Submit by Tuesday July 8 2014

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 21: Post Project

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form.
Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

- **Name and address of organisation** (NB: Notification of results will be by email to the named Project Leader in Question 8)

Applicant Organisation Name:	IIED
Address: City and Postcode:	80-86 Grays Inn Road London WC1X 8NH
Country:	UK
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Post Project title

(max 10 words)
NBSAPs 2.0: From Policy to Practice

2b. Main round project reference and title
19-023: NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming biodiversity and development

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested, matched funding

Start date: 1/4/15		End date: 31/3/17		Duration: 24 months
Darwin request	2015/16 £ 80 295		2016/17 £ 70 457	Total £ 150,752
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost: 38%				
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note this is only an indication but competition will be strongest for Defra funding)			DFID	

4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your Post Project be working in. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Uganda	Country 2: Namibia
Country 3: Botswana	Country 4: Seychelles
Country 5: Zimbabwe	Country 6: Malawi

5. Post Project Outcome

Define the outcome of the Post Project and explain how this links with the outcome from the Main Darwin project. This should be the same as the answer given in question 29.

> (max 30 words)
>
> The biodiversity-development mainstreaming plans incorporated into project countries' revised NBSAPs (the Main Project Purpose) are implemented, measured and reciprocated in national development plans and processes.

6. Main Project Outcome

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

(max 300 words)

The NBSAPs 2.0 project has made significant achievements as highlighted in our most recent annual report, for which we received the highest score from the reviewers:

- All of the planned outputs have either been completed or are fully on track for completion within the project period.
- Achievement of the project purpose is fully on track. All project countries have now produced draft revised NBSAPs, which show clear evidence of mainstreaming biodiversity and development. Each NBSAP includes a specific section devoted to making the case for biodiversity and ecosystem services in development, and a section on mainstreaming.
- All country teams have reported a marked increase in their positive engagements with Ministries such as Finance and Planning.

The project also has achievements beyond our original expectations, particularly in demand for and uptake of our products, and for sharing experience of our country partners more widely:

- The project partners have helped build mainstreaming capacity in other countries, by delivering training on mainstreaming at regional and global CBD workshops and through wide dissemination of tools and guidance developed by the project, now translated into French, Spanish and Arabic. A marketing and social media strategy has added to our ability to share our lessons learned as widely as possible.
- There is evidence that our lessons from the African region are inspirational and useful to other developing regions. For example, we have received a request from the United Nations Environment Programme's Regional Office for West Asia (UNEP-ROWA) to extend the project to their region.
- IIED was invited to make a present the project in a GEF STAP expert workshop on biodiversity mainstreaming in 2013. Our State of Knowledge Review was disseminated by GEF as a background document for the meeting.

7. Biodiversity Conventions

Which of the conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your Post Project be supporting?
Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	**Yes**
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	**Yes**
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	**No**
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	**Yes**

7b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your Post Project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s) your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

(Max 200 words)
This project contributes directly to the achievement of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity which encompasses all biodiversity conventions, not just the CBD. CBD COP 10 decision X/2 urges Parties to revise and update their NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan and to "...use the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies…" Decision X/6 recognises "the urgent need to improve capacity for mainstreaming the three objectives of the Convention into poverty eradication strategies and plans (e.g., Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, national development plans) and development processes." The Main project has resulted in the improved capacity for mainsteaming in at least 4 African countries (with additional improvements elsewhere as a result of project outreach) and in improvements in the NBSAPs of the 4 countries. In this Post Project we will continue to provide technical support so as to achieve the final part of Decisions X/2 and X/6 – integration of biodiversity targets into national development strategies and processes – thus using the revised NBSAPs as mainstreaming instruments and testing their effectiveness during implementation.
Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES focal point in the host country?
Yes   **if yes, please give details:** As with the Main project, the host country teams will include the CBD focal point in each country.

8. Principals in Post Project. Please identify and provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Project Co-Leader	Project Partner 1 - UGANDA
Surname **Forename (s)** **Post held**	**Bass** **Steve** **Group Head**	**Tayleur** **John** **Senior Programme Officer**	**Ogwal** **Francis Meri Sabino** **Natural Resources Management Specialist (Biodiversity and Rangelands) and** **CBD Primary Focal Point for Namibia**
Institution (if different to above)	**IIED**	**World Conservation Monitoring Centre**	**National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)**
Department **Telephone**	**Sustainable Markets Group**	**Ecosystem Assessment Programme**	
Email			

Details	Project Partner 2 - NAMIBIA	Project Partner 3 - SEYCHELLES	Project Partner 4 - BOTSWANA
Surname	**Ngishidi**	**Matatiken**	**Gaborekwe**
Forename	**Jonas**	**Eddy Denis**	**Dineo Dinah**
Post held	**Project Coordinator for the Biodiversity Management and Climate Change Project**	**CEO**	**National CBD Focal Point**
Institution (if different to above)	**Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)**	**Ministry of Environment & Energy**	**Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism**
Department	**Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)**	**National Parks Authority**	**Department of Environmental Affairs**
Telephone **Email**			

Details	Project Partner 5 - ZIMBABWE	Project Partner 6 - MALAWI
Surname	Chirara	Musasa
Forename (s)	Chipangura	Monipher
Post held	National Biodiversity Coordinator	Environmental Officer (Biodiversity Desk Officer)
Institution	Ministry of Environment Water and Climate	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management
Department		Environmental Affairs Department
Telephone		
Email		

11. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the Post Project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

| Lead institution and website:

IIED (www.iied.org)	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the Post Project): (max 200 words)
	IIED is an independent research institute working in the field of sustainable development at local, national, regional and global levels. IIED is a leader on environmental mainstreaming and has developed a number mainstreaming tools – including guides and diagnostics, all of which are available through its mainstreaming web portal http://www.environmental-mainstreaming.org. It has also facilitated Learning and Leadership Groups on Environmental Mainstreaming in the countries in which it has worked, often in collaboration with the UNDP Poverty Environment Initiative, including Nepal, Vietnam, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, and Botswana.

