



18-012



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: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Address: 3-4 Endsleigh Street London WC1H 0DD
--	--

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Paying local communities for ecosystem services: The Chimpanzee Conservation Corridor

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	2011/12	2012/2013	2013/14 £	Total £199,848

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

To design, test and establish an effective, equitable and financially sustainable payment scheme to compensate local landholders for conserving and restoring forest habitats in Hoima District in order to protect chimpanzee populations and other components of biodiversity as well as demonstrate the effectiveness of PES.
--

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)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Grieg-Gran		Ajarova
Forename (s)	Maryanne		Lilly
Post held	Principal Researcher		Executive Director
Institution (if different to above)			Chimpanzee Sanctuary Wildlife Conservation Trust
Department	Environmental Economics		
Telephone			
Email			

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
14-046	Maryanne Grieg-Gran	Sustainable tourism supporting species conservation in the Srepok Wilderness, Cambodia
16-014	Ivan Bond	Co-management of Forests and Wildlife, Bi Doup-Nui Ba National Park
17015	James MacGregor	Harnessing carbon finance to arrest deforestation: Saving the Javan Rhinoceroses
EIDPO030	James MacGregor	Scaling up sustainable conservation through ecotourism and community-based monitoring

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)

Aims (50 words)
Activities (50 words)
Achievements (50 words)

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>International Institute for Environment and Development www.iied.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>IIED is an independent non-profit organisation, based in London research institute working in the field of sustainable development. IIED provides expertise and leadership in researching and achieving sustainable development at local, national, regional and global levels. IIED has extensive experience of payments for environmental services and community-based natural resource management which it will bring to this project' including Darwin projects in Cambodia and Vietnam (14-046; 16-014).</p> <p>IIED will guide the design and implementation of the PES, advising on: supply side activities, in particular, defining and agreeing with landowners the land management practices that will be paid for; demand side activities to promote the scheme to potential national and international buyers; and establishment of an appropriate institutional framework to manage the scheme.</p>
--	---

<p>Lead host country Partner and website where available:</p> <p>Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust www.ngambaisland.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>CSWCT was established as a combined national and international initiative and a globally recognized collaborative conservation effort, geared towards developing and implementing a long-term strategy for conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat. As well as managing Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, CSWCT implements conservation programmes targeting <i>in-situ</i> chimpanzee conservation through education, research, community development and other participatory institutional arrangements. In 2007, CSWCT established a conservation and education programme in Hoima district, working with local communities in Hoima District to promote chimpanzee conservation.</p> <p>CSWCT will coordinate the design and implementation of the payment scheme working in close collaboration with IIED and National Environmental Management Authority ,and will bring in inputs of other partners as required at different stages of the project.</p>
---	---

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>National Environment Management Authority www.nemaug.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is a semi-autonomous institution that was established by an Act of parliament in May 1995 and became operational in December 1995. NEMA is specifically mandated by the National Environment Act (NEA), Cap. 153 as the principal agency in Uganda charged with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, supervising and regulating all environmental management matters in the country.</p> <p>NEMA's role in the project will be to advise on the legal context for the payment scheme and to facilitate communication of the lessons from the project to policymakers. This will be through convening workshops and briefing sessions. NEMA will also maintain links between the Darwin project and the GEF project on developing an experimental methodology for testing the effectiveness of PES.</p>
---	---

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Katoomba Group</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The East and Southern Africa Katoomba Group, which is a programme of Forest Trends, works to promote the practical application of payments for ecosystem services and other market-based approaches through research, and capacity-building. Through its Uganda office it will be closely involved in the design of the payment scheme and will conduct elements of the training programmes, focusing on explaining the background to payments for ecosystem services.</p>
--	---

<p>Partner Name and website where available: Nature Initiative Harness</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Nature Harness Initiatives (NAHI) is a Ugandan – not – for profit organization that aims at promoting enhanced capacity of the people to utilize nature for the sustainable livelihoods and income. Nature Harness Initiatives was born out of a realization that the African continent is endowed with natural resources yet its peoples remain poor because the resources have not been harnessed to their full potential. Therefore NAHI was created as a vehicle to contribute to the improvement of livelihoods and income through efficient and strategic utilization of nature's gifts.</p> <p>NAHI will lead the technical studies of the land management plans, the determination of the reference scenario and the design of the monitoring programme for ecological aspects</p>
---	--

