



Submit by Monday 2 December 2013

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 20: 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.

ELIGIBILITY

- 1. Name and address of organisation** (NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader (nigelasquith@naturabolivia.org))

Fundación Natura Bolivia	Av. Roque y Aguilera 3355, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, email: nigelasquith@naturabolivia.org , phone +591 70821881
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- 2. Stage 1 reference (2434) and Project title**

2434: Reciprocal Watershed Agreements: conserving Bolivia's Chaco through improved livelihoods

- 3. Project dates, and budget summary**

Start date: April 1 st 2014		End date: March 31 st 2017		Duration: 3 years
Darwin request	2014/15 £94,200	2015/16 £74,200	2016/17 £94,200	Total £262,600
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: We expect ~30% (£110,200) matched funding over three years, all from our municipal government partners. This has already been confirmed in municipal decrees, but will need to be reapproved in each annual appropriations process. These municipal funds have been committed for several years after project completion, with the total local match rising to £360,000, or 58% of total project cost.				
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note you cannot apply for both)		DFID Yes	Defra No	

- 4. Define the outcome of the project. This should be a repetition of Question 24, Outcome Statement.**

Conservation of 20,000 hectares of forest that supply water to 10,000 Bolivians, through bottom up compensation for environmental services provision (Reciprocal Watershed Agreements, or RWA) to 500 upstream farmers

- 5. Country(ies)**

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Bolivia	Country 2:
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- 6. Biodiversity Conventions**

Which of the three conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project be supporting? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

6b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s) your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.

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

Although a CBD signatory, Bolivia is opposed to the current direction of negotiations. The country believes that there is too much of a focus in the CBD on the “mercantilization” of nature, and on markets as a primary solution. At Rio + 20, at the UNFCCC, and at the CBD, Bolivia’s Chief Negotiator, Rene Orellana, and the Forests Negotiator, Diego Pacheco, have developed concrete proposals for non-market alternatives that link the conventions: and in Durban, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action recommended “*non market based approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests as a non-market alternative that supports and strengthens governance, ... could be developed*”. Natura Bolivia’s lawyer, Noelia Garzon, has been part of the Bolivian negotiation team since 2011, and has helped mainstream the Reciprocal Agreements model—the focus of this Darwin proposal—into the Bolivian government’s proposals to the international community (see this clip http://unfccc4.meta-fusion.com/kongresse/adp02/templ/create_sse.php?id_kongresssession=6366&theme=unfccc at minute 2:34:30) as Rene Orellana discusses Natura’s El Torno RWA as an alternative to market-based conservation solutions. The proposed Darwin project will further test if and how Natura’s successful pilot RWA can be implemented elsewhere in Bolivia.

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CITES/CMS focal point in the host country?

Yes **No** if yes, please give details:

We will continue to work with Diego Pacheco, Chief of the Bolivian delegation to the CBD’s COP 11 in Hyderabad, to ensure that the RWA model is tested, improved and implemented not only in Bolivia, but elsewhere in the region. The proposed Darwin project will provide a case study to the world, of how Bolivia’s *non-market* incentives for conservation, could help protect biodiversity and help other countries meet their CBD commitments.

7. Principals in project. Please identify and 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 personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Asquith	Vidaurre	Vargas
Forename (s)	Nigel	Tito	Maria Teresa
Post held	Director of Policy	Director	Executive Director
Institution	Natura	RWA School	Natura
Department	Policy		-
Telephone			
Email			

8. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? **If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).** No

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
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9a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 8 please complete Question 9a, b and c.

If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 10 (and delete the boxes for Q9a, 9b and 9c)

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	2001
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes
Type of organisation (e.g. University, NGO, private sector, Government Department etc)	NGO
Have you unsuccessfully applied to the Darwin Initiative before? If yes please provide the application reference number(s)	Round 19, Stage 1 Application Ref: 2175
How is your organisation currently funded?	Natura is currently funded by donations from governments and private foundations. Over the last three years, our major donors have been the European Union, USAID, and the government of Finland. Our science department most recently received funding from the UK Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation Program, Rare Conservation (with funds originating in CDKN), the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, and the Gates Foundation through our partners at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University. Our major foundation support comes from the MacArthur Foundation, IUCN Netherlands, Swiss Re, and previously the Rockefeller Foundation and the Rufford Foundation.
Have you provided the requested audited/independently examined accounts?	Yes

9b. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 8.

