EIDPO042

Submit by Monday 13 June 2011

DARWIN INITIATIVE: APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 18: 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 to the Project Leader)

Name:	**Address:**
Global Diversity Foundation	37 St. Margarets Street, Canterbury CT1 2TU, UK

2. Post project details

Project Title (max 10 words):					
Implementing community-based landscape and resource monitoring to consolidate voluntary conservation					
Proposed start and end dates: 1 April 2012		**Duration of project:** 31 March 2014			
Darwin funding requested	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**Total**
	£0	**£78,130**	**£79,556**	**£0**	**£157,686**
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 45%					

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

Management Plan for Indigenous Voluntary Conserved Areas in Oaxaca, Mexico

Reference No: 17-018

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 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 details of more UK personnel or more than one overseas project partner.

Details	**Project Leader**	**Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies**	**Project partner in Host country**
Surname	Martin	Porter Bolland	Camacho Benavides
Forename (s)	Gary J.	Luciana	Claudia
Post held	Director	Researcher	Regional Coordinator
Institution (if different to above)	Global Diversity Foundation (GDF)	Instituto de Ecologia (INECOL)	GDF-Mesoamerica (Investigación y Acción Biocultural, Ánima Mundi)
Department			
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project partner in Host country	Project partner in Host country	Project partner in Host country
Surname	Juan Carlos	Luna Krauletz	Ellis
Forename (s)	Irma	María Delfina	Edward A.
Post held	Director	Professor	Director of Geomatics Lab
Institution	Oaxaca State Ministry of Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Development	Universidad de la Sierra Juarez	Universidad Veracruzana
Department	Office of Regional Operations	Instituto de Estudios Ambientales	Centro de Investigaciones Tropicales
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)

Implement a participatory monitoring programme that enables community researchers trained in the original Darwin project to optimize management of their mosaic of cultural landscapes and natural areas. Supported by local institutional partners, they will analyse their historical and current patterns of resource use to enhance livelihoods and resource management practices. They will initiate long-term assessments of the measures implemented since 2004, including a hunting ban and limitations on subsistence agriculture, resource harvesting and land use change, allowing them to adopt an adaptive management strategy. Following guidelines established in management plans for Voluntary Conserved Areas (VCAs) in the original Darwin project, representatives from GDF, governmental agencies and academic institutions will collaborate with community-based researchers to design and implement the monitoring of landscape and resource management in the VCAs of three Chinantec communities. Specific objectives are:

1. Build the capacity of community researchers in participatory resource monitoring, socio-economic analysis and advanced pGIS;
2. Implement community-based monitoring protocols to assess the socio-ecological impact of conservation measures such as VCAs and PES on forest use, subsistence agriculture, hunting, fishing and NTFP gathering practices;
3. Share and disseminate lessons with colleagues working in community conserved areas in Mexico through participatory research protocols and cross-visits.

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

In the first two years of work (2009-2011), five communities have benefited from training (San Pedro Tlatepusco, Santiago Tlatepusco, Santa Cruz Tepetotutla, Nopalera del Rosario and Vega del Sol). 29 people have been trained as VCA personnel, forming four community-based teams (in total 21 researchers) plus a community video team (8 technicians). Their training has been conducted through practical working sessions to develop the management programme, as well as through 10 specialized workshops: 1) social and ethnoecological research methods, 2) community video, 3) community mapping, with the participation of young people, 4) ethnoclassification, 5) integration of complex information and community rules into the management programme, 6) legal context, 7) fair trade, 8) environmental education for primary school students 9) integrated pest management, and 10) computer skills.

Local teams have conducted research for 18 months, providing socio-environmental information based on local knowledge. We improved local infrastructure for research with the purchase of equipment including GPS and computers for collecting and registering information.

We have strengthened the management of two Voluntary Conserved Areas (VCAs) in San Pedro and Santiago Tlatepusco through consultation, improving local capacity, community-based research, dissemination and community integration. This has improved the ability of community members to devise and implement a management programme that incorporates local ecological knowledge, traditional practices and community concerns.

During the two years, nine seminars were given which were attended by 198 researchers, students and colleagues from NGOs as part of the advanced training. The dissemination of the approach and the preliminary results of the project has included a chapter for a book on ethnobiology, 2 academic articles, 2 papers presented in a national conference, 2 papers presented in international conferences, 2 papers presented in Mexican public venues, 2 posters presented in an international conference and a contribution to an IUCN-CEESP briefing note.

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 GDF-Mesoamerica team and community researchers are entering the final fieldwork phase of the original project. Our continuous progress towards achieving the goals outlined in the logical framework has ensured that CORENCHI is on target to finalize the management programme required by VCA conservation certificates, and to begin its implementation. Progress on the initial community inventories of plants and animals is advanced and will they be finalised by the end of the project period, and the community researchers will have the appropriate skills to continue developing checklists of useful flora anticipated in the post project study of the diversity of secondary vegetation (*acahuales*) and other vegetation types. Participatory GIS will be sufficiently advanced to allow them to gain consensus on the delimitation of VCA boundaries. Local researchers and other community members will have the skills and information needed to strengthen the conservation and sustainable management of landscapes and resources that is already underway, and they will be able to report to and facilitate visits of staff of CONANP and other government agencies to verify the success of local conservation efforts. CORENCHI will know how to demonstrate their compliance with the policies, criteria and actions included in their original Community Technical Study.

