



Submit by Tuesday 1 December 2015

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 22: 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. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

ELIGIBILITY**1. Name and address of organisation**

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Wildlife Conservation Society
Address:	2300 Southern Boulevard, Bronx
City and Postcode:	New York 10460
Country:	USA
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref: 3210	Title (max 10 words): Guinea-pigs as guinea-pigs, reducing bushmeat hunting while improving communities' wellbeing
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3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)

(max 50 words)

This project will reduce bushmeat hunting pressures on threatened mammal species in DRC's Kahuzi-Biega National Park while improving wellbeing in target mining communities by 1) introducing improved livestock husbandry practices; 2) building financial capacity and launching micro-credit initiatives to target households; and 3) increasing knowledge and enforcement of hunting laws.

4. 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: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 st April 2016	End date: 31 st March 2019	Duration: 3 years		
Darwin request	2016/17 £107,987	2017/18 £87,485	2018/19 £104,022	Total request £299,494
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost				42%
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note you cannot apply for both)		DFID		

6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Wieland	Radar	Thierry
Forename (s)	Michelle	Nishuli	Mètre
Post held	Central Africa Livelihood Projects Coordinator	Director of Kahuzi- Biega National Park	Project Coordinator
Organisation (if different to above)	Wildlife Conservation Society	Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN)	Union des Eleveurs de Cobayes au Congo (UECCO)
Department	n/a	n/a	n/a
Telephone			
Email			

7. 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).**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
22-016	Dr Ambrose Brenier	Securing livelihoods, health and biodiversity through seascape-scale sustainable fisheries co-management
22-014	Janet Gibson	Maximizing Benefits of Marine Reserves and Fisheries Management in Belize
22-011	Dr Miguel Leal	Conserving biodiversity by improving farming practices and livelihoods in Hoima
22-008	Dr Tom Clements	Diversifying Indonesian fisheries to protect elasmobranchs and alleviate poverty
21-004	Dr Lilian Painter	Sustainable ranching and participatory land use planning in Bolivia and Paraguay
20-014	Dr Ross Sinclair	Conserving biodiversity and reducing poverty through wildlife-friendly farming in Cambodia

8a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.

If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 9 (and delete the boxes for Q8a, 8b and 8c)

9. 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>Lead institution and website:</p> <p>Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)</p> <p>http://www.wcs.org/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>WCS has been working in and around Kahuzi-Biega National Park (KBNP), a UNESCO World Heritage Site, since 2002. WCS works to conserve biodiversity in the park by building capacity and providing technical and financial support to the <i>Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature</i> (ICCN), the governmental organisation that manages DRC's national parks.</p> <p>WCS-DRC has a long history of working with local communities dependent on natural resources and recently conducted a study on the drivers of bushmeat hunting and consumption around KBNP, which contributed to the development of this Darwin project.</p> <p>Alain Twendilonge will manage WCS field teams' activities including the development of Community Conservation Committees (CCCs), through which the project's community activities will be delivered. Alain will also manage the implementation of a micro-credit scheme, as done successfully elsewhere around the park.</p> <p>As WCS's Central Africa Livelihoods Projects Coordinator, Dr. Michelle Wieland will oversee the delivery of project outputs and provide technical support to ensure intended conservation outcomes are reached. Michelle has expertise in development and evaluation of livelihood projects, with particular expertise in Central African bushmeat contexts. As KBNP Project Manager, Andrew Kirkby will coordinate WCS and partner activities to ensure the project's timely delivery.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>ICCN is the state authority responsible for managing and protecting KBNP since the park's establishment in 1970. In 1985 ICCN decided to establish KBNP as a pilot site for integrated conservation and development, which continues to be one of its greatest priorities.</p> <p>ICCN has a widely recognized technical capacity to conduct law enforcement activities in KBNP, which has been strengthened by WCS through the introduction of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART, www.smartconservationsoftware.org). This software tool for rangers allows them to monitor both wildlife and threats in order to target conservation actions.</p> <p>Radar Nishuli, KBNP's Chief Park Warden, has over 30 years of conservation experience within the park and was responsible for the development of the park's (and DRC's) first protected area management plan in 2000. Radar will oversee improvements to law enforcement efforts within the park and communication of conservation laws to target communities, while also ensuring this project's alignment with ICCN's current community conservation</p>
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	strategy. Emmanuel Mwahukanya , KBNP's head of community conservation, will work with WCS to develop Community Conservation Committees (CCCs) and represent ICCN to ensure beneficiaries associate the project's technical and financial support with the park, thus strengthening conservation-development linkages.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available: Union des Eleveurs de Cobayes au Congo (UECCO)	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) <p>Since 1996, UECCO has been training communities and conducting research on cavy husbandry. Over the years, UECCO has become the leading local authority on cavies (guinea pigs) in the region and has worked with multiple humanitarian organisations including the Food and Agriculture Organization, Women for Women International, and the International Committee of the Red Cross who have used guinea pigs as a tool to tackle malnutrition and poverty in post-war South Kivu, DRC. UECCO has an established research partnership with the African Evangelical University (UEA) in Bukavu, supported by International Livestock Research Institute and the International Centre for Agriculture Research.</p> <p>UECCO will be responsible for training community members in cavy husbandry, breeding and cooking, as well as for providing continuous technical assistance to livestock group members to ensure best cavy husbandry practices and optimal livestock production. UECCO will coordinate with experts from UEA concerning cavy genetics to ensure beneficiaries have diverse livestock.</p> <p>Thierry Mètre, UECCO's head of programmes, will oversee the organisation's activities and provide technical expertise. Thierry was responsible for the first research on cavy production in the region and brings a wealth of knowledge and experience to the project.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Michelle Wieland	Project Leader	WCS	10	Yes
Andrew Kirkby	Project manager	WCS	20	Yes
Alain Twendilonge	Micro-credit coordinator	WCS	30	Yes

