

# DARWIN INITIATIVE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES : APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 9 COMPETITION

Please read the accompanying Guidance Note before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Applicants are asked not to use the form supplied to cross refer to information in separate documents except where this is invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate sheet if necessary. Copies of this form are available on disk or by e-mail on request. You are asked also to complete the summary sheet attached at the end of this form. Although you may reproduce this sheet in a reasonable font, you should not expand it beyond an A4 sheet (leaving the allocated space for DETR comments to be made) as additional information will not be taken into account.

## 1. Name and address of organisation

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## 2. Principals in project

Details	Project leader	Other UK personnel (if working more than 50% on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Harding		Mr. Kang
Forename(s)	Mike		Weixin
Post held	China Projects Manager		Director
Institution (if different to the above)			Environmental Protection Bureau of Qinghai Province, China
Department			
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals: **SUPPLIED IN APPENDIX 1**

## 3. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

RESEARCH, SURVEY AND BIODIVERSITY PLANNING ON THE TIBET-QINGHAI PLATEAU, CHINA

## 4. Abstract of study (in no more than 750 characters)

THE PROJECT WILL TRAIN LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND NGOS IN THE SURVEY OF CRITICAL HABITATS AND SPECIES, AND THROUGH PARTICIPATORY PLANNING WILL PROVIDE TRAINING IN BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND PLANNING. THE QINGHAI-TIBET PLATEAU IS A UNIQUE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT WITH A WIDE RANGE OF ENDEMIC HABITATS AND SPECIES UNDER SEVERE PRESSURE. THERE ARE FEW ESTABLISHED METHODOLOGIES IN THE REGION FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES AND THE PLANNING OF THEIR CONSERVATION. THE PROJECT WILL DEVELOP A CONSERVATION MODEL WITHIN THE 40,000 KM<sup>2</sup> YANGTZE HEADWATERS PROJECT AREA, AN AREA THAT EXEMPLIFIES BOTH THE RANGE AND DIVERSITY OF HABITATS AND THE PROBLEMS IT FACES. THE MODEL CAN THEN BE APPLIED ACROSS THE PLATEAU. THE METHODS USED WILL INCLUDE CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING IN BOTH A FORMAL AND ON THE JOB CONTEXTS.

5. Timing. Give the proposed starting date and duration of the project.

April 2001 for 2 years

6. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Please note that this should describe your unit, institute or department within a university.)

Aims

Aims  
Fauna & Flora International (FFI) acts to conserve threatened species and ecosystems world-wide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science and take account of human needs.

Activities

FFI develops, implements and manages biodiversity conservation projects world-wide, generally working in partnership with in-country conservation organisations, FFI is currently involved in over 60 projects across 45 countries. FFI is needs driven, and will become involved in different stages and aspects of projects as appropriate, as well as developing and fund-raising for its own initiatives, which are all identified through local contacts. All FFI projects include a strong element of capacity building.

FFI undertakes roles including project management, technical assistance, capacity building, specific training programmes, public awareness activities, environmental education work, biodiversity research, protected areas management, biodiversity planning and project preparation. FFI also supports small-scale conservation projects through its own grants fund – *the 100% Fund*. In addition, FFI publishes the internationally respected journal *Oryx*, and maintains strong links with a range of UK-based academic institutions.

Achievements

FFI has successfully designed and implemented a wide range of projects over its near 100 years of operation. At present we operate over 100 projects in 60 countries, including projects supported by GEF, World Bank, EBRD and corporate financing. Recent achievements relevant to the proposed project include:

- Participatory Planning for the restoration of Lalu wetland, Lhasa, TAR China with the TAR Environmental Protection Bureau ( 2000 )
- Technical support in the development of a \$ 1 million Medium Sized GEF Grant application for Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences for Conservation of Mountain Ecosystems in Yunnan, China ( 1999 )
- Technical assistance on Darwin Initiative project focusing on the development of a Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for **Bermuda** (2000-2003)
- Development of FFI **Bushmeat Programme** with funding from the DETR, DTI and Rufford Foundation (2000)
- Biodiversity survey and training programme for the **Cardamom Mountains**, Cambodia (2000)
- Project preparation of a medium-sized GEF project (\$750,000) on elephant landscapes in Aceh, **Indonesia** – implementation and management by FFI (1999-).
- Delivered course (using formal and field-based training) on advanced survey skills to staff of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature in **Jordan** (1999).
- Initiated the **Global Trees Campaign** with UNEP-WCMC, aiming to conserve the world's most threatened trees and their habitats, through information, conservation and wise use.
- Provided management and technical assistance for the preparation of the Biodiversity strategy and Action plan for the **Kyrgyz Republic**, to meet their obligations under the CBD, and conducted a national public awareness campaign linked to biodiversity (1998).
- Developed a national public awareness campaign to raise awareness of threats to wildlife (including the endangered Anguillan racer snake) on the island of **Anguilla** (1998).
- Provision of support for institutional strengthening within the ECOFAC EU sustainable forest management project, **Central Africa** (1997-1998).
- Rescue of the critically endangered snake – the Antiguan racer – on **Antigua**, through ecological research, habitat restoration, ex-situ conservation breeding, training, development and public awareness (1997-ongoing).

7. Has your organisation received funding under the Initiative before? If so, please give details.

- Protected areas work in Liberia (2000-2002) – 162/9/15
- Protected Areas Management Planning in the Andaman Islands, India (1997 - 2000) – 162/06/173
- Tabunan Forest Biodiversity Conservation Project ,Cebu, Philippines (1998 - 2001) - 162/07/149

8. Which overseas institutions, if any, will be involved in the project? Please explain the responsibilities of these institutions.

**Qinghai Environmental Protection Bureau (EPB)** : the Provincial Government department responsible for biodiversity conservation and environmental management within the area. They will oversee and implement biodiversity planning and policy for the area. **Upper Yangtze Organisation (UYO)**: This is an NGO based entirely in the project area. Their aims are to promote the sustainable management of the plateau habitats and the well-being of the ethnic Tibetan residents. They will work in partnership with the EPB in the local delivery of the project objectives. **Green Voice (GV)**: A young Chinese NGO based in Beijing, which aims to develop environmentally sustainable solutions to biodiversity and pollution problems in China. Green Voice will provide logistical support and advice on institutional policy and guidance. **Biodiversity Working Group (BWG)**: This is a working group of the China Council, a forum for foreign experts to provide advice to China in key policy areas. The BWG have built up extensive practical experience in working in the area. The BWG input is co-ordinated by Dr. Andrew Smith of Arizona State University. More details about these organisations and their roles are provided in Appendix 2. We also aim to involve appropriate academic institutions within Qinghai province in the survey and assessment of the species and habitats of the plateau.

PROJECT DETAILS

9. Define the purpose (main objective) of the project in line with the logical framework.

The project will assist the rural communities of Yushu prefecture and the provincial authorities to manage sustainably the habitats and wildlife of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. This is to be achieved through a combination of training and participatory planning and will lead to project proposals for conservation action.

10. Is this a new project or the continuation of an existing one?

This is a new project.

11. What is the evidence for a demand or need for the work? How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country(ies)? How would the project assist the host country with its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

How was the work identified?  
The work arose from early discussions with the Qinghai EPB when a number of conservation issues were discussed at a workshop on the conservation of the Chiru (Tibetan Antelope) in Xining, Qinghai, in 1998. The UYO and the BWG were also working on similar issues in the project area. There was insufficient funding to take the project forward and hence the project has been further developed by FFI. The request for assistance has arisen from local organisations.

How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country?  
The Plateau has been nominated by the State Environment Protection Agency (SEPA, who set the national priorities for environmental protection and biodiversity conservation) as one of the critical areas for protection and sustainable management. Overall, the Plateau and the proposed project area are both high priorities for conservation in China. The Qinghai-Tibet plateau is a critical area for conservation. Because of its geological history, its harsh climate and variable topography, the Plateau has developed a rich biological diversity with unique species of fauna and flora. To date, 215 species of vertebrates have been recorded there, including 21 species of fish, 2 reptiles, 6 species of amphibian, 126 species of bird, and 60 species of mammals. The flora is also of both biological and economic importance. The 1,377 plant species includes 680 species of forage plants, 660 species of medical herbs, and 420 species of ornamental plants. There is also a great diversity of fungi, bryophytes and pteridophytes. The area is particularly noted for its large mammal populations, including wild yak, Tibetan Wild Ass, blue sheep, both Tibetan gazelle & antelope, white-lipped deer, argali, snow leopard, wolf, and Tibetan bear. The area also supports populations of the endangered black-necked cranes. Clearly, the conservation of the biodiversity of Plateau is of national, regional and global significance. Qinghai Province is the headwater area of three of the great rivers of the world – the Yangtze, Yellow and Lanzang/Mekong Rivers. The headwater area provides 30-40% of the water volume of the Yangtze and is crucial to the river system. The floods of 1998 highlighted the importance of the maintenance of the water management functions of the natural eco-systems of the Yangtze.