Provide detail of 3 contracts previously held by your institution that demonstrate your credibility as a research organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

Contract 1 Title	Increased agricultural productivity in the Chaco through watershed management and income diversification (ENV-2008-ENV/172/5675)
Contract Value	Two grants, totaling ~ £1,000,000
Contract Duration	2008-2016
Role of institution in project	Lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	In 2008 the European Commission delegation to Bolivia supported the original development of the RWA model in three regions. The projects specific objectives were that: 1) Amboro National Park is effectively managed through long term financial support from water users in Santa Cruz city 2) The new Cruceno Valleys Biosphere Reserve is managed

	through a trust fund capitalized by the Departmental government on behalf of downstream farmer and 3) the El Chores forest reserve is managed using funds from the sale of carbon credits. Although we could not achieve the carbon component of the project, the rest of the project was completed successfully, and the Bolivia delegation of the European Commission has provided continuation funding.
Client reference contact details	Emmanuel Hondrat, Union Europea, Calle 15 No. 406 esq. Av. Hernando Siles, La Paz, Bolivia emmanuel.HONDRAT@eeas.europa.eu , Phone (591-2) 2782244. Ext. 36

Contract 2 Title	Increased agricultural productivity in the Chaco through watershed management and income diversification (AID-511-A-11-00003)
Contract Value	£350,000
Contract Duration	2011-2013
Role of institution in project	Lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	This aim of this project was to set up Municipal Water Funds in the Chaco, and then implement a series of watershed management and conservation and development programs under the framework of Reciprocal Watershed Agreements. However, after only a year of implementation, and with only the first few milestones of the project completed, the Bolivian government requested that USAID leave the country. All USAID contracts in Bolivia were thus cancelled, and through no fault of our own, or of the donor, the project was suspended. We are hoping that with Darwin funding will be able to restart where we left off.
Client reference contact details	Eduardo Galindo, USAID-Bolivia, Calle 9 No. 104, Obrajes La Paz - Bolivia, egalindo@usaid.gov , Phone +591-2-2786544

Contract 3 Title	Capitalizing five Municipal Water Funds to maintain drinking and irrigation water, conserve upper watershed forests and improve livelihoods in the Santa Cruz Valleys Bolivia (Swiss Resource Award 2010)
Contract Value	Two grants, totaling ~ £350,000
Contract Duration	2010-2015
Role of institution in project	Lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	Our goal was to help five local municipalities to capitalise five Municipal Water Funds to maintain drinking and irrigation water supplies, mitigate and adapt to climate change, and improve livelihoods in the Santa Cruz Valleys, with three three primary deliverables over two years: new reciprocal watershed agreement schemes initiated capitalized to invest in upper watershed protection reduced in the buffer zone of Amboró National Park. The project was completed successfully, (http://www.resourceaward.org/node/95) and the donor has since provided continuation funding.
Client reference contact details	Stefan Huber, Swiss Re Foundation, Mythenquai 50/60, 8022 Zurich, stefan.huber@resourceaward.org

9c. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 8.

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

Aim: Natura's mission is "to help communities protect their water supplies through conservation of their forests". Natura focuses on developing institutional architecture by which water users feel confident that if they setup and invest in a Watershed Fund, their contributions will have a real and immediate impact in conserving water-producing forests.

Activities: Natura works with water/hydroelectric cooperatives, irrigators and municipal governments to develop sustainable conservation finance mechanisms. In return for conservation, upstream farmers receive compensation packages that include items such as equipment and training in honey production; fruticulture, including provision of peach and citrus tree saplings; and intensification of cattle management.

Achievements: We are working with 1500 families to protect 55,000 ha through RWA in 17 Bolivian municipalities, and have helped set up similar schemes in Peru, Colombia and Ecuador. The RWA tool appears robust and flexible—it was also used to justify creation of the 740,000 ha Rio Grande Protected Area.

10. 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.

Lead institution and website:

Fundación Natura
Bolivia,
www.naturabolivia.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)

Natura Bolivia will lead the project, having already promoted and set up RWA in 19 municipalities across eastern Bolivia. Natura will take primary responsibility for research including baseline data collection and monitoring and evaluation, and for facilitating meetings and developing the new MWCF. Natura counts on office space in Santa Cruz, and will open a new satellite office in Camiri for the Darwin project. Natura has about 50 staff, most of whom are on full time contracts with full benefits. We also contract short-term specialist consultants for support with specific tasks, such as biological surveys. Our annual budget for 2013 was \$1.4 million, with approximately half of that spent on our two geographic foci of Amboró and Rio Grande. While our field focus is Bolivia, we also train practitioners from other countries to learn how to implement RWA, most recently from Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru.

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Municipal governments of Gutierrez, Machareti, Villa Vaca Guzman and Cuevo</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>In all of Natura's interventions municipal governments, water cooperatives, and irrigators associations are key partners in project planning and implementation. The municipal governments of Gutierrez, Machareti, Villa Vaca Guzman and Cuevo (along with their counterparts in Camiri and Cabezas, Boyuibe and Monteagudo) will provide the project with political authority, including the emitting of decrees for increasing water rates, developing RWA schemes and creating protected areas. Municipal co-financing of this project is significant—and of course for sustainability, it needs to be. In Villa Vaca Guzman, Moneagudo and Machareti, Natura's contribution of \$1000 per year in cash to the water funds, has been matched by annual municipal commitments of \$10,000, with another \$1000 from the water providers. We therefore require a Darwin direct contribution to these funds of less than 9%. We fully expect—as is happening in other municipalities where we have been working for longer—that after initial Darwin-funded activities are able to set up, consolidate and then pilot the RWA mechanism, then local actors, led by the municipalities, will increasingly lead, fund and implement the schemes. That these letters are signed by the respective mayors gives a strong signal of the long-term municipal commitment to the RWA process.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from these institutions?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Assembly of the Upper Parapeti Guarani Indigenous Groups</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Unlike the Santa Cruz valleys, where Natura has piloted the RWA model, the Bolivian Chaco is hot and dry, poverty is widespread, the indigenous Guarani people's land is held communally, and drought is a major agricultural constraint. Adapting the successful RWA model to this different context will be the major challenge of this project. Complicating the institutional side of the project is that there are two parallel governance structures in the Chaco: Municipal governments represent the state, while "Capitanias"—traditional Guarani decision-making bodies—represent the people, in sometimes-conflicting institutional power structures. In order to makes sure that the project works within both regimes, the Assembly of the Upper Parapeti Guarani Indigenous Groups will play a convoking role on the project steering committee. The Assembly will not make financial contributions, nor will implement the project, but rather will ensure that all stakeholders are involved in project decision-making.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

