



EIDPO033



DARWIN200

Submit by Monday 1 December 2008

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

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

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

Name: Alex Monro	Address: Botany Dept., The Natural History Museum, London, SW7 5BD, UK
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2. Post-Project details

Project Title (max 10 words): Integrating local communities and science: management of La Amistad (Costa Rica-Panama)				
Proposed start and end dates: 1st September 2009 to July 31 2011				Duration
of project: 1 year and 11 months				
Darwin funding requested	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
	£28,749	£55,328	£6,922	90,999

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

Baseline tools for management in PN La Amistad (Costa Rica/Panama), 15-027
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4. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. Letters of support must also be provided from the host country partner(s) endorsing the partnership and value of the Post Project funding. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Monro		Zamora
Forename (s)	Alex		Nelson
Post held	Researcher		Director, Botany
Institution (if different to above)			Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Costa Rica (INBio)
Department	Botany Department		Botany
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)

Local communities within Parque Internacional La Amistad (PILA)'s buffer zone will play the decisive role in determining PILA's future as they mediate entry to and are the main users of the park. The original project will provide the tools and baseline data for the management of PILA. Post Project will use those tools to empower local communities so that the biodiversity and livelihood value of PILA's forests continues to be well conserved and sustainably used.

We will do this by increasing the capacity and ability of local communities to use PILA in a sustainable manner whilst ensuring that the central role played by local communities in PILA's continued survival is recognised by national and binational authorities and enshrined in the Management Plan.

This is based on a small grass-roots pilot project, 'Red Quercus' (http://www.inbio.ac.cr/pila/comunidades_organizaciones_quercus.htm) a collaboration between local communities, Nature Conservancy and INBio that was successful in generating added livelihood values. We will use the biodiversity data and tools developed as part of the original project to apply this model to other local communities within PILA's buffer-zone.

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

1. Baseline biodiversity data

The project has generated baseline data for Dung-beetles, Amphibians, Reptiles and Plants. Endemic species have been identified, IUCN threat categorisation has been undertaken for 100 plant species

2. Baseline lifezone map for PILA to support a unified management plan.

We have analysed SPOT data and ground-truthed 120 plots at seven sites in PILA. The field phase of the main project has been completed. We contributed to UNESCO's investigation into PILA's designation as a 'Park in Peril' and the decision not to apply this designation

3. Multidisciplinary network produced

The projects focus on field-based data generation has lead to the establishment of a multidisciplinary and international network of taxonomic specialists, GIS specialists, Park Guards and local people most of whom would not otherwise have worked or known each other

4. Collaboration with a number of local communities living in the buffer-zone of PILA

The project has collaborated in the field with seven different local communities, members of each accompanying us into the field. It is this contact that has motivated this proposal

5. Exploration of an unknown resource

Over 75% of PILA was scientifically unexplored prior to this project. Targeted exploration has reduced this considerably and demonstrates that claims of the parks mega-diversity are justified.

6. Development of a quantitative analysis for combining different classes of biodiversity data

A preliminary Twinspan and Sorensen analysis of the ground-truth data was undertaken in 2008. We are currently developing a non metric multidimensional scaling method with Nick Brown (University of Oxford)

7. Increasing capacity to undertake extensive fieldwork

There has been no tradition of large-scale multidisciplinary expeditions at INBio or the Protected Areas Association of Panama (ANAM). This project has provided both institutions with the capacity to undertake such work, of great value in supporting biodiversity inventories in the future.

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 project remains on schedule to meet its outputs and objectives (see Annual and Half-year reports). Sufficient flexibility was built into the schedule to ensure that delays (e.g. in obtaining export permits) will not cause the project to miss deadlines. This flexibility has enabled us to incorporate additional taxonomic groups (amphibian etc.) and partners as well as the development of an innovative approach to undertaking the data analysis with Oxford University. We have maintained close contact between all collaborators, in particular the Binational Commission and attended all Commission meetings since the projects inception. This should ensure the project's legacy. We are also working on two possible spin-off projects: a collaboration with the University of Edinburgh to look at establishing PILA as a climate change monitoring site for the region; and the development of a new approach to quantifying and understanding small-scale spatial patterns in biodiversity with the NHM.

