



30 (12-030)

DARWIN INITIATIVE

APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 11 COMPETITION: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate A4 sheet if necessary. Do not reduce the font size below 10pt or the paragraph spacing.

Submit by 13 January 2003

1. Name and address of organisation

Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Building Capacity for Plant Biodiversity, Inventory and Conservation in Nepal

3. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals.

Details	Project leader	Other UK personnel (if working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Blackmore	Watson	Bajracharya
Forename(s)	Stephen	Mark Francis	Dayananda
Post held		Principal Scientific Officer	Vice Chancellor
Institution (if different to above)			Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology
Department			
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

4. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims
RBGE's mission is to explore and explain the world of plants. It does this through programmes of scientific research, horticulture, conservation and education.

Activities
RBGE carries out an international programme of research in plant taxonomy, systematics and conservation biology in more than forty countries around the world. It maintains and develops living and preserved plant collections and uses them in an extensive programme of formal and informal education activities. It is committed nationally and internationally to the success of the CBD.

Achievements
RBGE and, specifically the project team, have considerable experience in Sino-Himalayan botany including Nepal. They are experienced in taxonomic capacity building, through the Darwin Initiative and other avenues, and have contributed to the development of CBD initiatives such as the GTI and GPCS.

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

Since 1995, RBGE has been the recipient of 8 awards in Chile, Ukraine, the Yemen, Mauritius, China, Peru, Vietnam and Chile.

6. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in the project and explain their role and responsibilities in the project. The extent of their involvement at all stages in the project should be detailed, including in project development. Please provide written evidence of this partnership.

1. Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (RONAST) will be responsible for coordination of the project within Nepal and the focal point of international contact through its Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Dayananda Bajracharya.
2. The Department of Plant Resources (DPR) of HM Government, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, is responsible for the national herbarium at Godawari (KATH). DPR will be responsible for fieldwork and the collection and management of herbarium specimens. DPR staff will take part in the project under the management of Dr Keshab Rajbhandari.
3. The Central Department of Botany (CDB), Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu houses the Information System established between 1997 and 1999 with Darwin Initiative funding and is establishing the TUCH herbarium. CDB will be responsible for the technical training elements and for information technology within Nepal. Staff and students of CDB will participate under the leadership of Dr Krishna K. Shrestha, former Darwin Scholar.
4. Following joint fieldwork involving Dr Mark Watson and DPR in 2001, the British Embassy in Kathmandu has offered the use of their facilities in Kathmandu as a venue for workshops.

7. What steps have been taken to (a) engage at all appropriate levels within the host country partner organisations to ensure full support for the project and its outcomes; and (b) ensure the benefits of the project continue despite staff changes in these organisations?

This proposal is an outcome of a meeting held at RBGE in 2002 involving Prof. Bajracharya, Dr Rajbhandari and Dr Shrestha (the British Council Kathmandu provide support for the Nepalese delegates), it has been drafted to meet needs identified in Nepal with the full involvement of our counterparts there. Prof. Bajracharya is the Head of RONAST, his involvement brings the full support of the Academy and its facilities. Both the previous head of DPR and the newly appointed Director fully support DPR's collaboration with RBGE and this proposal. Similarly, the Head of CDB strongly supports the proposal and offers facilities on the campus of Tribhuvan University. Staff involved in the workshops will primarily be drawn from DPR and CDB, establishing a substantial corpus of 24 trained staff who will themselves be able to train others in the future.

8. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities. Please include any contact with the government of the host country not already provided.

Extensive consultation has already been undertaken with His Majesty's Government of Nepal through RONAST and DPR. Within Nepal the principal collaborators have consulted widely with such organisations as the Ecological Society of Nepal, IUCN Nepal, WWF Nepal Programme, the Natural History Museum, Kathmandu and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD). These are the primary stakeholders who will benefit from the capacity building activities of the project. One of the legacies of a previous Darwin Initiative project, Plant Information for Nepal, has been the establishment of an effective network of these stakeholders.