8. Please list all the Partners involved (including the Lead) 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 partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

Lead host country Partner and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**
Institute of Ecology [Instituto de Ecología, A.C. (INECOL)] http://www.ecologia.edu.mx/index.php/english	INECOL, our main partner, is a public institution in Xalapa, Veracruz that conducts scientific research and prepares professionals in ecology, biodiversity and natural resource management in support of conservation and sustainable socioeconomic development in Mexico. In this project, Luciana Porter Bolland, INECOL researcher, will develop and supervise community-based monitoring of plant resources and assessment of landscape changes, which is her specific area of expertise. We will also invite Dr. Porter's students and research assistants to participate in the fieldwork, and to attend our training workshops. This will build on an existing and ongoing collaboration, as INECOL is a partner in both the FONCICYT CONSERVCOM project and the new EU FP7 project on community conservation.

Applicant institution and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**
Global Diversity Foundation (GDF) www.globaldiversity.org.uk	GDF will be responsible for the overall project management, coordination of field activities and organization of training opportunities. The GDF-Mesoamerica program has an increased capacity to engage with the project, as it has a new field coordinator (Ronny Roma) and a new administrator (Renata Medina) in addition to the two joint regional coordinators (Carlos del Campo and Claudia Camacho), research coordinator (Maricruz Rodriguez), and office assistant. The team includes three local field biologists specialized in zoology, and we collaborate closely with Geographer David Jiménez of the Center for Research in Environmental Geography of the National Autonomous University of Mexico, who coordinates the georeferencing and mapping activities in the communities. If this proposal is funded, we will add a female assistant field coordinator (hopefully a native speaker of Chinantec) to be in charge of incorporating women and gender perspectives in the community.

Lead host country Partner and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**
GDF-Mesomerica (Investigación y Acción Biocultural, Ánima Mundi)	As part of its ongoing effort to ensure the legacy of its regional programmes, GDF supported the incorporation of GDF-Mesoamerica as a legally autonomous NGO registered in Mexico. Created as "Investigación y Acción Biocultural, Ánima Mundi", it gives GDF-MA a legal and fiscal presence in Mexico, with Claudia Camacho as Director. In this post project she will be responsible for the project overall management, including: • Planning, integration and supervision of methodologies used for capacity building, resource monitoring protocols and community-based research in conjunction with the project leader and specialist consultants, including coordination of project partners' inputs; • Supervision of field staff; and planning of field activities • Organization of online training opportunities and dissemination activities; • Reporting to Darwin along with the project leader and other project partners; • Integration of project results for dissemination at community level, along with the field coordinator.

Lead host country Partner and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**
Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Sierra Juarez [Instituto de Estudios Ambientales, Universidad de la Sierra Juarez (IEA-UNSIJ)] www.unsij.edu.mx/investigacion.html	The Institute of Environmental Studies of the Sierra Juarez University is a promising and relatively new institution in Ixtlan, Oaxaca, not far from the Chinantec communities that are the focus of our project. Maria Delfina Luna Krauletz, who is from the Chinantec community of Santiago Comaltepec (neighbouring the communities where the post project will be conducted), will supervise the work of field biologists and students of zoology involved in the assessing the impact of the hunting ban. Her expertise in zoology and experience in conducting faunal surveys in the Chinantla is an invaluable addition to our post project.

Lead host country Partner and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
Office of Regional Operations, Oaxaca State Ministry of Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Development [Secretaría de Desarrollo Agropecuario, Forestal y Pesca (SEDAFP)]	In the last year, we have lost a competent field coordinator, Irma Juan Carlos, but gained her as a collaborator, since she was appointed as Director of of Regional Operations for the Oaxaca State Ministry in charge of environmental issues. The new Governor of Oaxaca is committed to strengthening the ability of indigenous communities to manage their natural resources and maintain their livelihoods through traditional activities while engaging in conservation projects. As a native speaker of Chinantec, with a master's degree in resource management, Irma is in an ideal position to collaborate with GDF on this post project, garnering government support for the efforts of community researchers involved in biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of resources. She will be particularly instrumental in facilitating community-community exchanges and informing communities about new state priorities in agricultural production and forest management that respect the environment and local cultural and linguistic diversity.