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

Partner Name: Nature Conservancy Council- Costa Rica (TNC)	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): <p>TNC developed the broad course structure and content with INBio in 2007 as part of a successful pilot project (Red Quercus). They will provide a number of the course modules,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tourism: fundamentals of, legislation relevant to tourism, sustainable rural tourism, guide ethics 2. local (Amerindian) cultural 3. Biodiversity of PILA and buffer-zone: fungi, mammals 4. First-aid, health & safety <p>They will also undertake the course evaluation. TNC have had significant input into the project concept and in the course structure and modules.</p> <p>Contact: Jorge Cole Technical Coordinator, Tierras Altas. Programme Amistad Bocas.</p>
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Partner Name: ANAM- Chiriquí	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): <p>ANAM will provide Park Guards and be the main partners in a foot patrol of the entire Panamanian PILA border and assessing border integrity. They have been a major partner in the original project and coordinated and participated in all the field trips in PILA Panama. ANAM was one of the partners that has strongly advocated increasing the income of local communities in a sustainable manner as a means of reducing impact on the Park.</p> <p>Contact: Lionel Quiroz (Head of ANAM Chiriqui), Dario Lluque (CBD Focal Point for Panama)</p>
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<p>Partner Name: SINAC- Puntarenas, Limón</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>SINAC will provide Park Guards and be the main partners in a foot patrol of the entire Costa Rican PILA border and assessing border integrity. They were an important partner in the Red Quercus pilot project, and advocated strengthening the livelihoods of communities in the buffer-zone at the last project network meeting in August 2008.</p> <p>Contact: Earl Junier (SINAC Limón head)</p>
<p>Partner Name: Autonomous University of Chiriquí</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The University of Chiriquí will provide course instructors for plant biodiversity and herpetology in the Panamanian training courses (Changuinola, Chiriquí). The rector of the University participated in the project network meeting in August where this proposal was discussed and is keen to develop links with PILA.</p> <p>Contact: Clotilde Arrocha (Vicerrectora de Investigación y Posgrado)</p>
<p>Partner Name: Autonomous University of Costa Rica</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The University of Costa Rica will provide course instructors for the herpetology component of the course in Costa Rica and Panaman (Changuinola, Chiriquí, Bribri, Yorkín). The University was consulted over participation in the training course in October 2008 and was very enthusiastic.</p> <p>Contact: Federico Bolanos (Professor of Herpetology)</p>
<p>Partner Name: Bribri community Yorkín community Changuinola community Chiriqui community</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Each community will select eight individuals for training. They will also collaborate in the monitoring of the PILA border and identify issues and potential threats that impact on their use of the park as part of a risk assessment for the park. They will also work with the project team to identify possible solutions or mitigating actions. We have worked with these communities through the original project but also through exploratory work undertaken by the Museum in PILA between 2003 and 2006. We have therefore been able to discuss possible approaches increasing the livelihood value of PILA with members of these communities in the field. The success of the 'red Quercus' project has meant that these communities are all very keen to participate in the project.</p> <p>Bribri community: ACOMUITA (Asociación de mujeres indígenas de Talamanca: Association of Indigenous Women of Talamanca) & Red de Turismo Indígena de Talamanca (Indigenous Tourism Network of Talamanca). Contact: Marina López, que también es presidenta de</p> <p>Yorkín community: la Asociación de Turismo, Desarrollo y Agricultura Orgánica (association of Tourism, Development and Organic Agriculture). Contact: Guillermo Torres</p> <p>Changuinola community: Asociación AFINCOREBA. Contact: Enelida de Rivera</p> <p>Chiriqui community: Asociación ADPAELA. Contact: Felix Piti</p>

9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

There has been consultation with the Red Quercus project coordinator in the development of the course design. Accreditation of the course will be done through National Ecotourism Chamber of Costa Rica (CANAECO) which is recognised by the Costa Rica Tourism Institute (ICT) and the National Institute for Learning.

