



18-003



DARWIN200

Submit by Monday 30 November 2009

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 17: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes 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: Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)	Address: 1c Fosseyway Business Centre, Stratford Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, GL56 9NQ England
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Supporting indigenous and local organisations to implement CBD Article 10(c)

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

Proposed start date: 1 April 2010		Duration of project: 3 years		End date: 31 March 2013	
Darwin funding requested	2010/11 £ 90,000	2011/12 £ 90,000	2012/2013 £ 90,000	2013/14 £	Total £ 270,000

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

Advanced implementation of CBD Article 10(c) in Bangladesh, Cameroon, Guyana, Indonesia, Panama, Suriname and Thailand by 2013

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)
Surname	Ferrari	De Jong
Forename (s)	Maurizio	Caroline
Post held	Coordinator	Project assistant
Institution (if different to above)	FPP	FPP
Department	Environmental Governance programme	Environmental Governance programme
Telephone		
Email		
Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies:		
Bangladesh: Kushal Roy Senior Research Associate, Environment and Ecology Department Unnayan Onneshan-The Innovators		Cameroon: Messe Venant Coordinator OKANI and FPP focal point in Cameroon.

<p>Guyana: Kid James Wapichan project leader South Central People Development Association</p> <p>Indonesia: John Bamba Executive Director Institut Dayakology</p> <p>Thailand: Udom Charoennyomphrai Project leader Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association.</p>	<p>Suriname: Grace Watamaleo Coordinator Indigenous Land Rights Commission Lower Marowijne</p> <p>Panama : Onel Masardule Arias Executive Director Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena</p>
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6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? NO

7. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

<p>Aims (50 words)</p> <p>FPP's Environmental Governance Programme aims to support forest peoples to secure their rights to land, territories and resources against outside threats; to promote rights-based approaches to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; to develop community-based sustainable resource management plans; and to negotiate more effective participation in national biodiversity policy-making</p>
<p>Activities (50 words)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory community mapping • Documentation of customary sustainable use • Strengthening community institutions • Advocating land and resource rights and developing community sustainable management plans • Promoting understanding and application of the principle of free prior informed consent • Challenging top-down models of conservation and promotion of community conservation
<p>Achievements (50 words)</p> <p>Solid long-term partnerships, strengthened indigenous and local organisations, enhanced community empowerment and advocacy, increased recognition and respect for forest peoples' natural resource management systems by governments, conservationists and companies, evidence and documentation of indigenous occupation and customary sustainable use, awareness among wider public about forest peoples' concerns and initiatives.</p>

8. Please list all the institutions involved including the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including 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.

