



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 (WCS)
Address:	2300 Southern Blvd
City and Postcode:	Bronx, New York 10460
Country:	USA
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref: 3082	Title (max 10 words): Sustaining biodiversity, livelihoods and culture in PNG's montane forests
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3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)

(max 50 words)

To significantly and demonstrably reduce deforestation in the Bismarck Mountains of PNG, strengthen local livelihoods, and conserve biological and cultural diversity, this project will improve agricultural practices, implement sustainable forestry and silviculture, reduce hunting pressure on threatened species, and retain and pass on traditional ecological knowledge to the next generation.

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: Papua New Guinea	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 April 2016	End date: 31 March 2019	Duration: 3 years		
Darwin request	2016/17 £ 101,338	2017/18 £ 96,902	2018/19 £ 101,719	Total request £ 299,959
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost				36
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	Cuthbert*	Akkinapally*	Shields*
Forename (s)	Richard	Ramakrishna	David
Post held	Country Director, Papua New Guinea Programme	Deputy Director General	Livelihoods Programme Manager
Organisation (if different to above)	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI)	Oxfam International Papua New Guinea programme
Department			
Telephone			
Email			

* Curriculum vitae are included for all these individuals

Details	Project Partner 3	Project Partner 4	Project Partner 5	Project Partner 6
Surname	Wangnapi [†]	Yandime [†]	Sundu [†]	Suine [†]
Forename (s)	Frank	Stephen	Topy	Peter
Post held	Advisor	Manager	Program Coordinator	Councillor Ward 3
Organisation	Eastern High- lands Provincial Administration	KGWan Eco- Habitat Inc.	Individual Reform & Restoration Movement Inc.	Ward 3 Upper Asaro Local Level Government
Department	Division of Nat- ural Resources			
Telephone				
Email				

[†] Curriculum vitae were requested but were not available or could not be provided

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	Ambroise 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	Miguel Leal	Conserving biodiversity by improving farming practises and livelihoods in Hoima
22-008	Tom Clements	Diversifying Indonesian fisheries to protect elasmobranchs and alleviate poverty
21-004	Lilian Painter	Sustainable ranching and participatory land use planning in Bolivia and Paraguay

20-014	Ross Sinclair	Conserving biodiversity and reducing poverty through wildlife-friendly farming in Cambodia
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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)

8b. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.

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

8c. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.

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

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.

Lead institution and website: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) http://www.wcs.org/ http://png.wcs.org/	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words) WCS is the longest established and largest international conservation organization in Papua New Guinea (PNG). WCS works with local communities, national and international NGOs, and with local, provincial and national governments on a wide range of conservation issues from the country's coral islands to its forested highlands. WCS employs more than 30 full time staff, including at our headquarters in Eastern Highlands Province close to the proposed project site. Technical expertise within the team includes experienced scientists and technical officers with knowledge in forestry, agriculture and biodiversity conservation; community engagement officers and policy staff with a track record of working with communities and provincial and national governments; and an accredited accountant who acts as the PNG Country Finance Manager to ensure sound financial management. WCS has a strong record of managing and delivering complex projects, including funding from Australian Aid, the Asian Development Bank and USAID, a range of conservation foundations, and contracts from provincial and national government partners. WCS will be the lead organization managing this project and will coordinate all aspects of the project, from working in the field with local communities to collaborating with partner organizations to provide technical guidance and further support for the project.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes/No