Partner Name and website where available: Water Cooperative Abapo, Municipality of Cabezas	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) Local water cooperatives, such as that in Abapo, play the key role in the implementation of the Municipal Watershed Conservation Funds: they manage the funds on a day-to-day basis, often in conjunction with the irrigators associations. It is the Water Cooperative technicians who, along with a mentor from Natura, will lead the fieldwork, and eventually become the local project leaders. Following the RWA models that Natura has developed elsewhere, we expect that water cooperatives and irrigator associations in the Chaco will both make initial contributions to the funds, but also, once water volumes are more stable, will continue to contribute over the long term. Once donor funds finish, such local investments from environmental service users will provide the financial engine for long-term conservation and development in each municipality.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader	Yes
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12. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address. For example, what biodiversity and challenges will the project address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

Bolivia's Gran Chaco encompasses swamps, salt flats, scrublands, and the largest virgin dry forest on earth. Although the region offers high soil fertility, it receives minimal rainfall. Most of the economic activity in Chaco requires water, so there is an urgent need to increase water efficiency and, most importantly, ensure that the water even arrives in the lowlands. While there are few data about the biodiversity in the forests above the Chaco (indeed, collecting such data is one of our goals), 200 km to the north, Amboró National Park is one of the most diverse areas on earth, with more than 800 resident bird species—10% of the bird species on the planet. The Chaco itself is home to more than 3,400 plant species, of which 400 are endemic, and 150 mammal species, (12 of which are endemic) including eight different types of armadillo. Nevertheless, upper watershed farmers often have no economic alternative other than to deforest their land for agriculture. Forests are destroyed and cows enter streambeds to drink, forage, urinate and defecate. The subsistence agriculture of upper watershed farmers is unproductive, while downstream water sources are contaminated, children miss school with diarrhoea, and waterholes dry up.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

In 2003 in the Bolivian village of Los Negros, an environmental revolution began. Facilitated by Natura, 6 downstream irrigators negotiated a groundbreaking deal with their upstream counterparts. "For every 10 ha of forest you conserve for a year," Andrés Rojas told Serafín Carrasco, "we will give you a beehive and training on how to produce honey." And so the first reciprocal watershed agreement was struck. By 2010, the initial 6 farmers protecting 465 ha had mushroomed to 63 families conserving 4,036 ha. The scheme had spread to neighbouring Comarapa and Mairana municipalities, which protected another 5,450 ha.

The crucial innovation was not just that upstream farmers agreed to conserve their forests.

What really was noteworthy was that poor downstream water users were paying for the schemes. In 2007, downstream residents voted to increase their water tariffs ~10%. Thus, in Comarapa, every £20 invested in the water fund by Natura was matched locally with £30, which together purchased a beehive to compensate for conservation of 2 ha of water-producing forest for 5 years. Honey revenue per ha of forest conserved is £5 per year, so *within 5 years the landowner had not only used the £20 of donor funds to conserve 2 ha of forests but had also sold £50 worth of honey*. Thus, in this project's pilot phase, forest conservation and watershed management was transformed from unenforceable top-down impositions by government, to negotiated, local, reciprocal agreements between equals.

We are proposing a similar methodology for this project. In eight new municipalities we will set up Water Conservation Funds, designed to catalyze local investment in upstream "Water Factories" and thereby simultaneously 1) mitigate climate change (conserve old growth forests), 2) adapt to climate change (maintain water sources), 3) increase food security (maintain quantity of irrigation water and diversify upstream production systems) and 4) improve human health (enhance water quality)

Based on our previous experiences, RWA design can be very simple. Three parties sign a 10-year agreement: the downstream water provider opens a separate bank account, into which revenues from a new "environmental services" tariff are channelled, local government purchases beehives, fruit tree seedlings, irrigation pipes or other development tools, to be given in compensation for upstream forest conservation, and Natura provides technical support to get the scheme up and running.

Since the first RWA was developed in Los Negros, 21 more Municipal Governments and Water Cooperatives in Bolivia have joined the movement, and more than 30,000 downstream users are now compensating 1,140 upstream families for protecting 35,000 ha of forested Water Factories. In the last 2 years, more than £200,000 worth of local and donor funds have compensated landowners' conservation efforts with barbed wire, cement, fruit tree seedlings (such as apples and plums), bee boxes, bee-keeping equipment, plastic piping, water tanks, and roofing materials.

