



Submit by Monday 24 October 2011

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 18: 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 to the Project Leader)

Name: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Address: 80-86 Grays Inn Road, London, WC1X 8NH
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development

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

Proposed start date: 01/02/2012		Duration of project: 3 years				End date: 31/03/2015	
Darwin funding requested	2011/12 £13,720	2012/13 £126,169	2013/2014 £73,602	2014/15 £53,437	2015/16 £	Total £266,929	
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 50%							

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

To mobilise and develop capacity so that National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs) in 5 supported countries are more effective and resilient policy instruments that both support national development objectives and ensure priority is accorded to sustainable biodiversity management as a foundation of economic development.

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 UK personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies				
Surname	Bass	Otukile	Schroder	Mwanyongo	Ogwal	Busokeye
Forename (s)	Steve	Ingrid	Kauna	Mpeta	Francis	Marie-Laetitia
Post held	Head	Chief Natural Resources Officer		Assistant Director of Environmental Affairs	Natural Resources Management Specialist	A/Director
Institution		MEWT, Botswana	MET, Namibia	EAD, Malawi	NEMA, Uganda	REMA, Rwanda
Department	Sustainable Markets Group	Department of Environmental Affairs	Department of Environmental Affairs	Environmental Affairs Department		Research and Environment Unit
Tel						
Email						

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, please provide details of the most recent (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
18-012	Maryanne Grieg-Gran	Paying local communities for ecosystem services: The Chimpanzee Conservation Corridor
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 partners involved (including the Lead Institution), 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 partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Applicant:</p> <p>International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)</p> <p>www.iied.org</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>IIED is an independent 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.</p> <p>IIED is a leader on environmental mainstreaming and has developed a number mainstreaming tools – including guides and diagnostics, all of which are available through its mainstreaming web portal http://www.environmental-mainstreaming.org. It has also facilitated Learning and Leadership Groups on Environmental Mainstreaming in the countries in which it has worked, often in collaboration with the UNDP Poverty Environment Initiative, including Nepal, Vietnam, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, and Botswana.</p> <p>For the project, IIED will provide oversight and coordination, including by chairing the project's International Technical Advisory Group (ITAG). It will contribute to the development of the initial country-level diagnostics and will draw on its experience in organising peer to peer learning processes to design the workshops. The team members have extensive experience in reviewing and supporting environmental mainstreaming activities and have already started to apply this experience to biodiversity – through engagement with the CBD Biodiversity for Development Initiative and through IIED's network of conservation and development practitioners – the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group.</p>
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<p>Lead Partner:</p> <p>United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), Cambridge UK</p> <p>www.unep-wcmc.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>UNEP-WCMC¹ is a leading authority on biodiversity assessment; has recently released the UK National Ecosystem Assessment²; is supporting IPBES design and establishment including capacity building; has extensive experience in NBSAP technical support; and has well-established links to CBD Secretariat, UNEP and UNDP. UNEP-WCMC has legal agreements in place with SCBD and UNEP itself to provide technical support on biodiversity.</p> <p>For the project, UNEP-WCMC will provide oversight and coordination of the project, including by providing the Secretariat for the ITAG. It will contribute to the development of the initial country-level diagnostics and will draw on its technical expertise and links to the UN system to design the workshops.</p>
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<p>National partners – African Leadership Group</p>	<p>An African Leadership Group will be assembled. It will draw experienced individuals from both biodiversity/environment organisations and development/finance organisations that have demonstrated the prospects for a ‘reciprocal’ approach to biodiversity mainstreaming – i.e. where development players are able to explore the particular contributions of biodiversity to their priorities, and vice versa, and decisions are made to realise synergies and coherence.</p> <p>Some countries have made progress in integrating some aspects of biodiversity with development aims at the operational level e.g. community wildlife management: Namibia and Botswana are well-known cases. Other countries have made progress in environmental mainstreaming in development policy, plans and budgets, notably those worked in by PEI, which has attracted the interest of finance authorities: Botswana, Uganda, Rwanda and Malawi are cases.</p> <p>Countries in the project will offer support and leadership in different aspects of biodiversity/poverty linkages, i.e. those with a protected areas bias, those with biodiversity in agricultural landscapes, those who have made good use of economic approaches, etc. Though participation will draw from both biodiversity/environment and developmental organisations in the five countries, the national contact for the project will be primarily the relevant NBSAP revision contact points, as below:</p>
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¹ UNEP-WCMC is a collaboration between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and “WCMC”, a UK-based charity.

² See uknea.unep-wcmc.org.