IIED was the lead institution on the Main project and will remain in this role for the Post project. As in the main project, IIED will provide oversight and coordination, including by chairing the project's International Technical Advisory Group (ITAG) and convening the African Leadership Group. It will contribute to the design of output, process and impact indicators for tracking biodiversity-development mainstreaming implementation at the country level; it will lead the design and organisation of the project workshops; and provide technical support as and where needed in response to country demands on mainstreaming implementation. A comprehensive communications programme will share lessons learned. Steve Bass, Head of the Sustainable Markets Group, will provide overall project leadership and oversight. Dilys Roe, Head of the Biodiversity Team, will provide day-to day project management. |

Partner Name and website where available: World Conservation Monitoring Centre (www.unep-wcmc.org)	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the Post Project): (max 200 words)
	WCMC is a UK-based Registered Charity and operates in collaboration with UNEP at the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in Cambridge, UK. It is a leading authority on biodiversity assessment and indicator development. It has a long track record of providing technical support and capacity development services to the CBD Secretariat, UNEP and UNDP, including in NBSAP revisions processes. UNEP-WCMC has formal agreements in place with sCBD and UNEP to provide technical support on biodiversity. UNEP-WCMC, in partnership with UNDP and the CBD, hosts the NBSAP Forum, which is a 'one-stop shop' designed to support the revision and implementation of NBSAPs. The online portal (http://nbsapforum.net/#) provides a space for NBSAP practitioners to connect with others across the world working on similar issues, to share and find resources, to seek and offer support and to learn about NBSAPs. The Forum also provides a channel for coordinating activities aiming to build capacity for NBSAP revision and implementation, including webinars, workshops, e-learning modules and guidance documents. UNEP-WCMC also led the UK National Ecosystem Assessment and is supporting IPBES design and establishment including capacity building. As with the Main project, WCMC will continue to act as the Secretariat for the project, being the first point of contact for the host country partners and providing administrative and logistical support in workshop design and organisation. WCMC will also continue to act as an ambassador for the project at international CBD technical and capacity building workshops. John Tayleur, Senior Programme Officer, will provide oversight and coordination of the project on behalf of WCMC. Abisha Mapendembe, Programme Officer, will be the project secretary and will provide the main point of contact between the UK partners, the host countries and the international partners. Both John and Abisha will have significant input into the development of technical outputs and resources delivered by this project.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available: Botswana: Ministry of Environment, Wildlife & Tourism (MEWT)	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the Post Project): (max 200 words)
	MEWT ensures protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources within which the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) works to integrate the work of the many sectoral ministries and interest groups. DEA hosts the CBD focal point and NBSAP revision contact point. MEWT has built partnerships with various stakeholders including PEI Botswana, led by the Ministry of

Finance and Development Planning (MFDP). Other key partners include the Ministry of Agriculture, Office of the President and the Ministry of Minerals Energy and Water Resources. Particular strengths include private sector partnerships and links to land use planning systems.

MEWT has been actively engaged in the Main project and will continue to engage with the project partners in the development of technical support tools; in the development and testing of mainstreaming indicators; in the project workshops; and in the development and dissemination of project outputs and lessons. MEWT will also continue to be an active contributing member of the African Leadership Group.

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

| Partner Name and website where available:

Namibia:
Ministry of Environment & Tourism (MET) | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the Post Project): (max 200 words)

MET hosts the CBD focal point for Namibia and is responsible for the NBSAP revision process. The MET has been driving the mainstreaming of biodiversity into other sectors and programmes since the foundation of the National Biodiversity Programme in 1994. Biodiversity conservation is recognized as a key tenet of sustainable development and it is well integrated into Namibia's long term development framework.

MET has been actively engaged in the Main project - including hosting the project workshop in July 2014 - and will continue to engage with the project partners in the development of technical support tools; in the development and testing of mainstreaming indicators; in the project workshops; and in the development and dissemination of project outputs and lessons. MET will also continue to be an active contributing member of the African Leadership Group. |
|---|---|
| Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? | Yes |

| Partner Name and website where available:
 Uganda:
National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the Post Project): (max 200 words)

NEMA hosted the PEI programme in Uganda and houses the CBD National Focal Point for the country. Uganda has acquired experience in mainstreaming environmental concerns and policies, plans and programmes, at both national and local levels. There are enabling policies and an institutional framework for environmental mainstreaming, in large part developed through PEI. Through the main project, NEMA has built partnerships with various stakeholders |
|---|---|

including the Ministry of Finance, National Planning Authority; Natural Resource based Sectors especially those rich in biodiversity.

NEMA has been actively engaged in the Main project - including hosting the project workshop in July 2013 - and will continue to engage with the project partners in the development of technical support tools; in the development and testing of mainstreaming indicators; in the project workshops; and in the development and dissemination of project outputs and lessons. NEMA will also continue to be an active contributing member of the African Leadership Group.