How will the project assist the host country meet its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

The Plateau, its habitats and key species of wildlife are all priorities in the China Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. China is almost solely responsible for the protection and management of this region, and maintenance of key biodiversity is clearly a major commitment under the Convention. Developing a conservation model with applications across the plateau will benefit biodiversity conservation in the entire region and therefore assist China in meeting its CBD commitments. Building capacity and undertaking training for key organisations and individuals will be critical to delivery of conservation policies for the plateau at the local level.

12 In what ways can this project be considered a Darwin project? How does the project relate to the Darwin principles? How would the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

The project meets the following Darwin objectives:

**Assisting countries rich in biodiversity and poor in resources:** China is one of the four richest countries in terms of biodiversity. The project area itself is rich in endemic and rare species. Local incomes are very low, with ethnic Tibetans earning an average annual income of \$70 per head. The project will help alleviate poverty by providing a model of sustainable grassland utilisation. **British Expertise:** FFI will be leading the project and have extensive international experience in participatory planning, biodiversity survey and conservation, and the management of international projects. **Collaborative Projects:** The project involves the key government and grass-roots organisations in the project area, plus external organisations that are active here. **Impact:** The project will enable the key organisations to develop and deliver key policies and conservation initiatives that will maintain the unique biodiversity of the area. Models developed can then be applied elsewhere on the plateau. This will permanently enhance the ability of China to meet its CBD obligations for the region. **Quality and scientific excellence:** FFI has a long track record in undertaking conservation work that is underpinned by sound scientific research. Most of the FFI team have post-graduate qualifications and research experience in the relevant field. **Catalyst to lever funding.** The organisations within the host country will be making contributions to the project in kind. FFI will also be inputting project funds in kind and in cash. The project will be the first stage of a greater project (see Exit Strategy). Later stages will source funds for implementation of practical conservation activity. **Distinctive and Innovative:** This is the first project of its type on the Qinghai-Tibet plateau. It will be the first time that grass-roots NGOs will have come together with Government agencies to research and plan the conservation of their biodiversity resource. It will be the first time cross-sectoral planning for biodiversity has been undertaken in Qinghai. Its outcomes should be applicable to other areas in the region. **Value For Money.** Undertaking conservation work on the plateau is normally expensive, due to the remoteness of the region and the practical difficulties associated with transport and accommodation. By working with UYO and EPB, and obtaining their practical support, the project is highly cost effective considering the level of outcomes that will be achieved.

The project is entirely consistent with the principles of the Darwin Initiative and the activities that it normally supports. The project includes the following activities:

**Institutional capacity building:** This includes all three Chinese organisations (EPB, UYO, GV), through a combination of provision of resources and expertise. Development of collaborative working between Chinese Government and NGO is another feature of this project. **Training:** Training, through a combination of formal training and learning skills through practical experience, is a main aim of the project. We hope to develop expertise in key personnel so that they can extend the training to others within their organisation. **Research.** Field research into the status and distribution of key habitats and species will be undertaken. The socio-economic links between stakeholders and management of the plateau habitats will be examined, and the research required to develop a cross-sectoral management plan for the project area completed. Together, these will provide an understanding of the human and biological processes, which have determined the current condition of the biodiversity of the project area, and develop solutions for problems that are causing loss of diversity. Monitoring of key species will be set up. **Implementing the 1992 CBD:** The project is directed toward the conservation of key wildlife of the plateau and will provide a transferable model to other areas on the plateau. **Environmental education and awareness.** An integral component of the project is to develop a public awareness strategy and work with the local organisations to develop education and awareness materials. These are aimed at the ethnic Tibetan population within the project area, delivering key messages about the wildlife, its management and its links to the well being of the rural community.

The involvement and support of the Darwin initiative would be identified in all project literature and outputs. It would also be advertised in FFI publications, press releases and events relevant to the project.

13. Set out the proposed timetable for the work, including the programme's measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures.