<p>Lead UK institution and website where available:</p> <p>Forest Peoples Programme</p> <p>www.forestpeoples.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>FPP has nearly 20 years of experience working with forest peoples worldwide to support them to secure their rights, build up their own organisations, carry out community mapping and natural resources studies, and negotiate with governments and companies. We coordinate, oversee and monitor multi-country projects, including the reporting. We provide technical, legal and institutional support to the partners at national and local level, and support and coordinate the activities at the international level (particularly in relation to the CBD). We assist with national advocacy and media work. We also have our own publications and communications staff who take care of effective communication and dissemination of overall and partner-specific outcomes and results.</p> <p>We always work closely with community institutions and organisations or local support organisations. We have a long-term field relationship with all the host-country partners below, with whom we worked on similar projects for many years. The content of our collaborative projects is mostly guided by the needs and goals of our partners, so their input in project proposals is fundamental. The focus of this project has been determined collaboratively with all partners, based on outcomes and recommendations of previous projects and discussions. The host country partners will carry out the local and (sub)national level field and advocacy work and will actively participate in defining the engagement of this project in the international arena.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p><u>Bangladesh:</u> Unnayan Onneshan & Nijera Kori</p> <p>http://www.unnayan.org/</p> <p>http://www.nijerakori.org/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Innovators/ Unnayan Onneshan is an independent not-for-profit trust specialised in research and advocacy on issues such as environment, poverty, social justice and development since 2003. Nijera Kori works with vulnerable communities and their entitlement to resources, including biological resources, since 1978. FPP has partnered with Unnayan Onneshan & Nijera Kori in support of the traditional resource users (such as honey collectors, fishers, wood and palm leaves collectors) of the Sundarbans mangrove forests in several previous projects. In this project Unnayan Onneshan & Nijera Kori will again be responsible for project coordination, implementation and administration at the local and national level.</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p><u>Cameroon:</u> Association Okani OKANI & Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement (CED)</p> <p>http://www.cedcameroun.org/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>In Cameroon, our partners are OKANI and the Centre for Environment and Development (CED). The first is a Baka (pygmy) organisation, the second is one of the strongest environmental and human rights NGOs in Cameroon which carries out a wide range of projects supporting forest communities to protect their rights, participate in forest management and planning, and control development in their lands. Since 2000 we have worked together on projects targeting Bagyeli and Baka hunter-gatherers in Cameroon, the Republic of Congo and Gabon. In this project OKANI and CED will manage the Cameroon component of this project and carry out the local and national level work with the Baka people.</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p><u>Guyana:</u> South Central People Development Association (SCPDA)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Wapichan people have, in collaboration with FPP, worked on and achieved many important objectives. They carried out an extensive study on Wapichan customary resource use, produced a detailed community map of their traditional territory and held many meetings with government and other parties to address Wapichan issues. In this project, an experienced Wapichan team, headed by a project leader, will coordinate the community and national-level activities and will be responsible for project administration. The Toshaos (community leaders) are closely involved in the project implementation. The Wapichan communities are organised through 2 intercommunity organisations: South District Toshaos Council and South Central District Toshaos Council. These councils are not legally registered but are supported by SCPDA (registered as NGO) to manage their projects. SCPDA's executive body is made up of head teachers and Toshaos and reports to the South and South Central District Toshaos every quarterly.</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p><u>Indonesia:</u> Perkumpulan Institut Dayakologi</p> <p>http://dayakology.org/eng/index.htm</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The project counterpart in Indonesia is the Institut Dayakologi. At the end of 1990, the Institute of Dayakology Research and Development was established in response to the growing threat to the Dayak culture as a result of government 'development' programs negatively impacting on many aspects of Dayak life. Since 1998, the name changed to Institut Dayakologi. It is active in research and advocacy for Dayak culture. They have been involved in community empowerment, community research and mapping, and have published a series of books. With FPP the Institute has worked on enhanced application of FPIC in relation to logging, plantations and oil palm estates established on indigenous peoples' lands and forests.</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p><u>Panama:</u></p> <p>Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena (FPCI)</p> <p>http://www.fpcikuna.org/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>FPCI is an indigenous (Kuna people) organisation that exists since 1998. Their work contributes to the recuperation, promotion and strengthening of indigenous knowledge relating to the environment; prevention of the loss and expropriation of indigenous knowledge, natural resources, lands and territories and improvement of the quality of life and enjoyment of rights of indigenous peoples in Panama. Under previous projects, FPCI and FPP worked together to strengthen the capacity of Kuna community leaders to deal with large-scale projects affecting their territories and supported Kuna leaders in engaging in informed negotiations with external authorities and commercial interests to ensure that development interventions with potential negative impacts on Kuna culture and territory and its biodiversity were avoided or minimised. FPCI staff have been actively involved in the CBD since its inception and play an important coordinating role in the Latin American Indigenous caucus. FPIC will coordinate and implement the project activities at the local level with the Kuna communities in Kuna Yala.</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p><u>Suriname:</u></p> <p>Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS) – regional office in Lower Marowijne: CLIM</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS) is the pan-indigenous organisation composed of the 36 elected indigenous village leaders in Suriname. Supported by a secretariat in the capital Paramaribo, the VIDS promotes and defends the rights of forest peoples in Suriname and provides support for sustainable development activities. FPP has worked with the VIDS since 1996. The CLIM (acronym of Lower Marowijne Indigenous Land Rights Committee) is the collaborative organisation of the 8 indigenous communities in Marowijne that occupy and use a collective territory, and works as a regional arm of the VIDS with its own secretariat and coordinator. CLIM's objective it is to secure and sustainably use and develop the indigenous (Kalin'a and Lokono) territory in Marowijne. Previous 10(c) related activities such as research, capacity building and advocacy have been successfully coordinated and implemented by the CLIM. In this project, CLIM is again responsible for project administration and reporting, with assistance from a financial officer of the VIDS.</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p><u>Thailand:</u> The Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand Association (IMPECT)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>In Thailand, IMPECT will act as the implementing body for the project at the community and national levels. IMPECT (established in 1993) is an indigenous non-governmental organization composed of representatives of ten indigenous peoples of Northern Thailand. Since receiving official registration IMPECT has worked to resolve the concerns and address the needs and aspirations of highland tribal and indigenous communities in Thailand, both through policy and local level projects. In collaboration with FPP, IMPECT has done much work on promoting the (re)development, revival and transmission of customary sustainable practices and knowledge related to natural resources and strengthening and increasing collaboration between communities. They are also involved in the “Joint Management of Protected Areas Project” (JOMPA project) in Ob Luang National Park. IMPECT has also done a lot to address the governments’ lack of legal recognition of indigenous communities’ property rights and their limited participation in natural resource management and decision-making.</p>
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<p>9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p>	
<p>9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p>	
<p>9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>FPP does not tend to develop direct contacts with governments in host countries in relation to project implementation, apart from interaction in CBD meetings. Our partners, however, do engage with governments in some of the project activities and try to keep governments updated on project activities and progress.</p>	
<p>9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>Yes, liaison with CBD focal points in the partner countries is proposed and expected. Some of our partners are already in contact with their national CBD focal point.</p>	
<p>9e. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.</p>	