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

Partner Name and website where available: The Seychelles: Ministry of Environment and Energy	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the Post Project): (max 200 words) The Ministry of Environment and Energy promote, coordinate and develop an ecologically balanced natural environment in keeping with constitutional exigency and in line with national sustainable socio-economic development objectives of the Seychellois community and beyond and gradually reduce our dependence of fossil fuel by promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency. The Ministry of Environment and Energy has been actively engaged in the Main project and will continue to engage with the project partners in the development of technical support tools; in the development and testing of mainstreaming indicators; in the project workshops; and in the development and dissemination of project outputs and lessons. The Ministry of Environment and Energy will also continue to be an active contributing member of the African Leadership Group.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	**Yes**

Partner Name and website where available: Zimbabwe: Ministry of Environment Water and Climate	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the Post Project): (max 200 words) Ministry of Environment Water and Climate has overall responsibility for the environment in Zimbabwe. The portfolio of natural resources and environment has been growing over the years both nationally and globally. The Government of Zimbabwe is committed to issues of the environment and natural resources. The main focus of the Ministry is to ensure (add environment dimension) sustainable use of the country's natural resources for the benefit of all Zimbabweans. The Zimbabwe Government realizes that adoption of a strong environmental, economic and social sustainability framework will go a long way towards re-branding of Zimbabwe in the international community. To this end, the Ministry engaged its stakeholders in the

	development of this strategic plan to meet the demands of the citizens of Zimbabwe now and into the future. Zimbabwe participated in the second annual workshop of the Main project held July 2013 in Entebbe Uganda and will also participate in the Year 3 workshop of the Main project to be held in Namibia in July. Zimbabwe will engage with the project partners in the development of technical support tools; in the development and testing of mainstreaming indicators; in the project workshops; and in the development and dissemination of project outputs and lessons.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	**Yes**

Partner Name and website where available: **Malawi:** **Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management**	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the Post Project): (max 200 words) The Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) is responsible for all matters related to the environment and hosts the CBD / NBSAP revision focal point. The country has made significant strides in poverty-environment mainstreaming. A particular strength is links to national accounting systems and the development of sustainability indicators. These indicators are used for example in the national agricultural development and food security strategy's monitoring and evaluation framework. It has also excelled in State of Environment and Outlook Reporting. Malawi's PEI programme has built many cross-departmental partnerships and improved the enabling environment for mainstreaming. Like Botswana (above), Malawi has an active country learning group on mainstreaming Malawi (one of our original intended host countries for the Main Project - which dropped out following a change of government). This year, however, after meeting with members of the project team at the CBD regional workshop, Malawi has expressed a keen interest in engaging with the project and in particular receiving project outputs and sharing its experience on mainstreaming with the other countries. To this end, Malawi will participate in the Year 3 workshop of the Main project to be held in Namibia from the 23rd to the 25th of July. The Malawi biodiversity desk officer is now included in communications updates about the project. Malawi will engage with the project partners in the development of technical support tools; in the development and testing of mainstreaming indicators; in the project workshops; and in the development and dissemination of project outputs and lessons.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	**Yes**

Partner Name and website where available: CBD Secretariat	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the Post Project): (max 200 words) The CBD Secretariat (SCBD) was established solely to support the goals of the Convention; formally mandated to and responsible to assist Parties in their NBSAP revision and mainstreaming (cbd.int/nbsap). The SCBD will retain the role it had in the Main project: be a member of the project's technical advisory group; provide legitimacy to the project's approach to the Convention's NBSAP revision requirement; showcase mainstreaming efforts to all Parties; co-publish guidance produced by the project under the authority of the Convention; utilise project materials and participate in project workshops.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	**Yes**

Partner Name and website where available: UNDP	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the Post Project): (max 200 words) With a United Nations mandate to coordinate development support, UNDP develops local capacity in 177 countries for solutions to global and national development challenges. UNDP co-organised the second project workshop in Uganda and was instrumental in making links between the project and its Biodiversity Financing (BIOFIN) initiative. As with the SCBD, UNDP will: be continue the role it has in the Main project including: member of the technical advisory group, co-publishing guidance; disseminating project outputs via the NBSAPs Forum web portal; providing technical inputs to project workshops,
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	**Yes**

Partner Name and website where available: UNDP-UNEP PEI Africa	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the Post Project): (max 200 words) PEI Africa supports country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning, monitoring and budgeting processes, as led by the Ministries of Planning and/or Finance. Since 2005 PEI Africa has successfully contributed to integrate Poverty-Environment objectives and targets in **15 national policies and subnational development plans in 9 countries and**

	in 22 sectoral policies and plans in 8 countries and consequently 7 countries are increasingly reporting on environment and natural resource (ENR) linked socio-economic indices**.** Further since 2005 **6 countries report an increase in public resource allocation to P-E mainstreaming activities and processes.** PEI Africa recognises the need to further strengthen the integration of priority biodiversity and ecosystem initiatives and indicators in national economic development planning, monitoring and budgeting processes. The collaboration with the NBSAPs 2.0 project aims to strengthen these linkages while also supporting biodiversity focal points in Ministries of Environment to collaborate with Ministries of Planning and Finance. In the Main Project, PEI has provided technical support to the host countries during the project workshops – particularly on tips and tactics for mainstreaming. PEI has also made contributions to project technical reports and publications. PEI Africa will retain the same role in the post project, including: membership of the technical advisory group; providing links to PEI programmes in host countries; co-publishing guidance produced by the project; disseminating project materials via the PEI website; and technical support via project workshops.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	**Yes**

12. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader	**Yes**

13. Problem the Post Project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your Post Project is trying to address. For example, what biodiversity and challenges will the project address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

The NBSAPs 2.0 main project has been focussing on the NBSAP revision process by developing capacity to incorporate development priorities and making a strong case for biodiversity as a core development asset. We are firmly on track to achieve our purpose of ensuring that the revised NBSAPs in the four project countries are "more effective and more resilient policy instruments". Successful engagement with non-biodiversity sectors in the NBSAPs revision process and ensuring that the right content is included in the NBSAP document itself are critical, but early steps in the overall mainstreaming process. The effectiveness of NBSAPs as "mainstreaming vehicles" will be determined by the extent to which mainstreaming is implemented on the ground. This post project is intended to follow the NBSAP journey to the next phase and to take support for biodiversity-development mainstreaming to the next level. We propose to do this firstly in the NBSAP implementation process, and secondly by ensuring reciprocal attention to biodiversity in development policy, plans and processes.