PROJECT DETAILS

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

The purpose of the project is to strengthen the institutional base (in particular the herbarium collections at DPR and CDB) for plant taxonomy so that Nepal has in-country reference collections of its rich flora and the necessary taxonomic expertise to meet Nepal's needs in responding to the CBD. To train 24 Nepalese scientists in field techniques of data recording and plant specimen collection, and the assessment of conservation status (according to new IUCN categories). To provide training in modern herbarium techniques for collection management, documentation and utilisation. The aim is to provide the fundamental skills to enable Nepalese scientists to generate taxonomic information and to undertake conservation status assessments, including plant species and habitat action plans. All 24 participants will attend training workshops in Nepal and then, in groups, take part in field training and training at RBGE. Additionally, this will develop the human resources needed for Nepal to contribute to international collaborative efforts towards a Flora of Nepal (coordinated by RBGE and involving institutions in UK, USA, Japan and, with the necessary training, Nepal). The project will contribute to the aims of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI) and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) established under CBD.

10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

This is a new initiative intended to provide in depth development of people and collections resources. It is separate to, but strongly supports the early stages of an international Flora of Nepal project coordinated by RBGE.

11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD, thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

Following HM Government of Nepal's Biodiversity Action Plan in 2000, the 9th Five Year Plan prioritised institutional strengthening and human resource development for the management of biodiversity. Specifically the project will assist by:

- (a) enhancing national coordination (CBD Article 10), capacity building through human resources (Article 12a), research (12b), and international cooperation (Article 12c);
- (b) reflecting the state of knowledge about biodiversity through identification and monitoring (Article 7);
- (c) strengthening national biodiversity database network and facilitate exchange of information and scientific cooperation to the needs of developing countries (Articles 17 & 18);
- (d) endorsing indigenous people's knowledge and innovations through sui generis IPRs (Article 8j);
- (e) Increasing support for biodiversity research (Article 20) and by operating within a democratic and transparent system of Governance (Article 21)

2. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority within the host country?

HM Government of Nepal's 9th Five Year Plan has recently prioritised institutional strengthening and human resource development for the management of biodiversity. In the light of this, RONAST approached RBGE, on behalf of the participating institutes, requesting assistance to fulfil this through the Darwin Initiative.

For its area the Kingdom of Nepal is one of the most biodiverse countries, with diverse ecosystems and great altitudinal range, even within short distances. However, unlike neighbouring countries, such as Bhutan, Nepal has no published Flora although an earlier Darwin Initiative project established an important taxonomic database. This provides a platform for documenting the distribution and conservation status of plants as basis for establishing conservation priorities and action plans and, ultimately, the preparation of a Flora. However, the baseline of reference collections in Nepal remains low (representing about one third to half of the country's 7,000 species in the KATH herbarium), knowledge of the current status of species is scant and trained taxonomists are few in number. This project involves two of the most experienced and active plant taxonomists in Nepal and supports the training of effective teams of people around them.

13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country

This is not an immediate objective of the project, however, precise taxonomic information is essential in the sustainable exploitation of plant resources (especially given Nepal's rich ethnobotanical traditions). By enabling Nepalese botanists to improve the information base on indigenous plants the project will provide rigorous data to underpin initiatives (such as WWF's Plants for People) and help to broaden the range of species that can be utilised.

14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the project outputs will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

1. 24 Nepali botanists will gain training in botanical fieldwork including the assessment of conservation status and the collection of reference specimens. The training manual will be published on the web and in hard copy.
2. The same cohort will be trained in herbarium collection management and documentation, including making identifications, preparing descriptions and Flora accounts and the use of computerised information systems (included in training manual).
3. The proportion of native species represented in the KATH and TUCH herbaria will increase (the target is to have 75% of species represented at the end of the project and 100% within 5 years). Nepal will be self sufficient for plant identification and have the necessary collection resources for biodiversity research, current collections are considered inadequate.
4. Preliminary assessments of conservation status will be made for at least 50% of the species collected during fieldwork. This will feed into other efforts to monitor and assess biodiversity in Nepal.

15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

The legacy will comprise human resources, collections, biodiversity information and enhanced international engagement for Nepali scientists. Nepal will have in-country herbaria (KATH at Godawari and TUCH at Tribhuvan University) holding a significantly greater proportion of the native flora and be on track to creating comprehensive reference collections. A generation of Nepali botanists will be trained in using herbarium resources and able to undertake plant identification, assessment of status and preparation of descriptions. This will contribute significantly to overcoming the 'taxonomic impediment' in Nepal, enabling applications of plant taxonomy in conservation and sustainable use of plant resources to proceed on firm foundations. It will develop a group of Nepali botanists who can prepare family and generic level treatments for the Flora of Nepal, reducing the dependence (except for a few notable exceptions) on international scientists to undertake this work. These people will be able to pass on what they have learnt and train other people in Nepal.