Lead host country Partner and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
Center of Tropical Research, University of Veracruz [Centro de Investigaciones Tropicales (CITRO), Universidad Veracruzana] www.uv.mx/citro/	CITRO, a partner institution with GDF in the FONCICYT CONSERVCOM project, brings particular expertise in remote sensing and GIS. Eddie Ellis and his colleagues have already obtained satellite images that include the communal lands and forests of the communities included in the post project. His staff will conduct the detailed analyses of change in land use and vegetation cover that are fundamental for the monitoring activities and assessment of community conservation that are proposed. Equally important, they will develop spatial databases for communal lands, enhance local GIS infrastructure and train local researchers to manage the participatory GIS that community members are developing for land use planning and environmental monitoring. Because CITRO is located in Xalapa, Veracruz, a short distance from the GDF-Mesoamerica office, it will be able to host partner coordination meetings as well as training courses and workshops for students and community members.

9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? ☑ **Yes**

No

We continue to interact closely with all the partners in our original Darwin project, including the Centro Interdisciplinario de Investigación para el Desarrollo Integral Regional (CIIDIR-Oaxaca), GeoConservación, Comité de Recursos Naturales de la Chinantla and Comisión Nacional Forestal. As an active institutional member of several national networks and consortia (CONACYT Network on Biocultural Heritage, National Network on Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas, FONCICYT CONSERVCOM Community Conservation Consortium, EU FP7 COMBIOSERVE consortium), we maintain ongoing communication with a wide range of stakeholders.

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? ☑ **Yes**

No

We intend to increase the participation of women in the post project through various gender-focused approaches to complement the approach of the original project, which included primarily male community researchers. This will be facilitated by our choice of four young female Mexican colleagues, two of them indigenous, as project partners and the hiring of a female assistant field coordinator. They will design ways to have greater participation of indigenous women in project activities and create other opportunities for more female students to become involved in fieldwork.

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

No

Through the nascent National Network on Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas we have diverse contacts with government agencies. We liaise with National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP), which is part of the national Ministry of Environment (SEMARNAT), the primary focal point for the CBD. We also interact with colleagues from CONABIO, which is a secondary CBD focal point.

9d. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories?

Yes ☑**No**

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.

After eight years of experimenting with community conservation – including three years of conducting community-based research and formulating a management programme with Darwin Initiative support – Chinantec community members are keen to consolidate their capacities by establishing a monitoring programme. Local monitoring of natural resources using multiple participatory research techniques, which is increasingly integrated in biodiversity conservation schemes worldwide, will allow them to assess the outcome of their conservation efforts, engage in adaptive resource and landscape management and plan for future scenarios. The objective of this post project is to respond to their request that GDF provide the knowledge, skills and tools required to sustain community conservation in the biodiversity rich cloud forests of the Chinantla.

This is a priority for the new state government of Oaxaca State, which came to power last year with a promise to promote the autonomy and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and mestizo communities, reversing the political tendency of the previous governor. Within the Ministry of Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Development, there is a particular emphasis on food sovereignty, reforestation of degraded areas, watershed protection, environmentally-sound agricultural production and marketing of local products, elements which are compatible with the principles and practices of community-based natural resource management.

It is also consistent with national government efforts, given the state's limited resources, to strengthen the voluntary conserved areas it has certified as part of its overall strategy to meet its CBD obligations to expand its protected area coverage to 17% of Mexico's terrestrial surface areas and to respect the knowledge, practices and innovations of indigenous communities engaged in conservation, sustainable resource use and equitable sharing of benefits. Irma Juan Carlos of SEDAFP will work closely with GDF to ensure that the project meets these governmental aspirations.

There is a clear need to expand the initial community mapping and participatory GIS to elaborate detailed and professional maps that will be effective in communication with representatives of government agencies and non-governmental organizations. These maps will incorporate vegetation zones, defined according to Chinantec concepts of ecological classification and succession, as well as the correlation of useful plant distribution with these vegetation types. The maps will document the distribution and recent expansion of cattle pastures since the hunting ban implementation. In addition, the communities wish to map their sacred sites, highlighting both their cultural and spiritual value and contributions to nature conservation.

Our geography consultant David Jimenez will build on the applied community mapping training he started in the original Darwin project by offering intermediate GIS training in the field. Eddie Ellis and his staff at CITRO will provide advanced training for community researchers on mapping skills in his geomatics laboratory, and will assist them to input field data to create more elaborate maps that can be produced at CITRO.

The maps will both guide and be enriched by expanded inventories of useful plants and animals and their distribution in established conservation areas and productive zones. Of particular interest is the presence or absence of these plants and animals in secondary forests that could be left to afforest or be reconverted to cultivated areas as part of the traditional agroecological cycle of Chinantec farmers. Luciana Porter Bolland of INECOL will coordinate the efforts of her team of researchers and graduate students to build the capacity of community researchers to conduct these advanced ethnoecological and ethnobotanical studies and to provide support in vegetation analysis, plant identification and other technical skills. Maria Delfina Luna Krauletz of IEA-UNSIJ will engage in a similar process, working with her students to expand the skills of community researchers to conduct faunal surveys and abundance studies, especially of some the 32 vertebrate species hunted prior to the implementation of the prohibition, all within an ethnozoological context.