Radar Nishuli	ICCN coordinator	ICCN	5	Yes
Emmanuel Mwahukanya	Park-people relations	ICCN	25	Yes
Thierry Mètre	Cavy training lead	UECCO	50	Yes
Mugisho Socrate	Cavy husbandry trainer	UECCO	50	Yes

11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and (essential for DFID projects) its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

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.

(Max 300 words)

Historical war and regional insecurity have left many rural communities in DRC without sufficient agricultural or livestock production, leading to aggravated poverty and extreme levels of malnutrition with 46% of children under-five in the Kivu provinces suffering from stunting due to the lack of protein. Without access to domestic meat, bushmeat has become a major protein source for the region's communities.

Recent WCS studies to understand bushmeat hunting and consumption around KBNP found high rates of both, particularly around artisanal mining sites. These sites are often remote, basic and have disconnected economies that demand locally-procured meat. The absence of domestic meats in these sites has led to elevated meat prices that further drive the local bushmeat trade and hunting intensification in KBNP. ICCN, which has gradually regained parts of KBNP after losing control over much of it during the war, still lacks financial resources to effectively enforce hunting laws in key areas.

This trend has led conservation authorities to identify bushmeat hunting as the most serious threat to wildlife in KBNP, which is one of Africa's most biodiverse protected areas and a critical refuge for many endangered species. As hunting is conducted indiscriminately, rare and vulnerable species are particularly at risk, including primates such as the owl-faced monkey, eastern chimpanzee and endemic Grauer's gorilla, 180 of which are concentrated in KBNP's highland sector.

Men and women surveyed in a WCS study widely recognised that hunting around their villages had caused the reduction, and in some cases disappearance, of mammal populations. Most stated they would reduce bushmeat consumption if domestic meats became available and if laws prohibiting hunting in KBNP were enforced. Livestock production initiatives have attempted to improve protein supply around the park, but lack of knowledge of adequate husbandry practices has caused poor production and therefore low adoption rates.

12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

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

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	No
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s), treaties and agreements 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

(Max 200 words)

The project will support the government of DRC in meeting its responsibilities towards the Convention on Biological Diversity (Goals A, B and C), by contributing to achieving Aichi Targets 1, 4, 5, 11 and 12.

The project will raise community members' awareness of biodiversity values, targeting bushmeat hunters and consumers, through engagement and communication aiming to promote conservation and sustainable resource use (Target 1). Providing targeted hunters with financial literacy and entrepreneurship training and the access to micro-entrepreneurship opportunities through micro-credit allocation, coupled with law enforcement efforts within the park, will result in reduced bushmeat hunting inside the park. As such, the project will contribute to keeping hunting within safe ecological limits (Target 4). Increased wildlife law enforcement will also contribute to deterring illegal forest clearing, thereby reducing the rate of forest loss (Target 5). The reduction of bushmeat hunting will greatly contribute to the conservation of threatened species including L'Hoest monkey, owl-faced monkey, and most importantly Grauer's gorilla and eastern chimpanzee (both Endangered) (Target 12).

Throughout this project, WCS will work closely with ICCN to implement project activities, M/E and reporting, aiming to build its capacity in terms of community engagement to improve park management (Target 11).

12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES focal point in the host country?

Yes if yes, please give details:

Although the project is not directly contributing to CITES objectives, ICCN is DRC's CITES focal point responsible for both management and scientific authority for CITES.

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.).

(Max 500 words – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

By shifting toward sustainable livestock production and consumption, the project will reduce hunting pressures on mammal species in KBNP. We will work with 5 remote mining communities around KBNP identified as having high levels of bushmeat hunting and consumption and, using WCS's wellbeing surveys (Basic Necessities Survey), will target households with low wellbeing or whose livelihoods threaten wildlife. Target beneficiaries will include bushmeat hunters and traders, women, marginalised groups, and current and new cavy keepers. Beneficiaries will receive financial and micro-entrepreneurship training to help diversify their livelihoods; those desiring to engage in cavy rearing will receive further training. Cavies have had huge success in South Kivu to address malnutrition and poverty, but have yet to be used in a conservation context. This project will provide women and poor with opportunities to benefit from household protein and revenue sources and will also support hunters. Unlike alternative livelihood projects, our approach is based on livelihood diversification – with beneficiaries choosing sustainable livelihood options to engage in after receiving micro-credit – and supporting individuals already keeping cavies to improve their cavy husbandry and production capacity.