<p>Partner Name and website where available: University of Quebec at Montreal (UQAM)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Dr Joost de Laat is an evaluation expert at the University of Quebec at Montreal (UQAM) who is advising on use of randomised evaluation for the complementary GEF project on developing an experimental methodology for testing the effectiveness of PES. His role in the Darwin project will be to advise on the design of the payments scheme and the targeting of landowners to help ensure compatibility with the requirements of randomised evaluation.</p>
---	---

<p>9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? x <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>If yes, please give details: Stakeholder workshops convened by NEMA were held in December 2008 and August 2009 with representatives from various government departments with a stake in biodiversity, in particular the National Wildlife Authority and the National Forest Authority and a number of environmental NGOs working on community-based natural resource management. The aim of these consultations was to set out the objectives and basic characteristics of payment for ecosystem services schemes, discuss challenges to effective implementation of PES in the proposed project site and identify complementary activities and programmes that could support the scheme. The consultations also examined the potential for using randomised approaches to evaluate PES schemes.</p> <p>At the local level, CSWCT as part of its field programme has consulted widely with farmers and forest land holders in the proposed project site to understand livelihood strategies and wildlife conflicts.</p>	
<p>9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? x <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>If yes, please give details: The project will continue and extend the consultation with local communities started by CSWCT to improve understanding of the constraints facing farmers and landholders in general and to identify in-kind support measures which in conjunction with cash payments will provide incentives for conservation.. Local communities will also be consulted about the institutional framework for the payments scheme and specific features of the design of the scheme such as the procedures for resolving conflict and grievances.</p> <p>This consultation will strive to be as inclusive as possible to ensure that all voices are heard and in particular that the views of women and the poorest farmers are taken into account. There will also be consultation with community associations and local governments with a view to identifying capacity gaps and training needs.</p>	

The consultations will be particularly important in the design stage, but will continue over the life of the project to ensure that any concerns about the operation of the scheme are addressed and necessary adaptations made to the design of the scheme.

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

NEMA is the focal point in Uganda for the CBD. As NEMA is one of the main partners in this project, there will be regular communication of the progress with the project and the key lessons for policy and meeting of CBD commitments.

9e. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories? Yes No
If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.

PROJECT DETAILS

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

Problem: Uganda is exceptionally rich in biodiversity and specifically has more species of primates than anywhere else on Earth of similar area. It is particularly noted for its chimpanzee population, estimated at approximately 5,000 individuals. But the survival of chimpanzees throughout Uganda is under threat because of the bushmeat trade; habitat loss and fragmentation due to agriculture and human settlement; and conflicts with farmers. A stark indication of these threats is given by the growing numbers of orphaned chimpanzees that are brought to the CSWCT's sanctuary. This now cares for 45 chimpanzees, up from 19 in 1998. At the heart of this problem is the fact that most farmers do not see chimpanzees and the conservation of forest habitats as a contribution to their livelihoods but rather as a threat. CSWCT recognises the need to tackle the problem at source by developing incentive schemes that appropriately compensate farmers and provide tangible incentives for conservation.

Biodiversity loss in Uganda is particularly acute outside of protected areas, on private and communal lands, which represent 70% of the country's forested land. Communities living in these non-regulated forest lands depend on forest resources for firewood, building materials, medicinal plants but are faced with more immediate livelihood needs, prompting over-exploitation. While only 15% of forest in reserves is degraded, 50% of all the tropical high forest on private land is degraded. Uganda's forests will disappear without effective interventions to curb deforestation on private and communal land.

Priority: The Ugandan Government, in its Poverty Eradication Action Plan, is committed to conserving biodiversity and natural resources. It is keen to explore the potential contribution of incentive-based approaches such as payments for environmental services (PES) as part of integrated biodiversity conservation. This is reflected in environmental legislation, in particular the National Environment Act Cap 153 and the Uganda Wildlife Act Cap 200, as well as in Uganda's activity in carbon trading markets and preparations for REDD. Uganda's Readiness Plan Idea Note for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility highlights the importance of incentives for forest conservation as well as the need to examine the implications of implementing REDD for local communities; including the best way to promote co-benefits.