16. What steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact or legacy?

The proposal has been developed through close discussion with the Nepalese counterparts and designed to foresee and overcome potential problems, including avoiding fieldwork in politically unstable regions. In the recent past a lack of collaboration and understanding between botanical institutes in Nepal has hampered progress. During the preparation of this project an in-country network has been established with a MOU under the auspices of RONAST. The risk of training people who then fail to gain relevant employment will be mitigated by selection of participants from the established staff of the key institutions.

17. How will the work be distinctive and innovative? How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

Despite the lack of a Flora and the limitations of in-country collections, a comprehensive electronic checklist of plants exists (a legacy of an earlier Darwin Initiative Project). Access to this is limited (requiring the CD-ROM and Microsoft Access) and therefore a major component of project will be the development of web-based resources including the checklist and training manual. Nepal has a surprisingly high level of internet access both within institutes and numerous internet cafés. Many capacity building efforts focus on either collections management or documentation (or, less commonly, specimen collection and preparation), this project is designed to integrate and develop skills from fieldwork through to collections based work and the preparation of publishable outputs. The Darwin Initiative brand is increasingly recognised in Nepal, because of current and previous projects. The identity will be used conspicuously throughout, and links with the Embassy and British Council will help publicise the Darwin Initiative widely.

18. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work? Are there completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects which are relevant to your work? Please give details, explaining the similarities and differences. Show how the outputs and outcomes of this work will be additional to any similar work, and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with such work for mutual benefits.

An earlier Darwin Initiative project, Plant Information for Nepal, created an electronic database that will be utilised and enhanced in this project. The earlier project mobilised information from UK collections and trained five people, in contrast this project focuses on developing collections in Nepal and will train a larger group of people in a more diverse range of skills. RBGE is an international focal point for plant research in Nepal and, as such, has excellent contacts with specialists around the world. Two current Darwin Initiative projects in Nepal address elements of biodiversity assessment, but their focus is different and they do not target the plant taxonomic community directly. However, linkages with these projects, both in promoting the Darwin Initiative in Nepal, and in common areas (such as IUCN categories of threat), will be explored.

19. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

25 Nepalese botanists, mainly from DPR and CDB, will be trained. They will be nominated by their institutions through RONAST and selected by the RBGE project team on the basis of individual merit. The focus of the project is to develop a cohort of active field and herbarium botanists, therefore priority will be given to younger scientists. Effectiveness of training will be evaluated throughout the project by participant feedback from workshops and by assessing skills learnt. Successful participants will be awarded a certificate on completion of the course and a short individual project. They will be able to train others using the training manual developed during the project. Several training courses are involved (see Logical Framework).

Trainee monitoring after the end of the project will be undertaken through the management structures and plans of the participating Nepalese institutions.

20. How are the benefits and/or work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? Please provide a clear exit strategy.

The immediate benefits will be the enhanced capacity of Nepal to implement its biodiversity action plans.

In the slightly longer term the project will enable Nepalese botanists to contribute as authors of taxonomic accounts to the international Flora of Nepal project lead by RBGE and involving scientists in Japan and the USA.

The project will not establish any new institutions, rather it will greatly enhance the capacity of existing institutions. Both DPR and CDB have long term funding within Nepal and will operate long after the completion of the project, albeit at significantly higher levels than now. The Flora of Nepal project is also central to the exit strategy - providing long term continuity and support to Nepalese botanists and their institutions under the terms of an existing MOU.