The proposed project will take the RWA concept to a new area, the Bolivian Chaco, in order to help 500 upstream families protect 20,000 ha that provides water for 10,000 downstream users.

14. Change Expected

Detail what the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit.

- If you are applying for Defra funding this should specifically focus on the changes expected for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- If you are applying for DFID funding you should in addition refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty. Q19 provides more space for elaboration on this.

Where the Andes Mountains meet the Chaco, extensive cattle grazing is one of the primary threats to the protection of the vegetative cover and the quality and quantity of downstream water. The results chain of this interaction is: cows enter forests, especially along river banks, to drink and graze -> cows defecate and urinate in streams, graze seedlings and compact soil -> levels of fecal coliforms in water increase, vegetation regeneration is reduced, rainfall runs off compacted soils -> flooding and sedimentation increase -> dry season water flows and water quality decrease -> downstream agricultural production, incomes and quality of life decrease.

To break this vicious cycle, this project will use contributions from downstream water users to support alternative development projects upstream. This will allow upstream farmers to protect their forest, and take their cattle out of streams, leading to increased upstream regeneration. This will help maintain the integrity of some of the most biodiverse forests on earth, while at the same time providing development alternatives to poor upland farmers. With upstream forests protected, downstream areas will receive less flooding and sedimentation, and better water quality and quantity, which will in turn help improved downstream livelihoods. This will shift the local equilibrium to a virtuous cycle in which downstream users then have more resources, and

so more interest, in investing in upstream conservation. We thus expect that the initiative will have significant positive impacts in incomes both upstream and downstream, and our socioeconomic surveys will check for this effect.

15a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words):

As a response to deforestation of “water-producing” cloud forests, an innovative recent development in water management is the concept Reciprocal Watershed Watershed Agreements (RWA). RWA are protecting thousands of hectares of biodiversity-rich forests by ensuring that downstream water users collaborate with upstream providers to compensate them for part of the opportunity cost of leaving natural vegetation intact and enhancing the hydrological cycle. RWA are designed to simultaneously 1) mitigate climate change (conserve old growth forests), 2) adapt to climate change (maintain water sources), 3) increase food security (maintain quantity of irrigation water and diversify upstream production systems) and 4) improve human health (enhance water quality). Natura is promoting the model across the Bolivian Asdes, with funds from the EU and various private foundations. We have also supported the development of RWA in Ecuador, Colombia and Peru, with funds from the GEF, via Rare Conservation. Building on a pilot initiative started with funds from USAID, the proposed Darwin project will take lessons from the Andean RWA to the Bolivian Chaco, which is hotter and drier, and where land is communally owned by the indigenous Guarani, to see if the RWA model can be successfully applied in a new biophysical and socioeconomic context.

15b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes X 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:

15c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? Yes X 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.

16. Value for money

Our costs in the Chaco are higher than Natura’s average because a) it is a new area for Natura, so we will incur additional start-up costs, and b) as Bolivia’s most important oil/gas producing region, all costs are much higher in the Chaco.

Nevertheless, as an indicator of how cheap RWA can be, we have calculated implementation costs in five other municipalities in 2012. Across the municipalities of Moro Moro, Postreville, Pucara, Samaipata and Vallegrande, where Natura has been working since 2009, presenting the RWA concept to communities and signing up 16,716 ha into conservation contract cost a total of £48,389, of which almost 60% was the cost of the compensation packages themselves (i.e. went directly to the landowners) while only 10% and 30% covered logistical costs and staff salaries. Thus the average cost of protecting a hectare for a year is £3.05, of which £1.83 goes to the landowner. Further, even more efficiencies and economies of scale are possible. Moro Moro municipality had an average cost of £5.02 per ha, with only 52% of the funds spent in the municipality going to the landowners. Meanwhile in Vallegrande, the average cost of conservation was £2.27 per ha, and more than 67% of the funds went to the landowners.

In Mexico, Costa Rica and Ecuador, annual PES payments to landowners for forest conservation range from £18-£36 per ha, suggesting that RWA can achieve conservation of forests—and the environmental services they provide—far more cost effectively.

17. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

As a local Bolivian NGO, led by local staff, with long term relationships in all the communities where we work, we subscribe to and implement the key principles for ethics in the Darwin Initiative. Thus we do not expect that the project itself will result in ethical conflicts. In terms of health and safety, for example, all our staff is covered under an institutional health and accident insurance policy while travelling. Our health and safety policies exceed those stipulated by the Bolivian government, for example all our vehicles have speed monitoring GPS data loggers installed, in order to prevent drivers from exceeding posted speed limits. Our entire project is run through, and for, local institutions.