<p>Botswana: Ministry of Environment, Wildlife & Tourism (MEWT)</p>	<p>MEWT ensures protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources within which the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) works to integrate the work of the many sectoral ministries and interest groups. DEA hosts the CBD focal point and NBSAP revision contact point. PEI Botswana aims to support the integration and harmonisation of sustainable renewable natural resource management in national, sector and district level policy planning and budgetary processes. In particular it aims to develop awareness and promote action to tackle key poverty - environment issues and their socio-economic impacts in order to support delivery of the Government's Vision 2016 and the National Development Plan (NDP10) which, as over-arching goals, intend to support economic growth and diversification and eradicate poverty.</p> <p>MEWT has built partnerships with various stakeholders including PEI Botswana, led by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP). Other key partners include the Ministry of Agriculture, Office of the President and the Ministry of Minerals Energy and Water Resources. Particular strengths include private sector partnerships and links to land use planning systems.</p> <p>Supported by IIED, Botswana hosts a national 'learning group' (of national environmental 'champions', key leaders and decision-makers from different stakeholders) that works to examine what environmental mainstreaming means in the country context, identify examples of approaches used to date in the country, consider drivers, opportunities and problems, and make recommendations.</p>
<p>Malawi: Environmental Affairs Department (EAD)</p>	<p>The Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) is responsible for all matters related to the environment and hosts the CBD / NBSAP revision focal point. The country has made significant strides in poverty-environment mainstreaming. A particular strength is links to national accounting systems and the development of sustainability indicators. These indicators are used for example in the national agricultural development and food security strategy's monitoring and evaluation framework. It has also excelled in State of Environment and Outlook Reporting. Malawi's PEI programme has built many cross-departmental partnerships and improved the enabling environment for mainstreaming. Like Botswana (above), Malawi has an active country learning group on mainstreaming.</p>
<p>Namibia: Ministry of Environment & Tourism (MET)</p>	<p>MET hosts the CBD focal point and NBSAP revision contacts, as well as a GIZ support programme on mainstreaming (this is the only non-PEI country in the African Leadership Group). The MET has been driving the mainstreaming of biodiversity into other sectors and programmes since the foundation of the National Biodiversity Programme in 1994. Biodiversity conservation is recognized as a key tenet of sustainable development and it is well integrated into Namibia's long term development framework, which comprises of Vision 2030 and a series of 5 year National Development Plans (NDPs). Namibia has made exceptionally good use of economic tools such as natural resource accounting, satellite accounts and a social accounting matrix to enable biodiversity mainstreaming. Biodiversity has high profile in Namibia's 3rd NDP and the current preparation of its 4th NDP. While mainstreaming of biodiversity has taken place to a large extent, Namibia still experiences challenges with regard to the finalization and implementation of relevant policies.</p>

Rwanda: Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	<p>REMA hosts a PEI programme and the CBD national focal point. It has commenced work with IIED funded by the Arcus Foundation on biodiversity mainstreaming, which could be considered a pilot for this project. Rwanda has already excelled in sectoral mainstreaming. Environment is mainstreamed in the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy. The economic study evidence and advocacy provided by PEI were instrumental in this accomplishment. Most sectors have taken on board environmental recommendations and planned actions. The PEI programme has built many cross-sectoral links, including with the Ministry of Finance to support environment as a cross-cutting issue in budget calls and improved budgeting for sustainability across sector ministries. Additionally, environment mainstreaming was carried out in pilot sectors including Agriculture, Energy plus Trade and Industry by identifying clear environmental priorities which were then included in the budget call circulars for 2011/2012.</p>
Uganda: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	<p>NEMA hosted the PEI and houses the CBD National Focal Point for the country. Uganda has acquired experience in mainstreaming environmental concerns and policies, plans and programmes, at both national and local levels. There are enabling policies and an institutional framework for environmental mainstreaming, in large part developed through PEI. Uganda, through NEMA, developed its NBSAP in 2002 which successfully mainstreamed the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) now the National Development Plan (NDP), Uganda's PRSPs. Uganda would like to target NDP implementation and monitoring process to mainstream biodiversity.</p> <p>NEMA has built partnerships with various stakeholders including the Ministry of Finance, National Planning Authority; Natural Resource based Sectors especially those rich in biodiversity.</p>
International Partners - Technical Advisory Group	<p>The project's significant credibility would be established not only through the African Leadership Group, but also by an essential constellation of international partners. The respective biodiversity, mainstreaming, and developmental mandates and reach of CBD, PEI and UNDP provide an excellent basis for authoritative co-publishing of guidance resulting from the learning and trialling facilitated by IIED and UNEP-WCMC. The International Technical Advisory Group (ITAG) includes IIED, UNEP-WCMC and the following partners:</p>
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)	<p>Established solely to support the goals of the Convention; formally mandated to and responsible to assist Parties in their NBSAP revision and mainstreaming (cbd.int/nbsap).</p> <p>For the project the SCBD will: be a member of the project's ITAG; provide legitimacy to the project's approach to the Convention's NBSAP revision requirement; showcase mainstreaming efforts to all Parties; co-publish guidance produced by the project under the authority of the Convention; utilise project materials including through developing an e-learning module for all Parties; and co-host project workshops.</p>

UNEP-UNDP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI)	<p>Supports country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning. Host countries of the project are among participants in the PEI, which builds capacity to mainstream environmental issues into development, but to date has focused efforts on “brown” environmental issues. (It has identified lack of emphasis on biodiversity in its programming as a weakness and area for future attention.)</p> <p>For the project, PEI will: be a member of the project’s ITAG; support and coordinate PEI coordinators in participating countries; showcase mainstreaming efforts to environmental constituencies; co-publish guidance produced by the project; disseminate project materials throughout PEI operations; and co-host project workshops.</p>
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<p>With a United Nations mandate to coordinate development support, UNDP develops local capacity in 177 countries for solutions to global and national development challenges. For the project UNDP will: be member of the ITAGITAG; showcase mainstreaming efforts to the development sector; up-scaling lessons from the local level; co-publish guidance produced by the project; utilise project materials in programme of technical assistance; and co-host project workshops.</p>