The project components are:

1. Setting up Community Conservation Committees (CCCs) and launching micro-credit
 - WCS/ICCN will set up one CCC in each of the five sites as a platform through which activities involving communities will be implemented. CCCs are democratically-created representative bodies that ensure fair representation and harmonise with existing structures.
 - We will launch a micro-credit scheme in each site. WCS will train beneficiaries in financial literacy and micro-entrepreneurship development. Micro-credit schemes are managed through the CCCs who monitor credit reimbursement from beneficiaries. Credit allocation is conditional on beneficiaries agreeing not to extract resources from the park, with CCCs helping to ensure compliance. We will promote cavy keeping as a micro-enterprise option by informing beneficiaries of the opportunity to receive husbandry training and technical support.
2. Improving cavy production and sale and promoting cavy meat consumption
 - UECCO will provide training and continuous technical assistance to current and new cavy keepers in improved husbandry practices and micro-entrepreneurship development.
 - To increase availability and preference for cavy meat amongst consumers and traders, WCS and UECCO will work with women cavy keepers and restaurant cooks to promote cavy cooking recipes and connect cavy producers to markets and restaurants.
3. Awareness raising and law enforcement

To discourage hunting in KBNP, ICCN will raise awareness in remote communities about hunting and KBNP laws and promote discussion on impacts of overhunting on wildlife and rural communities. ICCN will stress the importance of biodiversity conservation, with positive messages promoting cavy production and consumption.

 - WCS will support ICCN ranger patrols through providing food rations.
 - ICCN rangers will focus anti-poaching activities around target sites to remove snares and deter hunting and the creation of new mine sites in KBNP.
4. Measuring conservation results for adaptive management and biodiversity protection
 - ICCN will monitor mammal populations and hunting incidences using SMART.
 - WCS, with community members, will monitor changes in meat availability and consumption.

14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term.

- 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. Q15 provides more space for elaboration on this.

(Max 300 words)

Improved wellbeing through better livestock and micro-enterprise practices

In the short-term, this project will improve beneficiaries' wellbeing by (1) increasing their revenue through access to micro-credit and strengthened financial training and (2) improving nutrition through increased protein availability.

In the long-term, capacity and knowledge will continue to benefit the communities. As WCS found in other sites, individuals trained in micro-credit management often start their own credit enterprises and those trained in husbandry support other livestock owners.

Reduced threats to wildlife

By working along the bushmeat value chain at intervention sites, the project will protect wildlife through reduced bushmeat supply in the short term through (1) Increasing law enforcement to remove snares and deter hunting and the creation of new illegal mining camps, (2) Opening new perspectives for more diversified and lucrative livelihoods for hunters through micro-credit allocation, and (3) Educating hunters about wildlife laws, risks associated with hunting, and hunting's impacts on wildlife. The project will also reduce bushmeat demand by shifting local consumption behaviour towards domestic livestock through increased availability and preference of cavy meat.

As bushmeat demand around KBNP mostly comes from the aggregate of remote areas, especially mining sites, this intervention on rural bushmeat supply and demand will greatly contribute to conserving key wildlife species in KBNP.

In the long-term, we expect hunting pressures to continue to decrease around intervention sites, allowing wildlife populations to recover as a result of the project's activities.

Improved capacity among local partners and CCCs

This project will strengthen UECCO and ICCN's capacity in executing successful livelihood projects, M&E and theories of change, enabling them to replicate similar activities in other areas. Established CCCs will continue to provide a sustainable platform that ICCN will use to develop new livelihood projects and to engage the community, improving the park's governance and constituency support.

15. Pathway to poverty alleviation – ESSENTIAL FOR DFID PROJECTS, OPTIONAL FOR DEFRA PROJECTS

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 300 words)

The project aims to directly impact 600 poor households in rural DRC by providing them access to micro-credit and training in cavy husbandry and micro-entrepreneurship development. This combination will increase household protein supply and help kick-start sustainable revenue-generating businesses. Wellbeing surveys will help to target poorer community members in an effort to improve their income, financial literacy and food security. As women are the main actors involved in cavy keeping, bushmeat trading and cooking in restaurants, we aim for 60% of beneficiaries to be women, and for most targeted men to be bushmeat hunters, who we aim to help transition to legal livelihoods.

Cavy breeding is an ideal livelihood option for poor households as it has low start-up and upkeep costs and covies have high reproduction rates, high levels of protein and the ability to attract high, but affordable prices in remote areas. The major limitations to uptake of covies in rural areas have been the lack of knowledge of husbandry practices, which has limited their production, and lack of revenue and financial knowledge to start small scale commerce. Cavy enterprises will help empower women in these communities, as women do not need permission to keep, prepare, eat or sell covies, unlike most other livestock.

As covies are the lowest rung of the livestock ladder in eastern DRC, this project will act as a stepping stone for the poorest households to acquire certain levels of wealth and eventually upgrade to more complex livestock systems or other income-generating opportunities. Additionally, we expect the number of beneficiaries to expand as established capacity in financial literacy and cavy production continues to benefit the community beyond the project life. As cavy meat will become more available in target sites, the project will also benefit the wider community through better protein availability and food security.

16. 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?

(Max 200 words)

By the project's end, the bushmeat value chain in target areas will have begun to shift towards sustainable livestock supply with increased supply and demand of cavies. Because this credit-based enterprise requires cavy keepers to buy their own cavies, they will take ownership of their investment and, having developed improved financial and husbandry capacity during the project, will continue to grow their livestock enterprise in the future.