14. New and additional work

Explain how gains from the Post Project work will be distinct and <u>additional</u> to those of the Main project. Show, where possible, how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding.

(max 300 words)

The main project ends with the production of revised NBSAPs, with capacity built within environment ministries and with better engagement with development ministries. This combination of outcomes increases the likelihood that mainstreaming actions identified in the NBSAPs will be implemented. In practice, effective mainstreaming is a process of continuous improvement, requiring adjustment to changing scientific, economic, political and social conditions. For example, the 2015 launch of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will present many entry points for the better consideration of biodiversity across sector plans and monitoring in-country.

The Post Project will be distinct from, and additional to, the achievements of the main project. It will provide the opportunity for the learning and capacity development that has taken place during the NBSAP revision process to continue into the NBSAP implementation process. It will provide technical support to develop, apply and assess indicators of mainstreaming success, particularly in ensuring biodiversity priorities are reflected within the dynamics of mainstream development planning and processes. It will emphasise mainstreaming beyond the 'plan' i.e. in regular systems of budget, expenditure review, investment, and accounting. Thus it will reach beyond the planners who were the focus of the first phase, to others involved in implementation.

The Main project has attracted considerable interest from other countries and so this Post Project will also engage additional African countries. Our collaboration with the UNDP BioFin project enabled Zimbabwe to engage with the African Learning Group and the peer-to-peer learning employed throughout the project. We have not had the resources to engage more deeply with Zimbabwe beyond their participation in the Uganda workshop. Similarly Malawi – with which our plans had to be abandoned due to a change of government – has recently approached us and expressed interest in working with the project.

15. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words)

Approach

We intend to use the same technical support and peer-to-peer learning methodologies that we have successfully employed in the Main project. This will entail face-to-face meetings; development of tools and guidance for continuous improvement in reciprocal biodiversity-development mainstreaming, and review of experiences and lessons learned. Specifically we will:

- Convene a (virtual) meeting of the African Leadership Group at the start of the post project to review each country's NBSAP and the status of the national development plan, clarify the key mainstreaming actions, and agree an approach to country level mainstreaming action plans.
- Support a stakeholder workshop in each country that scopes country-specific mainstreaming action plans, agreeing at least one priority development policy, planning, budgeting or investment process to target.

- Develop specific practical mainstreaming tools and guidance in response to individual country needs expressed at the workshops.
- Support host countries to draw out lessons learned and to continuously adapt and refine their mainstreaming approaches.
- Convene a final workshop at the end of the project to identify and compare key lessons between countries, to develop tips and tactics to share on mainstreaming in practice, and to make a joint submission on ways to address the biodiversity implications of country-level SDGs.
- Disseminate of tools, indicators and lessons learned through a concerted communications programme including at CBD CoP 13, via social media, via the NBSAPs Forum, via list servs and partner websites.

The African Leadership Group will be instrumental in effecting this learning approach throughout the project period – as it has been during the Main project. The Group will be able to provide peer-to-peer support which we will facilitate with traditional and social media including LinkedIn discussion groups, conference calls, and briefing notes.

Roles

IIED will coordinate the project and provide technical oversight. WCMC will provide technical inputs and will provide the Secretariat for the project and links to the other UN agencies involved. The host country agencies will be responsible for the roll-out of their respective NBSAPs, for monitoring mainstreaming success and for collecting lessons learned. The African Leadership Group will participate in project workshops and provide ongoing peer-to-peer support throughout the implementation and learning process. The international agencies - UNDP, CBD and the UNEP-UNDP Poverty Environment Initiative - will provide technical advice and support throughout the project period, will co-publish relevant outputs, assist in wide dissemination of outputs through their own websites and initiatives, and will participate in project workshops.

16. Change Expected

Detail what the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit.

- If you are applying for Defra funding this should specifically focus on the changes expected for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- If you are applying for DFID funding you should in addition refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty. Q21 provides more space for elaboration on this.

(Max 250 words)

The Main Project has already begun to change the way biodiversity planners think about development priorities in their strategies for conservation. This Post Project will change the way development planners think about biodiversity – not as a liability or barrier to development, but as a key development asset. It will do this by taking the revised NBSAPs developed under the Main Project (all of which now make a strong "business case" for biodiversity) and using these to influence mainstream development plans and processes. There is potential, for example, to link up with and support the World Bank WAVES initiative around natural capital accounting. Given the likely launch of SDGs in 2015, the post project will provide development and biodiversity stakeholders with a significant head-start in producing systematic and sustainable approaches to integrating biodiversity across the Goals.

Changes that we expect to see include: enhanced budget allocations for biodiversity; sectoral plans to mitigate negative biodiversity impacts; enhanced capacity of development officials to address biodiversity priorities, and enhanced capacity of environment officials to minimise or mitigate negative social impacts of biodiversity conservation interventions.