Proposed strategy: To reduce these threats to chimpanzees and biodiversity more generally, this project is proposing the establishment of a PES scheme to provide incentives to individual landowners to conserve and restore forest habitats important for chimpanzees and other components of biodiversity. By making forest conservation a livelihood opportunity, a payment scheme can provide social benefits as well as meeting environmental objectives. The project will focus on an area of private and communal land between the Budongo and Bugoma forest reserves, in Hoima District. This area forms part of the northern corridor for chimpanzees and is home to some of Uganda's largest chimpanzee populations living outside the protected areas. Clearing of forests for cash crops such as tobacco and rice in this area is threatening the survival of these chimpanzee populations. This fragmentation of forests also risks isolating the populations in the Budongo and Bugoma reserves, thus halting natural inter-breeding across different populations. The loss of these forest habitats is also threatening other ecosystem services in particular carbon storage and access to clean water.

The project team will work with smallholder farmers in a participatory process to determine the forest management practices needed to conserve chimpanzee habitats in the corridor area and the payment packages of cash and in-kind support measures which will provide incentives for conservation. The ecosystem services generated by the proposed scheme, in particular carbon and biodiversity, will be estimated in a rigorous process to meet the requirements of the relevant standard-setting organisations such as CCBS and VCS for carbon. This will provide the necessary base for attracting buyers and finance. The team will determine the most appropriate institutional arrangements for operating the scheme, building on local organisational capacity. A key priority will be to ensure that systems are in place such as a projected 'without PES baseline scenario' and control group surveys so that the scheme can be rigorously evaluated for its biodiversity and livelihood benefits at a later stage. In this way it will avoid credibility problems experienced by PES schemes, which often lack an adequate counterfactual or control group for comparison.

Team contributions: IIED will bring its experience from PES schemes, and community-based natural resource management approaches and their livelihood impacts elsewhere in the developing world, including Darwin projects in Cambodia and Vietnam (14-046; 16-014). CSWCT's experience of working with local communities to promote chimpanzee conservation, and the first hand experience of local partners Nature Harness Initiative and the East and Southern Africa Katoomba Group in implementation of forest carbon projects in Uganda will make for an effective combination of expertise. The direct involvement of NEMA will ensure that the payment scheme is designed in close cooperation with government agencies and that lessons from the experience will reach policymakers effectively. UQAM will bring expertise in evaluation to advise on scheme design.

Outcomes: The project will create incentives for local communities to conserve and restore forest habitats important for chimpanzees as well as other components of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The lessons from this scheme will be used by the Government of Uganda in a replication strategy for PES in other critical forest areas. The project will strengthen the Government's capacity to promote forest carbon projects with biodiversity and livelihood benefits, allowing it to access emerging REDD finance streams to meet CBD commitments.

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

Please give details:

This is a new initiative that builds on CSWCT's community programmes in the Hoima District and preparatory work conducted by the consortium for a complementary GEF project on application of randomised evaluation to evaluate the effectiveness of payments for environmental services. This new initiative will show how a payment scheme can be designed and implemented to meet international standards of best practice in terms of relations with local communities and estimation of ecosystem services delivery, and at the same time be compatible with the requirements of a randomised evaluation.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work? X 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:

WWF and the Wildlife Conservation Society are assessing potential sustainable financing mechanisms including REDD in the Albertine Rift region of Uganda which encompasses the proposed project site. WWF have been included in stakeholder consultations on the proposed project and there is potential for cooperation in information-gathering and in development of an institutional framework for managing the PES scheme.

Forest Trends is working with UNDP on a project "Institutionalizing Payments for Ecosystem Services" which seeks to overcome global barriers to PES. This has a substantial capacity building element on PES which will be drawn on for the proposed project. As Forest Trends through the East and Southern Africa Katoomba Group is a partner in both projects collaboration will be facilitated.

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) x Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Yes No

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

The survival of chimpanzees in the wild in Uganda is under threat because of loss of habitat due to agriculture and human settlement, the bushmeat trade and conflict with humans. Chimpanzees are perceived by local forest landholders as a threat to their livelihoods. CSWCT identified the problem in the course of its field programme of education and community development in which it became clear that local landholders because of the livelihood challenges facing them needed more than information to change their behaviour.

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

This project will change the attitudes of local communities towards chimpanzees and conservation of their habitats through its effect on the choices facing them. The packages of payments and support measures will influence the land use decisions of local communities as they will make the conservation and restoration of forests more valuable than clearing forests and converting to agriculture.