Through this project, WCS's local partners ICCN and UECCO will have developed enough capacity to continue to support communities through the established CCCs as well as be able to replicate activities in other areas around the park. The CCCs set up during this project will become part of the existing network of CCCs around the park and will continue to receive support from national partners. As found with other WCS-ICCN sites in KBNP, the involvement of CCCs in managing and allocating credit will continue as credit is repaid, enabling new beneficiaries to be supported.

ICCN will continue to carry out law enforcement activities after the end of the project and will use the ranger-based monitoring tool SMART to evaluate changes in wildlife populations, using it to target patrols to protect wildlife.

17a. Harmonisation

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

(Max 200 words)

This project builds on previous USAID-funded work conducted for over 10 years by WCS and ICCN to combine the development of CCCs and micro-credit schemes as a tool for conflict resolution between park authorities and communities and for reducing illegal resource extraction. We are also building on the success of humanitarian organisations that have been using cavies in the Kivu provinces to tackle malnutrition and provide income to poor rural households for over 20 years. Areas which have suffered from high levels of deforestation in South Kivu have seen cavies replace bushmeat in traditional food recipes, indicating their potential application as a sustainable meat option in areas like mine sites where few options other than bushmeat exist.

By combining aspects of these previous projects and using the results of WCS studies on bushmeat consumption and cavy keeping feasibility conducted around KBNP, we have designed a distinct new project to tackle bushmeat hunting and protect wildlife. This project moves away from the alternative livelihood approaches which only target 1 link in bushmeat chain – farmers – by embodying incentive-based change and targeting multiple actors in the bushmeat chain – consumers, sellers, hunters – with positive and negative incentives to effect real change in the chain.

17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences 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.

18. Ethics

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

(Max 300 words)

WCS is a founding member of the Conservation Initiative for Human Rights (<http://community.iucn.org/cihr>) and works with people using ethical approaches. Using our WCS-DRC gender approach, we have strategically integrated both men and women throughout all planned processes of the project. Since WCS began working closely with communities around KBNP in 2002, all activities have started with stakeholder and community engagement to ensure communities understand and are willing to participate in conservation activities.

WCS-DRC's program has a key objective to build local partner capacity and always ensure that traditional knowledge and practices are respected and integrated when relevant or possible. As eastern DRC has been through historical and ongoing conflict, WCS has been one of the first organisations in the region to utilise Conflict Sensitive Conservation approaches that aim to design interventions that do not exasperate existing tensions and promote peacebuilding and cooperation between communities and wildlife conservation bodies. WCS uses an ethically-sound approach to community engagement around KBNP by inviting all members of communities (men, women, minorities) to designate their representatives to form CCCs to engage with the park. Although the ICCN sometimes works with existing community structures, these CCCs have been seen by stakeholders as the best platform for conflict mitigation.

As a science-based organisation, WCS bases its interventions on solid research. During the development of this project, we used results from research studies conducted on several occasions, where both appropriateness and scientific validity were ensured. Project partners will work together when conducting surveys to ensure research integrity is upheld and partner research capacity is developed.

WCS management systems ensure adherence to labour, finance, banking and registration regulations specific to each country where we work, alongside government regulations and donor compliance requirements. We are a legally registered charity in DRC and operate under a MoU with the Congolese government.

19. 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?

(Max 300 words)

Raising awareness of biodiversity conservation in intervention sites will be one of the key project components designed to influence local preference towards sustainable meats and reduce bushmeat hunting within the park.

The micro-credit scheme also includes a component of raising awareness through community dialogues with all beneficiaries on the impacts of bushmeat hunting on wildlife populations and on the value of the park's biodiversity. Credit allocation is conditional on beneficiaries agreeing not to extract natural resources from the park, monitored though ICCN and members of the CCCs who help ensure that beneficiaries comply with credit allocation conditions. CCCs will also use community dialogue as a means to promote domestic meat consumption to miners and other villagers.

In village centres, ICCN will show environmental films that have been highly popular in other areas around KBNP. Combined with discussions of environmental laws, this will promote biodiversity conservation advocacy amongst target communities. WCS will put up/distribute environmental posters that have already been displayed in many offices as well as billboards

along the road in several points in the region that promote biodiversity, displaying strong messages against bushmeat consumption and the benefits of cavy production. Cavy celebration days will be organised to showcase cavy breeders and promote domestic meat sources as a cheap, healthy alternative to illegal bushmeat. In order to reach as many individuals as possible, community members that are not direct project beneficiaries will be welcome to attend.

A final guidance manual will be produced to document the successes and shortcomings of the project. This material will be disseminated through WCS, ICCN and UECCO's extensive professional networks, including staff and other partner organisations working in the country, to provide guidance for potential scale up of the approach to other areas in DRC where bushmeat hunting is a priority threat to wildlife populations.

20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words)

Individual level capacity building

The project will build the capacity of micro-credit beneficiaries (including both hunters and new cavy keepers) in financial literacy and micro-entrepreneurship development. WCS and ICCN will also work closely with CCCs to build their capacity to manage and monitor reimbursements from beneficiaries. As WCS found in other sites, CCCs with enough capacity can become self-sufficient to run credit schemes.

UECCO will provide training and technical support for current and new cavy keepers, which will improve cavy production and enable trained individuals to help other cavy keepers. Individuals will also be trained in cavy enterprise planning to enable them to become successful husbandry entrepreneurs and generate revenue from their cavy production.