In addition to these geographical and biological approaches, the community members wish to evaluate the economic and social consequences of their conservation initiatives. Guided by UK expert Diana Pritchard of the University of Sussex and GDF Director Gary Martin, GDF field staff will assist community members to design and implement a series of data collection activities to capture local information on perceptions of the impact of the conservation programme and the contribution of payments for environmental services and other financial subsidies to community and household livelihoods. The approach will include qualitative methods, such as interviews and focal groups to document livelihood strategies, and community socio-cultural and political assets; and quantitative methods including household surveys.

The interest in socioeconomic impacts of conservation extends to measuring production and purchase of maize, beans and other agricultural products in recent years as well as documenting individual and household nutrition, including the contribution of bush meat to protein consumption and of gathered vegetables (including ‘quelites’ or edible greens). Elena Lazos of UNAM’s Institute of Social Research, a Mexican specialist on these issues, will advise GDF and our project partners on this aspect of community research during online interactive seminars as part of a Biocultural Diversity and Conservation advanced course.

Finally, the community members emphasized the importance of beginning local monitoring of weather variability in the Chinantla as they seek to assess the role of climate change in current adaptive management efforts and future conservation scenarios. We will install an inexpensive weather monitoring system that will allow community members to measure temperature, rainfall, and other climate parameters. Rajindra Puri of the University of Kent, who has worked on shifts in traditional ecological knowledge and practice related to weather variability and climate change, will advise us on these issues during online interactive seminars.

Although this may seem an ambitious plan of community action research, it is important to emphasize that it follows three years of intensive Darwin Initiative sponsored capacity building, and is co-funded by GDF’s participation in a EU FP7 funded three-year project that will assess the effectiveness of community-based management strategies for biocultural diversity conservation in Bolivia, Brazil and Mexico. Community representatives, project partners and experts who will be involved already know the territories and have previously interacted with each other, facilitating a smooth implementation of the post project.

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 been made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

As far as we are aware, this project is the first to propose participatory monitoring of a certified community conservation area in Mexico. However it builds on empirical research by numerous individuals and institutions involved in participatory climate and natural resources monitoring (see for example the inspiring work of the Monitoring Matters Network, http://monitoringmatters.org/) which is active in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania and the Arctic. In addition, it draws on an extensive experience in community conservation (see for example the ICCA Forum, www.iccaforum.org, of which GDF is a founding institutional member). This post project – which will be informed by the GDF Darwin post project on "Participatory resource monitoring in Community Use Zones of Crocker Range Park" in Sabah, Malaysia – will further develop the empirical research methods and results of these approaches and stimulate further work on participatory monitoring of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas.

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**

*If CMS please indicate whether it is the main Convention or one or more of the daughter agreements/MoUs (ACAP, AEWA etc)

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

We liaise with CONANP, which is part of the SEMARNAT, the primary focal point for the CBD. We have contacted Ana Luisa Guzman, Executive Secretary, and Jose Sarukhan, Honorary National Coordinator, CONABIO, which is a secondary CBD focal point. In addition, we have discussed the project with Ms. Viviana Figueroa, Associate Programme Officer, Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of the Social, Economic and Legal Matters Division of the CBD Secretariat during a visit to Montreal in May 2011. We are exploring ways to coordinate the participation of members of Chinantec communities in future meetings for indigenous peoples on participation in the CBD process, with a special focus on access and benefit sharing (Article 10c).

What specific issues covered by the Convention(s) will this project address and how were they identified? (150 words)

We will specifically address Aichi Biodiversity Targets included in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 adopted at the CBD COP 10, specifically Target 11, which states by 2020, "17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas … especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes". Our approach also addresses Target 13: "the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity." It will contribute to Mexico's fulfilment of CBD Articles 7 and 17 related to the identification, monitoring and exchange of information regarding genetic resources.

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

The power to enact change – by engaging in adaptive management of community conservation – will be in the hands of the Chinantec communities. Their decisions, based on the assessment of the ecological and socio-economic consequences of current conservation practices, will likely include a decision to maintain a large amount of the conservation area originally set aside, even if some areas of secondary vegetation are opened to swidden agriculture to maintain community livelihoods, and secure local food sovereignty, as well as to maintain the genetic diversity of traditionally cultivated plants. It is possible that community statues will be modified to allow the gathering of some non-timber forest products in the community conserved area. Communities will have the knowledge, skills and tools to monitor the impacts of their community conservation practices and be empowered to contribute towards the state's national policies and international commitments.

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

The post project will support the conservation of over 17,000 hectares of Oaxaca cloud forest, a biodiversity-rich ecosystem endangered in Mexico. Comprising less than 1% of the national territory, Mexico's cloud forests contain 11% of the country's plant species – many of them endemics – and a high number of rare and endangered animal species. Only 50% of Mexico's cloud forest remains, and the Chinantla holds the largest intact contiguous area. The local mosaic of cultural landscapes, including a succession of cultivated areas and secondary vegetation, host impressive agrobiodiversity important for local livelihoods. The watersheds of the Chinantec communities provide important hydrological resources for lowland ecosystems. Given the high degree of overlap between indigenous communities and biodiversity in Mexico, increased integrity of VCAs will have a positive impact on biodiversity conservation. The consolidated training will enable community members to adapt their agricultural and land use management practices to ensure optimal natural resource conservation.