In terms of our monitoring and evaluation interviews, we will follow the ESRC Framework on ethical issues and ensure that:

1. All research has been designed and reviewed by qualified scientists, from within and outside Natura, to ensure integrity, quality and transparency.
2. Staff and participants will be informed about the purpose, methods and intended uses of the research. Our survey tool is identical to that previously used by Natura, which was co-designed with colleagues from Harvard and MIT, and has been approved by human subject research committees of both universities.
3. Personal information of respondents will be recorded but responses will be coded and the codes and personal information held in separate databases to ensure anonymity.
4. Participants in the sociological surveys will sign a consent form that they are self-selected and voluntary: otherwise they will not be permitted to participate.

18. Legacy

Please describe what you expect will change as a result of this project with regards to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use and poverty alleviation (for DFID funded projects). For example, what will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and poor people) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

In recognition of the fact that RWA model appears to work, the Government of Santa Cruz is supporting RWA scale-up both as a state law, and as a mechanism to protect the watersheds above the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra (1.5 million inhabitants). These political initiatives will soon provide a legal basis, and financial resources, to replicate RWA throughout Santa Cruz State (an area 50% larger than the UK).

When compared with alternatives such as national PES schemes, RWA can be extremely cost-effective. This is because the RWA model does not focus on paying the opportunity cost for conservation, which can be very expensive, but on changing social norms. New perceptions about the value of forests for society can convince upstream landowners to conserve in return for projects that may not match their full opportunity cost, but which provide them with a livelihood alternative. In Santa Cruz the marginal cost of protecting a forested ha for a year is £3, of which £1.83 goes directly to the landowner in the form of bee hives, tree seedlings etc.

RWA can have other long-term societal impacts. For example, many upstream women own land, but cultural and economic forces prevent them from using their land effectively. Traditional development activities, that focus on improving crop yields and productivity invariably benefit men. RWA, as a form of incentive-based conservation provides an innovative option, because 1) Women landowners can benefit from compensation payments directly: land itself, becomes a revenue-generating asset, and 2) RWA can target compensation forms that benefit women. For example, honey production is traditionally a female activity in the Andes, so having beehives as compensation increases income-generating opportunities for women. RWA can thus transform forests into cash without the need for hard (often male) labour.

19. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. All projects funded through DFID in Round 20 must be compliant with the OECD Overseas Development Assistance criteria. Projects are therefore required to indicate how they will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation in low-income countries. (300 words)

There are two ways that the project will benefit poor people. Firstly, financial transfers from richer downstream water users to the relatively poorer upstream landowners will directly reduce poverty upstream. Poor farmers, with their annual cropping systems are highly susceptible to climate change. In exchange for protecting their forests, these upstream farmers will receive development tools and projects, which will diversify their income sources away from climate susceptible annual crops, to more resilient perennial crops, such as fruit trees, and other drought-resistant livelihood strategies such as honey production. This project will thus facilitate conditional cash transfers from better-off community members to those who are worse-off.

The second, indirect, livelihood impact on both upstream and downstream community members will come from increased quality and quantity of water. With more water in the dry season, agricultural productivity will increase, especially if this is linked to compensation projects, such as drip irrigation that improve the efficiency of water use. Increased water quality, and reduced fecal coliform load will have a beneficial impact on health, especially children's health, with concomitant improvements on school attendance

We have not included an indicator that measures the impact of interventions on household incomes because our experience is that no meaningful differences will be seen within three years. We expect that an income effect will happen 5-7 years after project initiation. Nevertheless at the start of the project, and again at the end, we will implement a 250 question socioeconomic survey that we developed with colleagues from MIT and Harvard. This survey assesses, in more general terms, the socioeconomic and attitudinal impacts of the project. Of course, if the Darwin funding has increased incomes, we will pick this up in the end-of-project survey data, but more likely is that we will be able to record project impacts in 2018.

20. Exit strategy

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? (200 words)

This effort is designed to be self-sustainable. We expect that the seed funds provided by the Darwin initiative will "prime the pump" that will get the schemes off and running so that local resources, primarily the block grants from the municipal governments, and the expected increases in water tariffs, can fully kick in within 2 years, and provide long term financial sustainability for upstream conservation. As an institution, Natura has designed this project with a gradual exit strategy within 5 years, leaving behind eight self-sustaining locally run systems. We have evidence that this model works: we initiated the Comarapa MWCF in 2004 and it is now entirely self funded (apart from £600 a year from Natura), and on the initiative of the Comarapa Municipal government, the impact of the MWCF and the RWA have spread from the Comarapa river to the neighbouring San Isidro, San Juan and Jawe watersheds. This municipality-led program is now protecting a quarter of the buffer zone of Amboró National Park, with 95% of funds sourced locally. We expect that in less than five years, each of the eight MWCF supported by the Darwin initiative will be 100% locally funded, and providing sustainable development activities.

21. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity? (300 word)

In 2009 we partnered with Rare Conservation, an Arlington, Virginia-based NGO, that trains local conservation leaders all over the world to change the way their communities relate to nature. Rare's signature method is called a "Pride campaign" – so named because it inspires people to take pride in the species and habitats that make their community unique, while also introducing practical alternatives to environmentally destructive practices. Pride campaigns are based in social marketing – the use of private sector marketing tactics to "sell" social change – and grounded in theory from the behavioural sciences (Butler et al. 2013). Rare and Natura partnered with ten Andean institutions to develop a new synergy: associating Pride campaigns with RWA programs. By the end of 2013 ten new municipal RWA programs in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru had put 15,000 ha under 263 conservation agreements. Since 2009, we have thus incorporated social marketing and communications into all of our activities, in order to raise awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity.

