly benign.

A large number of specimens (>3000) have been collected, a large bank of photos and data have been assembled.. Drawings and paintings have been prepared. This will provide the basis for the leaflets, posters, red data book and scientific publications either completed or underway at the time of writing and listed as outputs of the original project.

Project training has advanced well both within Bolivia and through guided research in the UK, Brazil and Argentina. One of the achievements has been to develop these international contacts, which should prove mutually beneficial to parties in all countries. It has involved training in botanical illustration and data basing as well as taxonomic research, making use of visiting consultants from Oxford, Kew, Brazil and Argentina as

well as regular project staff.

Another achievement has been the level of collaboration achieved between institutions in Bolivia, whether involved formally in the project or not, between donors (with whom we have facilitated collaboration in complex international purchases for institutional capacity building), between various, often competing Bolivian authorities in a fast changing political situation and with the FCBC, our principal conservation partner and local landowners, leaders and community representatives.

The project has explored some areas more intensively as well as visiting new areas and therefore a considerable number of new species will be described and published. A number of other scientific papers will be written in the years following the project's completion.

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)

Every effort has been made to keep to the project timetable as set out in the original project proposal and we are confident that all outputs will be completed by May 2010. There is unlikely to be any slippage except in the final publication of scientific papers.

We have achieved this by planning the original project design carefully and focussing on the accumulation of basic information (specimens, data, photographs, general information and observation) in the first two years of the project thus providing the foundation for completing the outputs in the final year.

In terms of management we have tried to keep the project team and consultants focussed on our key objectives, fulfilling their objectives within a reasonable timescale, not always an easy task.

8. Please list all the institutions involved including 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.

Lead UK institution and website where available:

Department of Plant Sciences, University of Oxford

www.plants.ox.ac.uk

www.plants.ox.ac.uk/herbaria

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

The Department of Plant Sciences of the University of Oxford was the lead UK institution in the original project. It was responsible for overall management, both in financial matters and field work, and provided a range of consultants for training and other inputs to the project. It will hold similar management responsibilities in the post project through the field coordinator (John Wood). Wood has experience in education and book production both in an earlier Darwin Project in Bolivia and in DFID educational projects in Bolivia and other developing countries. Plant Science staff at Oxford with specific expertise are also available for consultation if needed.

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| <p>Lead host country Partner and website where available:</p> <p>Museo de Historia Natural “Noel Kempff Mercado”, Universidad Autónoma “Gabriel René Moreno”, Santa Cruz, Bolivia (MNKM) www.museonoelkempff.org</p> | <p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The MNKM is the main research organisation working in the fields of biodiversity, conservation in eastern Bolivia. It was the lead host country partner in the original project and our principal link with Bolivian stakeholders. In addition to providing logistic support for the project in the form of office space and facilities, the MNKM was a main contributor of staff including three of the four Bolivian team members. It was the principal beneficiary of project training and equipment. Regular planning meetings, reports and discussions take place formally and informally between the MNKM and the project. The post project has been developed through these and it is expected that the MNKM will occupy a similar role in the post project. The capacity of the MNKM has been considerably strengthened through the projects activities and data/photo banks with the potential to expand these over the long-term.</p> |
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| <p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Fundación para la Conservación del Bosque Chiquitano (FCBC) www.fcbcinfo.org</p> | <p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>FCBC is our second key partner. It was set up in 1999 by a consortium of environmental agencies and donor organisations to support biodiversity conservation in the Chiquitania region of Eastern Bolivia, which includes most of the cerrado areas that are the focus of project activities. It is relatively well-funded (currently through the E.U.) and has a successful track record in establishing protected areas and negotiating with local communities and their leaders. It has a wide network of contacts through the region and a number of local conservation agreements. FCBC was involved in the original project from its inception and has worked alongside us throughout the life of the current project. It will play an important part in implementing the original project’s recommendations and would play a key role in awareness raising in the post project through its network of agents and contacts throughout the Chiquitania region. It will use its staff, contacts and funds for publicity and environmental advertisements on television within the cerrado area.</p> |
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|---|---|
| <p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Herbario Nacional de Bolivia</p> | <p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Herbario Nacional de Bolivia (HNB) is the principal herbarium of Bolivia and one of the partners in the original project. It is the lead institution in many biodiversity and conservation projects in Bolivia. As participant project HNB provided one of the project team and benefited from equipment and training provided by the project. It played a key role as a link with the Dirección General to Biodiversidad (DGB) and with other central government agencies. As focal point for IUCN activities in Bolivia it has advised on the production of the IUCN red data book of threatened plants of the cerrado. It has also advised with the identification of plants and the development of the project and post project in general. In the post project HNB would play a similar role and contribute one member to the project team.</p> |
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| | |
|--|---|
| Partner Name and website where available: Royal Botanic Garden, Kew www.kew.org | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): The Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, is one of the partners in the original project. It is, of course, a leading world centre for botanical research and plant conservation. In the original project, it played an important role in providing training for Bolivian staff both by sending consultants to the field and providing facilities and advisory support to Bolivian staff doing research at Kew. It has also helped greatly with the identification of specimens and its staff have collaborated with the project in publications. Several project publications will be published through Kew. In the post-project Kew would continue in its advisory role on plant identification as well as on conservation and book production issues. |
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9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? Yes