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

Uganda is particularly important for the conservation of the eastern subspecies of chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*). Although the country has an estimated 5,000 individuals the populations are highly fragmented and the long-term viability of the species is threatened. Deforestation is proceeding at a high rate, reducing the size of forest blocks and bringing chimpanzees increasingly into conflict with farmers. The payment scheme in this project will help to maintain forest corridors between protected areas avoiding the fragmentation of chimpanzee habitats, while also maintaining other key ecosystem services.

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

This project aims to meet the main objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity by promoting the conservation and restoration of forest habitats important for chimpanzee populations and other components of biodiversity. More specifically it is particularly relevant to Article 11 which calls for adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for conservation and sustainable use. The payment scheme is a prime example of such a measure. It is also relevant to Article 8 in that it is promoting the conservation of chimpanzee populations *in situ* outside of protected areas through forest conservation and restoration of degraded forests. This is while also providing livelihood benefits for local landholders through the payment scheme.

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)

The results of the project will be of interest to policymakers in Uganda looking to replicate PES and to examine its role in National REDD strategy. The project lessons will also be useful for international audiences who are engaged in PES and in multiple benefit REDD project in other countries. There will therefore be a national workshop to inform the Government of Uganda's replication strategy, a briefing session for government officials involved in developing a national REDD strategy and presentations at international meetings, in particular, the Forest Day at the UNFCCC COP and the CBD COP.

A final report and accompanying policy brief will be produced that will highlight the lessons learned in the design, implementation and testing of the scheme. This will be targeted at practitioners developing PES schemes or REDD projects both in Uganda and elsewhere.

The Darwin Initiative's name and logo will be used on all project publications and website. The Initiative will be acknowledged in all public communications, meetings and trainings.

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)

The long-term benefit to Uganda will be the conservation of the endangered chimpanzee populations which, as populations decline elsewhere, will become increasingly important. Livelihoods in the Hoima district will be enhanced through the payment scheme. The learning from the project will also help to improve Government capacity to promote forest carbon projects with biodiversity and livelihood benefits and so take advantage of emerging REDD finance streams.

The main challenge will be to ensure financial sustainability for the payment scheme so that the incentives to farmers can be maintained. For this reason it is vital to implement the scheme in accordance with internationally recognised best practice and to have a rigorous procedure for monitoring and evaluating the ecosystem service delivery and livelihood benefits from the payments. This will be important for buyers in both voluntary and compliance ecosystem service markets as it will reduce the risks associated with their purchases. The link with the complementary GEF project on randomised evaluation will facilitate this ex post evaluation.

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)

The end point that the project is aiming for is a financially and institutionally sustainable payment scheme with demonstrated environmental and social benefits that will continue after the project ends.

The exit strategy is to examine a number of options for the long-term management of the scheme consulting extensively with local and national stakeholders at an early stage of the project. CSWCT will take on this role in the interim but may transfer these responsibilities if a more suitable option is identified. This might be creation of a new organisation or incorporation of the scheme into a programme of an organisation engaged in similar schemes.

As regards finance, the exit strategy is to position the payment scheme as a high quality, low risk supplier of ecosystem services, carbon in particular, with livelihood co-benefits, obtaining certifications from CCBS, and VCS as well as rigorous evidence of positive impacts through the complementary GEF project. This will maximise the chances of securing buyers and sources of finance.

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.

A capacity needs assessment will be carried out at an early stage of the project, focusing primarily on the needs of the landholders and their community associations but also the organisations involved in implementing the payment scheme

The training needed will vary according to the target group:

Landholders participating in the scheme will probably need an introduction to the basic features of PES schemes and the procedures involved as well as technical training on sustainable land management practices. Follow-up support will also be needed.

For the organisations involved in implementing the payment scheme the main capacity gaps are likely to be financial management and design and implementation of the monitoring programme – remote sensing techniques and field verification.

Training effectiveness will be measured in different ways according to the target group and capacity gap being filled. For landholders there will be a self-evaluation in a group discussion and a short questionnaire to assess understanding of the payment system after the training.