WCS will train selected community members in collecting data on meat sales and consumption through household surveys, who will serve as the project field-based data collectors. UECCO will work with students from the UEA (Université Evangélique en Afrique) in Bukavu to build their capacity in conducting research on meat availability, marketing and consumption.

Institutional level capacity building

Through joint activities, WCS will build UECCO's and ICCN's capacity in implementing and managing sustainable livelihood projects using a theory of change approach aimed at specifically addressing the impacts of bushmeat hunting. Although UECCO already has the capacity to manage cavy production projects in rural communities in South Kivu, the project will enable them to link their future projects to biodiversity conservation while building the capacity of conservation organisations carrying out husbandry projects. WCS will use its research expertise to build the capacity of both ICCN and UECCO in M&E and project design to ensure it has a conservation impact by working together throughout the planning and evaluation process.

21. 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.

(Max 250 words)

All project reports and communication materials will be shared with project partners and made freely accessible on WCS's website. A final evaluation report will be developed and printed in both French and English and distributed to key staff among the project partner organisations for them to distribute regionally to their professional networks.

UECCO will produce a cavy husbandry and breeding manual that will be printed in Swahili and distributed to CCCs, cavy keepers and universities in Bukavu, and electronic copies will be shared among UECCO staff and the members of their association. This will ensure current and future cavy breeders will have appropriate documentation to consult regarding cavy production

if needed. A picture-oriented recipe book for cavy cooking will be put together through the project's cavy cooking classes and printed for distribution to the wider community in intervention sites, including restaurateurs, to promote cavy meat consumption to as many individuals as possible along the bushmeat value chain.

Results of cavy production evaluations will be shared with project participants to sustain involvement in the project and foster teamwork between participants and project partners. WCS and ICCN will present the project's progress and results at all annual park meetings which usually involve park stakeholders (communities included) and have the objective to inform partners of planned or ongoing activities to encourage coordination and effective communication.

Over the project period, £1,500 from Darwin funds will be used to produce the aforementioned documents, and an additional £1,500 will fund a scientific publication.

22. Match funding (co-finance)

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.

Confirmed:

WCS's match funding (£XXX) over the three years will be covered through USAID and the Norwegian government's Central Africa Forest Ecosystems Conservation (CAFEC) Maiko Tayina Kahuzi-Biega grant under the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE).

ICCN will be receiving matched funding from the German development banking group KfW, that will help to cover their salaries and running costs (£XXX).

UECCO will provide matching funds (£XXX) from consulting work.

22b) 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.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