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

If yes, please give details:

In order to assess the main risks to PILA we will need to consult with the Government agencies responsible for licensing hydroelectric projects close to the perimeter of the buffer-zone (currently five are planned and two are in the construction phase). In order to assess risks from agriculture we will need to consult with the Ministries for Agriculture in Costa Rica and Panama.

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

If yes, please give details:

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

If yes, please give details:

Dario Lluque, Panama's CBD focal point is a Project partner in the original and post Project proposal. Lesbia Sevilla Estrada, Costa Rica's CBD focal point has been the main partner with SINAC in the original project (although not originally listed as such) and we will maintain contact with her through this project as she has responsibility for PILA at SINAC. Nelson Zamora, the main project partner is the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation focal point for the CBD.

POST PROJECT DETAILS

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

Problem to be addressed

PILA is a UNESCO world heritage site of 4,000 km² of tropical moist, premontane, montane, cloud forest and paramo vegetation straddling Costa Rica and Panama. It is managed by a Binational Commission and surrounded by a buffer-zone in which local communities live and through which entry to the park is mediated. The original Darwin project has found evidence of hunting and agricultural incursions (field observations, remote-sensed data). Currently of low to moderate impact these are chronic and an indication of the local communities in the buffer-zone's struggle for economic survival. Two future risks have also become apparent: the planned construction of up to five hydroelectric plants outside of the buffer-zone, and the impacts of climate change on the high elevation (3000 m+) areas of the park. In 2008 UNESCO considered the designation of PILA as a Park in Peril. Strategies and plans to mitigate these risks are required.

Why a priority for the host countries

- PILA represents one of the most species-rich habitats of either country. Findings of the original project indicate that PILA is a centre of amphibian and dung-beetle diversity for Costa Rica. PILA is therefore of great importance to both countries CBD commitments (see Costa Rica and Panama's Third National Reports to CBD).
- the Caribbean buffer-zone of PILA is home to some of the poorest communities in Costa Rica and also to important Amerindian communities (Bribri, Ngobe) in both countries and economic development is desperately needed
- PILA forms much of the border between the two countries

How resolution will help need CBD/CMS/CITES obligations

CBD Thematic programmes: Forest Biodiversity, Mountain Biodiversity

CBD Cross-cutting issues: 2010 Biodiversity Target, Climate Change and Biodiversity, Communication Education and Public Awareness, Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, Global Taxonomy Initiative, Impact Assessment, Protected Areas, Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Tourism and Biodiversity, Traditional Knowledge Innovation and Practices

CMS: CMS species recorded for PILA and whose migration routes cross the Park include the new world vultures, eagles and kites. In addition regional migrants (not CMS listed) that use the Park include the Resplendent Quetzal and Collared Dove

CITES: no trade in CITES species is known from PILA although it includes several hundred CITES listed species. Most of these will be highlighted in the original project checklists to be published in 2009. Our work with local communities will enable both Costa Rica and Panama to confirm that there is no trade in these species.

Our strategy

The Post Project will use the tools developed by the original project, together with a training and networking framework successfully developed by the project partners in 2007 to increase the capacity of local communities to generate an income from PILA in a sustainable manner and to engage in the monitoring of biodiversity within the Park. Concurrently we will undertake an in-depth assessment of the main risks to PILA and work with local communities to minimise these and we will ensure that local communities are at the heart of decision-making relating to PILA through their inclusion into the Binational Commission.

This will both increase opportunities available to local communities and include them in the management structure responsible for PILA, alongside the national parks authorities and their technical advisors.