21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable	
Date	Key milestones
July 2003	Project commences from July 2003 when organisational aspects including selection of participants will begin. A planning meeting (1 week) of the project team at RBGE in September 2003 will refine fieldwork objectives (and prepare funding proposal to National Geographic) and provide initial training and orientation for lead personnel. Content of first training workshop will be finalised together with selection process for participants and workshop organisation (dates, venues, etc.).
November 2003	First training workshop on Plant Collection, Identification and Herbarium techniques for 24 participants in Kathmandu. (duration ten days). Herbarium collecting equipment transferred to KATH and TUCH.
May 2004	First phase of botanical fieldwork: training in plant collecting, specimen documentation and assessment of conservation status (4 weeks, 8 Nepalese participants plus 2 or 3 from RBGE) in East Nepal, targeting taxa poorly represented in KATH and TUCH herbaria.
September 2004	Second training workshop on documentation and databases in Kathmandu (24 participants, 1 week) leading to updating of Plant Information System and start of data entry for herbarium specimens (in DPR and CDB), followed by second phase of fieldwork and training (for a second group of 8 participants) in Central Nepal (3 weeks)
Jan/Feb 2005	Visit of first group of 12 Nepali botanists to RBGE (ten days) for training (and identification of new collections from fieldwork).
May 2005	Third phase of botanical fieldwork and training in West Nepal (for third group of 8 Nepali participants 3 weeks).
November 2005	Third training workshop on collections management and documentation in Kathmandu (24 participants, 1 week) followed by project seminar in Kathmandu to publicise the project and its outcomes and to present them to a wider local audience. This will be a high profile event with ministerial involvement.
Jan/Feb 2006	Visit of second group of 12 Nepali botanists to RBGE (ten days) for training (and identification of new collections from fieldwork). Completion of draft training manuals on plant collection management and conservation assessment.
March 2006	Publication of training manual. Incorporation of remaining herbarium material into collections at KATH and TUCH. Preparation of web version of plant information system and other project outputs.

22. How will the most significant outputs contribute towards achieving the purpose of the project? (This should be summarised in the Log Frame as Indicators at Purpose level)

Training of 24 Nepali botanists will provide the human resource needed to strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of plant resources in Nepal. The collection of at least 3 - 5,000 accessions (in sets of 4-6 specimens) of herbarium specimens will contribute to making available representatives of about 75% of native species (from a current level of about 33% representation). In addition the herbarium collections at KATH and TUCH will be better documented and curated, with staff at all levels able to contribute more actively to the provision of herbarium-based taxonomic services including contributing to the assessment of conservation status for native plants. A trained body of botanists will be able to contribute to the preparation of descriptions and accounts for a much needed, and currently lacking, Flora. Neighbouring countries, including Bhutan have published Floras.

23. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month (starting April)	Standard Output Number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc)
November 2003	6A, 6B, 18A, 19A	Training of 24 Nepalese botanists in Kathmandu (10 days), interviews and reports on national TV, radio and press in Nepal.
May 2004	6A, 6B, 13B,	Training of first group of 8 Nepalese botanists through fieldwork, strengthening of 2 existing reference collections (KATH and TUCH herbaria)
September 2004	6A, 6B, 12B, 18A, 19A	Training of 24 Nepalese botanists in Kathmandu (10 days), enhancement of existing Plant Information database, interviews for national media in Nepal. Training of second group of 8 Nepalese botanists through fieldwork.
Jan/Feb 2005	6A, 6B, Other	Training of first group of 12 Nepalese botanists at RBGE for 10 days. Other = identification of reference specimens for herbaria in Nepal.
May 2005	6A, 6B, 12B, 13B,	Training of third group of 5-8 Nepalese botanists through fieldwork, enhancement of existing database (web version).
November 2005	6A, 6B, 12B, 18A, 19A	Training of 20-25 Nepalese botanists in Kathmandu, enhancement of existing database, interviews for national media in Nepal, project seminar/conference in Kathmandu
Jan/Feb 2006	6A, 6B, Other	Training of second group of 12 Nepalese botanists at RBGE for 10 days.
March 2006	6A, 6B, 10, 13B, 12B, 13B, 14A	Publication of manual as training resource for the future. Enhancement of 2 existing reference collections (KATH and TUCH) by addition of identified reference specimens and enhancement of existing database by addition of new information.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

24. Describe how the progress of the project, including towards delivery of outputs, will be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please make reference to the indicators described in the Logistical Framework.

Monitoring of progress will be undertaken by S. Blackmore and M. Watson at RBGE and by Prof. Bajracharya in Nepal (these three people will be in regular communication by email when not together in Nepal). Meetings to review progress will be held during the three in country workshops and at the conclusion of the three periods of fieldwork (this will allow six such meetings).

Monitoring of progress towards achieving the indicators for collection of specimens will be relatively easily monitored through information recorded in field notebooks. Progress on the identification of newly collected material will be monitored during the training visits to RBGE and the incorporation of the material into the TUCH and KATH herbaria will be monitored during workshops in Nepal (and particularly during the final workshop and seminar in Kathmandu in May/June 2006 when an assessment of the collections held at KATH will be undertaken to determine that the target proportion of native species represented has been achieved). This will also serve to identify future priorities and needs for plant collection and documentation in Nepal.