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)

Changes:

The content of the concept note is the same as in Stage 1 but the text has been slightly adapted and updated following the recent CBD WG8(j) meeting (2-6 November, Montreal) where Article 10

(c) was one of the main agenda items, and where the opportunity was taken to go through the proposal in detail with the local partners. Their suggested adaptations are now incorporated in the text. We have highlighted only the new information, not every word or sentence that was slightly changed or moved. The paragraph on roles and responsibilities of FPP and the partners has been removed as this is now addressed in detail in question 8 of this application.

The problem(s)

Effective implementation of Article 10(c) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which states that Parties shall protect and encourage indigenous and local communities' customary sustainable use of biological resources, is still a challenge. At the recent meeting of the CBD Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (WG8j-6) (Montreal, 2-6 November 2009), Parties and observers discussed how implementation of this article could be improved. The Working Group widely acknowledged the importance of customary practices for the protection and sustainable use of biological resources, and agreed that there should be a greater focus on 10(c) in the implementation of the Convention. WG8j-6 recommended that COP10 (in 2010) decides to include a new major component on Article 10, with a focus on 10c in the revised Programme of Work on 8j and related provisions¹.

FPP and its partners, generally referred to as the "10(c) team" by the indigenous caucus and the CBD Secretariat due to long-standing work on 10(c) (see 11a), have contributed actively to the discussions on this issue and shared their experiences and recommendations both in the official sessions and in side-events. Some key issues and challenges in relation to effective implementation of article 10(c) in local and national contexts are provided below.

- Many communities still broadly experience a lack of access to and control of lands and resources, and a lack of involvement in decision-making and management of natural resources, while secure rights to land, territories and resources represent a fundamental requirement for forest peoples to maintain and practise customary use and traditional knowledge.
- Despite the international acknowledgement of the importance of CSU, it is generally still disregarded and considered irrelevant at the national levels. Top-down natural resource management and conservation approaches exclude customary practices, which can have severe negative consequences for the vitality of these systems. Often, biodiversity loss is even unjustly blamed on local communities' practices and therefore access to, and use of, resources are restricted. If customary sustainable management systems and customary laws and institutions, which are the backbone of customary sustainable use, are not respected and recognized by governments and national laws, such practices can become weakened.
- The establishment of protected areas without respect for indigenous peoples' rights is posing challenges to communities in terms of both access and management of biological resources, and thus on the customary sustainable practices related to these areas.
- Customary sustainable use is also under threat from external pressures such as extractive industries, which destroy customary territories, or restrict access. The application of free prior informed consent (FPIC) is important to protect customary use from such threats. However, FPIC is generally not institutionalised and not applied (and not fully understood).
- Many current education systems are aimed at assimilation and are enforcing non-indigenous languages, which cause loss of local knowledge and related practices. Education in the own language and on issues that relate to local environment and knowledge is vital to maintain customary sustainable use and traditional knowledge.

Project: goal and strategy

The host country partners (see above), with support from FPP, want to continue their work and efforts to help and/or persuade the governments of their countries to implement article 10(c) effectively, among others by:

1. Documenting and demonstrating their management systems to enhance awareness of the value and contribution of CSU and TK to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

¹ See UNEP/CBD/COP/10/2, Annex 1, recommendation 6/4, paragraph 8-11.

objectives.