If yes, please give details:

Yes. We have discussed the project with representatives of the Noel Kempff Mercado National Park with the prefectura with reference to Tucavaca Reserve and with various interested parties, that is landowners, conservation workers and teachers.

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? Yes If yes, please give details:

We will consult (but not use formally as partners) the Universidad de Brasilia (partner in original project) and the Universidad del Nordeste in Argentina, with whom we have developed contacts during the project, both of whom have provided training for our Bolivian in their universities.

We will consult and (partially rely on) the help of individuals (landowners, community leaders, conservation workers) in the Chiquitano region to provide local names, advise on selection of photographs and facilitate teacher training.

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? ?

We regularly report to the government bodies (Dirección General de Biodiversidad, Servicio Nacional para Areas Protegidas) and keep them informed of project activities and plans.

9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? Yes If yes, please give details:

Formal approval of the post project will be requested from the Dirección General de Biodiversidad, who will receive all details related to the project, its participants and its aims. A report will be submitted at the end of the project period. THE DGB is the CBD focal point in Bolivia.

9e. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories? No
If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.

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 it's 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.

The cerrado biome is centred on the pre-cambrian shield of central Brazil but extends into eastern Bolivia, where the vegetation is relatively poorly known. The biome as a whole is reported to have a high level of endemism but plant diversity and levels of endemism vary considerably within it. This is partly a reflection of the diversity of habitats within the biome and these form a complex, interlocking mosaic with much local variation. Within Bolivia the original project has shown that diversity and endemism are associated with higher elevations and, in particular, with rock outcrops, possibly because these have provided a refuge for plants during periods of climate and consequent habitat change. The relatively large number of new species discovered by the original project (probably >25) combined with the previously known number of local endemic species indicate the importance of the region for conservation.

Within the biome in Bolivia the degree of threat varies from habitat to habitat and from region to region. In general more accessible areas on flatter ground are exposed to increasing habitat degradation and destruction by the replacement of the original vegetation with pasture sown with imported grass species. A more insidious threat is posed by introduced species, especially grasses of African origin, which are beginning to replace native vegetation in certain areas. Locally mining and creeping urbanisation are threats. At popular level fire is seen as a great danger but it is, in fact, essential for the maintenance of the biome and does not constitute a threat of any importance.