Outcomes

Local community capacity to generate an income from PILA in a sustainable manner increased

The training of 32 people from four local communities as nationally accredited guides will enable them and their communities to benefit from the growth in tourism (especially independent travellers) along the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica and Panama as well as participate in biodiversity monitoring and research projects in the form of parataxonomists. This follows the successful development and testing of a community based training framework by INBio and Nature Conservancy in 2007 (Red Quercus). The training of people from communities will also establish a network of contacts between those communities and will support collective decision-making with respect to PILA and other issues effecting communities, e.g. the construction of hydroelectric dams. The course modules will cover: regional culture, fundamentals of tourism, conservation biology, environmental interpretation, plant natural history, amphibian and reptile natural history, insect natural history, fungal natural history, mammal natural history an introduction to biological monitoring and health-and-safety in the field.

Local community wealth increased

A new sustainable income source for local communities will generate wealth not just for the individual guides but also their wider community as other members of the community will be employed for portering, cooking etc.

Awareness of the national, regional and global value of PILA raised

The training course includes several biodiversity modules (plants, fungi, amphibian, reptiles, mammals) as well as an introduction to PILA in a regional and global context. From experience it will challenge some of the attitudes to snakes, fungi and some amphibians that can result in their destruction.

Local community role in the management of PILA formalised

The inclusion of local community representatives in the Binational Commission will provide these communities with direct input into the decision-making process. This will make communities feel engaged and empowered. It will also strengthen the decisions made by the Commission and ensure their rapid dissemination.

Risks to PILA assessed on the ground and remotely

The analysis of remote sensed data from 2010 combined with a patrol of the park border will provide a comparison with the life-zone map produced on the basis of 2006-2007 data. This will enable rates of incursion into PILA and deforestation in the buffer-zone to be calculated. This will enable predictions about the Park's future and the effectiveness of this Post Project to be assessed. In addition long-term risks to PILA posed by national policies (agricultural, hydroelectricity generation) and climate change will also be assessed using the lifezone map.

Long-term survival of PILA, a global biodiversity resource

The above will ensure the survival of PILA by ensuring the economic survival of the local communities on which it depends.

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

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

Two of the project partners, INBio and Nature Conservancy conducted a successful pilot project through the 'Red Quercus' in 2007.

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

At least one must be selected.

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

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

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Yes No

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

The survival of PILA. In 2008 UNESCO considered the designation of PILA as a Park in Peril. The original Darwin project has found evidence of hunting and agricultural incursions (field observations, remote-sensed data). Currently of low to moderate impact these are chronic and an indication of the local communities in the buffer-zone's struggle for economic survival. In addition, two future risks have also become apparent: the planned construction of up to five hydroelectric plants outside of the buffer-zone, at least one of which is currently under construction, and the impacts of climate change on the high elevation (3000 m+) areas of the park. Strategies and plans to mitigate these risks are required to ensure the long-term survival of PILA.

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

The main risks currently faced by PILA will be mitigated. An assessment of the risks to PILA underpinned by ground patrolling, remote sensed data in 2010 and extensive consultation with the relevant communities and authorities will result in a comprehensive risk assessment and action plan to mitigate those risks. The capacity of local communities to generate wealth from PILA in a sustainable manner will be increased and their awareness of the national, regional and global value of PILA's biodiversity will be raised. Local communities will realise that they are custodians of a resource of global importance. Local communities will be included in the Binational Commission strengthening the decisions made and their dissemination. The central role of local communities in determining the long-term survival of PILA will be recognised.

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

PILA is a World Heritage Site, in large part a recognition of its biodiversity value and relatively pristine condition. The original project has identified over 3,300 plant species- over 230 of which are endemic to the park and the park as a centre of amphibian and Coprofagous scarab diversity for Costa Rica. It has also discovered dozens of new species in the Park.

The survival of the forest cover of PILA and the biodiversity associated with it is dependant on the mitigation of human impacts already identified but not yet assessed. Central to the mitigation of these impacts are the local communities who mediate access to the park and are its main users. Providing a sustainable source of wealth creation from PILA will reduce their current impact and motivate them to actively protect the Park. Protecting the forests and vegetation of PILA will protect the biodiversity associated with this.