13. Explain how gains from the Post project work will be distinct and <u>additional</u> 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)

Chinantec community researchers will gain capacity to monitor their conservation initiative, a distinct and logical next phase that follows the management programme established previously. Initial research conducted in the first phase reveals concern about the impact of restrictive conservation measures on community livelihoods*. Monitoring allows for adaptive landscape and resource management, facilitating observance of CBD objectives.

While maintaining a close relationship with original partners, we are incorporating collaboration with three additional research institutions in Oaxaca and Veracruz and a new Mexican NGO incorporated in 2011, strengthening GDF-Mesoamerica's legal and fiscal position. Inclusion of a Oaxaca State agency seizes the opportunity of working in a new state political context. With a focus on supporting host country colleagues and institutions, our post project requires limited resources; we have minimized high UK costs. While the Darwin funds are essential to the success of this post project, there is significant EU and Mexican co-funding.

*Ibarra, J.T., A. Barreau, C. Del Campo, C. I. Camacho, S. R. McCandless and G. J. Martin. Under review. Impacts of community conservation and payments for environmental services on food sovereignty in an indigenous community of the Chinantla, Oaxaca, Mexico. *International Review of Forestry Special Issue on Forests, Biodiversity and Food Security*.

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 post project will strengthen the impact and legacy of our original Darwin project by responding to two specific needs: (1) development of innovative and rigorous monitoring methods to assess the costs and benefits of community-based conservation strategies and gain a deeper understanding of how they relate to livelihood strategies, maintenance of biological and cultural diversity, and broader processes of environmental change and development; and (2) elaboration of a deeper process of co-enquiry and mutual learning between academic and community researchers, allowing lessons to be shared with communities throughout the region facing similar environmental challenges. This approach will bring long term benefits not only to Mexico but also other countries in Latin America that are committed to supporting community conservation initiatives in their quest to achieve Aichi Targets: 3,7,11,12,13,14,16,18 by 2020.

As described in our 2010 *Policy Matters** article, a product of the first Darwin award, there are specific policies and laws that enable community conservation in Indigenous and Mestizo communities of Mexico. However, there are also national laws and policies that could threaten established ICCAs – as well as land and resource tenure in general – if they are allowed to prevail over legislation that enables and legitimizes community conservation initiatives. This post project will contribute to the defence by communities of their management practices which are biodiversity-friendly.

*Martin, G. *et al.* 2010. Negotiating the web of law and policy: community designation of indigenous and community conserved areas in Mexico. *Policy Matters* **17**: 195-204.

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 design and implementation of community monitoring is a time-limited project that will yield benefits in the future. It will reach a stable and sustainable end when community members have acquired the knowledge, skills and tools to pursue monitoring autonomously. When the post project ends, the communities will have a strong continuing relationship with institutions and researchers in Oaxaca and Veracruz. GDF-Mesoamerica, legally established in Mexico in response to the need for institutional continuity of the work commenced by GDF, will coordinate follow-up efforts in its long-term commitment to the Chinantla. This will be financed in part by GDF's collaboration in an EU FP7 project that continues for nine months after the post project ends, allowing time for consolidation of results. Our partners have developed their careers and personal lives in Oaxaca and Veracruz, and are committed to training students who typically seek work in local institutions. Although there is considerable out-migration in Chinantec communities, fewer people are leaving because of greater economic opportunities within the Chinantla and increased levels of persecution and prosecution of indigenous migrants within Mexico and the United States. It is unlikely that the community researchers trained in this project will leave the Chinantla permanently or temporarily.

16. How will the results of the project be communicated? 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)

As part of a new GDF communications strategy that will be launched in 2012, we will disseminate information through innovative social media: a redesigned GDF website with improved project updates, popular articles and four-minute video clips. At the same time, we will continue to share outputs locally through tried and true venues such as community meetings, biodiversity fairs, cross visits and participatory video screenings. Nationally, our achievements will be publicised through participation in relevant academic conferences and meetings of the CONACYT Network on Biocultural Heritage and National Network on Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas. Internationally, we will disseminate results in academic conferences such as the 2011 International Congress of Ethnobiology in Montpelier, France. The ICCA Consortium will invite GDF, as a founding institutional member, to international workshops to exchange experiences. We will prepare additional articles for peer reviewed journals to raise awareness of the role of community monitoring of conserved areas among academics. Darwin Initiative funding will be acknowledged in all outputs, and the Darwin logo will be included in publications, videos and other outputs. We plan to follow the example of GDF's project in Sabah in launching a Darwin Biocultural Diversity and Conservation interactive course.

17. If your project includes capacity building in local communities in the host country, 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 you expect the beneficiaries to obtain and how these may be used beyond the life of the project and any wider application? How will you measure training effectiveness? (max 300 words)

You should address each of these points.