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)

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: Conservation of chimpanzee populations and their habitats in private and communal forests in Hoima District through the introduction of appropriate payment mechanisms which make conservation a viable livelihood option for local communities	Number of chimpanzees in corridor stabilise or increase Satellite and ground surveys show reduced forest loss and recovery Livelihood benefits and behaviour change from PES	Project reports on monitoring of chimpanzee populations Project reports as well as forest coverage, quality and type Evaluation research on impacts of PES in complementary project	
Purpose: To design, test and establish an effective, equitable and financially sustainable payment scheme to compensate local landholders for conserving and restoring forest habitats in order to protect chimpanzee populations and other components of biodiversity as well as demonstrate the effectiveness of PES.	Financial budgets and reports on mechanism development and implementation Lessons documented are cited by Government of Uganda, and NGOs in developing other PES and REDD schemes	PES mechanism reports Government communications and press releases on PES and REDD Press outreach (no. Media "hits")	The Government of Uganda (GoU) continues to support PES mechanisms; Buyers of ecosystem services in forest carbon and emerging biodiversity markets will be prepared to make substantial commitments of funds to enable payments to continue on a sustained basis
Outputs 1.PES scheme designed and piloted in participatory process with local communities to be compatible with and enhance local livelihood strategies.	Payment packages for conservation, restoration and on-farm tree cover informed by participatory research agreed with community organisations and landholders	Socioeconomic project reports Agreements with community organisations Agreements with landholders	Landholders are willing to participate and are receptive to changing practices Community organisations are willing to participate and can mobilise individual landholders

	<p>Intermediary organisation created to administer the scheme and manage the funds</p> <p>Capacity needs assessment conducted and training programme for local landholders designed and implemented</p> <p>Landholders adopt agreed land management practices</p>	<p>Articles of association of the intermediary organisation</p> <p>Capacity needs assessment report</p> <p>Contract monitoring report</p>	<p>Some capacity needs can be met through partnerships with other Government agencies and NGOs</p> <p>Funds from complementary GEFproject available to part cover payments in pilot phase and buyers secured</p>
2. Rigorous systems in place to value, monitor and estimate the ecosystem services benefits and livelihood benefits to be provided by the scheme and allow subsequent impact evaluation.	<p>Project design documents incorporating baseline for carbon and biodiversity in accordance with requirements of main actors: CCBA, VCS and emerging REDD finance streams</p> <p>Monitoring programme for carbon, biodiversity and other ecosystem services designed and implemented</p> <p>Baseline assessment of livelihood conditions of target population for PES</p>	<p>Lists of validated projects on the websites of organisations CCBS, VCS etc</p> <p>Monitoring plan and monitoring reports</p> <p>Socioeconomic baseline report</p>	Sufficient information is available to develop credible baseline scenarios.
3. Finance secured from ecosystem service markets/buyers to cover payments in pilot phase and to ensure continuity of payments	Transfers of finance from and commitments from buyers	<p>Financial transfer documents</p> <p>Emission reduction purchase agreements</p> <p>Letters pledging support</p> <p>Budgets</p>	<p>Donor funds e.g.: from complementary GEF project will part cover payments in pilot phase</p> <p>Sufficient interest for long-term financial viability from the voluntary carbon market, and REDD financial streams, as well as from emerging biodiversity markets.</p>
4. Project lessons in using PES to deliver multiple benefits communicated nationally and internationally for wider replication (e.g. national REDD strategy, international climate negotiations on REDD, CBD)	<p>National and international presentations</p> <p>Media communications</p>	<p>PowerPoint presentations on partners' websites</p> <p>Press releases on partners' websites.</p> <p>Report in public domain, written up for academic journals</p>	Project proceeds successfully and enables learning that are worth sharing

Activities (details in workplan)**Planning and coordination**

- 0.1 Partners' inception and planning workshop
- 0.2 Partners' review meeting
- 0.3 Partners' meeting and review of post-project arrangements

Design and piloting of PES scheme

- 1.1 Draw up land management plans for existing forests, restoration of degraded forests and on-farm tree cover with participation of local communities
- 1.2 Determination of appropriate payment packages based on opportunity cost analysis, participatory research and choice modelling surveys
- 1.3 Review of options for institutional framework for the scheme including, managing organisation, roles and responsibilities and operational procedures
- 1.4 Consultations with landholders on land management plans, payment packages, and the institutional framework
- 1.5 Finalise design of payment scheme following community consultations
- 1.6 Conduct capacity needs assessment and design training programme for landholders
- 1.7 Pursue partnerships with NGOs and government agencies to fill these training needs
- 1.8 Draw up agreements with landholders and community organisations
- 1.9 Monitor compliance with agreements and make payments
- 1.10 Follow up technical support and training for landholders during the operation of the payments