2. Developing plans / proposals for community-based management and/or effective co-management or joint management, including for protected areas.
3. Engaging in constructive dialogues with governments, and/or seeking other means to secure land and resource rights, and enhance forest peoples' control, access and local management of biological resources.
4. Raising public awareness, both nationally and internationally, of these efforts and outcomes.
5. Carrying out capacity-building activities to strengthen indigenous and local institutions in their capacity to interface with regional, national, and international government and non-government agencies, including the business sector, in asserting and maintaining their rights (including right to FPIC).
6. Engaging with relevant government and non-government agencies to promote policy, legal and institutional reforms for an effective implementation of Article 10(c).
7. International level: contribute to the development of the new major component on 10(c) in the revised Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and the strategy to integrate 10(c) as a cross-cutting issue into the various programmes of work of the Convention.

Intended outcomes

- o Increased acknowledgement and recognition of (the role of) CSU and TK, customary laws and institutions (e.g. in policies and laws) in biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing.
- o Stronger, better organised indigenous and local institutions and/or networks working on implementing 10c and in achieving the objectives of the Convention.
- o Significant progress towards securing land and resource rights and development of community-based sustainable management plans.
- o Increased local involvement in natural resource decision-making and management (local control or co-management systems), including in protected areas.
- o Increased application of FPIC in matters affecting indigenous peoples' lands and territories.
- o Increased government awareness of international developments and agreements on 10(c) and associated responsibilities.
- o A start will have been made with educational policies and programmes that promote the use and revitalisation of indigenous languages and TK.
- o International: new component on 10(c) in the revised MYPOW of the Working Group on Art. 8(j) and Related Provisions reflects recommendations from "10(c) team".

Ecosystem approach

The Ecosystem Approach (EA) and 10(c) are closely related. Customary management by indigenous and local communities of traditional territories is considered highly complementary to the Ecosystem Approach (see for instance the CBD Executive Secretary's note on 10(c)²). Moreover, the in-depth review of the application of the ecosystem approach concluded that the clearest applications of the Ecosystem Approach (EA) occur at the local level, where communities can participate more directly³. Principles and elements of the EA will guide the implementation of this project, so that this project also contributes to enhanced application of the EA in the host countries.

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Please give details:

It is a follow-up of previous work with the same team on 10(c). At COP6, Parties to the Convention requested practical information about, and examples of, sustainable use of biological diversity by indigenous and local communities and advice on how to best implement Article 10(c). Some FPP partners were already interested in documenting their own traditional practices and customary

² UNEP/CBD/WG8J/6/2/Add.1, para 36 b.

³ UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/12/2 para 29, page 7.

sustainable resource use and realized that such case studies could be utilised for a better interpretation and implementation of article 10(c). Between 2004 and 2008, they collected information through community-based research (training local researchers, community consultations, interviews) and carried out community mapping exercises to document customary land use and management systems, including customary laws, which guide sustainable use of resources. They also identified threats that their customary management systems are encountering and provided recommendations to their local and national governments about what they can or should be doing in order to implement article 10(c) (more) effectively.

In preparation for the WG8j-6 meeting in Montreal these case studies were submitted to the secretariat and the "10(c) team" was active in the CBD online discussion forum on Article 10(c) during February-March 2009⁴. Based on this, a meeting document on enhanced implementation of 10(c), including recommendations for the consideration of the 6th meeting of the 8(j) Working Group, was produced⁵. Recommendations were shared with the Working Group in a side-event and through a 4-page information document disseminated at the meeting venue.

11b. 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 been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

The Darwin Advisory Committee notified us that there could be a degree of overlap with the application of the Flood Hazard Research Centre, and advised us to contact them. The overlap would only apply to our project component in Bangladesh as this is the country that the FHRS's application concerns. We have exchanged information with Dr. Paul Thompson and concluded that our projects do not overlap, although we do have areas to share lessons and experiences. Although the two projects in Bangladesh might be seen as complementing one another; both the geographical focus as well as the issues are very different. FHRS works in the in the north-east of Bangladesh - the Haor basin - where there are no forests. This is in the opposite end of the country from the mangroves of Sundarbans, where the FPP project is located.

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)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
CITES	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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

The problem that indigenous and local communities in the host countries hardly observe any progress in terms of effective implementation of CBD Article 10(c), while this aspect of the Convention is intended to benefit them and the natural resources they are depending on.