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI)</p> <p>http://www.nari.org.pg/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>NARI is PNG's pre-eminent government agricultural research institute and was established in 1996 as a public funded, statutory research organization, to conduct and foster applied and adaptive research with the goal "to promote innovative agricultural development in Papua New Guinea through scientific research, knowledge creation and information exchange". In any single year, NARI undertakes over 50 research and development projects. These projects are undertaken in partnership with stakeholders including the farming community. NARI has released 28 technologies to agriculture stakeholders of PNG including improved crop varieties, information packages, pest and disease control strategies, improved methods of food crop farming, resource management initiatives and alternative crops. NARI's headquarters are in Lae, Morobe Province, but it has five regional centres including at Aiyura in Eastern Highlands Province.</p> <p>WCS has partnered with NARI for the last five years on programmes of work in relation to climate change and food security. NARI's role in the proposed project will be to provide technical advice and guidance to WCS's agricultural officer and programme of agriculture work, and to supply pest- and drought-tolerant crop varieties and alternative crop varieties.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	<u>Yes/No</u>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Oxfam International</p> <p>https://www.oxfam.org/en/countries/papua-new-guinea</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Oxfam has worked in PNG for nearly 20 years and focuses on three key areas to promote (i) economic development, natural resource management, food justice and livelihoods (ii) water, sanitation and hygiene, and (iii) elimination of violence against women. In the Gembogl region of Simbu Province Oxfam are working to strengthen the ability of women and men to make the most of their rich natural resources in a sustainable way. This includes improving people's livelihoods by working with partner organizations to help communities achieve the right to live free from poverty, with a sustainable income and secure food supply. Oxfam's work in PNG includes disaster risk reduction as well as central commitments to focus on active citizenship and gender justice.</p> <p>Oxfam and WCS have previously partnered in PNG, including work on community development in Manus and climate change adaptation in Simbu. Oxfam are a core partner on this project due to their long-standing and ongoing support to the project's communities in Simbu Province. Oxfam will continue to work with these communities to enhance economic development and livelihood opportunities, as well as promoting their other core areas of water, sanitation and hygiene and elimination of violence against women.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	<u>Yes/No</u>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Eastern Highlands Provincial Administration (EHPA)</p> <p>No website</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Division of Natural Resources within the EHPA is responsible for all aspects of resource management with Eastern Highlands Province, including working to protect forests and biodiversity, and to implement the province's policies on climate change. The Division of Natural Resources has previously supported WCS to undertake a biodiversity study and undertake local level government (LLG) ward planning in the province. We have also worked together to coordinate the province's annual World Environment Day programme, and WCS is represented on and contributes to the Eastern Highlands Provincial Climate Change Committee and Policy Development.</p> <p>WCS and the Division of Natural Resources will work closely together on this project in order to ensure that key aspects of the project are in alignment and support provincial priorities and policies. This close partnership will assist in ensuring that other support and development opportunities from the EHPA, such as upgrading roads and health services, are where possible directed in to the propose project area and in a manner that supports this project and broader development opportunities.</p>	
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?		<u>Yes/No</u>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>KGWan Eco – Habitat Inc. (KGWan)</p> <p>No website</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>KGWan is a registered community based organisation (CBO) that operates in Gembogl District of Simbu Province. The organisation was established in 2000 and is run by a board of seven trustees, supported by a senior management team. KGWan oversees activities in five rural villages, containing around 2,000 people, in Simbu Province, in an area of forested land of around 10,000 hectares containing three rival clans who have resolved their ethnic differences to work together to manage their natural resources. The vision of KGWan is "to educate, empower and facilitate rural communities; encouraging men and women to manage their resources in ways that promote community development through self-reliance and that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable". Over the last 15 years KGWan has established programmes to conserve and sustainably manage their forests and with support from Oxfam to develop agricultural and livelihoods programmes.</p> <p>KGWan will be a key local partner in this project, working closely with WCS support and technical guidance to implement the project's activities for gardening, climate change resilience, forestry and bio-cultural conservation. WCS has worked with KGWan over the last six months and received a formal expression of interest to partner with KGWan on the 24 June 2015.</p>	
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?		<u>Yes/No</u>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Individual Reform & Restoration Movement Inc. (IRRM)</p> <p>No website</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>IRRM is a local CBO who focus their work on Agriculture, Eco-Forestry, Eco-tourism Village Infrastructure and Personal Development. IRRM has been in existence for eleven years and their mission is “to increase community understanding of their natural resources, and realizing their cultural and social association with the local ecosystems, and that both men and women, equally commit themselves to building their capacities and organise their local institutions to manage viable initiatives that will contribute to addressing their socio-economic needs as well as improvement of their local environment”. IRRM, with the support of partner organisations including Oxfam, has undertaken many projects in the last decade in relation to agriculture, reforestation and eco-tourism activities.</p> <p>IRRM works in the neighbouring area of Gembogl District, Simbu Province, to KGWan and will be another key local partner in this project. As with KGWan, they will be the implementing organisation for the project’s activities on gardening, climate change resilience, forestry and bio-cultural conservation. WCS has worked with IRRM over the last six months to undertake a community needs assessment and climate change adaptation planning. These processes helped inform the objectives and activities in this proposal.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	<u>Yes/No</u>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Ward 3 Upper Asaro Local Level Government (LLG)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Ward 3 Upper Asaro LLG is situated within Daulo District of Eastern Highlands Province. This LLG Ward covers seven villages, with a population of >2,500 people. The ward councillor is the elected leader who represents his people at the LLG Assembly within the EHPA. Communities within the Upper Asaro LLG realise the importance of their forests because they depend heavily on them for sustenance and livelihoods. However, increased anthropogenic activities, such as cutting timber for fuel and building materials, clearing gardens and hunting species for traditional costumes, is now threatening their way of life. The communities within this LLG have functioning local groups including women’s groups and cultural dance group.</p> <p>WCS has already worked with these communities to undertake a community needs assessment, develop a Ward Development Plan and construct a 3D Model of their land area. They are aware of what WCS does and propose to take the lead in bio-cultural, forest conservation and food security activities in their ward.</p> <p>This region and its people share a common border and close cultural ties with villages and communities in the KGWan and IRRM CBOs in Simbu Province.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	<u>Yes/No</u>