These changes will in turn bring about (i) a more secure natural resource base on which many poor people's livelihoods depend and (ii) attention to previously overlooked poverty concerns within biodiversity planning processes, and improved opportunities for poor people to benefit from the sustainable use of biodiversity.

17. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/ projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?   **Yes**

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

The Poverty Environment Initiative focusses on mainstreaming environmental issues into development processes. However, it does not explicitly focus on biodiversity and indeed views this project as a key complement to its more broadly focussed work (see partner descriptions above).

UNEP-WCMC is partnering with UNDP and the CBD on the NBSAPs Forum project. The NBSAP Forum is a 'one-stop shop' designed to support the revision and implementation of NBSAPs. The online portal provides a space for practitioners to connect with others across the world working on similar issues, to share and find resources, to seek and offer support, and to learn about NBSAPs. The Forum also provides a channel for coordinating activities aiming to build capacity for NBSAP revision and implementation, including webinars, e-learning modules and guidance documents. We will establish links with the Forum and will use the forum to disseminate and share project outputs and lessons learned with a wider global community.

18. Value for money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money?

This application builds on - and thus benefits from - the improved capacity for biodiversity mainstreaming that has been developed in the Main Project. Strong relationships already exist with the four country partners who were involved in the Main Project thus reducing the transaction costs of establishing new relationships. Of the two additional country partners, Zimbabwe participated in a Main Project workshop in 2013 and so is familiar with the methodology adopted, and both countries have proactively sought involvement in the project and thus demonstrated their commitment.

The post-project will also benefit from strong synergies with another UNEP-WCMC project on mainstreaming funded by BMZ. This project will allow for lesson learning between a wider set of countries and we are seeking approval from BMZ to formally identify this as co-financing given that some activities could be managed in a complementary way to add real value to both projects. Two other intiatives – the NBSAPs Forum and the Poverty Environment Initiative – will provide both a source of technical expertise and a dissemination channel for project outputs at no cost.

All the partners are providing co-funding or are providing staff time inputs and office costs as in-kind contributions to the project. The international workshop represents the largest single cost

item in the budget – as it has done in the Main Project. Experience from the Main Project has shown, however, that the partners benefits hugely from these annual face-to-face interactions and that they are worth the high cost in terms of progress achieved.

19. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

This project is predominantly focussing on policy and planning processes, working with government officials in developing countries who are responsible for setting and implementing those plans and processes. As such it involves little direct research on or with resident populations which is often where ethical issues arise. Nevertheless, IIED has a clear and proactive strategy on research ethics. Our statement of principles on "research excellence" describes how we work with local communities in developing countries (http://www.iied.org/our-research-striving-towards-excellence) and our note on research ethics (http://pubs.iied.org/G03763.html) reviews some of the main ethical considerations when undertaking research, and explores how these apply to our work with partners to contribute to a more equitable and sustainable world. These principles will be applied to this project to ensure our research process involves partnership and empowerment, and produces results that contribute to positive social and environmental change. Capacity-building and partnership development between UK and host institutions will be fundamental to this project, particularly in order to ensure that the research is relevant to and owned by host country partners.

WCMC values its reputation as an ethical and honest organisation and is committed to acting fairly and professionally in all aspects of its work. With the scope and objectives of this project, there are no associated ethical dilemmas. WCMC has a long history of carrying out similar work, including consultations with relevant stakeholders from government, non-government and academic individuals and organisations in a sensitive and productive manner that has allowed for strong collaborations in the past.

20. Legacy

Please describe what you expect will change as a result of this Post Project with regards to biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation (for DFID funded projects). For example, what will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and poor people) of the Post Project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

(Max 300 words)

Long term benefits to biodiversity will be achieved through more effective conservation and development practices. Key development institutions will take better account of biodiversity in their national or sectoral plans and processes to both a) ensure that any potential negative impacts on biodiversity from development are minimised and mitigated; and b) invest in biodiversity as a core development asset and a potential engine of growth.

The long term benefits to poor people will firstly be a natural resource base that is less vulnerable to degradation as a result of poorly planned development interventions. Poor people in rural communities are disproportionately dependant on natural resources as the basis of their livelihood strategies – its depletion by economic sectors such as mining or large-scale agriculture – or by infrastructure development such as roads and power plants therefore undermines the ability of these people to support their livelihoods over the long term. The second long term benefit will be improved investments in biodiversity as a basis for pro-poor

growth – for example through wildlife tourism; commercialisation of non-timber forest products; locally managed fisheries and so on.

A possible obstacle to achieving these benefits is that mainstreaming efforts are resisted in the host countries. However, as previously noted, all the countries engaged in the Main project report enhanced engagement with their respective Ministries of finance, planning and key economic sectors. The post project aims to capitalise straight away on this solid foundation in order to achieve the more ambitious change we now seek.

21. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. All projects funded through DFID in Round 21 must be compliant with the OECD Overseas Development Assistance criteria. Projects are therefore required to indicate how they will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation in low-income countries.

(Max 300 words)

The project will have both direct and indirect impacts on low income countries (LICs). First of all the project will generate practical capacity-building outputs and guidance as well as a wealth of experience and lessons learned that will be shared with LICs across the globe. Not all the countries that are the focus of this project are LICs, but those that are not have already proved themselves to be a valuable source of lessons and experience on biodiversity mainstreaming that are widely applicable – and highly sought after – by other countries, including LICs. Lessons from middle-income countries in how to mainstream biodiversity in economic growth plans are inspiring to LICs.