Capacity building in diverse methods of monitoring the impact of conservation measures is at the heart of this proposal, responding to a need identified during our original Darwin project. Representatives of partner institutions and other organizations will train community researchers *in situ* through workshops held in the Chinantec communities. In addition, community researchers will visit our project partners *in situ* in Oaxaca and Veracruz to see how science is practiced at their research facilities. These study tours will explore preparation and curation of faunal and floral specimens during visits of herbaria and faunal collections (INECOL, IEA-UNSIJ, CIIDIR) and advanced training in GIS techniques (CITRO). A visit to the SEDAFP offices in Oaxaca City will provide insights into the institutional context of resource management and conservation in relationship to broader policies of regional development. Finally, there will be community-to-community learning opportunities when local researchers participate in cross-visits with other indigenous communities in Mexico that are analysing their own experiences in community conservation. Training effectiveness will be measured by assessing the ability of community researchers to adequately complete monitoring protocols, interpret results in collaboration with partner institutional and guide community decision-making as part of an adaptive management strategy.

Capacity building opportunities in our project extend to researchers, students and other staff of our partner organisations. GDF, following the model of the Biocultural Diversity and Conservation interactive course piloted in our current Sabah Darwin project, will expand the online and face-to-face seminars on concepts and methods related specifically to the participatory monitoring. These seminars take advantage of visits of experienced UK colleagues to Mexico, or their availability for online video conferences, to read and discuss current scientific literature that enhances the community research approach adopted in the post project. Participants will assess the effectiveness of the course through oral and written evaluations.

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: Effective contribution to *in situ* conservation of cloud forest ecosystem and sustainable use of its components drawing on local ecological knowledge and practice	Long-term conservation and maintenance of the forest, its biological components, ecosystem services and associated mosaic of anthropogenic landscapes	Trained stakeholders capable of monitoring the impacts of conservation on biodiversity and livelihoods; adaptive management based on monitoring effective	
Purpose Long-term adaptive management of Chinantec Voluntary Conserved Areas (VCAs) enhanced by building the capacity of community researchers trained in the original Darwin project to implement a monitoring programme that enables them to optimize management of their mosaic of cultural landscapes and natural protected areas.	New knowledge on participatory GIS techniques for resource monitoring by yr 1 New knowledge on floristic composition, vegetation characterization and species abundance in selected ethnoecological zones by yr 1 New techniques and tools for monitoring weather variability acquired by yr 1 New knowledge on socio-economic impacts and contributions of community conservation and PES by yr 2 Innovative learning about new concepts and methods in participatory monitoring by yr 2 Participatory resource monitoring programme for VCAs implemented by yr 2	GIS database in use and new maps produced to guide resource monitoring Expanded botanical and zoological reference collections, patrol records and vegetation analysis results; Chinantec ethnoclassification of vegetation and landscape types Initial data on rainfall, temperature and other parameters recorded systematically over two years Synthesis of local perceptions of community conservation; analysed research results from livelihoods analysis & household nutrition survey Participatory research protocols and evaluation of Biocultural Diversity and Conservation course VCA Management Plans enhanced by incorporating participatory resource monitoring of critical subsistence activities; production of final GIS maps for communication with government agencies and NGOs	Communities committed to sustained implementation of participatory resource monitoring Local communities, research institutes and government agencies achieve sustained collaboration on adaptive management of cultural landscapes and conserved areas Project partners commit sufficient staff time to participate in and implement project activities Participatory methodology adequately developed and acquired by community researchers at outset of research phase Seamless integration of Darwin post project with EU FP7 project; effectiveness of community-based management strategies for biocultural diversity conservation

Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary) 1. Monitoring programme and advanced GIS for three Chinantec communities engaged in community conservation	1. Development of monitoring programme and advanced GIS for adaptive management of voluntary conserved areas	1. Monitoring programme; enhanced GIS maps; community workshop participant attendance, evaluation and assessment records; results of participatory field research	Environmental and social conditions adequate to gather and produce enough information; experts and students from partner research organisations available according to established timetable
2. VCA personnel in 3 Chinantec communities trained in participatory monitoring methods	2. 12 community members trained in weather monitoring techniques , socio-economic methods, and enhanced floristic, faunal and vegetation analysis	2. Attendance, evaluation and assessment records of community workshops, forums and exchanges; field research results	Community researchers personnel recruited and available throughout the project period
3. Adaptive management of VCAs implemented as an ongoing process in 3 Chinantec communities in support of community conservation management programme	3. Adaptive management strategies in 3 communities agreed by general assembly and authorities	3. Adaptive management document detailing specific measures to be taken; modified community statues; final GIS maps indicating boundaries and use zones	General assembly of each community agrees on changes in community conservation approach; support by government agencies and NGOs of adaptive management strategy
4. Advanced training received by colleagues at research centres and academic institutions in Oaxaca and Veracruz	4. Four seminars for 20 postgraduate researchers on methods and concepts of participatory monitoring of resource abundance, weather variability, livelihoods and landscape change	4. Participant attendance, evaluation and assessment records of advanced seminars; seminar syllabuses and readers; intranet with readings and participant dialogues	Postgraduate researchers, UK experts and Mexican counterparts interested in and available for seminars
5. Lessons, methods and results shared with community members, government officials, civil society representatives and academic colleagues locally and internationally	5. One international conference presentation, two national conference presentations, one final advanced seminar, four articles submitted or published in international journals, informational website, participatory research protocols, community evaluations, cross-visits and project partners meetings	5. Participant attendance, evaluation and assessment records of advanced seminar; pdfs of conference papers and articles available online; participatory research protocols available online in interactive format; attendance lists and memorandums of project partners meeting, evaluations and cross-visits results	International interest in participatory monitoring and adaptive management of community conservation experiences Papers and sessions accepted at national and international conferences Community members, researchers and students interested and available to learn and participate