The cerrado biome, its plant diversity and its conservation priorities are poorly understood within Bolivia, even within conservation agencies and NGOs working in the field. Many focus on the dangers of fire and deforestation, neither of which are important within the biome. Most believe that the open cerrados or pampas are degraded forest of no interest, rather than the richest habitat with the highest level of species diversity and endemism in all eastern Bolivia. Few realize that the biome is home to the wild relatives of important cultivated species, such as Manihot, peanuts, pineapple and sweet potatoes, several new species of these groups having been found by the original project.

The aim of the post project is to raise awareness of plant diversity in the cerrados by the preparation of a popular field guide to raise awareness of the plants of the region amongst conservation workers, visitors and the local community. This can be developed relatively easily out of the bank of photographs accumulated during the original project. It is hoped that by knowing the beauty and biodiversity of the plants of the region, residents in the area will come to appreciate and protect their botanical heritage. Combined with the field guide it is planned to produce teacher training materials to help teachers and schools make full use of the posters prepared by the original project. The project team drawn from Oxford (1), MNKM (3) and HNB (1) will be responsible for training teachers in collaboration with the education section of MNKM and representatives of our other partner (FCBC). It is hoped that this joint training enterprise will not only develop an interest and understanding of the plant diversity of the cerrados among the young people who live there but also increase awareness amongst the trainers, who were not part of the original project team. It is expected that this raised awareness will provide bottom-up support for conservation efforts in the cerrado regions thus helping the Bolivian government to meet its obligations under the CBD.

Oxford will provide coordination of the project through John Wood, the field coordinator of the original Darwin project. Photographs for use in the field guide will come from the photobank created by the original project with other photographs made available by the FCBC. The written content of the guides will come from the original team drawn from Oxford, MNKM and HNB. Both FCBC and MNKM will support the educational activities through their staff and agents. The FCBC will provide technical support and finance the television "spots" for added publicity.

The post project aims to build on the achievements of the original project making good use of the material acquired earlier but at the same time will reinforce the achievements of the original project providing additional time and opportunity for its recommendations and experience to be heard and acted on. In particular it will allow staff in the host country to consolidate what they have learnt in the original project.

11. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work? Essentially 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 been made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

We are unaware of any similar project within Bolivia but similar projects have been carried out in Brazil. One of our project partners in the original project, Universidade de Brasilia, has worked extensively on the plant diversity and conservation of the Brazilian cerrados including the production of field guides. We will, of course, maintain contact with them although they are not formal partners in the post project.

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

CITES No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) No

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

During the course of the original project it has become obvious that people living and working in the project area have very little knowledge of the plant diversity of their area and limited understanding of the relative importance of different species and habitats, let alone which are rare, threatened or endemic. This applies equally to biology students and many conservation workers as to people who simply live in the cerrado areas. There is much confusion about introduced and native species and savannah type vegetation is greatly undervalued. The post-project aims to reduce this knowledge gap.

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

Knowledge of the plant diversity of the cerrado region of eastern Bolivia (Chiquitania) should increase considerably. For the first time an easy means of identifying the common and characteristic species of the cerrado will become available and school children will be taught about this in the classroom. This will help to link traditional community knowledge of plants with scientific knowledge, the one strengthening the other and thus helping communities to raise the esteem in which they hold traditional botanical information

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

The support of local communities in the work of conservation is essential for its success. By raising awareness of local plant diversity and showing that it has scientific/knowledge value, the post project will raise the profile of conservation within local communities. Knowledge of the existence of something is a prerequisite for the desire to conserve it. Equally the field guide will provide easy access to basic species knowledge in the cerrado areas for students in all kinds of biological discipline so enhancing their research, which would underlie conservation planning and management in this area.

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

More reliable science underlying conservation provided by the original project combined with greater public awareness of plant diversity should raise support for conservation at a grass-roots level and at government level. This should provide both the knowledge and the popular support to facilitate the implementation of policies agreed by the government under the CBD.