For all the countries - including the low income ones - with which we are directly engaged, the benefits are as described in Question 20. There are three main routes to poverty alleviation as a result of reciprocal biodiversity-development mainstreaming:

- Enhanced and more secure natural resource base as a result of better attention to biodiversity within development decision making. Consequently a less vulnerable basis for the livelihoods of poor rural communities.

- Fewer negative social impacts from exclusionary conservation practices – as a result of greater awareness and sensitivity of conservation planners to poverty issues and the potential negative consequences of reduced access of local people to critical natural resources

- Improved investments in biodiversity-based enteprises – eg tourism, wild products trade, small scale fisheries – and hence improved opportunities for pro-poor economic growth.

22. Exit strategy

State whether or not the Post Project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the Post 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)

Mainstreaming is a long term, iterative process. For the Main project, the NBSAP revision process had a defined timeline and it was possible to predict exactly when revised NBSAPs

would be delivered. The Post project targets a potentially wide range of mainstreaming entry points including national development strategies, sectoral plans and government processes such as budget reviews etc. It will not be possible to influence all of these within the scope of a two-year project, indeed PEI estimate that a 20 year timeframe is more realistic for establishing mainstreaming as an embedded institutional function. Nevertheless, by the end of the project we will have demonstrated the potential for mainstreaming by targeting at least one key development process in each country and will have built the capacity of environment staff to continue to target additional processes going forward. The formation of the voluntary African Leadership Group provides a key forum for the project countries, and others, to continue to share experience beyond the life of the project and to receive ongoing peer-to-peer support. The NBSAPs Forum similarly will continue beyond the life of the project and provide continuing technical support and capacity building where needed.

23. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

This project is intended to influence policy and practice both within the host countries and internationally. Our target audiences include government officials responsible for the development and implementation of biodiversity policy at the national level, and government officials and private sector actors responsible for national and sectoral development strategies.

We will work with the project countries to produce a communications strategy to reach these audiences and any others identified in a stakeholder mapping exercise, prioritising where we can have most influence. While project countries will lead on implementing the strategy, we can reinforce this centrally by communicating project progress across the countries through social media, web and email updates. We will build on the LinkedIn learning group already established and our fledgling Twitter activity, for example.

We will produce short, practical publications — NBSAPs 'tools' — to share the learning from the project, complementing what we have already produced over the course of the main project. These will be translated into French, Spanish and Arabic according to demand.

24. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this. (See Section 9 of the Guidance Notes for Main projects)
(Max 250 words)

All of the project outputs will be made freely available on the IIED website and on the websites of project partners, including the NBSAP Forum, the target audience of which is NBSAP practitioners. We will not publish in forms that would require the payment of fees for open access.

25. Importance of subject focus for this project

If your Post Project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

> **(**Max 250 words)
>
> The Global Biodiversity Outlook and numerous scientific journal articles have highlighted the ongoing decline of biodiversity. It is clear that current conservation efforts are not sufficient to address this decline. Mainstreaming biodiversity concerns into key development policies and processes, whether national poverty reduction strategies; climate change adaptation plans or sectoral investment plans, will be absolutely critical to complement existing conservation efforts and reduce the rate of biodiversity loss.
>
> Despite this, relatively little attention has been paid to mainstreaming in the Darwin Initiative and elsewhere. Even the Poverty Environment Initiative – the key international environmental mainstreaming programme – has only touched on biodiversity issues and focussed predominantly on "brown" environmental issues. A recent review by the GEF highlights an abundance of approaches to mainstreaming but very little coordination or synthesis of lessons learned.
>
> This project addresses a key gap and – given its links to key UN agencies, including the CBD – has real potential to exert significant international influence on the process and practice of mainsteaming at a critical time for biodiversity. The roll-out of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, and IIED's membership of the 12-agency Independent Research Forum on the SDGs, present useful entry points for considering biodiversity as a goal in itself and as a mainstreamed elements in other goals. This proposed post-project will help countries to make a head start in integrating biodiversity in their SDG plans and, given the universal nature of the SDGs, to share their experience with all countries.

26. Leverage

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

> All the African country partners will provide in-kind support of staff time and office costs to the value of £3000 per country per year (=£36,000)
>
> UNDP and PEI Africa will provide in-kind support in terms of staff time to participate in, and provide technical assistance to, the international workshop and assistance with publishing and dissemination of publications to the value of £5000 per organisations (= £10,000)
>
> The independent members of the African Leadership Group (x3) will provide in-kind support of staff time to provide ongoing peer to peer support and to contribute to the international workshop (indicative value £7500)

b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
	Various (IIED frame		This funding is secure at the IIED

1.4.15	funds from bilateral donors)	£10,458	organisational level but not yet allocated internally at the Team/project level
1.9.14	BMZ	£28,438	WCMC has funding from BMZ that explicitly links to the NBSAPs 2.0 project and engages its recognised and successful framework for delivery. WCMC will be seeking approval from BMZ to take full advantage of running some synergistic activities in a complementary way so as to add real value to both projects.

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

> (max 200 words)
>
> As noted in our latest annual report, we are firmly on track to achieving the purpose and outputs for the Main project. Indeed two of the four outputs are either achieved or largely achieved and the remaining two are fully on track to be achieved. The project purpose is also completely on track to being achieved, all our project countries having already produced drafts of their revised NBSAPs. We have no concerns about failure to deliver – and the reviewer of our annual report did not raise any concerns either – and so have not felt any need to take any additional steps - beyond our existing project management and M&E processes – to improve the progress of this project.