25. How will host country partners be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the project?

Host country partners will be fully and directly involved in monitoring and evaluation – especially Prof. Bajracharya who has overall responsibility for the international coordination of the project. His prior experience of working with S. Blackmore, through an earlier Darwin Initiative project means that not only are excellent lines of communication already in place but that he is personally familiar with the operation of Darwin Initiative projects.

26. How will you ensure that the project achieves value for money?

The project involves considerable travel between the UK and Nepal – costs will be minimised by booking discounted economy air travel through RONAST in Nepal, which gives access to the lowest possible fares. Maximum use will be made of institutional facilities in UK and Nepal so that venue hire costs will be avoided for workshops and training visits. Logistic costs of travel in Nepal for fieldwork are relatively low, collection of specimens for the KATH and TUCH herbaria will be highly cost effective (and may be partially met through National Geographic funding applications)

Input from RBGE will make best use of the time of a number of existing staff including herbarium and database specialists.

27. Reporting Requirements. All projects must submit six monthly reports (by 31 October each year) and annual reports (by 30 April each year). Please check the box for all reports that you will be submitting, dependent on the term of your project. You must ensure that you cover the full term of your project.

Report type	Period covered	Due date	REQUIRED?
Six month report	1 April 2003 – 30 September 2003	30 October 2003	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2003 – 31 March 2004	30 April 2004	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2004 – 30 September 2004	30 October 2004	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2004	30 April 2005	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2005 – 30 September 2005	30 October 2005	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2005	30 April 2006	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2006 – 30 September 2006	30 October 2006	Yes
Final report	1 April 2004 – project end date	3 months after project completion	Yes

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

28. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To strengthen the capacity of Nepal to conserve and use sustainably its rich plant resources by training Nepali botanists to collect plants and assess conservation status in field. To enhance the representation of species in the collections and to train staff in collections and information management in the herbarium. Enabling Nepalis to contribute to international taxonomic research on Nepal.</p>	<p>c 25 Nepali botanists from DPR, CDB and other institutions to be trained.</p> <p>Collection of 3 - 5,000 sets of herbarium specimens.</p> <p>Representation of native species in herbaria to be increased from c 33% to c 75%</p> <p>Completion of preliminary assessments of conservation status</p> <p>Preparation of descriptions and accounts for Flora of Nepal</p>	<p>Evaluation of participants at end of each training workshop</p> <p>Specimens incorporated into herbaria</p> <p>As above.</p> <p>Status reports drafted for 50% of species collected.</p> <p>Manuscripts prepared for editorial committee.</p>	<p>Selection of participants will include individuals with differing levels of responsibility within DPR and CDB with qualifications ranging from school level or graduate to postdoctoral.</p> <p>The target for new herbarium specimens is a conservative one based on joint fieldwork, the numbers may be much higher if Nepali participants are able to undertake additional fieldwork.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>Training materials - course book on Plant , identification and Herbarium Management</p> <p>Presentation of Nepal Plant Information System via the web.</p> <p>Collection and curation of new herbarium material for reference collections and documentation of status.</p> <p>Preparation of Volume 3 of the Flora of Nepal (and progress towards Volume 7)</p>	<p>Publication of manual as training resource for the future</p> <p>Information accessible via the internet</p> <p>Herbaria of DPR (KATH) at Godawari and Tribhuvan University (TUCH) to include 75% of Nepalese plant species.</p> <p>Volume to be at advanced stage (editorial) prior to publication.</p>	<p>Completion of publication</p> <p>Evaluation of web site</p> <p>Enhancement of collections.</p> <p>Completion of manuscripts.</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <p>Initial planning workshop in Edinburgh and two larger training workshops in Kathmandu.</p> <p>Botanical exploration, collecting and assessments.</p> <p>Incorporation of materials into KATH and TUCH herbaria, documentation.</p> <p>Extension of Information Systems to the internet</p>	<p>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</p> <p>Year 1. Senior Nepali botanists to RBGE for planning and training (collections and conservation status assessment), workshop in Kathmandu (focus on collection and field documentation) leading on into fieldwork followed up by identification of collections and workshop at RBGE (for first group of Nepali botanists).</p> <p>Year 2. Workshop in Kathmandu (adding curation and collections management skills) leading into fieldwork and followed by identification of collections and workshop at RBGE (for second group of Nepali Botanists).</p> <p>Year 3. Final workshop (including presentation of results to Government officials) and field work in Nepal, publication in Nepal of training manual derived from coursework and practical experience in the field and herbaria, revision of information systems and presentation via the web, completion of manuscripts for Flora of Nepal.</p>		

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

29. Please state costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. For programmes of less than 3 years' duration, enter 'nil' as appropriate for future years. Show Darwin funded items separately from those funded from other sources.