<p>9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>We have also discussed the project with UNEP (1) for approval of UNEP-WCMC’s role in the project and (2) to review identification of partner countries</p>
<p>9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>The international Poverty Environment Partnership (of multilateral and bilateral development assistance groups including DFID, and international environmental organisations including UNEP-WCMC and IIED) will be consulted at its February 2012 annual meeting in Delhi. This will also help to alert the development community to the project’s potential to achieve synergies with their diverse support to national development planning and public administrative reform.</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>We have been in touch with the CBD focal points in each country to discuss the project and seek their ideas and collaboration. We have been able to use the opportunity of existing IIED and WCMC activities (e.g., Green Economy Coalition Dialogues; NBSAP Indicators workshop) to make direct personal contact with NBSAP focal points and PEI in Botswana, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania.</p>
<p>9d. 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)

Problem:

The “first generation” of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans ([NBSAPs](#)) has tended to be weak on poverty and national development objectives, having often been developed in isolation from other policy processes³. NBSAPs’ economic and equity implications – costs, benefits, risks and distributional issues – have not been well addressed. As a result biodiversity is siloed within NBSAPs that are not seen as relevant to a broader development agenda; biodiversity thus remains undervalued and over-exploited.

Priority:

[COP 10 decision X/2](#) urges Parties to revise and update their NBSAPs in line with the revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and to “...use the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies...” [Decision X/6](#) recognises “the urgent need to improve capacity for mainstreaming the three objectives of the Convention into poverty eradication strategies and plans (e.g., Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, national development plans) and development processes.” Thus, if Parties to the CBD are to successfully mainstream biodiversity, environment ministries will have to improve their interactions with development and finance authorities.

Strategy and outcomes:

This project will respond to these Decisions, increasing engagement between ministries responsible for biodiversity and those responsible for economic development and poverty reduction in order to promote greater integration of these different agendas. The project draws from proven approaches including previous work by IIED and UNEP-WCMC on biodiversity mainstreaming⁴ **to undertake key tasks at both national and multi-country level:**

- 1) **Scope and engage.** Scope the political economy and governance affecting biodiversity and poverty – an essential precursor to identifying stakeholders and convening a multi-stakeholder group to steer the process. Engaging UK and developing country expertise has already begun with the development of this proposal.
- 2) **Assess and debate priorities.** With the steering group, assess the current state of knowledge on the mechanisms of biodiversity mainstreaming. Identify the stakeholders with whom to consult in order to propose and refine desirable and credible biodiversity–poverty outcomes. Promote South-South learning through an ‘African Leadership Group’ group within which participating countries can access peer support, and share their leading experiences with others. **We want to equally emphasise the people and actors that will change as well as policies and process. The dynamic group of individuals that continues beyond the project is critical – the African Leadership Group members are key to championing the approach.**
- 3) **Plan and make the business case.** Identify entry points for mainstreaming, map institutional roles and responsibilities, and make the business case for including biodiversity in policy and practice at national level.
- 4) **Mobilise and develop capacity.** Bring together and strengthen institutional and individual capacities to support mainstreaming efforts so that agreed changes are reflected in key mainstream policies, plans and budgets. The project will produce guidance materials (which will have application far beyond the five participant countries) and disseminate through co-publishing with partners CBD, PEI, UNDP, and UNEP.)..

³ See Prip C, Gross T, Johnston S, Vierros M (2010). *Biodiversity Planning: an assessment of national biodiversity strategies and action plans*. UNU-IAS: Yokohama, Japan.

⁴ See Bass S, Roe D, and Smith J (2010): *Look Both Ways – Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Poverty Reduction*. IIED Briefing Papers. IIED: London.

- 5) **Mechanisms for continuous improvement.** The project will establish and pilot monitoring and evaluation systems at national level in order to track mainstreaming progress⁵. The peer review process will be used to review both the NBSAP revision process and the draft NBSAPs that are produced.

Benefit to host country:

The project will build the necessary capacity for the second generation of NBSAPs to become more effective and resilient policy instruments – so that sustainable biodiversity management can become ingrained as an effective contributor to achievement of national development objectives. All Parties to CBD are just now setting out on the process of NBSAP revision, with the expected timeline for most Parties to complete being COP 12 in 2014. Host countries are among participants in the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI), which builds capacity to mainstream environmental issues into development, but to date has tended to focus efforts on “brown” environmental issues. It **has made good inroads in national planning and finance authorities**, but has identified lack of emphasis on biodiversity in its programming as a weakness and area for future attention. The countries involved all have particular mainstreaming strengths to share, an identified need to improve their mainstreaming performance, and expressed that the project approach makes a valuable contribution beyond what is already underway.⁶

Benefit to local communities:

The TEEB highlighted the disproportionate value of biodiversity to poor people, highlighting the major contribution it makes to the “GDP of the poor”. However, this measure, and its significance for local planning and investment, is not well recognised at national level. This project will make the case for such measures, and scale up their adoption.⁷ An assessment of NBSAP performance reveals that countries with “thorough analysis of the broader development policy context ... and actions linked to development policy papers” are among those with sustainable management of their biodiversity resources. **Ultimately “reciprocal mainstreaming” of biodiversity and development ensures that biodiversity is better managed and conserved and that the livelihoods of the poor are not undermined. The project is not designed to deliver benefit to local communities itself, but there are significant benefits which will accrue to them through future sustainable management of resources they rely on.**

Partners and their contributions:

Together, IIED and UNEP-WCMC are uniquely placed amongst UK-based institutions to support developing countries on biodiversity mainstreaming **(covered in section 8)**.⁸ The CBD Secretariat is organising a series of regional workshops on NBSAP revision, but **beyond this** dedicated efforts on biodiversity mainstreaming are not currently taking place. UNDP and UNEP will also provide technical support to countries in the process of NBSAP revision but have identified mainstreaming efforts as a gap in their approach.⁹ This project would thus both complement and strengthen these other initiatives and potentially act as a pilot for a broader scale roll-out of our approach by these international agencies.

⁵ Depending on priorities, national systems could track e.g., biodiversity provisions within national development policies and plans, improved budget allocations for biodiversity.

⁶ The countries were identified with the CBD Secretariat, UNEP and UNDP (who are providing technical support and administering GEF funds for NBSAP revision).

⁷ Working with UNDP country offices, the project will link to field-based initiatives, where national level mainstreaming is expected to be a factor in unlocking local opportunity.

⁸ **Moved from main text as covered in section 8: IIED is a leader on environmental mainstreaming and has worked, often in collaboration with PEI, in a number of developing countries including Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, and Botswana. UNEP-WCMC is: a leading authority on biodiversity assessment; has recently released the UK National Ecosystem Assessment; is supporting IPBES design and establishment including capacity building aspects; has extensive experience in NBSAP technical support; and has well-established links to CBD Secretariat, UNEP and UNDP. Both organisations can capitalise on existing networks they coordinate including the IIED-led PCLG and its learning and leadership groups on Environmental Mainstreaming.**

⁹ **The SCBD intends to produce an e-learning module on NBSAP mainstreaming, to which UNDP would contribute. A multi-national mainstreaming workshop to be hosted by India prior to COP11 is being discussed.**

The partner countries involved have all made a particular contribution on mainstreaming **covered in section 8**)¹⁰. Each country will participate in the South-South Learning process and will contribute its relevant experience. The five host countries will take forward the outcomes into its NBSAP revision process, building on existing mainstreaming mechanisms that have been established (e.g. through participation in the PEI).

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

Please give details:

The project is a new initiative building from the mutual strengths and ongoing efforts of the partner organisations. All named countries are eligible for around US\$200,000 from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for NBSAP revision. UNEP/GEF has recommended that 20% of these funds are earmarked for national mainstreaming efforts; however only limited technical assistance is currently envisaged from CBD through the Japan Biodiversity Fund and GEF agencies such as UNDP and UNEP: this project will fill the gap.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/ projects carrying out or applying for

funding for 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 CBD has organised a series of regional and sub-regional capacity-building workshops during 2011 to assist countries in establishing national targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and in revising and updating NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. It has produced guidelines for Parties including [B-3. Mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies plans and programmes \(2011\)](#).¹¹ However, the mainstreaming guidelines support integration of biodiversity into sectors but not the reciprocal links between biodiversity and poverty, which may receive less overall attention than sectoral mainstreaming efforts.

The Biodiversity Strategy for the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-5) includes, as its fifth objective: "Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities" with up to US \$200,000 earmarked per country for updating and revision of NBSAPs in line with the CBD Strategic Plan. The GEF template notes that funds are available for mainstreaming activities, but no specific technical assistance is offered in this regard. UNDP and UNEP are the main GEF implementing agencies assisting countries to access support for NBSAPs through 'pass through' umbrella projects (funds are made available but limited coordination and no capacity building is provided.) UNDP has established a wiki site to provide a limited amount of technical and coordination support to those countries that are working with UNDP to access their GEF allocations.

UNEP-WCMC is undertaking a major project on behalf of UNEP on the use and mainstreaming of indicators, including regional *Capacity Building Workshop on Information Use and Indicators in Updating NBSAPs*. We have already used the opportunity of the Eastern Africa workshop to make direct contact with CBD focal points and will continue to ensure strong linkages with this work.

UNDP is also interested in rolling out our project approach, once the guidelines are available in draft, to 30 developing countries under its NBSAP GEF Enabling Activities projects.

¹⁰ **Moved from main text as covered in section 8: for example where: ecosystem assessments have generated political interest in biodiversity; economic valuation studies and natural resource satellite accounts have made the case for the poverty reduction potential of biodiversity; public environmental expenditure reviews such as pioneered by the World Bank and PEI have clarified how sector expenditure is vulnerable to environmental change; and multi-stakeholder policy review processes have ensured that multiple perspectives and priorities are taken into account.**

¹¹ See <http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/b3-train-mainstream-revised-en.pdf>.

Finally, DEFRA has recently announced a project to explore the degree to which ecosystem valuation has been taken into account in NBSAPs. We will establish links once the successful DEFRA applicants have been announced.

11c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? Yes No

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

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

At least one must be selected.