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 post project is distinct from the original project in that its two specific aims – the production of a popular illustrated field guide and teacher training materials with associated training and television spots were not envisaged within the original project, which focussed on identifying conservation priorities in the cerrado biome and capacity building including staff training. The dissemination of information in this way is thus additional as well as distinct from the original project. Relatively limited resources are required as the post project builds on the training and knowledge acquired by the project team in the original project as well as making use of the bank of data and photos built up over the previous three years. Without Darwin funds the team would disperse and the resources will lie under-utilized.

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)

The long-term gains within the host country will be raised awareness of the important plant diversity of the cerrado regions and of specific hotspots and species within the zone combined with a greater appreciation of the value of conserving these. We work on the assumption that in order to value something you have to “know” it and be aware of its existence within your world before you can value it and work towards its conservation. Our field guide, television spots and teacher education will increase that knowledge and so promote conservation. At a very specific level our field guide will provide a tool which will enable students of all ages to get acquainted with the plants of the cerrados, something that has been impossible for the current and previous generations. It will also provide a model which others can follow.

The only probable problem we anticipate is the uncertainty of holding the team of the original project together over a period of several months between the end of the original project and the start of the post 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)

The post project has very discrete objectives: the production of the field guide and teachers’ notes and an element of teacher training. Once the printed material is completed and the training delivered together with appropriate publicity the post project reaches a natural conclusion.

Revenue from book sales will continue to reach our principal project partner in Bolivia (MNKM) and will be earmarked to support small initiatives in the cerrado areas to extend or support the achievements of the original project.

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)

The post project is essentially a dissemination activity but additional publicity will be made through the Santa Cruz press on publication of the field guide. The Darwin logo will be used both for the field guide and the teachers notes and the name “Darwin” will be incorporated into the title of the field guide along the lines of “The Darwin guide to the plants of the Cerrados of Bolivia” or something similar in Spanish.

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)

You should address each of these points.

The project includes In-service Teacher Training (INSET) in the use of the posters from the original project together with suggested activities to promote knowledge of the plant diversity region (through the field guide) and its conservation. These will be aimed at school teachers of the cerrado region. INSET will be delivered mostly through meetings and short demonstrations at individual schools since the relevant schools are rural and mostly isolated. More formal INSET sessions may be held in major centres such as San Ignacio but logistics and cost will preclude the organisation of centralised INSET workshops. Delivery will be by the project team and the education of the Museum and personnel from FCBC where available. The beneficiaries should gain some knowledge of their local flora and appreciate it as part of their cultural inheritance while at the same time gaining the confidence and enthusiasm to pass on this knowledge and attitude to young people. Specific suggestions for project and other practical activities will be made. Effectiveness will be measured initially by attendance and over the long-term by the incorporation of plant diversity and conservation activities within school activities in the following years.

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: Conserve plant diversity in the cerrados of eastern Bolivia | Slowdown/stoppage of destruction of cerrado habitat in eastern Bolivia Wider public support/mobilisation for protected areas and species | Comparison of aerial/satellite photographs after significant time lapse Newspaper reports | |
| Purpose Raise awareness of the plant diversity of the cerrados of eastern Bolivia | Volume of sales of field guide Inclusion of plant diversity/conservation information in tourist literature, municipal plans and propaganda Attitude of landowners, local communities and community leaders | Sales figures Examination of literature, documentation etc Response of interested parties to conservation initiatives/land use issues | Availability of original project team Continued collaboration with contacts throughout Chiquitano region |
| 2. Teachers guide for posters produced by earlier project | Existence of teachers' guides Use of posters for educational activities | Reports by teachers and students | Capacity of project team to complete task within a tight schedule |
| 3. Television publicity "spots" | Number of "spots" Number of times shown | Viewing figures (if available) Comments from viewers | School authorities allow access to education staff and institutions |
| 4. A brief report for Bolivian authorities | Existence of report | Comments from government | |