Activities (details in workplan)

1.1 Community workshops in basic and intermediate GIS
1.2 Production of local maps and pGIS of monitored species and habitats
1.3 Community workshops in advanced GIS
1.4 Production of maps and analysis of local GIS
1.5. Production of monitoring programme documents
2.1 Community workshop to create expanded plant and animal registers
2.2 Community workshop on floristic composition, vegetation characterization and monitoring, according to local categories
2.3 Community workshop on animal species abundance and monitoring
2.4 Community workshop on methodologies to assess the socioeconomic contributions and effects of conservation initiatives
2.5 Community workshop on nutrition surveys
2.6 Community workshop on basic weather monitoring
3.1 Expanded inventories of useful plants
3.2 Expanded inventories of animals, their abundance and distribution in key zones
3.3 Monthly weather monitoring
3.4 Research on local perceptions towards conservation initiatives
3.5 Households and livelihoods characterisation and analysis
3.6 Research of socioeconomic contribution and effects of PES and other conservation subsides
3.7 Research on household nutrition related to local food resources
3.8. Production of adaptive management strategies
4.1 4-session advanced course on Biocultural Diversity and Conservation
5.1 Presenting project approaches and preliminary results at the VIII Mexican Congress of Ethnobiology, at Tabasco, Mexico
5.2 Presenting project approaches and preliminary results at the 13th International Congress of Ethnobiology, at Montpellier, France
5.3 Presenting project approaches and final results in a Mexican event
5.4 Final advanced seminar to share project approaches and results for postgraduate students, researchers and NGO colleagues
5.5 Project partners meetings
5.6 Community evaluations
5.7 Communimty cross-visits
5.8 International external evaluation

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	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1	Community workshops in basic and intermediate GIS	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
1.2	Production of local maps and pGIS of monitored species and habitats	10		X	X	X	X	X	X	
1.3	Community workshops in advanced GIS	2				X		X		
1.4	Production of maps and analysis of local GIS	4						X	X	
1.5.	Production of monitoring programme documents	8					X	X	X	X
2.1	Community workshop to create expanded plant and animal registers	1	X							
2.2	Community workshop on floristic composition, vegetation characterization and monitoring, according to local categories	2	X		X					
2.3	Community workshop on animal species abundance and monitoring	2	X		X					
2.4	Community workshop on methodologies to assess the socioeconomic contributions and effects of conservation initiatives	1				X				
2.5	Community workshop on nutrition surveys	1				X				
2.6	Community workshop on basic weather monitoring	1		X						
3.1	Expanded inventories of useful plants	4		X	X					
3.2	Expanded inventories of animals, their abundance and distribution in key zones	4			X	X				
3.3	Monthly weather monitoring	20		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.4	Research on local perceptions towards conservation initiatives	4					X	X		
3.5	Households and livelihoods characterisation and analysis	4					X	X		
3.6	Research of socioeconomic contribution and effects of PES and other conservation subsides	4					X	X		
3.7	Research on household nutrition related to local food resources	4					X	X		
3.8	Production of adaptive management strategies	6						X	X	X
4.1	4-session advanced course on Biocultural Diversity and Conservation	4				X	X	X	X	
5.1	Presenting project approaches and preliminary results at the VIII Mexican Congress of Ethnobiology, at Tabasco, Mexico	1	X							
5.2	Presenting project approaches and preliminary results at the 13th International Congress of Ethnobiology at Montpellier, France	1	X							
5.3	Presenting project approaches and final results in a Mexican event.	1						X		
5.4	Final advanced seminar to share project approaches and results for posgraduate students, researchers and NGO colleagues	1								X
5.5	Project partners meetings	4	X		X		X		X	
5.6	Community evaluations	2				X				X
5.7.	Community corss-visits					X			X	
5.8	International external evaluation	1								X

20. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you expect to report against by providing indicative figures. These will help gauge project achievements if you receive funding. 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/**