While social marketing is a crucial communication strategy at the local level, we are also working with the Bolivian delegates to the CBD and the UNFCCC. This communication strategy has three goals: to promote a national level RWA program throughout Bolivia, and to highlight the value of the program, and the conservation of watershed biodiversity at the international level.

22. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this. (See Section 9 of the Guidance Notes for further information)

We do not expect to publish the immediate results of this project in a peer-reviewed academic journal, so we do not need to consider this component of open access. Rather we will publish our results in freely available journals and magazines, such as in the *Harvard Review of Latin America*, where we have previously published our work (e.g. Asquith N.M, 2011. Reciprocal Agreements for Water: An Environmental Management Revolution in the Santa Cruz Valleys. *Harvard Review of Latin America* 3: 58-60). We will also publish results on our website (www.naturabolivia.org) and our sister research organization's website (www.bolivianature.org). The project will also be filmed, and the resulting clips broadcast on local TV and elsewhere, such as the clip shown here (<http://www.resourceaward.org/node/95>). As a local NGO our activities are constantly reported in local newspapers and we will ensure that the Darwin project continues this tradition, and makes our results available to local decision-makers.

23. Importance of subject focus for this project

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

This project is located at the ecotone of two ecoregions, the Chaco and the Andean Yungas foothills of Bolivia. Amboró National Park, just to the north of our project area is one of the most botanically rich national parks in the world. The current number of documented plant species totals around 3,000, though this is almost certainly an underestimate. By comparison, the British Isles (covering about 65 times the area of Amboró) have only around 2,000. 127 species of mammals have been registered; among them 43 species of bats. The park presents a high level of endemism, 105 species of amphibians with 50 species of toads alone. Nevertheless, Amboró remains little studied and highly threatened.

Downstream of the Andean foothills, of which Amboró is part, lies the vast Gran Chaco, the largest dry forest in South America and the continent's most extensive forested region after Amazonia. The Gran Chaco harbors approximately 3,400 plant species, 500 bird species, 150 mammal species, 120 reptile species, and 100 amphibian species. The Chaco is one of the last major refuges for the large, flightless rhea (or nandu), and it has long been noted for its abundant and varied bird population. The streams are host to more than 400 fish species, among which are the salmonlike dorado and the flesh-eating piranha. The Chaco is increasingly threatened by industrial agriculture and cattle ranching, and conservation activities and NGOs are few and far between.

24. Leverage

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

Local governments have committed £360,000 over the 10-year lifetime of this initiative. We expect that £110,000 will comprise counterpart match funding for the duration of the Darwin project. The executive and non-executive branches of municipal governments have committed these funds in legally binding resolutions.

b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes. **None**

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT

25. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this. Further detail is provided in Annex C of the guidance notes which you are encouraged to refer to. The information provided here will be transposed into a logframe should your project be successful in gaining funding from the Darwin Initiative. The use of the logframe is sometimes described in terms of the Logical Framework Approach, which is about applying clear, logical thought when seeking to tackle the complex and ever-changing challenges of poverty and need. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

Enhanced agricultural productivity in the Bolivian Chaco through incentive based watershed management that contributes to income diversification for local farmers and indigenous groups

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products. This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to question 14.

Conservation of 20,000 hectares of forest that supply water to 10,000 Bolivians, through bottom up contributions for environmental service provision (Reciprocal Watershed Agreements, or RWA) to 500 poor upstream farmers.

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	20,000 ha of forests conserved along the major rivers that provide agricultural water for the Chaco, including the Rios Parapeti and Pilcomayo (<i>before intervention 0 ha, after 20,000 ha</i>)
Indicator 2	500 upstream landowners compensated for the forest conservation activities that better secure dry season water supplies for 10,000 users (<i>before 0, after direct—500; indirect—10,000</i>)
Indicator 3	8 water cooperatives and community-based organizations strengthened /developed to better manage their water resources (<i>before 0, after 8</i>)
Indicator 4	500 farmers trained and equipped to adopt conservation-based management practices (<i>before 0, after 1,000 farmers</i>)

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Rapid eye satellite imagery 5 m resolution
Indicator 2	Conservation contracts, water cooperative records
Indicator 3	Articles of association, minutes of meetings and records of training events
Indicator 4	Meeting minutes

Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Farmers will rationally respond to a change in incentive structures. Currently, it is in the economic interest of most forest owners to mine their resource. We believe that simply by changing incentive structures—making reciprocity contributions to give intact forests value and so decrease the opportunity cost of conservation—we can radically change landowner behaviour.
Assumption 2	There is a forest cover-water quality relationship. However, we recognize that our data our insufficient, so we will be advised by Conrado Tobon of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia to ensure that data collection/ analysis meet global standards