The obstacles that are preventing effective implementation of article 10(c) were identified, analysed and documented during the large-scale community-based research in and by the partner communities in the previous phase of the 10(c) project (see 11a).

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

In a few years, host countries will have a better score in terms of implementation of 10(c) and

⁴ See <http://www.cbd.int/tk/forum/>. Input was collected and submitted by Dr. Ferrari.

⁵ UNEP/CBD/WG8j/6/2/Add.1

indigenous and local communities in these countries experience a higher degree of well-being and better organized plans and tools to sustainably manage biological resources. We also expect an increased collaboration among indigenous and local communities, government agencies, NGOs and academia to pursue the three objectives of the CBD through a more effective implementation of Article 10(c) and the ecosystem approach at the national and sub-national levels as well as at the international level.

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

Many recent studies have shown profound correlation between biological and cultural diversity and the CBD fully recognizes that traditional knowledge, innovations and practices play an important role in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Many Indigenous peoples and local communities have sustainably managed and protected their territories and resources for generations. Encouraging and enabling communities to continue these practices, to revive them (where they have been eroded) and to build on them (to adapt to socio-economic changes) will benefit the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity in the lands and territories of indigenous peoples and local communities.

At the same time, project components focussing on FPIC will enable communities to protect resources within their territories more effectively against degradation, destruction, or conversion.

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

More effective protection and promotion of customary practices and knowledge related to biodiversity relates and contributes to the three main objectives of the CBD:

- The conservation of biological diversity
- The sustainable use of biodiversity
- The fair and equitable sharing of benefits of biological diversity

13. 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)

We have allocated a publications officer and communication officer (both FPP) for this project to support effective outreach and dissemination and produce attractive publications. Results and outputs of the project will be disseminated through FPP and partners' websites, (sub)national newspapers, articles and reports (country-specific and/or synthesis) hardcopies and digital versions (CD or web link) to be presented and disseminated at relevant local, (sub)national and international meetings; video footage (CD / websites). FPP has a 2 monthly E'newsletter that reaches over 4000 policymakers, media people, academics, peer organisations and indigenous peoples.

Darwin name and logo (and acknowledgement) will be used in all material resulting from this project (reports, presentations, etc.), except when Darwin prefers differently.

14. What will be the long term benefits of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 200 words)

Ultimate benefits:

- (more) secure land and resource rights for partner communities
- more effective protection and sustainable use of biological resources in target areas
- protection and revitalization of indigenous cultures and languages, including traditional ecological knowledge and customary management systems
- well-being of communities

Potential problems:

This project is designed and will be implemented in a bottom-up manner. Our experience working in these countries is that despite signing international conventions and treaties, governments do not easily give effect to commitments that imply community control, or ownership, of biologically rich parts of the country. Government departments are usually in charge of managing areas of high biodiversity. Communities repeatedly encountered resistance when bringing up greater local involvement or control. Although implementation of commitments under conventions such as the CBD is formally a government issue, indigenous and local communities do not sit back and wait until something happens but do what they can to support and speed-up processes that concern them and their territories (such as developing indigenous land management plans). However, we are still dependent on (political) willingness and capacity by governments to carry out the conventions' tasks.

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)

This project does not comprise a stand-alone action with a concrete beginning and ending. Most of the activities in this project relate to long-standing objectives of the communities, which require sustained efforts and endurance. All communities have been working on these issues for quite some time. FPP has through the years provided different types of support or assistance, with different sources of funding. However, some of the activities are new and can be considered to be more 'discrete' – such as developing community-based land management plans.

At the community level, we know what we want to and can do in 3 years. However, concerning objectives that (partly) depend on other parties, such as governments, it would be risky to state that all can or will be reached within the project period (see also question 14). Therefore we have aimed to set realistic goals, such as 'make significant progress' in some fields.

Rather than speaking of an "exit strategy", if this project ends and not all goals are fully achieved, our strategy will be to seek new funds to continue the work for as long as needed. Together with our partners we will assess follow-up needs and actions, based on the situation at that time.

16. 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.