Systems for valuing and monitoring ecosystem services and livelihood benefits

- 2.1 Technical studies on current biodiversity and ecosystem services in the area and key drivers and threats
- 2.2 Review methodologies for assessing impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services including carbon, determining the most appropriate for the project site
- 2.3 Formulation of a without project baseline or reference scenario of future biodiversity and ecosystem services conditions
- 2.4 Estimation of the impact of the agreed land management practices on biodiversity and ecosystem services – encompassing forest habitats, chimpanzee populations, biomass and carbon stocks and other important components of biodiversity
- 2.5 Study on current socioeconomic conditions including land and resource rights
- 2.6 Formulation of without project reference scenario of social and economic wellbeing of local communities
- 2.7 Assessment of the likely impact of the project on social and economic wellbeing of local communities
- 2.8 Assessment of leakage and indirect impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services and wellbeing of local communities
- 2.9 Design a monitoring programme for carbon, biodiversity and other ecosystem services and community impacts
- 2.10 Prepare project design document and seek validation under CCBS and certification with internationally recognised carbon schemes e.g; VCS
- 2.11 Implement monitoring programme preparing periodic monitoring reports on chimpanzee populations, forest cover, quality and other components of biodiversity and impacts on social and economic wellbeing of local communities

Secure finance

- 3.1 Prepare a project prospectus with vital information for buyers and sources of finance, detailing ecosystem service benefits
- 3.2 Initiate discussions with buyers in voluntary carbon markets, voluntary biodiversity markets and emerging REDD financial mechanisms
- 3.3 Promote the project to philanthropic organisations with interest in biodiversity
- 3.4 Negotiate agreements with buyers and philanthropic organisations

Information dissemination

- 4.1 National workshop with government departments, NGOs and other stakeholders to present lessons from payment scheme
- 4.2 Briefing on the project lessons with the Government representatives leading national REDD strategy on multiple benefits from forest carbon projects
- 4.3 Presentations on the project in international meetings – UNFCCC COP and CBD
- 4.4 Formulation of policy recommendations
- 4.5 Documentation of project activities and production of communication materials
- 4.6 Final report and project audit

Monitoring activities:

- Indicator 6a Number of landholders to receive training on PES and sustainable land management
- Indicator. 6b.. Number of training weeks provided on PES and sustainable land management
- Indicator. 8 Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country
- Indicator 11a Lessons from design and implementing the PES scheme published in peer-reviewed journal
- Indicator 11b Lessons from design and implementing the PES scheme submitted to peer-reviewed journal
- Indicator 14a National workshops organised in Kampala
- Indicator 14b Presentation of the project in international meetings
- Indicator 15 Number of national press releases
- Indicator 23 Value of resources raised from IIED, CSWCT, East and Southern Africa Katoomba Group and UQAM.

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.

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
0.1 Partners' inception and planning workshop	April 2010												
0.2 Partners' review meetings	April 2011												
0.3 Partners' meeting and review of post-project arrangements	Sept 2012												
1.1 Draw up land management plans for existing forests, restoration of degraded forests and on-farm tree cover with participation of local communities	April – July 2010												
1.2 Determination of appropriate payment packages based on opportunity cost analysis, participatory research and choice modelling surveys	May – Oct 2010												
1.3 Review of options for institutional framework for the scheme including managing organisation, roles and responsibilities and procedures	May – Oct 2010												
1.4 Consultation with landholders on land management plans, payment packages and institutional framework	July –Dec 2010												
1.5 Finalise design of payment scheme following community consultations	Jan March 2011-												
1.6 Conduct capacity needs assessment and design training programme	January - March 2011												
1.7 Conduct training and pursue partnerships with NGOs and government agencies to fill these training needs	April –Sept 2011												
1.8 Draw up agreements with landholders and community organisations	April 2011 Mar 2012												
1.9 Monitor compliance with agreements and make payments	Oct 2011 March 2013-												
1.10 Follow-up technical support and training for landholders	Oct 2011 March 2013-												
2.1 Technical studies on current biodiversity and ecosystem services in the area and key drivers and threats	July- Sept 2010												
2.2 Review methodologies for assessing impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services including carbon, determining the most appropriate for the project site	July- Sept 2010												
2.3 Formulation of a without project reference scenario of biodiversity and ecosystem services	July-Dec 2010												
2.4 Estimation of the impact of land management practices on biodiversity	July-Dec												