Table A: Staff time. List each member of the team, their role in the project rate and the percentage of time each would spend on the project each year.

	2002/2003 %	2003/2004 %	2004/2005 %
United Kingdom project team members and role			
Stephen Blackmore, Project Leader	10	10	10
Mark F. Watson	50	50	50
Contributions of time by five other RBGE staff, (equivalent to 10% of one full time staff member)	10	10	10
Host country/les project team members and role			
Dayanada Bajracharya, Project coordinator	10	10	10
Krishna K. Shrestha	50	50	50
Keshab Rajbhandari	50	50	50

Table B: Salary costs. List the project team members and show their salary costs for the project, separating those costs to be funded by the Darwin Initiative from those to be funded from other sources.

Project team member	2003/2004 £		2004/2005 £		2005/2006 £	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
S. Blackmore						
M. Watson						
5 other RBGE staff						
TOTAL COST OF SALARIES						

Table C. Total costs. Please separate Darwin funding from other funding sources for every budget line.

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	TOTAL
Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning, overheads				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationery				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Travel and subsistence				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Printing				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Conferences, seminars etc				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Capital items/equipment (please break down)				
• Darwin funding GPS units (6 sets) Plant presses and herbarium materials Pole pruners for tree specimen collection Purchase of selected literature Laptop computers for database entry (3)				
• other funding Blotters for plant presses (provided by RBGE)				
Other costs (please specify and break down)				
• Darwin funding Annual audit fee Bank Charges Shipping/ air freight (of equipment and specimens)				
• other funding				

Salaries (from previous table)				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS				
TOTAL DARWIN COSTS				
TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES				

30. How is your organisation currently funded?

RBGE is funded through grant-in-aid (██████) from the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department. In addition a further ██████s derived annually from grants, sponsorship, retail activities, consultancy, admissions income and donations.

31. Provide details of all other funding sources identified in Question 29 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 funding the project will lever in to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Funding for the project will come from two main sources: the Darwin Initiative and RBGE. Additionally application will be prepared and submitted to National Geographic to support fieldwork and plant collection in Nepal (the outcome of these proposals, which have not yet been written) will not be known for sometime – however, it should be noted that the additional funding would extend the fieldwork (either in terms of numbers of Nepalese botanists involved or duration) and these activities can be carried out whether this funding is forthcoming or not.

32. Please give details of any further resources sought from the host country partner institution(s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in Questions 29 and 31. This will include donations in kind and un-costed support e.g. accommodation.

RONAST, Tribhuvan University and the Department of Plant Resources will all provide venues for different elements of the programme, there will therefore be no venue hire costs in Nepal. Salary costs of Nepalese participants are covered by their institutions, funding is only requested for travel and subsistence during participation in field and herbarium based training workshops.

33. Please separately indicate in Table D the amounts of grant requested under the Darwin Initiative and any confirmed funding/income from elsewhere (where these may be costed). Add together to show total project costs.

Table D Darwin funding request

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
Amount of Darwin Initiative funding requested	30,450	54,450	38,250
+ Funding/Income from other sources	54,400	61,200	61,000
= Total project cost	84,850	115,650	99,250

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

CERTIFICATION 2003/04

On behalf of the trustees/company (*delete as appropriate*) Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

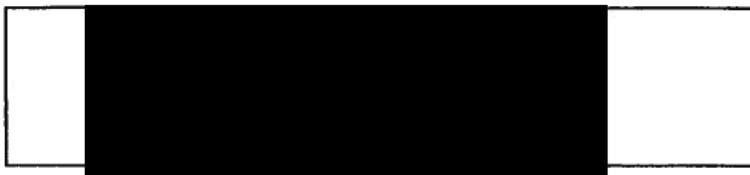
I apply for a grant of **£30,450** in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2004 on the activities specified in paragraphs 21 and 23.

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.

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)	STEPHEN BLACKMORE
Position in the organisation	REGIUS KEEPER - DIRECTOR

Signed



Date:

11 Jan 2003

Please return completed form to Defra by **13 January 2003** by e-mail to darwin@defra.gsi.gov.uk or in paper form to Zone 4/A2 Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6DE.