The level of the trainings, as well as the content (skills and knowledge) depends on the character of the training and the trained group. For instance, for the development of the community-based management plans, local researchers will be trained to collect information, conduct interviews and community consultations, and/or work with GPS/GIS systems and technology, whereas capacity-building sessions for community leaders will generally focus on broader issues such as human rights, leadership, negotiation, strategies, etc. Training needs (priorities, participants, length, methodologies) are assessed and decided on by the communities themselves with guidance from the traditional authorities, and possibly advice from FPP. Trainings will be delivered by knowledgeable people, who can be – depending on the content of the training – community elders, FPP staff, local project staff who have been involved or trained in previous phases, or outside professionals with specific expertise. We usually work as much as possible with a 'train the trainers' concept; training a core group of dedicated community members who can then train and support a larger number of community members.

Assessment of effectiveness will be done through evaluations with the trained groups and by community authorities, and will also prove along the way – if trained groups are putting the skills and/or knowledge in practice and they encounter obstacles or difficulties, these will be addressed in follow-up sessions. The trainings need to be flexible and able to respond to emerging developments, problems, or other unexpected factors.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt)

Clarification of changes:

- Output 1 was improved and broadened. It now aims at “recognition” rather than understanding and appreciation. This was done following discussions with our partners who expressed they preferred this; it is stronger. Also, indigenous languages, customary laws and institutions were added to CSU and TK – to make the output more complete and in line with the problems addressed in the concept note and the outcomes provided in the concept note. A specific focus on the importance of education (in the indicators) was also added in this sense upon request of our partners. The related indicators were made more concrete and connected to progress in recognition. We realised that the documentation of CSU and TK collected by partners is a tool to achieve the output (and this is an activity), but not an output in itself nor a good means of verification.
- Outputs 2 and 3 were also changed somewhat. The mention of community-based management plans was moved to output 3 on local involvement in natural resource decision-making and management, as we found this a more appropriate place. However, we realised that the ‘development of the plans’ should not be the output – again, it should be that these plans and proposals are accepted or recognised and put in practice. The development process is a tool to achieve the output. The indicators reflect these changes. We also added ‘including in PAs’ in brackets to this output because partners felt it is important to specifically mention this. The PA issue is a very important issue, as was described in the concept note.
- Output 2: land tenure has been replaced with ‘land and resource rights’. Partners expressed this is more in line with the internationally used terms and is stronger than tenure.
- We added an extra output, output 4, on threats and pressures on CSU, and the enhanced application of FPIC, because we felt this is essential to accomplish the purpose. It makes the log frame more complete. We feel that with these 4 outputs, all of the key challenges identified by the partners will be successfully addressed.

NB: most activities are cross-cutting. They are relevant for several or all outputs rather than applying to one only. The numbers of the activities therefore do not strictly refer to the number of the output in the log frame

LOGFRAME:

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal Increased achievement of the three key objectives of the CBD in the 7 host countries through effective protection and encouragement of customary sustainable use (CSU).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of national biodiversity targets achieved with reference to CSU - status and trends in decentralisation of biodiversity management leading to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and fair and equitable benefit sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Countries' national reports to the CBD - independent reports - evaluation of biodiversity projects 	
Purpose. Advanced implementation of Article 10(c) in the 8 host countries by 2013.	Outputs below have been achieved	See below.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The host countries also make significant efforts towards achieving other biodiversity goals related to the CBD. - Host countries are committed to implement CBD timely and effectively
Output 1. The acknowledgement and recognition of (the role of) CSU and traditional knowledge (TK), indigenous languages (IL), customary laws and institutions has increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of policies and laws, that recognise TK, CSU and IL - Number and quality of educational policies and programmes that promote indigenous languages and TK. - Number of educational initiatives by communities that are acknowledged and/or supported by government - Number of conservation or sustainable use initiatives that include / incorporate TK and CSU (see also output 3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process (involvement of communities) and outcomes of development and revision of policies and laws - Education policies - Concrete commitments by government and other outside parties to communities' proposals and initiatives (materials, curricula, projects, other educational activities) 	Community efforts manage to change perception of governments and others
Output 2. Significant progress has been made towards securing land and resource rights of partner communities, including access and control	- Number of project partners who have made progress towards land and resource rights; and extent of progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official and unofficial government communication (oral and written); statements, commitments, discussions & correspondence with communities, newspaper articles, reports - Outcomes, reports and minutes of meetings and workshops with governments 	Political will of governments Governments are open to input and 'capacity building' from communities Success / pace of dialogue and/or negotiations