22c) None

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT

23. 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.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Bushmeat hunting is no longer a threat to wildlife populations and endemic species in KBNP as a result of more effective law enforcement and reduced demand for bushmeat.</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>Reducing hunting pressure on KBNP's wildlife, while improving the wellbeing of 600 marginalised households, through increasing the availability of domestic meat and replacing demand for bushmeat in mining villages.</p>	<p>0.1. By the end of year 3, signs of bushmeat hunting have decreased by at least 25% within a 5km buffer inside the park boundary compared to early 2016 baselines.</p>	<p>0.1. Results from SMART patrols.</p>	<p>Hunting 'leakage' from non-participating areas does not increase. This will be tackled by law enforcement efforts that will spread beyond target areas.</p>
	<p>0.2. By the end of year 3, there has been a 10% increase in encounter rates of signs of key large mammal and primate species, compared to early 2016 baselines.</p>	<p>0.2. Large mammal sign encounter rates collected through SMART patrols.</p>	<p>The number of patrols using SMART will be sufficient to capture changes in mammal sign encounter rates. ICCN will make sure that patrolling rangers use SMART to ensure adequate levels of data collection.</p>
	<p>0.3. By the end of year 3, domestic meat has become the main source of protein intake for at least 200 male and female-headed households in intervention sites.</p>	<p>0.3. Household consumption surveys.</p>	<p>Our survey methods are adequate enough to accurately estimate bushmeat vs domestic meat consumption. WCS has the necessary research capacity and tools to collect sensitive data.</p>
	<p>0.4. By the end of year 3, there has been a 50% increase in the number of covies available in markets and restaurants compared to the number available at the start of the project.</p>	<p>0.4. Market and restaurant surveys.</p>	<p>Cavy production is sufficient for beneficiaries to sell part of their cavy supply. UECCO will provide consistent support to ensure cavy production is optimal.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	0.5. By the end of year 3, at least 600 households in target communities have increased indices for wellbeing compared to baseline data collected at the start of the project when selecting project beneficiaries.	0.5. Basic Necessities Surveys (BNS).	Improved nutrition and increased revenues are sufficient to improve wellbeing. BNS surveys conducted with communities living around KBNP's high altitude sector showed that household wellbeing is positively affected by the intake of animal proteins, as well as having the financial means to access various basic goods and services. It is therefore likely that this assumption will be met.
	0.6. By the end of year 3, at least 300 beneficiary households have increased nutrition indices compared to year 1 baselines.	0.6. Beneficiary surveys. A nutrition indice will be developed based on household composition, frequency of meals and protein consumption.	Increased availability of domestic meat will be sufficient to improve nutrition. Awareness raising and cavy husbandry training will aim to encourage beneficiaries to manage their cavy stocks so that their households are able consume them at an optimum rate.
Outputs: 1. Project beneficiaries have the financial and technical capacity to set up and manage small enterprises.	1.1. By the end of year 1, 5 Community Conservation Committees (CCCs) have been established (one per intervention site).	1.1. WCS records; Contracts and agreements signed between CCCs and the ICCN.	Community members are willing to form CCCs. Much effort will be put into establishing CCCs to ensure community members understand its role and to ensure that it synchronizes and makes use of existing structures.
	1.2. By the end of year 1, 200 cavy keepers and micro-credit beneficiaries have received training in small enterprise development and financial literacy. This will have increased to 300 cavy keepers and 300 micro-credit beneficiaries by the end of year 3, of which 60% will be women.	1.2. Project partner training records and reports; micro-credit allocation records.	Training is sufficient for beneficiaries to successfully set up micro-enterprises. Technical support will continue after the training has been completed to help beneficiaries counter unforeseen difficulties.
	1.3. By the end of year 2, at least 50% of beneficiary cavy keepers have started micro-enterprises and are selling cavies.	1.3. Training records; Cavy beneficiary surveys.	Training is sufficient for beneficiaries to have excess cavies available for sale. The UECCO and WCS will continue to monitor cavy micro-enterprises to provide technical support to help counter any unforeseen problem after training.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	1.4. By the end of year 3, at least 100 hunters have diversified their livelihoods as a result of the micro-credit scheme compared to year 1 baseline.	1.4. Micro-credit beneficiary surveys.	Hunters will be interested and willing to participate in micro-credit schemes. Existing WCS-ICCN micro-credit schemes around KBNP have been successful at attracting hunters, although have shown that community discussions are central in encouraging hunters to participate.
	1.5. By the end of year 3, 600 beneficiaries (micro-credit recipients and cavy keepers receiving training in cavy marketing) have increased their revenues by at least 25% by having set up micro-enterprises, compared to year 1 baseline.	1.5. Microcredit and cavy beneficiary surveys.	Trainings and micro-credits are sufficient for beneficiaries to set up micro-enterprises and generate revenues. Technical support and beneficiary meetings will be held to beneficiaries after training sessions to assist financial literacy and micro-enterprise development.
2. Improved cavy production and breeding techniques in target sites.	2.1. By the end of year 2, cavy mortality rates have decreased by at least 20% in households that have received cavy husbandry training, compared to year 1 baseline.	2.1. Cavy production figures; Cavy beneficiary surveys.	Training is sufficient for beneficiaries to successfully breed cavies. UECCO has substantial experience in training, however will provide regular technical support for breeders to reduce cavy mortality rates.
	2.2. By the end of year 3, the number of cavies per participating household has reached at least 30 individuals, compared to early 2016 baseline.	2.2. Cavy beneficiary surveys	Beneficiaries will have a continued interest in the project and training will be sufficient for beneficiaries to successfully breed cavies. UECCO will provide regular technical support and visits to ensure breeding is optimal and to discuss with beneficiaries any concerns or issues relating to cavy breeding.
3. Increased availability and adoption of cavy meat by communities in target sites.	3.1. Each year, all beneficiary cavy keepers will have an average of 25% increase in the proportion of domestic meat in their household diet.	3.1. Cavy beneficiary surveys.	Beneficiaries eat their cavies. Cavies are consumed in South Kivu by households who raise them, however awareness will be raised on the health benefits of cavies to encourage new beneficiary households to consume their cavies.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	3.2. By the middle of year 2, at least 25% of local restaurants in intervention sites offer cavy dishes on at least a weekly basis.	3.2. Restaurant surveys.	Cavy supply will reach restaurants and cooking classes will be sufficient for cooks to prepare cavy meat. WCS and UECCO will work with cavy keepers to connect them with restaurateurs to help ensure there is a strong link.
	3.3. By the end of year 3, the number of cavies available in markets has increased by at least 50% compared to year 1 baseline.	3.3. Market surveys.	Training is sufficient for beneficiaries to have excess cavies available for sale. The UECCO and WCS will continue to monitor cavy micro-enterprises to provide technical support to help counter any unforeseen problem after training.
4. Law enforcement and awareness raising activities effectively deter bushmeat hunting and the establishment of new mining sites in KBNP.	4.1. From the end of year 1 onwards, no new mine sites are established within the park's highland sector.	4.1. SMART patrol data.	ICCN law enforcement efforts will be sufficient to deter the establishment of new mine sites.
	4.2. At the end of year 2, 25% more individuals surveyed at intervention sites state that they are discouraged from hunting in the park due to the risk of being caught and prosecuted, compared to year 1 baseline data collected at the start of the project.	4.2. Household surveys	
	4.3. By the end of year 3, 90% of the beneficiaries who had already been arrested for bushmeat hunting prior to the project period did not get arrested again.	4.3. ICCN arrest records.	Law enforcement is effectively conducted and monitored around intervention sites and efforts are sufficient to deter bushmeat hunting. WCS provides ICCN with technical assistance for SMART and will continue to do so throughout the project to help with monitoring and adaptive management of patrols.
	4.4. By the end of year 3, at least 1000 people including all beneficiaries will be aware of the impacts of bushmeat hunting on wildlife populations.	4.4. Household surveys.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Set up Community Conservation Committees: WCS and ICCN visit target communities where village-wide meetings are held to (1) identify all social groups in the village (main socio-professional categories, e.g. teachers, natural resource users, local authorities, health workers, religious representatives, etc. and women, youth and pygmies if they are in the village); and (2) each of the identified social groups then elects one representative to become a member of the CCC.</p> <p>1.2 The CCCs sign partnership contracts and loan agreements with ICCN.</p> <p>1.3 ICCN, WCS and CCC members select micro-credit beneficiaries: CCCs receive applications from community members willing to receive micro-credit and successful applicants are selected.</p> <p>1.4 ICCN and WCS train micro-credit beneficiaries in financial literacy and micro-entrepreneurship development.</p> <p>1.5 Provide credit to beneficiaries: WCS provides micro-credit funds to the CCCs and the CCCs allocate credit to selected beneficiaries.</p> <p>1.6 ICCN, WCS and the CCCs monitor the micro-credit schemes.</p> <p>2.1 Select current cavy keepers and new cavy keepers (micro-credit beneficiaries) who will receive husbandry training: the CCCs will receive applications from current cavy keepers willing to receive husbandry training and assistance, and from new individuals willing to receive micro-credit to start a cavy micro-enterprise. Members of the CCCs and WCS then select cavy breeding beneficiaries.</p> <p>2.2 UECCO provides training to cavy breeding beneficiaries in improved cavy production, focusing on good husbandry practices and breeding management.</p> <p>2.3 UECCO and WCS train cavy breeders in cavy-based micro-enterprise development.</p> <p>2.4 UECCO monitors and provides technical support to cavy breeding beneficiaries for cavy husbandry and production.</p> <p>3.1 UECCO holds cavy cooking classes - 2 sessions per site - with restaurant cooks, women who keep cavies and women who do not keep cavies.</p> <p>3.2 UECCO holds meetings with cavy breeders, meat traders and restaurateurs to connect cavy producers with sellers.</p> <p>3.3 UECCO develops and distributes pro-cavy materials to CCCs and to individuals attending awareness raising events in intervention sites.</p> <p>3.4 All project partners carry out annual cavy celebration days in each of the five intervention sites.</p> <p>3.5 WCS trains community members in research techniques and together conduct market research on cavies to monitor changes in protein availability and consumption.</p> <p>4.1 ICCN rangers conduct patrols using SMART, collecting data on wildlife sign encounters and on illegal human activities.</p> <p>4.2 ICCN and WCS analyse results from SMART data to adapt patrol effort and orientate patrols.</p> <p>4.3 ICCN shows environmental films and communicates environmental laws.</p>			