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

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

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)* Yes No

NBSAPs and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity are relevant to all the biodiversity conventions

*If CMS please indicate whether it is the main Convention or one or more of the daughter agreements/MoUs (ACAP, AEWA etc)

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

If yes, please give details:

The CBD focal points have been consulted in each country and they have committed to be active national project team members and champions throughout the project process. Specifically they will be invited to join the multi-national workshops organised through the project. He or she is an integral leader in the NBSAP revision process.

What specific issues covered by the Convention(s) will this project address and how were they identified? (150 words)

This project specifically addresses CBD Decision X/6, *Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development*.¹² Through our extensive engagements with development actors, we have concluded that 'supply-driven' biodiversity mainstreaming efforts, where environmental authorities and experts promote the inclusion of biodiversity in development policy and plans, has not usually worked. In particular, current NBSAPs are not well informed of developmental opportunities and threats, do not overtly support key developmental goals, and consequently are not taken seriously in development planning documentation and by decision-makers. All of the national and international partners contacted shared this view and all are committed to working together in addressing the problem. The global process of revising NBSAPs (both global guidance and national strategies) presents a timely opportunity to seize those openings and build on success that the partners have had so far one shifting to a 'demand-driven' approach by engaging with development authorities.

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

To make NBSAPs fit for biodiversity mainstreaming in developmental and economic goals, NBSAPs themselves need 'development-proofing', so that they are development-savvy and thus influential. The project will lead to this kind of 'reciprocal mainstreaming', building on approaches that have worked for other environmental assets and climate change. Five revised NBSAPs will be stronger and more effective policy instruments through better attention to, and integration with, development, finance and planning policy. They will act as an institutional 'wiring diagram' for

¹² This Decision recognises "the urgent need to improve capacity for mainstreaming the three objectives of the Convention into poverty eradication strategies and plans (e.g., Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, national development plans) and development processes as a means to enhance the implementation of Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and enhance their contribution to sustainable development and human well-being."

integrating biodiversity and development concerns, offering a solid platform for further institutional initiatives such as national ecosystem assessments, national TEEBs, the World Bank Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) initiative and so on. The revised NBSAP guidelines will trigger similar improvements in biodiversity mainstreaming elsewhere in the world. In summary, the reciprocal mainstreaming process will leave countries better prepared by creating a *joint* biodiversity-development agenda.

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

All the partner countries selected are rich in biodiversity but also poor – and in several cases heavily populated, with huge pressures on their biodiversity resources. Effective biodiversity conservation policy is therefore critical but at the same time common sense suggests, and experience has shown, that NBSAPs developed in isolation from other sectoral policies and programmes are ineffective in protecting biodiversity and the integrity of critical ecosystem functions. It is increasingly recognised that mainstreaming is essential to secure successful conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Revised NBSAPs that both recognise – and are recognised by – development policy and priorities are thus likely to be far more resilient than their predecessors and more effective tools for biodiversity conservation.

Engagement with African leadership in shaping the guidance would confer high NBSAP credibility among the poverty community. So also would be engagement of national authorities in selected countries.

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)

- 1) Biodiversity mainstreaming diagnostic and guidelines:** key project output co-published by IIED, UNEP-WCMC, CBD, PEI, and UNDP – recognising and branding as a Darwin project output and using Darwin logo in full and summary versions, and throughout all dissemination of the report.
- 2) Inception, mid-way and synthesis multi-national workshops:** Co-organised by IIED, UNEP-WCMC, CBD, PEI, and UNDP – recognised and branding as Darwin project events and using Darwin logo through workshop agenda, presentations and summary report of events.
- 3) Showcasing through communication activities:** Darwin recognised and logo utilised on project-related communications by the international and national partners, including through the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group network.

14. What will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and local communities) 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 biodiversity will be: improved and more effective conservation practices. The new generation of NBSAPs will ensure biodiversity management is integral to development planning and a “mainstream” concern in budget allocation and expenditure review. Mechanisms will have been established that ensure that Ministries of Environment and Ministries of Finance and Planning better support each others’ agendas into account. Biodiversity will also be better integrated into broader *environmental* mainstreaming processes such as the PEI which have previously paid it little attention. Sustainability is strongly assured through the engagement of key partners in mainstreaming, notably PEI and UNDP, which can roll-out the approach pioneered through this Darwin project.

The long term benefit to local communities will be (i) a more secure natural resource base on which many of their livelihoods depend and (ii) attention to previously overlooked poverty concerns within biodiversity planning processes. UNDP has a particular interest in up-scaling lessons from the local level, and the UNDP country offices will ensure the NBSAP process is sufficiently inclusive and consultative. A possible barrier is that mainstreaming efforts are resisted. However by specifically selecting countries that are already engaged in the PEI, we are confident of openness to mainstreaming.

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 NBSAP revision process itself has an endpoint (for most Parties being COP 12 in 2014) but the implementation of the NBSAP and reciprocal mainstreaming of biodiversity and development are continuous processes. The project will thus reach a discrete endpoint by nature of the timing, but it is anticipated that the project outputs and outcomes will continue to have influence beyond this.