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore

needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	8 Municipal Water Conservation Funds (MWCFs) with statutes, legal status, and board gender balance
Output 2	20,000 ha of forest conserved through conservation contracts or municipal decrees
Output 3	500 families have signed conservation contracts, and received compensation packages
Output 4	10,000 downstream water users contribute to Municipal (MWCF) funds
Output 5	5,000 ha under improved cattle management, honey production and fruticulture

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1: 8 Municipal Water Conservation Funds (MWCF) with statutes, legal status, and board gender balance	
Indicator 1	Number of MWCF created (prior to project 2, after project 8) and consolidated (prior to project 0, after project 8)
Indicator 2	Number of women on MWCF board (prior to project 10%, after –project 35%)

Output 2: 20,000 ha of forest conserved through conservation contracts or municipal decrees	
Indicator 1	Hectares conserved under RWA (prior to project 0, after project 20,000)
Indicator 2	Number of municipal decrees (prior to project 0, after project 3)

Output 3: 500 families have signed conservation contracts, and received compensation packages	
Indicator 1	Number of contracts signed (prior to project 0, after project 500)
Indicator 2	Number of families with compensation packages (prior to project 0, after project 500)

Output 4: 10,000 downstream water users contribute to Municipal (MWCF) funds	
Indicator 1	Number of resolutions of water providers to either charge downstream users or to use a percentage of general funds for upstream conservation (prior to project 0, after project 8)
Indicator 2	Number of users contributing (prior to project 0, after project 10,000)
Indicator 3	Annual bank transfers from water providers to MWCF accounts (prior to project 0, after project 8)

Output 5: 5,000 ha under improved cattle management, honey production and fruticulture	
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Indicator 1	Number of hectares under improved management (prior to project 0, after project 5,000)
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Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	MWCF articles of creation and statutes, resolutions naming board members
Indicator 2	Rapideye satellite imagery based maps, signed contracts with GPS locations, municipal decrees
Indicator 3	Signed contracts with compensation packages described, photos of package delivery
Indicator 4	Water provider records of the number of users/connections, resolution of water providers to either charge downstream users or to use a percentage of general funds for upstream conservation, bank transfers from water providers to MWCF accounts
Indicator 5	Rapideye satellite imagery based maps, signed contracts with GPS locations, interviews with beneficiaries

Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	If we provide general institutional strengthening, including, for example, increasing the number of women on the boards of water funds and cooperatives, that management will improve and interest in conservation will increase, and that stronger upstream institutions will increase the interest of downstream users in contributing
Assumption 2	The downstream willingness to contribute for environmental service provision is more than the willingness of upstream landowners to accept payments for conservation and that initial donor investments will catalyze local similar action, rather than resulting in the moral hazard of downstream users concluding that donors will continue to cover their losses

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1: 8 Municipal Water Conservation Funds (MWCF) with statutes, legal status, and board gender balance	
Activity 1.1	Design eight cooperative-managed Watershed Conservation Funds to facilitate and channel investments by water users in upstream conservation
Activity 1.2	Hold a series of meetings to develop and/or improve statutes, legal status of water cooperatives, promote gender balance on boards, and develop Water Fund rules and regulations in eight municipalities

Output 2: 20,000 ha of forest conserved through conservation contracts or municipal

decrees	
Activity 2.1	Undertake baseline biodiversity and water quality data collection prior to project and collect follow up data at project end
Activity 2.2	Present project concept to upstream landowner, offer compensation packages, and sign contracts
Activity 2.3	Fence and/or exclude cattle from, and conserve 20,000 ha of downstream riverine forest to support infiltration and aquifer recharge, and provide pollen for foraging bees

Output 3: 500 families have signed conservation contracts, and received compensation packages	
Activity 3.1	Undertake socioeconomic data collection prior to project and collect follow up data at project end
Activity 3.2	Negotiate and then provide compensation packages to 500 upstream landowners, including beehives for honey production, fruit tree seedlings, and grass seeds and barbed wire for cattle management

Output 4: 10,000 downstream water users contribute to Municipal (MWCF) funds	
Activity 4.1	Undertake, and then present to users, hydrological data collection and modeling to better quantify impact of upstream deforestation on water availability, flooding and droughts
Activity 4.2	Finalize negotiation and continue annual lobbying for at least a 1:8 match for project funds with resources from municipal water users and irrigators, ensure that at least 10,000 water users are contributing to watershed protection

Output 5: 5,000 ha under improved cattle management, honey production and fruticulture	
Activity 5.1	Train and equip up to 200 families in organic honey production and commercialization
Activity 5.2	Train up to 200 families in improved cattle management and drip irrigation techniques