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

CBD Thematic programmes: Forest Biodiversity, Mountain Biodiversity

CBD Cross-cutting issues: 2010 Biodiversity Target, Climate Change and Biodiversity, Communication Education and Public Awareness, Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, Global Taxonomy Initiative, Impact Assessment, Protected Areas, Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Tourism and Biodiversity, Traditional Knowledge Innovation and Practices

CMS: CMS species recorded for PILA and whose migration routes cross the Park include the new world vultures, eagles and kites. In addition regional migrants (not CMS listed) that use the Park include the Resplendent Quetzal.

CITES: no trade in CITES species is known from PILA it includes several hundred CITES listed species. Most of these will be highlighted in the original project checklists to be published in 2009. Our work with local communities will enable both Costa Rica and Panama to confirm that there is no trade in these species.

13. Explain how gains from the Post-project work will be distinct and additional to those of the existing project. Show where possible how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding. (max 200 words)

There is little overlap in project outputs between this and the original project. Areas in common are the geographical focus, the local communities with whom we will working and the provision of capacity to support Costa Rica and Panama to meet their CBD obligations.

The Post Project is distinct in its focus on minimising the risks to PILA identified by the original project. Doing so by increasing the capacity of local communities to generate wealth in a sustainable manner, contribute to the management of PILA in a formal capacity and to assess and monitor risks to PILA. In contrast the original project sought to generate baseline mapping and biodiversity data, tools and training to underpin a unified management plan for PILA.

The need for funding

INBio is an NGO in the midst of a funding crisis and has made the majority of its parataxonomists and taxonomists redundant, a tragedy for Central American and global taxonomy. We are seeking substantial matching funding for this work from Nature Conservancy. ANAM has had its budget reduced in the last year (Third National Report to the CBD, 2008). The local communities targeted by this proposal are amongst the poorest in Costa Rica and Panama.

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)

Long term Benefits

Empower and increase livelihoods of local communities: through training, accreditation and inclusion on the Binational Commission Local communities in the buffer-zone will be able to contribute to decisions relating to PILA and increase their revenue from the Park in a sustainable manner.

Reduce pressure on PILA from local communities: local communities ability to generate revenue from ecotourists will reduce their need to hunt or farm within the Park. As mediators of entry into PILA it will also motivate community members to safeguard and protect this resource.

Help Costa Rica and Panama meet their Millennium Development Goals: specifically 'end poverty and hunger', 'environmental sustainability' and 'global support'.

Increase binational capacity to manage PILA: PILA is the largest National Park in Central America, a UNESCO World Heritage site (for biodiversity) and an important global biodiversity resource (a hotspot within a biodiversity hotspot) and this project will significantly increase the capacity of both countries' to manage this resource.

Support the monitoring of impacts on PILA: this project will support the capacity for both countries to monitor impacts on PILA through the production of baseline data for the buffer-zone and the generation of taxonomic and parataxonomic capacity on the ground.

Problems

Meeting demand for the course: demand for the course is likely to outstrip supply which could lead to some disappointment or resentment if course selection is not well handled.

Local politics: as everywhere local politics can be a little unpredictable. We are however working through and with the leadership of the communities and we do not envisage this being a major problem.

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)

We aim to ensure the long-term survival of PILA, its biodiversity and livelihood value by empowering local people through training and changes to the way that PILA is managed and overseen. This is built on a progressive approach, part DI funded (the tools, biodiversity data) and part Nature Conservancy funded the pilot scheme of 'Red Quercus'. Once the training is complete the local trainees will be fully accredited guides and once the Binational Commission is modified to include local communities then the way in which PILA is managed will change for the foreseeable future. Neither output will require any more funds to continue being activity.