The project will not simply be a series of a workshops but is a capacity building process that will leave a legacy in a number of ways: (1) the five improved NBSAPs, (2) a process that engages not just the host countries but also all the African group that attend the first CBD pan-African NBSAP revision meeting, (3) international guidance that helps the ongoing improvement of all NBSAPs over time; and (4) the African Learning and Leadership Group. This group may become a resource for continuing NBSAP and other biodiversity-development work.

Materials prepared through the project will be widely available, and the international institutions supporting the project – notably SCBD – will remain in place with a mandate and capacity to continue supporting parties in mainstreaming.

16. If your project includes capacity building in local communities in the host country, 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 you expect the beneficiaries to obtain and how these may be used beyond the life of the project and any wider application. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

You should address each of these points.

Training needs will be assessed through the initial diagnostic work in each country and the inception workshop, where the African leadership group will be invited to reflect on the five countries' respective mainstreaming strengths and weaknesses. Given that mainstreaming is about integrating biodiversity issues into policies, plans and programmes, the principal target groups are officials at national level within national environment, planning and finance ministries rather than local communities. Training will be delivered through technical support from the International Technical Advisory Group (IIED, UNEP-WCMC, CBD, PEI, UNDP) and from peers including from the African Leadership Group; as well as workshops and "on the job" learning through participation in the NBSAP revision process.

Key skills and knowledge which the beneficiaries will obtain are: ability to find integrated solutions that resolve e.g. 'development vs. biodiversity' arguments, institutional tensions, and associated costs; ability to identify the expertise required in support of those decisions, with an emphasis on economic issues; ability to make the case for reciprocal mainstreaming; enable more efficient planning of biodiversity management; support informed policy debate and formulation on major biodiversity-relevant issues; and enable biodiversity mandates to be fulfilled in effective ways.

The skills will be applied to great effect in-country to support mainstreaming efforts beyond the life of the project. Wider application will occur through participating country roles as 'showcase' examples providing inspiration to other countries within the scope of the NBSAP revision process leading up to COP12. Other opportunities will be explored for dissemination.

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
<p>Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: National development strategies and plans better reflect the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through revised NBSAPs</p>	<p>By yr 3 / 2015, 5 pilot countries have clear reference to biodiversity objectives in their poverty eradication strategies and plans (e.g., PRSPs, NDPs, UNDAFs, and relevant sectoral policies and strategies that have a direct bearing)</p>	<p>References to terms in national strategies / plans in 2015 against baseline (in Roe 2010); assessed through preparation of a journal article</p> <p><u>Monitoring & evaluation conducted (described below)</u></p>	
<p>Purpose: To mobilise and develop capacity so that National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs) in 5 pilot countries become more effective and more resilient policy instruments that both support national development objectives and ensure priority is accorded to sustainable biodiversity management as a foundation of economic development</p>	<p>By yr 3 / 2015, revised NBSAPs of 5 pilot countries are explicitly linked to relevant elements of development strategies and plans (see above)</p>	<p>References to terms in national strategies / plans in 2015 against baseline (in Prip et al 2010) ; assessed through preparation of a journal article</p> <p><u>Monitoring & evaluation conducted (described below)</u></p>	<p>Timing: That NBSAP revision will occur from 2012 to 2014 in most countries and the 5 pilot countries can therefore play an illustrative and encouraging role for others</p> <p><u>Political will and funding to do the integration into other planning activities. Targets policy community which have many competing demands on their time.</u></p>
<p>Outputs: Analysis of existing mainstreaming experience: Drivers of biodiversity-poverty dynamics scoped and partners engaged: African Leadership Group established, state-of-knowledge review produced; and draft NBSAP 2.0 guidelines generated</p>	<p>Scoping paper and guidelines prepared on the basis of state-of-knowledge review and national input</p> <p>African Leadership Group established</p>	<p>State-of-knowledge paper and guidelines published</p> <p>Usage rates of group's online platform (hosted from the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, PCLG, website)</p>	<p>That drivers identified can be at least partly addressed within national strategies, plans, and policies</p> <p>National partners have some experience in mainstreaming, and are able to leverage other subject matter experts for specific initiatives (e.g., national budgeting)</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Initial national BD mainstreaming diagnostics: Priorities assessed and established in 5 host countries	Evidence of Peer review and support undertaken	Diagnostics report x 5	That partners are able to dedicate enough time among efforts effectively
Mainstreaming capacities: strengthened in 5 host countries, together with regional peer support (workshops, exchanges) and associated facility (African Leadership Group)	National champions (individuals and institutions) profiled and supporting others Guidance materials produced and disseminated by CBD, PEI, UNDP and UNEP, as well as national institutions	Peer learning group communication with non-project countries Global materials incorporating national case studies; available through CBD Secretariat, PEI, UNDP and UNEP by 2014	Lessons from African region can be extrapolated as inspirational and useful to other developing regions
Key Elements for Improved NBSAPs: Business case ¹³ and action plans for mainstreaming established in 5 host countries: Business cases and action plans produced	Countries establish business case and set mainstreaming action plan (within first workshop) National efforts to link NBSAP revision to other development strategies	Business cases and national action plans (annex to workshop report above)	Political support for action plan is realistic and achievable within project scope and timeframe
Activities 0. Project management and coordination 0.1 Inception meeting with national partners – coinciding with CBD All African NBSAP workshop (one participant each from IIED, WCMC, UNDP, CBD, PEI and two each from countries – NBSAP contacts and e.g., PEI country managers) to launch project to a wider audience 0.2 Planning Confirmation and detailed planning and review of project arrangements (with 0.1) 0.3 International advisory committee meetings (meet at inception meeting; monthly via teleconference) 0.4 Peer review group meetings (via teleconference) 0.5 Production of progress reports, workshop reports and so on, as well as annual reports to Darwin 0.6 Participatory Project Evaluation 0.7 Final Report and Project Audit 1. Analysis of existing mainstreaming experience 1.1 Production of diagnostic tools for national reciprocal mainstreaming assessments 1.2 National partners and national peer group (i.e. the African leadership group) members undertake diagnostics, lessons 1.3 Desk review of global experience in and available tools for mainstreaming (i.e. beyond the 5 countries) 1.4 Produce 'state of knowledge' paper (based on 1.1-1.3 above. Co-authors are IIED, WCMC and national partners) 1.5 Disseminate state of knowledge paper and diagnostic tool to all Africa group and via CBD			