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1 Selection of pictures/species to be featured in field guide
- 1.2 Field visits to supplement pictures where necessary
- 1.3 Preparation of accompanying text
- 1.4 Production of guide
- 1.5 Launch in Santa Cruz
- 2.1 Preparation of teachers' notes for posters
- 2.2 School visits/teacher training meetings in conjunction with 1.2 and October festivals in Bolivia
- 3.1 Planning of TV spots
- 3.2 Recording of spots
- 4.1 Preparation of report

Monitoring activities:

- Indicator 1 Completion of guide and teachers' notes according to implementation timetable.
- Indicator 2 Independent assessment of quality of products.
- Indicator 3 sales figures (after end of project follow-up)
- Indicator 4 Use in schools of posters for educational projects (after end of project follow-up)

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 | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 1.1 | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3 | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4 | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5 | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2 | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 | | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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. **Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at [http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard measures/](http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard%20measures/)**

| Standard Measure | 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 | |
| 4B | Number of training weeks to be provided | |
| 4C | Number of postgraduate students to receive training | |
| 4D | Number of training weeks to be provided | |
| 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) | X |
| 6B | Number of training weeks to be provided | x |
| 7 | Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country | X |
| 8 | Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country | X |
| 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 | |
| 10 | Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording | X |
| 11A | Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals | |
| 11B | Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals | |
| 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 | |
| 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) | |
| 14A | Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings | |
| 14B | Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated. | |
| 15A | Number of national press releases in host country(ies) | x |
| 15B | Number of local press releases in host country(ies) | |
| 15C | Number of national press releases in UK | |
| 15D | Number of local press releases in UK | |
| 16A | Number of newsletters to be produced | |
| 16B | Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies) | |
| 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) | x |
| 18B | Number of national TV programmes/features in UK | |
| 18C | Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies) | x |
| 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) | |
| 19D | Number of local radio interviews/features in UK | |
| 20 | Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies) | 7000 |
| 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 | |
| 23 | Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work | |

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 post project occupies only a short time period, essentially about a month of detailed planning, followed by three month's intensive implementation.

During the lifetime of the post project, monitoring will be essentially against a detailed time table, thus for the field guide: selection of photos/species to be included by end 9/10, additional photos by 15/11/10, completion of text by 20/11/10, completion of design by 30/11/10, completion of printing by 31/12/10, Similar detailed monitoring targets to be set for teacher training and training materials.

After the end of the post project evaluation can be sales volume of the field guide, reports from schools and FCBC/MNKM representatives of use of field guide and comments from the government and other reviewer's of the quality of the field guide and INSET materials.

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)

Oxford University is funded through grants from the British government's Higher Education Council. Other sources of income include student fees, research grants, charitable donations and the sale of services.

http://www.ox.ac.uk/about_the_university/facts_and_figures/financial_statements.html

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:

Unconfirmed:

Funding from International Hotel Group (subject to further discussion but probable)

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:

Sales of field guide will fund follow-up, continued, related research and public education after completion of post project.

Funding in kind:

Office space, light, electricity, telephone, fax, internet services, staff time, access to facilities from MNKM.
 Staff time, transport from FCBC
 Wood's accommodation in Santa Cruz and 50% of Wood's time.
 Staff time and preparation of TV promotion by FCBC

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

| | Total Project Costs £ |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding | 265405 |
| + Funding/Income from other sources | 140447 |
| = Total original project cost | 405852 |

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 2010/11

On behalf of the trustees/company* of University of Oxford

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £31,221 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2011 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) | | | |
| Position in the organisation | | | |
| Signed | | Date: | |

Post Project Application - Checklist for submission

| | Check |
|--|-------|
| Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project? | X |
| Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March? | X |
| 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? | x |
| Is the concept note within 1,000 words? | X |
| Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages? | X |
| Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version)) | X |
| 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? | X |
| Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations? | X |
| Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this? | X |
| Have you included a copy of the UK organisations most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable. | X |
| Have you read the Guidance Notes for both Main projects and Post Projects ? | X |

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 30 November 2009 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, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL postmarked not later than Tuesday 1 December 2009.

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.