24. 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 (Q1 starting April 2016)

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1 Project beneficiaries have the financial and technical capacity to set up and manage small enterprises													
1.1 Set up Community Conservation Committees	2	X											
1.2 The CCCs sign partnership contracts and loan agreements with ICCN	1	X											
1.3 ICCN, WCS and CCC members select micro-credit beneficiaries	1		X			X				X			
1.4 ICCN and WCS train micro-credit beneficiaries in financial literacy and micro-entrepreneurship development	1		X			X				X			
1.5 Provide credit to beneficiaries	0.5		X			X				X			
1.6 ICCN, WCS and the CCCs monitor the micro-credit schemes	10			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 2 Improved cavy production and breeding techniques in target sites													
2.1 Select current cavy keepers and new cavy keepers (micro-credit beneficiaries) who will receive husbandry training	2		X			X				X			
2.2 UECCO provides training to cavy breeding beneficiaries in improved cavy production, focusing on good husbandry practices and breeding management	3		X			X				X			
2.3 UECCO and WCS train cavy breeders in cavy-based micro-enterprise development	3			X			X				X		
2.4 UECCO monitors and provides technical support to cavy breeding beneficiaries for cavy husbandry and production	9				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 3 Increased availability and adoption of cavy meat by communities in target sites													
3.1 UECCO holds cavy cooking classes with restaurant cooks, women who keep cavies and women who do not keep cavies	3				X		X		X				
3.2 UECCO holds meetings with cavy breeders, traders and restaurateurs to connect cavy producers with sellers	2			X			X			X			

3.3	UECCO develops and distributes pro-cavy materials to CCCs and to individuals attending awareness raising events in intervention sites	6	X	X		X				X				
3.4	All project partners carry out annual cavy celebration days in each of the five intervention sites	2				X				X				X
3.5	WCS trains community members in research techniques and together conduct market research on cavies to monitor changes in protein availability and consumption	2	X				X				X			
Output 4	Law enforcement and awareness raising activities effectively deter bushmeat hunting and the establishment of new mining sites in KBNP													
4.1	ICCN rangers conduct patrols using SMART, collecting data on wildlife sign encounters and on illegal human activities	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.2	ICCN and WCS analyse results from SMART data to adapt patrol effort and orientate patrols	6		X		X		X		X		X		X
4.3	ICCN shows environmental films and communicates environmental laws	4	X	X			X				X			

25. 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 project's 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.

The M&E component of the project has been fully integrated into the project's planning and methodology to ensure adaptive management, progress monitoring and impact evaluation against project indicators. Key indicators include measures of wellbeing, meat consumption and availability, cavy production, bushmeat hunting and mammal populations.

WCS and ICCN will use the adaptive management software Miradi to monitor the project's theory of change and activity results, and will adapt accordingly.