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

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1 8 Municipal Water Conservation Funds consolidated	12												
1.1 Design eight cooperative-managed Watershed Conservation Funds to facilitate and channel investments by water users in upstream conservation	6												
1.2 Hold a series of meetings to develop and/or improve statutes, legal status of water cooperatives, promote gender balance on boards, and develop Water Fund rules and regulations in 8 municipalities	6												
Output 2 20,000 ha of forest conserved	33												
2.1 Undertake baseline biodiversity and water quality data collection prior to project and collect follow up data at project end	12												
2.2 Present project concept to upstream landowner, offer compensation packages, and sign contracts	15												
2.3 Fence and/or exclude cattle from, and conserve 20,000 ha of downstream riverine forest to support infiltration and aquifer recharge, and provide pollen for foraging bees	24												
Output 3 500 families have signed contracts & received compensation	24												
3.1 Undertake socioeconomic data collection prior to project and collect follow up data at project end													
3.2 Negotiate and then provide compensation to 500 upstream landowners, including beehives for honey production, fruit tree seedlings, and grass seeds/barbed wire for cattle management													
Output 4 10,000 downstream water users contribute to MWCF	18												
4.1 Undertake, and then present to users, hydrological data collection and modeling to better quantify impact of upstream deforestation on water availability, flooding and droughts													
4.2 Finalize negotiation and continue annual lobbying for at least a 1:8 match for project funds with resources from municipal water users and irrigators, ensure that at least 10,000 water users are contributing to watershed protection													
Output 5 5,000 ha under improved management	12												
5.1 Train and equip up to 200 families in honey production	12												
5.2 Train up to 200 families in improved cattle management and drip irrigation techniques	12												

27. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

Project monitoring is quite straightforward: simply collecting the data outlined above in the indicators section. However, our interest is far more on project impact, trying to assess if the conservation and development activities we implement actually improve the conservation status of the Chaco's forests and improve the livelihoods of participants.

In order to assess *socioeconomic impacts of RWA*, prior to the project, and immediately afterwards, we will implement a 15-page (1.5 hour) questionnaire of watershed residents about the socioeconomic situation, their perceptions about the environment and the role of various institutions in their lives. Indicators have been developed during two years of piloting in Bolivia's Valles Cruceños Integrated Management Area. Natura has designed a feedback mechanism by which key survey results are processed and summary statistics returned to all stakeholders in order to improve project management.

To assess the impact of biophysical threats we will undertake two levels of conservation/ water quality monitoring:

A. Landscape-level habitat status: Habitat loss, and changes in land cover from forest to non-forest is the major threat to water provision at project sites. Vegetation cover change will be assessed using remote sensing of Rapideye satellite imagery (5m resolution). Visual monitoring in the field will complement measurements of change in images over time. We will rely on locals—members of the downstream water users associations—to verify that conservation parcels are indeed intact, or otherwise. This component will comprise of monitoring *changes in forest cover* (detected through analysis of satellite imagery, complemented by field work with binoculars and GPS), and abundance and diversity surveys of amphibians, dung beetles, and aquatic macro invertebrates as proxies for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity.

B. Water quantity and quality: Extensive cattle grazing is one of the primary threats to the protection of the vegetative cover that is so important for water provision. Cattle also affect the quality and quantity of water that can be used downstream. To quantify this process, and measure changes based on project interventions, we will measure: **water flow** as it relates to **rainfall** (we expect that for a given rainfall, a successful conservation/restoration intervention will increase flow), **water turbidity** (we expect that cattle exclusion will reduce turbidity) **temperature** (we expect that less cattle leads to increased regeneration and hence vegetation cover close to stream, which eventually shades the water source, leading to reductions in water temperature), **and fecal coliforms** (we expect that cattle exclusion reduces coliform content in downstream water supplies).

Before, during and after the project we will measure:

- *Rainfall* (measured automatically at 2 sites in each upper watershed, using a tipping-bucket rain gauge with data logger)
- *Water quantity* (measured manually, ideally weekly, in main river channel, plus streams exiting micro watersheds with RWA conservation parcels, using flow probe)
- *Water turbidity* (measured with Turbidity Test Kit)
- *Water temperature* (measured with thermometer)
- *Coliform presence/density* (measured using Coliscan Easygel, Micrology Labs, IN)

This combination of biophysical and socioeconomic data will allow us to evaluate our impact rather than just our outcomes.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** 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.

28. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

Our budget was calculated using Natura's standard costs. We have been undertaking RWA in other regions of Bolivia since 2003, so we have standardized cost structure that we have developed to ensure cost effectiveness and efficiency.

The Darwin project will be more expensive than most of our work because it is in an expensive part of the country, the oil-producing Chaco region. Nevertheless, we will be able to reduce costs by leveraging extensive local counterpart funds, and using vehicles and other equipment that have been previously purchased by other donor projects.

More generally, we will ensure value for money by:

- Working primarily as, and with, developing country institutions
- Having low overheads, because as an NGO we have no University structures to maintain.
- Managing logistics through local partners and associates
- Combining research with existing monitoring, evaluation and project implementation initiatives
- Using existing research tools e.g. the survey tool that Natura developed with colleagues from Harvard/MIT, rather than having to develop new ones

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 your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) X **Yes, advice attached** **No**

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees of Fundación Natura Bolivia

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 applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at:

Name (block capitals)	Nigel Asquith
Position in the organisation	Director of Policy and Strategy

Signed

Nigel Asquith

Date:

December 1st 2013

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	X
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding. NB: you cannot apply for both	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	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
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 7?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations identified at Question 10?	X
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	X
Have you included a copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	X
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 2 December 2013 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**. 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). You are not required to send a hard copy.

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.