¹³ Following the model established by PEI, this would be a short policy piece to make the case for biodiversity to 'open' mainstream audiences in the development sector, and to clarify reciprocally to biodiversity authorities why a different approach to NBSAPs is now needed.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>2. Initiation of learning and leadership network and production of draft global NBSAP guidance</p> <p>2.1 First African Learning and Leadership workshop – sharing of lessons on national level mainstreaming strengths and weaknesses (from national diagnostics); discussion on global state of knowledge review; planning on NBSAP revision interventions (both specific national processes and overall guidance); work out logistics of peer support process</p> <p>2.2 Following workshop, WCMC/IIED integrate state of global knowledge review and national diagnostic findings to produce draft guidance</p> <p>2.3 Circulate draft guidance to project partners and also to the all Africa group</p> <p>2.4 Partner countries develop “business case” for biodiversity and national road map for NBSAP revision process (i.e. identifying mainstreaming entry points) and circulate to peers</p> <p>2.5 Peer review (by national and international partners) and refinement of national business cases and road maps</p> <p>3. NBSAP revision and mainstreaming</p> <p>3.1 National biodiversity mainstreaming efforts undertaken or expanded through NBSAP revision and related mainstreaming opportunities; by applying the new (draft) guidance, utilising business cases and action plans</p> <p>3.2 Coordination and technical support function provided by UK partners and international advisors</p> <p>3.3 Peer-to-peer support and review during NBSAP revision (each country process plans for peer review as a milestone)</p> <p>3.4 Mid-term workshop to review progress in NBSAP revision and related mainstreaming opportunities, share challenges</p> <p>3.5 Project partners distill lessons learned and share with all Africa group (highlighting interim lessons and experiences)</p> <p>3.6 Wider dissemination through PCLG, official mechanisms of CBD, UNDP, PEI, national partners</p> <p>3.7 Third and final learning and leadership workshop: synthesis, communication of national experience, peer review/feedback on final products and lessons</p> <p>4. Communications and information dissemination</p> <p>4.1 Finalisation, translation and publishing of guidelines and project briefing - dissemination to all African group and wider</p> <p>4.2 Write up for academic journal</p> <p>4.3. Launch of final product and guidance at CoP12 and submission of Information Document</p> <p>4.4 Contribution to progress reporting to CBD for implementation of 2020 strategy</p>			
<p>Monitoring activities</p> <p>The proponents would conduct monitoring and evaluation with</p> <p>i) Outline the theory of change of the initiative;</p> <p>ii) Identify the key milestones along the results chain;</p> <p>iii) Identify the assumptions that underpin the logic of the initiative as well as the risks that may undermine it;</p> <p>iv) Agree the indicators that will demonstrate when the outputs, outcomes and impact have been achieved – consider indicators that would demonstrate changes to policy and practice as well as to the environment, biodiversity and people’s well-being / livelihoods;</p> <p>v) Decide on the methods that will be used to collect data not only for baselines but also to track progress in delivering the project outputs, outcomes (usually process indicators show changes in people’s attitudes and behaviours) and impact; and finally</p> <p>vi) Generate an M&E table that would outline partner responsibilities, timings and costs.</p> <p>Darwin indicators that are likely to be tracked within this process are noted in section 19.</p>			

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	No of Months	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
0. Project management and coordination													
0.1 Inception meeting with national partners – coinciding with CBD All African NBSAP workshop to launch project to a wider audience	1	X	X										
0.2 Planning Confirmation and detailed planning and review of project arrangements	0.5	X											
0.3 International advisory committee meetings (meet at inception meeting; monthly via teleconference)	1	X		X		X		X		X		X	
0.4 Peer review group meetings (via teleconference)	2		X		X		X		X		X		
0.5 Production of progress reports, workshop reports, annual reports to Darwin	1				X				X			X	
0.6 Participatory Project Evaluation	0.5									X			
0.7 Final Report and Project Audit	0.5											X	
1. Analysis of existing mainstreaming experience													
1.1 Production of diagnostic tools for national reciprocal mainstreaming assessments	1	X											
1.2 National partners and national peer group members undertake diagnostics, lessons	2		X										
1.3 Desk review of global experience in and available tools for mainstreaming	2		X	X									
1.4 Produce 'state of knowledge' paper	5		X	X	X								
1.5 Disseminate state of knowledge paper and diagnostic tool to all Africa group and via CBD													
2. Initiation of learning and leadership network and production of draft global NBSAP guidance													
2.1 First African Learning and Leadership workshop	1			X									
2.2 WCMC/IIED integrate state of global knowledge review and national diagnostic findings to produce draft guidance	12			X	X	X	X	X					
2.3 Circulate draft guidance to project partners and also to the all Africa group	3			X		X		X		X		X	
2.4 Partner countries develop “business case” for biodiversity and national road map for NBSAP revision process	3			X	X								