**Activity  
Quarter**

**Outputs**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

**1. Inception Visit:** Finalise methodology and local staff for research and training projects. Review capacity building needs including skills audit. Collect/initiate review of available information. (2 weeks travel/in-country, 1 week with partners)

✓

**6B** 4 wks (1x4 people, project planning)  
**8** 8 wks (2 wks x 4 FFI staff)

**2. Field Visit:** Implement capacity building measures and provide equipment. Initiate stakeholders and socio-economic analyses. Collect background information for public awareness work. Develop survey and monitoring techniques and undertake training. Compile manual. Develop programme for participatory planning workshops. Set in-country organisations gathering data. (3 weeks travel/in-country, 2 weeks with partners)

✓

✓

**6B** 16 weeks (2x8 people, project planning and research survey training)  
**7** manual (1)  
**8** 12 wks (3 wks x 4 FFI staff)  
**20** £8,000 Computer equipment and field survey equipment.

**3. Data Collection.** In-country partners collect data and undertake preliminary analyses for research work and information gathering.

✓

✓

✓

**4. Review visit.** FFI team visit to review survey work, assist in preliminary analyses and identify further work requirements. (2 weeks travel/in-country, 1 week with partners)

✓

**6B** 4 wks (1x4 people, project planning)

**8** 8 wks (2 wks x 4 FFI staff)

**5. Completion of preliminary studies.** Analyse and write up reports for all studies. Prepare submissions for participatory planning workshop, plan details of workshops. (2 weeks travel/in-country, 1 week with partners)

✓

**6B** 16 weeks (2x8 people, project planning and research survey training)

**8** 8 wks (2 wks x 4 FFI staff)

**Research Reports (4):**Stakeholders Analysis, Socio-economic Analysis, Status of Species and Habitats, Priority Areas for Restoration Management;

**14A(1)**

**15A(2), 15B(2), 15C(2)**

**6. Participatory planning workshop.** 5 day workshop to develop landscape management for the area and identify further needs. Identify capacity to implement the plan (3 weeks travel/in-country, 2 weeks with partners)

✓

**15A(2), 15B(2), 15C(2)**

**6B** 16 weeks (2x8 people, project planning and research survey training)

**8** 12 wks (3 wks x 4 FFI staff)

**7. Project Completion.** Finalise workshop outputs, including suggested special protection areas and possible alternative income sources, and develop project proposals for Stage 2 and 3, including funding proposals. Initiate exit strategy. (2 weeks travel/in-country, 1 week with partners)

✓

✓

**6B** 4 wks (1x4 people, project planning)

**8** 8 wks (2 wks x 4 FFI staff)

**9** (1, landscape level management plan).

**Reports (4):** Alternative Income Sources for Herders; Public Awareness Strategy; Review of Current Protected Area(s); Review of Capacity Required to Implement Landscape Plan.

**Exit Strategy (1):** Project proposal and budget for Stage 2 and 3: Implementation of the Management Plan.

14. Do you know of any other individual/organisation carrying out similar work? Give the details of the work, explaining the similarities and differences.

The BWG has started a small scale project in the area looking at grassland management issues and the effects on biodiversity. Marc Foggin has undertaken PhD research in the project area on ethnic Tibetan herder communities, their management of the grasslands and the conservation of biodiversity. Both Marc Foggin and the BWG will be involved in the proposed project.

15. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate how many trainees will be involved, from which countries and what will be the criteria for selection. How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length of any training course.

The project involves training and development for the three China organisations involved – the Upper Yangtze Organization, the Qinghai Environmental Protection Bureau and Green Voice. All three will receive training in planning for biodiversity conservation.

Members of the UYO and EPB (or the most appropriate local institute) will also receive field training in habitats and species survey techniques or the interpretation of such data, and in setting up monitoring programmes.

It is planned to select 4 members of each organisation for this training, plus 1 member of Green Voice. They will be selected so that they can in turn train other members of their organisations.

16. How will trainee outcomes/destinations be monitored after the end of the training?

Within the lifetime of the scheme, project staff will closely monitor trainees using standard formal and informal evaluation and assessment techniques applied in all FFI capacity building projects. The trainees will be assessed in their ability to work within teams in developing appropriate survey and monitoring approaches within the project area. The second training stage will involve an element of independence, with support given where necessary. This provides an important means to assess an individual's ability to apply formally delivered knowledge, and learn by themselves through experience. It is hoped that increasing capacity will be clear by the third and fourth stages, the review visit and final analysis phases when further training can be given if needed. The participatory planning workshop, where results of survey and research work will be presented and discussed, provides a further opportunity to assess capacity developed in the previous year.