	and ecosystem services	2010																	
2.5	Study on current socioeconomic conditions including land and resource rights	July-Dec 2010																	
2.6	Formulation of without project reference scenario of social and economic well being of local communities	July-Dec 2010																	
2.7	Assessment of likely impact of project on social and economic wellbeing of local communities	July-Dec 2010																	
2.8	Assessment of leakage and indirect impacts – biodiversity and socioeconomic	Jan- March 2011																	
2.9	Design a monitoring programme for carbon, biodiversity and other ecosystem services and community benefits	April – Aug 2011																	
2.10	Prepare project design document and seek validation under CCBS and certification with internationally recognised carbon schemes e.g. VCS	April – Sept 2011																	
2.11	Implement monitoring programme preparing periodic monitoring reports	Oct 2011- March 2013																	
3.1	Prepare a project prospectus with vital information for buyers and sources of finance, detailing ecosystem service benefits	July – Sept 2011																	
3.2	Initiate discussions with buyers in voluntary carbon markets, voluntary biodiversity markets and emerging REDD financial mechanisms	Oct 2011- March 2012																	
3.3	Promote the project to philanthropic organisations with interest in biodiversity	Oct 2011- March 2012																	
3.4	Negotiate agreements with buyers and philanthropic organisations	April –Sept 2012-																	
4.1	National workshop with government departments, NGOs and other stakeholders to present lessons from payment scheme	October 2012																	
4.2	Briefing on the project with the Government representatives leading national REDD strategy on multiple benefits from forest carbon projects	October - November 2012																	
4.3	Presentations on the project in international meetings – eg:UNFCCC COP and CBD	Apr2012- March																	
4.4	Formulation of policy recommendations	Jan-March 2013																	
4.5	Documentation of project activities and production of communication materials	Ongoing April 2011 – March 2013																	
4.6	Final report and project audit	March 2013																	

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

	Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	✓

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 workplan makes provision for an inception planning meeting for the partners and two review meetings. Part of the aim of the first meetings will be review the logframe and indicators and agree amongst the partners on how these will be tracked. In the two subsequent meetings the partners will review progress against these indicators and in addition conduct a self-evaluation of the extent to which the project is achieving its overall purpose.

The project also incorporates external assessment of some of its activities through the intention to seek validation and/or certification from internationally recognised systems such as the CCBS and the Voluntary Carbon Standard.

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)

IIED's income for 2008/9 was £12.7 million of which 51% came from Government and government agencies, principally DFID (UK), DANIDA, Denmark, SIDA (Sweden), Dutch MFA (The Netherlands) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (Switzerland). Foundations and NGOs accounted for 40%, international and multilateral agencies 6% and other entities 4%. Pass-through payments to collaborative partnerships represented 36% of expenditure .

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:

IIED has confirmed £20,000 over the project lifespan as matched funding. This is from an allocation to the IIED strategy objective on the use of economic instruments to correct environmental market failures. The CSWCT has confirmed an in-kind contribution of staff time and head office and field office facilities and support equivalent to £20,000 over the life of the project. East and South Africa Kaatoomba Group has committed to an in-kind contribution of staff time equivalent to £10,000 over the life of the project. Dr Joost de Laat of the University of Quebec at Montreal will contribute his time for meetings and review.

Unconfirmed:

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)

<p>Financial resources: NEMA is seeking funding from the GEF for a project on developing an experimental methodology for testing the effectiveness of payments for ecosystem services to enhance conservation in productive landscapes. If this is funded, it will provide the financial resources necessary to cover the payments to be made in the initial years of the payment scheme while buyers are being sought.</p>
<p>Funding in kind:</p>

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 x

CERTIFICATION 2010/11

On behalf of the trustees/company* of International Institute for Environment and Development
(*delete as appropriate)

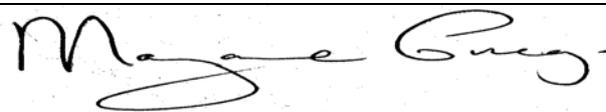
I apply for a grant of £69,616 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2011 on the activities specified in the above application.

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.)

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)	Maryanne Grieg-Gran
Position in the organisation	Principal Researcher, Environmental Economics

Signature



Date:

30 Nov
2009

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	X
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?	X
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	X
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	X
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)	X
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?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	X
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	X
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	X
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	X

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.