Local people are unlikely to leave the training, and this did not happen in the pilot project, as they do not have alternative sources of employment in the buffer-zone. For many of these communities their livelihood in the buffer-zone is a product of historical and cultural reasons (indigenous land) and a consequence of their poverty which sees them at the margins of agricultural production. The reasons for their presence in the zone are the same as those that would make it unlikely that they would abandon the training.

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

Results of the project will be disseminated through the website of the original project, the Binational Commission and the websites of INBio, Nature Conservancy and the NHM. They will also be presented at conferences in Central America and the UK.

The Darwin logo will be used in all press-releases, the project web pages, and all publicity material. It will also be present on all of the teaching materials.

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

You should address each of these points.

Assessment of training needs

Training needs have been assessed through 'Red Quercus' pilot project (INBio, Nature Conservancy). Biodiversity groups targeted on the basis that they are easy to recognise, visible, of interest to tourist and local people and for which regional taxonomic capacity exists either.

Target group

Local communities living in or sharing a border with the buffer-zone of PILA are the target group. Individuals selected for training will also need to be able to read and write and obtain the endorsement of one or more grassroots organisation for their area.

Training delivery

Training will be delivered through a series of training modules centred on weekends. Experience has shown that this enables participation from individuals who work or farm. Training will be provided in the following modules: regional culture, fundamentals of tourism, conservation biology, environmental interpretation, plant natural history, amphibian and reptile natural history, insect natural history, fungal natural history, mammal natural history an introduction to biological monitoring and health-and-safety in the field. Training will be delivered by experts in their field, a combination of taxonomists, professional ecotourism trainers and conservationists.

Skills and knowledge gained

We would expect trainees to be able to identify the most common species in each biodiversity group and be able to provide information about its natural history. Trainees should also understand and anticipate tourists needs and meet these as well as conduct themselves responsibly and professionally in the field. They should have the rudimentary business skills to work as guides and understand and be able to communicate the regional and global importance of PILA as a biodiversity and ecosystem services resource. Trainee's performance will be assessed for each module and participants will need to maintain a specific grade to pass the course. Passing the course will earn them a recognised and nationally accredited guide status.

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
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: To ensure that the biodiversity and livelihood value of PILA's forests continues to be well conserved and sustainably used by the local communities that live within PILA's buffer zone.</p>	<p>Land patrols and satellite data confirm that the the buffer zone and border of PILA are maintained.</p> <p>The management plan of PILA recognises the central role of local communities and the need for sound scientific knowledge to underpin decision-making.</p>	<p>Data submitted to the Binational Commission and included in the minutes of the Commission meetings.</p> <p>Data published online and where appropriate in a peer-reviewed publication in Costa Rica or Panama.</p> <p>A revised management plan is published by the Binational Commission in which the role of local communities and scientific data is explicitly stated.</p>	
<p>Purpose To increase the capacity and ability of local communities to use PILA in a sustainable manner whilst ensuring that the central role played by local communities in PILA's continued survival is recognised by national and binational authorities.</p>	<p>Majority of local communities able to increase their revenue through the provision of local guides.</p> <p>The management plan for PILA explicitly recognises the central role played by local communities in the park's survival is operational.</p>	<p>Number of guide-days in year following training included in DI annual report.</p> <p>Management plan published and available online.</p>	<p>The way in which local communities use PILA plays a determining role in the Park's survival</p> <p>That local communities have a central role to play in PILA's management</p>
<p>Outputs 1. Main risks to the biodiversity and livelihood value of PILA identified and plans to mitigate those risks in place.</p>	<p>A report and action plan submitted to the Binational Commission and agreed.</p>	<p>Report published online and included in Annual Report</p>	<p>Threats to the biodiversity and livelihood value of PILA identified as part of the original project are real</p> <p>That the sustainability of PILA depends on the local communities living in the buffer zone surrounding the park</p>