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in laws and policies - Land and resource arrangements or agreements - Project report and updates 	
<p>Output 3. Local involvement in biodiversity decision-making and management (including in protected area) has increased and community-based management plans play a significant role in it</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of community members that are involved in official natural resource policy/decision-making and management / governance activities - number of community-based management plans or proposals that are recognised and/or incorporated in biodiversity management and plans - number of indigenous and community conserved areas established by partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official records - qualitative feedback and reports from community representatives - Local management or co-management agreements - Project report and updates 	<p>Political will Success / pace of dialogue and/or negotiations</p> <p>Natural circumstances and circumstances in communities enable advanced development of community plans or proposals in 3 years time.</p>
<p>Output 4. Threats and pressures on CSU have decreased, among others through enhanced application of FPIC in matters affecting indigenous peoples' lands and territories</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and nature of existing threats / pressures that were successfully addressed - Number and nature of new threats / pressures that were prevented - Number and nature of cases where FPIC was applied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - documentation (reports and official and community feedback) of the threats, actions taken and outcomes - FPIC agreements 	<p>Success of communities' actions towards outside actors and government</p> <p>Project manages to convince / persuade outside parties to accept and apply FPIC</p>
<p>Activities (details in workplan)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity-building activities for local institutions in their capacity to interface with regional, national, and international agencies (governments, NGOs, private and other sectors) in asserting and maintaining their rights (including right to FPIC) (outputs 2,3,4) 2. Documenting customary sustainable management systems (outputs 1,3) 3. Developing plans / proposals for community-based management and/or effective co-management (outputs 2,3) 4. Community-based biodiversity monitoring (CBBM) training and activities (outputs 1,3) 5. Advocacy: promote policy, legal and institutional reforms for an effective implementation of Article 10(c) (meetings, presentations and workshops with/for governments and other involved parties) (outputs 1,2,3,4) 6. Raising public awareness, both nationally and internationally, of these efforts and outcomes (outputs 1,2,3,4) 7. Linking project activities and outputs to international processes on 10(c) (outputs 1,2,3,4) 			

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Monitoring activities:

- Indicator 1: 3-monthly updates from partners
- Indicator 2: 6 monthly narrative and financial reports – checking by FPP financial department
- Indicator 3: regular contact through email and skype
- Indicator 4: field visits – involvement in local implementation by FPP staff
- Indicator 5: local evaluations carried out by local partner organisations with relevant groups
- Indicator 6: evaluation-meetings with partners

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

NB: Many activities will be likely to be carried out at different times in different countries due to local circumstances and events that are difficult to forecast in advance. The work plan here below is therefore indicative of the timeline which we plan to follow, but changes may have to be made in accordance with local circumstances and unexpected changes.

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1 Capacity-building activities for local institutions in their capacity to interface with regional, national, and international agencies in asserting and maintaining their rights (including right to FPIC)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.1 capacity-building training for indigenous and local community organisations dealing with forest peoples’ rights, biodiversity, participation in policy-making, FPIC		X	X	X	X	X	X						
1.2 facilitate development of local teams able to effectively engage in local, national and international processes dealing with issues above					X	X	X	X	X				
1.3 local partners effectively engage in forest peoples’ rights and biodiversity issues and processes at local and national level								X	X	X	X	X	X
2 Documenting customary sustainable management systems		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
2.1 Community consultations for documenting customary sustainable management systems		X	X	X									
2.2 community researchers carry out studies and produce reports				X	X	X	X						
2.3 community validation workshops							X	X					
2.4 studies publishing and dissemination								X	X	X	X		
Developing plans / proposals for community-based management		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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3	and/or effective co-management												
	3.1 Draft methodologies for development of community based management plans (CBMP) or co-management approaches	X	X	X									
	3.2 Community consultations for development of CBMP or CM approaches			X	X	X	X						
	3.3 Development of CBMP or CM approaches						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	Community-based biodiversity monitoring (CBBM)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	4.1 CBBM training (5-10 days training sessions on CBBM methods)		X	X	X								
	4.2 CBBM activities at community level				X	X	X	X	X	X			
	4.3 CBBM reports and dissemination				X				X			X	X
5	Advocacy: promote policy, legal and institutional reforms for an effective implementation of Article 10(c)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	5.1 carry out legal, policy and institutional analysis concerning what reform is needed in order to effectively implement Article 10(c)		X	X	X								
	5.2 presentations, meetings and workshops with/for governments and other relevant parties					X	X	X	X				
	5.3 engage with governments and other relevant parties to effect required legal, policy and institutional reform						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	Raising public awareness, both nationally and internationally, of these efforts and outcomes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	6.1 Dissemination of project information and its outcomes through web sites, e-newsletters, radio interviews, videos and short films, TV (if possible), community discussions, arts contests	X		X		X		X		X			X
	6.2 public discussions on biodiversity and forest peoples at local and national level		X		X		X		X		X		
	6.3 dissemination of project outcome is international arena (CBD and other processes, e.g. CITES, CMS, Ramsar, UNFF)			X		X		X		X		X	
7	Linking project activities and outputs to international processes on 10(c)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	7.1 Feed experiences on implementation of Article 10(c) at the local and national level to international discussion on 10c in the CBD			X	X			X	X			X	X
	7.2 Partner organisations effectively participate in CBD meetings related to Article 10(c) by presenting outcome of local projects and engage in international policy-making			X		X		X		X		X	