Contrary to typical alternative projects that are often conducted in open systems in which value chain and leakage considerations are not taken into account, this focuses on an enclosed system - remote mining villages – in which we can more directly test our intervention's effectiveness.

Wellbeing and revenues

WCS has already collected data for wellbeing through BNS surveys in several areas around KBNP where no WCS project has been implemented to date; these data will serve as controls against which we will monitor project progress. Baseline BNS surveys conducted at the beginning of the project in intervention sites will also enable the project to identify and target interventions to households with low wellbeing scores. Follow-up BNS data will be collected after 3 years to enable evaluation of the project success in increasing beneficiaries' wellbeing. These 'control' and 'treatment' BNS data will be used to assess the project's impact on wellbeing using a BACI (Before After Control Impact) evaluation approach.

Protein consumption and cavy availability

WCS will monitor changes in domestic meat vs bushmeat consumption through household surveys conducted on random days distributed throughout the year. UECCO and trained community members will also undertake market surveys to monitor changes in cavy meat availability, pricing and sales.

Cavy production

Using their current monitoring protocols, UECCO will monitor cavy production and breeding success as they provide beneficiaries with regular technical assistance to overcome unforeseen obstacles. UECCO will work with UEA (local university) to ensure that cavy breeders have a genetically diverse stock and develop a monitoring system that will ensure diversity is maintained.

Bushmeat hunting and mammal populations

ICCN rangers will use SMART to monitor changes in bushmeat hunting incidences and mammal species encounter rates around intervention sites within the park to evaluate the impact of law enforcement efforts.

ICCN's records of arrestees will be used to verify that project beneficiaries are no longer engaged in the bushmeat supply chain after having joined the project, and to assess whether the number of individuals arrested from intervention sites decreases after project implementation begins.

WCS and ICCN are also currently conducting wildlife inventories through standardised transect surveys of the entire park which will serve as a baseline (referred to as 'early 2016 baseline' in the logframe) that will allow long-term impacts of the project on key species recovery to be evaluated in 10 years' time.

Before the project end, a final evaluation report will be developed to document the successes, lessons learned and recommendations for future work which can be used to help scale up activities to other communities around KBNP or other protected areas in DRC.

Total budget for M&E	£ 27,538
Percentage of total budget set aside for M&E	5%

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. You should also ensure you have read the 'Finance for Darwin' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

NB: The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

26. 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.

(max 300 words)

The project has been designed to be sustainable, with local partnerships, capacity building, and good governance structures being central to the strategy. The project will target a minimum 600 households in five communities with the intention to have a ripple effect as micro-credit continues and more households move towards legal livelihoods and sustainable protein consumption.

Using cavies, micro-credit, law enforcement and behaviour change initiatives has the potential to be a scalable model to reduce the pressures of hunting around other protected areas in DRC, particularly around mining sites that plague large mammal conservation in the east of the country.

WCS has been working in KBNP for over 13 years and has considerable experience in delivering cost effective projects in remote areas. The costs of implementing project activities are based on existing experience of the costs of the same or similar activities such as community meetings, training sessions, running micro-credit schemes and repayment rates as well as logistical costs.

WCS has made an effort to ensure that majority (52%) of Darwin funds go towards operating costs such as the micro-credit scheme, training sessions and community communication, with the majority of staff and running costs being match funded.

There is minimal investment in new equipment – mainly laptops and data collection smart phones, with staff using existing organisation materials. Field travel and subsistence costs have been kept as low as possible while ensuring they are sufficient to enable timely and effective delivery of project activities.

WCS finance staff and South Kivu team have considerable experience and expertise in managing large project budgets and meeting donor reporting requirements (including USAID, UNESCO, KfW and Arcus Foundation). WCS has sound financial practices. Associated procedures are easy for staff to follow and ensure efficient disbursement of project funds and good accountability.

27. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

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) **Yes, advice attached** **No**

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees of the **Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)**

I apply for a grant of £299,494 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.)

- enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose below our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports (if appropriate)

2014 Audit:

http://fscdn.wcs.org/2015/07/01/9u4a9to4ni_Audited_Financial_Statements_2014_WCS.pdf

2013 Audit:

http://fscdn.wcs.org/2015/07/01/7obodjfqhu_F_180473_13_Unsecured_WildlifeConservationSociety_Subsiidiaries_CFSS.pdf

2014 Annual Report:

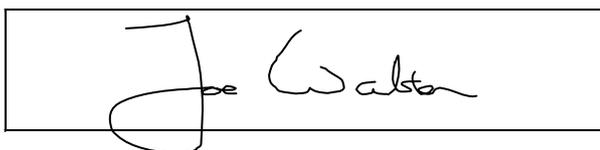
http://fscdn.wcs.org/2015/07/24/smu9vd9uy_2014_WCS_Annual_Report.pdf

2013 Annual Report:

http://fscdn.wcs.org/2015/07/24/1ng2al16xv_2013_WCS_Annual_Report.pdf

Name (block capitals)	JOE WALSTON
Position in the organisation	Vice President, Field Conservation

Signed**



Date:

30 November 2015

**PDF

If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	✓
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	✓
Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding? NB: you cannot apply for both	✓
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	✓
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?	✓
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	✓
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10?	✓
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner organisations identified at Question 9?	✓
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	✓
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	✓
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	✓

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Tuesday 1 December 2015 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.