<p>2. Local communities' capacity to generate livelihoods from the park improved by providing them with the capacity to work as guides or parataxonomists for ecotourists, park authorities and researchers improved.</p>	<p>32 members from 4 communities trained and given accreditation guides</p> <p>Over half of the local communities within the buffer zone surrounding PILA are obtaining revenue by acting as guides with PILA</p> <p>Number of tourists that use PILA has increased by 1/3</p>	<p>1a Training workshop reports and evaluation</p> <p>1b Report and evaluation summary by project co-ordinator</p>	<p>Ecotourism in PILA will continue to grow as it has over the last three years.</p> <p>That PILA represents a valuable resource to local communities and one which can be used sustainably or not</p>
<p>3. Local communities' awareness of the national, regional and global biodiversity value of PILA and its buffer zone increased.</p>	<p>Local communities perceptions of PILA's biodiversity value assessed prior and subsequent to training.</p>	<p>1a report of assessment produced</p>	<p>Local communities recognise buffer zone as important to ensuring PILA's survival</p> <p>Local communities understand the national, regional and global importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>
<p>4. Revised management plan for PILA, which recognises the central role of local communities and includes an action plan for the mitigation of the main risks to PILA implemented.</p>	<p>Revised management plan agreed by the Binational Commission.</p>	<p>Revised management plan available online and appended to final report.</p>	<p>Binational Commission continues to be the main vehicle for the transnational management of PILA</p> <p>All Binational Commission members continue to be project partners or associates</p>

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1 Assessment of the main threats to PILA undertaken in consultation with local communities, park authorities, national governments and NGOs
- 1.2 Assessment of the integrity of the buffer zone and border of PILA based on patrols and remote sensed satellite data
- 1.3 Establish an action plan to mitigate the threats identified through actions 1.1 and 1.2 and as part of the main project
- 2.1 Training courses in providing guide services and participatory biodiversity inventories (leading to national accreditation)
- 3.1 Public awareness and dissemination activities to raise awareness within the local communities of the national, regional and global biodiversity value of PILA and their buffer zone
- 4.1 Action plan (1.3 above) incorporated into the PILA Management Plan through consultation and workshops with the Binational Commission
- 4.2 The central role of local communities in the sustainable use and survival of PILA to be clearly stated in the PILA Management Plan and representatives of local community associations to be given membership of the Binational Commission

Monitoring activities:

- Indicator 1: Change to buffer zone vegetation cover and PILA border based on a comparison of a ground survey and remote sensing to the baseline produced by the main project
- Indicator 2: Training course provision will be assessed by the course coordinator and the participants themselves following each course, course quality will be ensured by the national accrediting authority
- Indicator 3: Local community awareness of the biodiversity value of PILA and it's buffer zone assessed through workshops at the beginning and end of the project
- Indicator 4: Regular reports and updates will be made to the Binational Commission and all Commission meetings will be represented by the project

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

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.1 Assessment of the main threats to PILA undertaken in consultation with local communities, park authorities, national governments and NGOs	10	X	X	X	X				
1.2 Assessment of the integrity of the buffer zone and border of PILA based on patrols and remote sensed satellite data	14	x	x	x	x	x			
1.3 Establish an action plan to mitigate the threats identified through actions 1.1 and 1.2 and as part of the main project	6				x	x			
2.1 Training courses in providing guide services and participatory biodiversity inventories (leading to national accreditation)	12		x	x	x	x			
3.1 Public awareness and dissemination activities to raise awareness within the local communities of the national, regional and global biodiversity value of PILA and their buffer zone	12			x	x	x	x		
4.1 Action plan (1.3 above) incorporated into the PILA Management Plan through consultation and workshops with the Binational Commission	6						x	x	
4.2 The central role of local communities in the sustainable use and survival of PILA to be clearly stated in the PILA Management Plan and representatives of local community associations to be given membership of the Binational Commission	6						x	x	

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

Standard Measure No	Description	Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	= 32
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	= 12
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	= 10
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	= 16
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	= 1
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	= 10
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	= 1
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	= 6
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	= 2
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	= 1
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	= 3
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	= 6
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	= 36
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	= 12
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	= 1
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	= 3
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	10,640
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	

22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	101,746 and likely £93,913 from Nature Conservancy

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.