28. What will be the long term benefits of the Post Project in the host country or region and how will these help to strengthen the impact and legacy of your Main Darwin project? Have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

> (max 250 words)
>
> The long term benefits to the host countries will vary for different stakeholders. At the environment ministry level the long term benefit will be increased capacity for biodiversity mainstreaming and for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020. This will include improved capacity to lobby more effectively for more supportive policy and legislative reform and for enhanced budget allocations. It will also improve capacity to critically scrutinise national or sectoral development strategies for activities that have the potential to impact on biodiversity. For development/finance ministries it will mean increased sensitivity to the development opportunities afforded by investing in biodiversity.
>
> At the local level, as noted in question 20, the long term benefits to poor people will firstly be a natural resource base that is less vulnerable to degradation as a result of poorly planned development interventions and secondly improved government or private sector investments in biodiversity as a basis for pro-poor growth.
>
> The project will strengthen the legacy of the main project (improved NBSAPs) by focussing not just on the process of developing revised NBSAPs (whether directly through the project or indirectly through the guidance the project generates and its engagement with others) but on the actual implementation of those revised NBSAPs. It will actually test whether improved NBSAPs result in improved biodiversity-development outcomes.
>
> Obstacles are identified in Q 20 but we are confident that we have achieved levels of engagement necessary to overcome these.

<div align="center">

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT OF THE POST PROJECT

</div>

29. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

The information provided here will be transposed into a logframe should your project be successful in gaining funding from the Darwin Initiative. The use of the logframe is sometimes described in terms of the Logical Framework Approach, which is about applying clear, logical thought when seeking to tackle the complex and ever-changing challenges of poverty and need. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

> (Max 30 words)
>
> The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020 is achieved - biodiversity loss is reduced and poverty alleviated through sustainable use of natural resources

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products.

> (Max 30 words)
>
> The biodiversity-development mainstreaming plans included in revised NBSAPs of project countries (the Purpose of the Main Project) are implemented, measured and reciprocated in national development plans and processes**.**

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	By the end of the project, provision for biodiversity is improved in at least one national or sectoral development policy/process in each of at least four countries
Indicator 2	By the end of the project, progress in implementing the NBSAP against agreed mainstreaming indicators in at least four countries has been measured and lessons learned reported.

Indicator 3	By the end of the project at least one widely applicable tool supporting mainstreaming implementation has been developed and applied in at least four countries
Indicator 4	Project outputs are widely disseminated beyond the host countries and taken up in policy

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Project reports documenting policy changes achieved and copies of the the revised policies.
Indicator 2	Project reports documenting lessons learned by each country and verbal reports from the countries at CBD CoP 13 side event
Indicator 3	Publication of tools and guidance and posting on IIED and partners' websites
Indicator 4	Participation by project members and dissemination of outputs at CoP16 and at other CBD events; mailings to CBD Focal Points mailing list; dissemination via NBSAP Forum and by all partners' websites

Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Environment ministries of host countries remain engaged and capacity to influence development counterparts is enhanced
Assumption 2	Representatives of key development sectors are receptive to mainstreaming
Assumption 3	African Leadership Group continues to provide peer-to-peer support on voluntary basis

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	National level analyses of development planning processes and mainstreaming entry points in at least 5 countries
Output 2	National level application of mainstreaming tools and in at least 5 countries

Output 3	Documentation and dissemination of experience and lessons learned (guidance for others) internationally

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1	
Indicator 1	By October 2015, workshops held in each host country to scope development planning processes and identify entry points
Indicator 2	By December 2015, reports documenting country planning processes posted on project website
Indicator 3	By December 2016 analyses of national development planning processes presented at CoP 13
Indicator 4	By March 2017 analyses of national development planning processes included in final project report

Output 2	
Indicator 1	By December 2015 mainstreaming priorities and strategies agreed, and capacity needs assessed
Indicator 2	By January 2016 tools/guidance addressing capacity needs agreed
Indicator 3	By March 2016 tools/guidance developed and published
Indicator 4	By December 2016 effectiveness of tools presented at CoP 13
Output 3	
Indicator 1	By September 2016 lessons learned on influencing development planning processes shared between countries at project workshop
Indicator 2	By December 2016 experience of influencing development planning processes in at least four countries documented
Indicator 3	By December 2016 experience of influencing development planning processes in at least four countries presented at CoP 13
Indicator 4	By March 2017 experience of influencing development planning processes and lessons learned written up as final project report and widely disseminated via partner websites, CBD focal points mailing list NBSAPs Forum

Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Annual reports to Darwin and associated project documents - meeting reports etc; final project report
Indicator 2	Tools and guidance published
Indicator 3	Project workshop materials and report
Indicator 4	CoP13 side event materials and report

Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Suitable entry points for mainstreaming are identified as occurring within the project period
Assumption 2	Capacity needs can be addressed through written tools and guidance
Assumption 3	African Leadership Group continues to provide peer-to-peer support on voluntary basis

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Convene a (virtual) meeting of the African Leadership Group to review key elements of each revised NBSAP and each national development plan and agree overall project approach
Activity 1.2	Country teams convene stakeholder workshops/meetings in each country to map out development planning processes and timetables and identify key entry points and indicators of success
Activity 1.3	Country teams document (with support of IIED and WCMC) development planning processes and mainstreaming entry points and strategies
Activity 1.4	IIED and WCMC produce a report summarising country processes and mainstreaming strategies and post on project website

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Based on mainstreaming entry points and outline mainstreaming strategies, country teams identify capacity development needs
Activity 2.2	Virtual meeting of African Leadership Group to share results of development planning processes and capacity needs assessment and agree tools/guidance needed
Activity 2.3	IIED and UNEP-WCMC develop and publish tools and guidance
Activity 2.4	Country teams employ and adapt tools and guidance to address mainstreaming opportunities identified in Output 1

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Country teams draw out lessons learned on success of mainstreaming appraoches
Activity 3.2	Project workshop convened to share lessons learned, compare mainstreaming success and adapt approaches where needed
Activity 3.3	IIED and UNEP-WCMC develop project report documenting mainstreaming targets, process, tools and experiences
Activity 3.4	Side event held at CBD CoP 13 to disseminate experience
Activity 3.5	Wide dissemination of tools, guidance and lessons learned

30. 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 project.

	Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	**National level analyses of development planning processes**									
1.1	Virtual inception meeting of African Leadership Group	1	X							
1.2	Country workshops to map development processes	3	x	x						
1.3	Country reports of development processes, entry points and mainstreaming plans	2		x	x					
1.4	Summary report produced and posted on website	1			X					
Output 2	**National level application of tools to mainstreaming targets**									
2.1	Country-level capacity development needs assessments	1			x					
2.2	Virtual meeting of African Leadership Group to share experience on mainstreaming entry points and capacity development needs	1			X					
2.3	Tools and guidance developed by IIED and UNEP-WCMC	2			X	X				
2.4	Tools and guidance implemented by country partners (precise timing depends on entry points identified)	12			X	X	X	X		
Output 3	**Documentation and dissemination of experience and lessons**									
3.1	National reports on mainstreaming experience and lessons	2					X	X		
3.2	International workshop to share lessons and develop international guidance/lessons learned	2						x	x	
3.3	International report documenting mainstreaming targets, process, tools and experiences	3						X	X	
3.4	Side event at CBD CoP to disseminate experience	1							x	
3.5	Wide dissemination of tools, guidance and lessons	3								x

31. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

The logframe sets out the core indicators for measuring project progress. IIED and WCMC will measure progress against these on a bi-annual basis as part of our regular reporting to Darwin. This will include seeking timely feedback in progress from the country partners which will be led by Rosalind Goodrich (IIED) and Abisha Mapendembe (WCMC). However in addition to M&E of project progress we also want to monitor the effectiveness of the mainstreaming activities that we will be undertaking. In the Main project we have developed a theory of change to track project progress. This will still apply in part but we will also agree indicators of success for each country based on the mainstreaming entry points and targets that they identify. Indicators might include, for example, changes in budget allocated to biodiversity; changes in provisions for biodiversity in the national development plan; changes in attention paid to biodiversity in sector investment plans and so on. These indicators will be developed by the country teams in the early stages of the project and their achievements against these indicators will be used by them to assess their effectiveness and/or to adapt and amend their mainstreaming plans.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

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

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** 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.

32. Cost Effectiveness

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

The budget was worked out based on the actual costs incurred from similar activities (developing, publishing and translating tools; organising and hosting international meetings) during the Main Project.

The main costs are staff salaries for IIED and WCMC to provide the level of technical support that we have found to be effective in the Main project. All UK salaries have been kept to a minimum while being sufficient to achieve the high standards expected. All the partner countries are providing funding to the project in the form of in-kind contributions of time for key personnel and for office facilities.

The other major cost item is the international workshop. The cost reflects the need for the group to travel in order to meet face to face but we considered this an essential element of a project whose methodology is based on peer-to-peer interactions – there is only so much that can be done by email or social media and our experience from the Main project is that the annual project meeting is invaluable. The workshop budget will be allocated to one of the country partners once the location has been decided. Again this will have the effect of keeping costs down as it is more effective for junior staff in the host countries to organise the workshop logistics rather than IIED or WCMC taking this on from the UK.

We have not included any provision for overseas travel beyond the workshop and the CBD CoP – all other international meetings will be conducted by telephone or video-conference, or online meetings. Similarly technical support by UK staff will be provided remotely as far as possible.

We are also not allocating any funding to equipment - all staff will use existing equipment, the funding of which has been sourced elsewhere.

33. What was the amount of funding for the Main Darwin Project?

	Total Project Costs £
Amount of Main Darwin Initiative project award	266,929
+ Funding/Income from other sources	285,648
= Total Main project cost	**552,577**

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

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 the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)   **Yes, advice attached**   **No X**

We are not anticipating any travel to the host countries beyond the international workshop – the location for which has yet to be decided. We will take FCO travel advisories and security issues into account when planning for the workshop. At the current time the FCO advice on travel and security in each country would not affect any of the planned project activities.

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/company* of (*delete as appropriate)	
I apply for a grant of £ 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 applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.*)

- *I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.*
- *Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at:*

Name (block capitals)	CAMILLA TOULMIN
Position in the organisation	DIRECTOR

Signed		Date:	8.7.14

Attachments:

8 x CVs

10 X letters of support

2 X annual audited accounts (please note that accounts for year 2013-14 are not yet finalised so we have attached those for FY 11-12 and FY12-13).

The weblink to IIED's annual report is: http://www.iied.org/annual-report-201213-sharing-learning-for-change

Post Project Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you **read the Guidance Notes**?	√
Have you provided **actual start and end dates** for your Post Project?	√
Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding. NB: you cannot apply for both	√
Have you provided your **budget based on UK government financial years** i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	√
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?	√
Has **your application been signed** by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	√
Have you **included a 1 page CV for all the Principals** identified at Question 8?	√
Have you **included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations** identified at Question 11?	√
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	√
Have you included a **copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts** for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	√
Have you **checked the Darwin website** immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	√

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight **GMT on Tuesday 8 July 2014** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. 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 (e.g. whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc.). You are not required to send a hard copy.