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?
Richard Cuthbert	Project Leader	WCS	14%	Yes
John Kuange	Community Engagement Lead	WCS	35%	Yes
Nathan Whitmore	Science Coordinator	WCS	26%	Yes
Jeffrey Binifa	Agricultural Officer	WCS	100%	Yes
John Par Kagl	Community Engagement Officer	WCS	83%	Yes
Arison Arihafa	Forestry Officer	WCS	68%	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)

Papua New Guinea (PNG), a mountainous land of vast forests, contains around 8% of global biodiversity and 12% of the world's languages in only 1% of global land area. The Bismarck Mountains, running east-west along the spine of PNG, contain the nation's highest peak, Mt Wilhelm, and some of the country's most spectacular landscapes, home to many famed endemic species, including cassowaries, birds of paradise and tree kangaroos, all integral to PNG's biological and cultural diversity.

Unfortunately, these forests are under severe threat from a human population set to double in the next 25 years. Local communities, the traditional forest landowners, are almost totally dependent on natural resources for their subsistence and for livelihood opportunities, and are driving forest loss through small-scale but widespread clearance for vegetable gardens (for local subsistence and sale) and timber (for building materials and firewood). Further threats to the ecological integrity of forests are hunting and over-exploitation of birds and mammals for food and for cultural use (e.g. feathers and fur in traditional outfits) and the loss of traditional ecological knowledge about these species and about the uses of forest products for food, medicine and timber. An additional threat is the widespread planting of non-native pines and eucalypts for timber. These species can reduce pressure on native forest for timber, but are also considered invasive in many areas of the world and have the potential to irreparably alter forest composition in upland areas of PNG.

Capacity needs assessments demonstrate that local communities recognize that forest clearance is a major threat, and that forest loss and the resultant biodiversity loss will limit their current and future livelihood opportunities, threaten their traditional cultures, and limit their ability to adapt to the predicted impacts of climate change that include unpredictable weather patterns, droughts and novel pests and diseases.

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 objectives of the project are directly relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)'s 2011-2020 Strategic Plan, most notably Goal A (Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss); Goal B (Reduce the direct pressure on biodiversity and promote sustainable use); and Goal C (To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity). The project also supports three of the CBD's seven thematic programmes of work for Agricultural Biodiversity; Forest Biodiversity and Mountain Biodiversity.

Within PNG the project supports many of the key goals identified within PNG's Medium Term Development Plan (2) and the National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development. This includes supporting the national government's aim to support the sustainable development of PNG's natural resources (strategic assets) and activities to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forests and biodiversity, protect the area's rich cultural authenticity and promote high organic agriculture practises. Priority areas of the Medium Term Development Plan (2) include: maintaining areas under forest cover through afforestation/reforestation; development of coping and mitigation strategies for pests and diseases including climate change; and promoting research on culture, biodiversity and medicinal plants.

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

Yes **No** **if yes, please give details:** WCS has informed the current CBD focal point Mr Gunther Joku*, Secretary, Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA[†]) of this application and has submitted a copy of this application to him. WCS maintains a good relationship with CEPA and Mr Joku, and will keep him regularly informed on the project's progress and outputs.

* The CBD's website for PNG lists Dr Wari Iamo as the CBD focal point in his role as the Secretary of the former Department of Environment and Conservation (<https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=pg>). However, Dr Iamo has been off work for over a year and replaced by Mr Gunther Joku as the Secretary of this department and the latter is now the CBD focal point within PNG.

[†] This government department was formerly called the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) and became CEPA in 2015

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.)

To significantly and demonstrably reduce deforestation in a 45,000 ha montane region of PNG's Bismarck Range and to strengthen local livelihoods, activities will be aimed at improving agricultural practices, implementing sustainable forestry and silviculture, reducing hunting pressure on threatened species, and retaining and passing on traditional ecological knowledge to the next generation.

Technical assistance for improved gardening practices will be provided, including ways to extend the life of gardens (thus reducing rates of forest loss) such as mulching and not burning cleared vegetation, rotation systems of fallow and active garden areas (to reduce further forest clearance) and market crop diversification (to increase livelihood opportunities by reducing the reliance on a single cash crop). Diversification of subsistence crops will include introducing drought and pest tolerant varieties to build resilience to climate change.