A report and action plan submitted to the Binational Commission and agreed.

A report of the assessment of risks based on remote sensed data will be presented to the Binational Commission members prior to the Binational Commission meeting in May 2010. At this meeting we will suggest the main principles of the action plan. Once the ground-based assessment of risks is complete the an final assessment will be presented to the following Binational Commission meeting, probably in May 2011. Copies of both the preliminary assessment and the final assessment together with minutes of the Commission meeting relating to this will be included in the Annual and Final Reports and reference made in the Half Year Reports.

8 members from 4 communities trained and given accreditation guides

The names and communities of the participants will be recorded and included in the Annual Reports as will full details of the accreditation.

Over half of the local communities within the buffer zone surrounding PILA are obtaining revenue by acting as guides with PILA

Communities will be contacted six months after the training is complete and the impact on revenue assessed by INBio after the training is complete at the end of the project's second year and included in the Final Report

Number of tourists that use PILA has increased by 1/3

Communities will be contacted six months after the training is complete and the impact on revenue assessed by INBio after the training is complete at the end of the project's second year and included in the Final Report

Fields guides or checklists of PILA's biodiversity available for ecotourists

The checklists will already have been produced as part of the original project and appended to the Final Report for that project. Copies of the guides produced as part of the Post Project will be included with the Final Report of this project and progress recorded in the Annual, Final and Half-Year reports.

Local communities perceptions of PILA's biodiversity value assessed prior and subsequent to training.

INBio and TNC will visit communities and assess their perception of the biodiversity value of PILA as part of the initial stages of the project. This will be appended to the Annual Report and progress noted in the Half Year Report. A similar assessment will be undertaken at the end of the project and progress measured and included in the Final Report.

Revised management plan agreed by the Binational Commission.

This will be appended to the project Final Report.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

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

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

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

In 2006/07, The Natural History Museum received a total of £77,735k of which £43,381 was received as grant-in-aid from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). The remaining non-DCMS income comes from admission charges for special exhibitions, sponsorship and donations, and the Museum's commercial activities that include retail and catering, consultancy, conference and events, our picture library and our publishing activities. Our research funding is awarded by research councils, the European Union (EU), trusts, charities and other grant-awarding bodies and totaled £4,313k in 2006/07.

23. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

Unconfirmed: We are applying for \$140,868.81 (£93,912.54) from the Nature Conservancy together with their Costa Rican branch and the initial response has been very positive. These funds will cover specific modules of the course.

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

Financial resources:

Funding in kind:

INBio will provide matching funding in the form of staff time of \$22,631.13 and \$21,000 in overheads (office, vehicle maintenance) Total of £29,087.42

NHM will be providing 60% of its staff costs: Total of £20,894.

We will apply for free flights from British Airways under their BA Assisting Conservation initiative.

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

	Total Project Costs £
Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding	225,993
+ Funding/Income from other sources	204,063
= Total original project cost	430,056

FCO NOTIFICATION

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



CERTIFICATION 2009/10

On behalf of the trustees of **The Natural History Museum**

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £90,997.06 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2010 on the activities specified in the above application.

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

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

Name (block capitals)	Richard Lane		
Position in the organisation	Director of Science		
Signed		Date:	

Post Project Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	yes
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	yes
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages?	yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	
Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working >50% on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	yes
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	yes
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	yes
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable. http://www.nhm.ac.uk/resources-rx/files/accounts-06-07-21368.pdf	
Have you read the Guidance Notes for both Main projects and Post Projects ?	yes

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 1 December 2008** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the first few words of the project title as the subject of your email. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately **please include in the subject line** an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). In addition, a hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL postmarked **not later than Tuesday 2 December 2008**.

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