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7.3 Progress in the international arena is used to inform further action at the national and local level

					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
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19. 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. Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard_measures/

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)	X
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)	X
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	X
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	X
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	X
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	X
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	X
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	X
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	X
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	X
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	X
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	X
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	X
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	X
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	X
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	X
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	X
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	X
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	X
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	X
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	X
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	X
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	X
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)	X
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	X
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	X
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	X
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	X
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	X
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	X

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. 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.

The two FPP coordinators of the project are in regular contact with all of the partners. Every 3 months, the partners send us a short up-date. A more detailed mid-terms narrative and financial report are submitted to us by the partners mid-way through the year, and at the end of each year, sometimes followed by additional information or clarifications on FPP's request. This process gives us a good overview of how the project proceeds and represents a main monitoring tool (or indicator). Partner organisations hold their own evaluations (pertaining to the main process or a particular activity) with relevant groups, such as leaders or researchers. We meet with our partners at international meetings (such as CBD meetings) and always use this opportunity to discuss progress, share experiences and address challenges. Half-way through the project, we plan a larger partners meeting entirely for this purpose.

Each partner has at least one FPP staff member that spends field-time with each local organisation, e.g. as technical assistant or advisors to the partners countries and are involved in workshops, trainings, advocacy work, and other activities. Because of this unique local involvement, we know the partners organisations very well and all the staff personally. During fieldwork periods, automatically, the progress of the project is monitored in details.

FPP's financial department looks at all the financial reports submitted by the partners and tracks the overall financial status. At each FPP Annual General Meeting, we report about the progress of the FPBP project to the board and other staff, and discuss achievements and obstacles and receive advice and feedback from them.

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.

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

FPP has developed a varied base of supportive funders to assist with financial sustainability, building long-term relationships with funding partners, some of whom only fund specific projects or activities that it undertakes, and some who are prepared to give more general funding. We apply to diverse types of funders, so we have a mix that includes government bodies, American philanthropic foundations, British Trust funds, grant-making bodies such as the Big Lottery Fund and Comic Relief, and international funders such as the European Commission. We also receive a small amount of private donations.

22. 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:

Organisation	2010/11	2011/12
Swedbio (SEK 1,800,000)	£156.664	£ 78.332
EC Grant (Delegation of the European	£ 88.000	£ 88.000

Commission to Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago, Suriname, Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles – grant for Non – State Actors and Local Authorities in Development) (€97,500)

Unconfirmed:

Organisation	2010/11
Oxfam- Novib (€150,000)	£136.562

The Oxfam-Novib grant is very likely to be approved – official confirmation expected December 4th 2009.

We are in the process of applying for co-funding through DGIS in a consortium of NGO’s, but the geographical and financial details of the budget are not fully determined yet.

23. 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:

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project’s success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

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

Yes (no written advice) Yes, advice attached No

CERTIFICATION 2010/11

On behalf of Forest Peoples Programme

I apply for a grant of £90,000 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2011 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.)

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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)	Dr. MARCUS COLCHESTER
Position in the organisation	Director

Signed



Date:

November 30th,
2009

Stage 2 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 and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version)	Yes
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 ⁶
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?	n/a
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	Yes
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	Yes

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 30 November 2009** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and 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 signed hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than **Tuesday 1 December 2009**.

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.

⁶ Except for our project leaders from Guyana and Cameroon. As explained in our cover letter we have encountered difficulties to receive a CV from them due to fieldtrips and internet problems. Instead we have included a personal reference for both of them - we have been working with them for many years and can confirm their qualifications. We propose to send their CV's as soon as we have them.