Standard Measure	Description	Estimate
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	0
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	0
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	1
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	1
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	2
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	3
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	2
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	3
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	14
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	12
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	20
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	7
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	6
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	0
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	1
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	2
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	2
12A	Number of computer based databases to be **established**	0
12B	Number of computer based databases to be **enhanced** ~~and handed over to host country~~ (N.B. Communities are creating computer based floristic and faunal databases that will remain in their possession, but specific data may be shared with local partner institutions as free, prior informed consent and biodiversity transfer protocols are established)	6
13A	Number of species reference collections to be **established** and handed over to host country(ies)	0
13B	Number of species reference collections to be **enhanced** ~~and handed over to host country(ies)~~ (N.B. Communities are establishing floristic and faunal reference collections that will remain in their possession, but some duplicates may be deposited in local partner institutions as free, prior informed consent and biodiversity transfer protocols are established)	6
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be **organised** to present/disseminate findings	14
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops **attended** at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	3
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	0
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	1
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	0
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	1
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	8
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	300
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	1500
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be **established**	1
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be **enhanced/ extended**	1
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	0
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	0
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	0
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	0
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	0
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	0
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	0
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	0

20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	£5,644
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	0
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	0
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£130,794

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.

Interim and final participatory evaluations will be carried out to assess progress in designing and implementing the monitoring programs, with input from representatives of our partner institutions, CORENCHI delegates and community members. Diana Pritchard of the University of Sussex will lead one of these evaluations when she visits Oaxaca. Participants in all training modules, including cross-visits, will evaluate each event to assess the relevance and usefulness of the training curricula and teaching methods.

These evaluations and other project results will be assessed at regular meetings of the communities' General Assembly and in meetings of Committee for Natural Resources of the Chinantla (CORENCHI), which are held bimonthly. We will also plan biannual community VCA Management Programme consultation meetings between GDF and the other project partners (INECOL, IEA-UNSIJ, SEDAFP, CITRO) held prior to submission of progress reports to Darwin Initiative to assess overall project progress. These will allow us to react to Darwin reviews, an approach we have found useful in monitoring and evaluating progress in the original Darwin project.

A final external evaluation at the conclusion of the project will assess the overall impact and provide recommendations for the continued monitoring by communities, with support from local institutions.

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 cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

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

GDF obtains governmental and foundation grants to support its field programmes in North Africa, Mesoamerica, Southeast Asia and Southern Africa as well as its International Programme. Our trading subsidiary, Diversity Excursions Ltd., which offers cultural and scientific tours that explore biocultural diversity, contributes core costs. We also receive individual donations, often supplemented by UK gift aid. Over the last nine years, GDF has received over £1,000,000 from diverse sources for its applied research and training activities; approximately half from grants and consultancies, a third from Diversity Excursions, Ltd and the rest from donations.

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: GDF is part of a 10-member consortium that recently obtained a EU FP7 Environment grant to support a project from January 2012 – January 2015 on "Assessing the effectiveness of community-based management strategies for biocultural diversity conservation" that will be carried out in Bolivia, Brazil and Mexico. Of the total 1.9 million euro budget, GDF has an allocation 294,735 euros over three years. We estimate conservatively that approximately £77,500 of this budget is dedicated to co-funding activities in the Chinantla during the two years related to the post project.
Unconfirmed: GDF is launching, along with its communication strategy, a fundraising drive in 2012 that could contribute additional funds to the post project. We are in the process of identifying the specific funding sources that we will approach to leverage complementary funds if this Darwin post project proposal is funded.

24. Please give details of any further resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 23. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Possible additional financial resources (not yet applied for): GDF-Mesoamerica will apply for funds from the CONACYT Network on Biocultural Heritage, which will announce another call for applications for funding in 2012. An initial proposal, for 52,800 Mexican pesos (2,740 GBP) to support the current Darwin project work by supporting additional community mapping activities, has submitted and is under consideration.
Funding in kind: Local partners will provide staff salaries, overheads, office and logistical support and other operative costs apart from the amounts specifically allocated to them in the post project budget. The local communities will provide in-kind contribution through voluntary community time allocated to the project, use of community facilities and logistical support.

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

	Total Project Costs £
Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding	£231,372
+ Funding/Income from other sources	£100,886
= Total original project cost	£332,258

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

On behalf of the Trustees of The Global Diversity Foundation

I apply for a grant of **£157,686** in respect of all expenditure to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates 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 CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Our most recent audited accounts and annual report can be found at *(delete as appropriate)*:
http://www.charity-commission.gov.uk search Charity #1080731 or see http://www.charity-commission.gov.uk/Accounts/Ends31%5C0001080731_AC_20090930_E_C.PDF

Name (block capitals)	Gary J. Martin		
Position in the organisation	Director		
Signed		**Date:**	12 June 2012

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 3 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 all the Principals identified in Question 4?	**X**
Have you included a letter of support from the main partner organisations identified in Question 8?	**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**
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	**X**

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 13 June 2011** 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 signature page should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Unit, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than Tuesday 14 June 2011**.**

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.