In the longer term, the implementation of Stage 2 and 3 (see below) of the wider project will allow us to review the ongoing skills of the host organisations and those trained, and will allow re-training or extension of the training programme as required.

17. How is the work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? A clear exit strategy must be included.

The proposed project is viewed as Stage 1 of a longer-term project to conserve the biodiversity of the project area and the wider Plateau area. Stages 2 and 3 would see the implementation of the Landscape Management Plan, initially in a pilot project and then within the full 40,000km<sup>2</sup>. One of the final outcomes of the Darwin project would be the landscape level management plan plus a project and funding proposal for Stages 2 and 3. This would form the exit strategy for the project.

Stages 2 and 3 consist of:

**Stage 2 : Pilot Project:** In this stage, the proposals developed in Stage 1 would be piloted in a small area of the headwaters region. The landscape management plan would be developed and policy initiatives elaborated ahead of Stage 3. Capacity building within China agencies would be developed further to implementation level. At the end of Stage 2, the pilot project would be reviewed and plans for full implementation developed. Further fieldwork requirements undertaken in Stage 1 would be undertaken. Databases for key project information would be set-up. The pilot would last for 1-2 years.

**Stage 3 : Full Implementation.** The policies and practices developed in Stage 1 and piloted in Stage 2 would be applied across the Headwaters Region. Implementation would take place over a 3 year period with the project becoming self-sustaining by the end of Year 3. Principles and practice would be collated and disseminated for wider use on the Plateau.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

18. Describe how progress on the project would be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its aims and objectives, both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. How would you ensure that it achieves value for money? What arrangements will be made for disseminating results? If applicable, how would you seek the views of clients/customers?

FFI has a comprehensive system for monitoring and evaluating all projects as part of its project cycle management framework. This includes standard monitoring and evaluation guidelines, financial and activity reporting formats, peer review and management oversight. The Project manager will be responsible for implementation of the project, and preparation of 6-monthly progress and financial reports, with reviews against measurable objectives and outcomes. FFI has a long term commitment to conservation in China and on the Plateau, and will continue to work on and support the project after the funded period (see exit strategy).

Financial management by FFI will be within normal procedures and audited by Hardcastle Burton. FFI pays close attention to value for money in all of its projects, and focuses on minimising administrative expenditure, while maximising local benefits. Results will be disseminated by a number of means. Firstly through the local media and the UK media. The reports produced will be available to any organisation undertaking projects in China or on the plateau. The Stakeholders Analysis and the participatory planning process are designed to involve local people and seek their views on all stages of the project. The involvement of the UYO and other local stakeholders in all aspects of the project will ensure wide inputs of local views.