2.5	Peer review and refinement of national business cases and road maps	0.5			X	X								
3.	NBSAP revision and mainstreaming													
3.1	National biodiversity mainstreaming efforts undertaken or expanded through NBSAP revision and related mainstreaming opportunities	18				X	X	X	X	X	X			
3.2	Coordination and technical support function provided by UK partners and international advisors	1					X							
3.3	Peer-to-peer support and review during NBSAP revision	2.5				X		X		X		X		
3.4	Mid-term workshop to review progress in NBSAP revision and related mainstreaming opportunities, share challenges	1					X		X		X		X	
3.5	Project partners distill lessons learned and share with all Africa group	12					X	X	X	X	X			
3.6	Wider dissemination through PCLG, official mechanisms of CBD, UNDP, PEI, national partners	0.5						X	X	X	X	X		
3.7	Third and final learning and leadership workshop: synthesis, communication of national experience, peer review/feedback on final products and lessons	1										X		
4.	4. Communications and information dissemination													
4.1	Finalisation, translation and publishing of guidelines and project briefing - dissemination to all African group and wider	1									X			
4.2	Write up for academic journal	1							X	X				
4.3	Launch of final product and guidance at CoP12 and submission of Information Document	0.5								X	X			
4.4	Contribution to progress reporting to CBD for implementation of 2020 strategy	0.5										X		

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you expect to report against by providing indicative figures. These will help gauge project achievements if you receive funding. 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	Description	Estimate
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)	15
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	2
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	3
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	20
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	5
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	1
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	1
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	2
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	2
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	5
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	1
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	3
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	100
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	50
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	2
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	£150,000

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 work plan makes provision for an inception planning meeting for all partners (via teleconference) and two multi-national workshops (in person), as well as periodic meetings of the International Technical Advisory Group and African Leadership Group. The first planning meeting will review the logframe and indicators in order to establish (a) a shared theory of change and results chain (a draft has already been prepared), (b) associated assumptions and risks in each country and internationally, and (c) precise roles of each international partner for tracking these on behalf of the project. In the first multi-national workshop national participants will identify methods to review their own progress against these indicators. At the second multi-national workshop, national and international participants will conduct a self-evaluation of the extent to which the project is achieving its overall purpose, validated by the ITAG.

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 cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

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

IIED's income for 2010/11 was £20.2 million, of which funding comprises 38% from governments and government agencies; 9% from international and multilateral agencies; 51% from foundations and NGOs; and 2% from corporations and other income. Pass-through payments to collaborative partnerships represented 53% of expenditure covering approximately 280 projects involving some 174 partners in 45 countries. Public funds received include DFID (UK) £1.7 million, DANIDA (Denmark) £0.6 million, SIDA (Sweden) £1.3 million, Dutch MFA (The Netherlands) £0.6 million, NORAD (Norway) £0.8 million, and Irish AID (Ireland) £0.5 million.

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 additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

Financial support of £183,684 has been confirmed as follows:

- £31,646 contribution from IIED towards staff time and overheads
- £1646 contribution from UNEP-WCMC towards and overheads
- £30,078 per national partner – MEWT, EAD, MET, REMA, NEMA - towards staff time and overheads

Unconfirmed:

23. Please give details of any further resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) 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)

Possible additional financial resources (not yet applied for):
<p>Funding in kind:</p> <p>Financial support of £ 81,106 is expected (but not confirmed) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. £10,753 from the CBD to co-publish, translate and disseminate guidance materials produced through this project including through the CBD's e-learning module • Approx £40,000 from UNEP-WCMC the co-organisation of the 3 workshops and COP12 side event, staff time and other expenses • Approx. £9,553 from PEI (Rwanda, Tanzania, Botswana) and UNDP (Botswana) for direct support to countries in mainstreaming within the process of NBSAP revision • Approx. £20,800 from IIED towards the third and final project workshop and in the dissemination of project experiences through each organisations' own channels

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 details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) Yes, advice attached No

CERTIFICATION 2011/12

On behalf of the trustees/company* of

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £ in respect of all expenditure to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates 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 CVs for project principals and letters of support. Our most recent audited accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at (*delete as appropriate*):

Name (block capitals)	ALASTAIR BRADSTOCK
Position in the organisation	Business Development Director

Signed

Date:

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Y
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	Y
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?	Y
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	Y
Is the logframe no longer than 3 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	Y
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)	Y
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 5?	Y
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> overseas partner(s) organisations identified at Question 5?	Y
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.	Y
Have you read the Guidance Notes?	Y
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Y

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday **24 October 2011** 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 hard copy of the signature page should be submitted to Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than Tuesday 25 October 2011.

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.