19. Logical framework. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b> To assist countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources with the conservation of biological diversity and implementation of the Biodiversity Convention.</p>	China will have a model on which it can base institutional capacity building and conservation projects elsewhere in similar circumstances.	End of project report.	Assumes Qinghai Province in China has insufficient resources (capacity and finance) to undertake such a project without assistance.
<p><b>Purpose:</b> The project will assist the rural communities of Yushu prefecture in southern Qinghai to manage sustainably the habitats of the high Tibetan plateau.</p>	By the end of the end of the project, the stakeholders and principal organisations will have gone through all of the critical stages in planning the conservation and management of a key biological resource.	End of project report	Habitat condition is directly related to socio-economic processes. External processes (e.g. climate change) can be accommodated through amended rangeland management.
<p><b>Outputs:</b> The Project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a detailed understanding of the link between the socio-economic condition of the rural communities and the management of the rangelands.</li> <li>Provide an assessment of the current condition of the plateau habitats and key species within the project area, identifying priorities for restoration of damaged areas.</li> <li>Improve awareness among stakeholders of the economic and biological benefits of sound rangeland management.</li> <li>Increase the institutional capacity for the survey, monitoring and management of the biological resources in the plateau area.</li> <li>Provide a 1<sup>st</sup> stage landscape level management plan through a participatory planning process.</li> <li>Identify potential protected areas and specify management structures for them..</li> <li>An assessment of alternative income streams for rural communities to relieve pressure on biological resources.</li> </ul>	<p>A single report will summarise the findings of the stakeholder and socio-economic analyses.</p> <p>A report will be produced that will provide an assessment of key habitats and wildlife populations, their condition, extent, location, management data, restoration requirements, and their ecological relationship with other habitat units. Data presented will be map based where possible.</p> <p>By the end of the project, key messages will be relayed to the 5,000 residents and key stakeholders in the project area, using the methods developed during the project.</p> <p>By the end of the first year to have undertaken training in biological survey, monitoring and management of rangeland habitats and wildlife for 4 key staff in each of the partner organisations.</p> <p>Production of summary manual.</p> <p>By the end of the project, to have gone through a participatory planning workshop involving all of the key stakeholders and organisations and compiled a landscape level management plan for the project area.</p> <p>To produce a protected areas Report by the end of year 2.</p> <p>By the end of the second year, provide a feasibility study for alternative income sources that assesses impacts and provides an outline development plan.</p>	<p>Survey reports and materials.</p> <p>Stakeholders Analysis Report.</p> <p>Survey of the biological resources of the project area.</p> <p>Copies of the public awareness strategy and any materials produced.</p> <p>Summary report of the implementation activity.</p> <p>Training course materials, including manual.</p> <p>Workshop materials.</p> <p>Summary report on the planning workshop.</p> <p>Copy of Management Plan.</p> <p>Copy of the protected areas report.</p> <p>Feasibility Study and Ecological Impacts Assessment for alternative incomes.</p>	<p>The socio-economic conditions of local communities can be significantly influenced by local institutions and personal choices.</p> <p>There are sufficient networks and means of communication among the rural stakeholders to allow effective public awareness programmes.</p> <p>The size of the project area and the difficulties of access to key areas still allow meaningful surveys to be made.</p> <p>Local communities have the desire to protect their biological resources and to diversify their income streams away from traditional pastoralism.</p>

<b>Activities:</b>			
Undertake a Stakeholder Analysis for the project area.	10,500	Stakeholder Analysis Report	Access to the area is possible at the times when the activities need to be undertaken. Physical access during summer required for field survey (thawing of frozen ground can make access difficult and expensive).
Analyse the link between traditional rangeland management, the needs of the rural communities and recent changes. Link this to ecological condition of the plateau habitats. Combine information from the project area and the whole plateau.	13,500	Section of the Stakeholder Analysis Report providing socio-economic context for the project area.	There is sufficient institutional will in key organisations to ensure full co-operation, and that this will be maintained.
Undertake documentary research and field survey of the key plateau habitats.	10,300	Biological Survey Report.	Other controlling Government sectors will not impede progress of the project with bureaucratic impediments, or changes of policy that affect either the project area or co-operation with external organisations.
Compile map of habitat type and condition, and location of key wildlife populations.	6,400	Training course materials and summary report.	Suitable maps and baseline information is available and not restricted, and that access to local people and to survey areas is unrestricted.
Undertake training of key institutions in ecological survey techniques, including rapid assessment.	8,800	Map (in Biological Survey Report) of key areas for restoration management.	
Identify priority areas for restoration management.	8,500	Copies of public awareness materials.	
Assess the most appropriate public awareness methods for stakeholders.	7,000	Report summarising public awareness programme.	
Identify key messages and develop awareness materials and implement programme.	24,000	Invoices for equipment. Photos of equipment in use.	
Provide necessary equipment for key institutions to build capacity for management of the project area.	9,000	Skills Audit report.	
Undertake audit of skills in key institutions.	7,000	Workshop materials.	
Using a participatory workshop, develop a preliminary landscape level management plan, which integrates the needs of all stakeholders and maintains the biological resource of the protected area.	18,000	Workshop Report.	
Review the protected areas network. Compare with ecological survey and make recommendations for extensions/additions/zoning of management.	13,000	Photographs of the event.	
Investigate possible alternative income sources, in particular eco-tourism and local crafts.	12,500	Finalised Landscape Management Plan.	
Assess infrastructure and skills required for alternatives, compare with those available in the project area.	7,000	Protected Areas Report.	
Identify the most appropriate options and the capacity building required to develop them.	5,300	Feasibility Study and Ecological Impacts Assessment for alternative incomes	
Undertake training of key personnel through workshops and in-situ training.	15,800		
Project management,	32,006		

administration and support not covered under specific activities Vehicle	5,000		
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