Technical assistance for sustainable forestry will include better management of remaining timber stocks and reforestation with native species, as well as silvicultural plots stocked with local species as future timber sources. This approach supports PNG's national efforts for climate change mitigation through protection and reforestation of forest areas, and replanting with fast growing, high value native species will utilize the existing biological diversity of PNG, and address the current problematic practice of planting invasive pines and eucalypts.

Conservation of key species will be addressed by extending the life of feathers and fur that are used in traditional outfits (thus reducing the high demand for species such as Goodfellow's Tree Kangaroo whose scarcity is now affecting traditional cultural groups in the area) and in assisting local communities in the reestablishment of traditional management methods such as *tambu* (no take) reserves: an approach WCS has successfully used in other regions of PNG. Traditional ecological knowledge of animals and botanical resources, currently only held by the elderly, will be captured and incorporated into school curricula with local consent to ensure it is passed on and to establish the cultural links and recognition of the wider value of forests and biodiversity.

Our most important partnership will be with local communities in Simbu and Eastern Highlands, whose support is a prerequisite as they are the landowners who control and manage their natural resources. These communities have identified the ongoing loss of forests as a key problem and they have a track record of silviculture and sale of crops that we will adapt to include propagation of native tree species and the introduction of new crops. Expertise within WCS will be used to develop school curricula that include local and traditional ecological knowledge. NARI will help with technical support for improved gardening techniques and crop varieties. Oxfam already work in the area and we will work collaboratively to ensure that there is access to markets for diversified crops and timber products, whose sale is vital for long-term development and poverty alleviation goals. Finally the project will be undertaken in close cooperation with the Eastern Highlands and Simbu provincial authorities to ensure it supports their existing policies on environment, culture and rural development.

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)

This project aims to significantly and demonstrably reduce deforestation in a 45,000 ha area of the Bismarck Mountains, strengthen and diversify local livelihoods, and conserve PNG's cultural and biological diversity. The project will be delivered at three communities that contain a total population of 6,000 – 7,000 people, who still largely follow a subsistence lifestyle. Conserving these montane forests will maintain key habitat for some of PNG's iconic threatened species including the critically endangered Long-beaked Echnida, endangered Goodfellow's Tree Kangaroo and Central Ranges Tree Kangaroo, and vulnerable Black Sickbill (a bird of paradise) and New Guinea Vulturine Parrot. Linking the conservation of these species to local cultures, including the transfer of local knowledge from elders to children and youths, will actively engage the community in their conservation and also promote and help conserve cultural diversity. Protecting and sustaining these montane forests will conserve the botanical diversity of this region: the forests of the Bismarck Range are likely to include several hundred tree species many of which are undescribed. Conservation of biodiversity will be linked to traditional knowledge on its cultural and other uses, including the restoration of local knowledge systems and local language names for animals and plants. The proposed mechanism for conserving these montane forest areas hinges upon improving agricultural and farming practises, and the silviculture and sustainable exploitation of native trees. These mechanisms will diversify and increase livelihood opportunities for communities and as a result reduce poverty within these rural areas. Diversification of farming practises and sustainable use of forest resources will also build resilience against impacts of climate change, thereby reducing current and potential future poverty within the region. If successful, this project will serve as a model for wider efforts to reduce forest loss and conserve cultural and biological diversity in Papua New Guinea.

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 primary beneficiaries of this project will be 2330 households in the project area, containing 3250 women and 4895 men.

During capacity need assessments undertaken by WCS, communities indicated that a lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities is a major source of concern and that key sources of income (garden crops, timber products, and feathers/skins of culturally valuable wildlife) are becoming harder to produce and/or scarce. Such sources of income are needed for necessities such as health care, school fees and clothes. Food poverty is unusual, except during extreme weather events when crops fail. These issues are compounded by the effects of climate change, as in the current El Niño induced drought, and by current forestry and gardening practises which deplete soil nutrients and displace native species. Gender equality is also an issue and women and girls often have limited access to livelihood opportunities. Finally, the loss of local languages and traditional knowledge is depleting the diverse cultural heritage of communities within the project area.

WCS will tackle the above issues through a broad, interlinked approach. Periodic food poverty will be reduced through introduction of pest- and drought-tolerant crop varieties and through revitalizing the use of traditional crop varieties and wild food sources. Livelihood opportunities will be improved through training in sustainable gardening and forestry methods, introducing a wider variety of cash crops to the sites and partnering with Oxfam to improve access to markets. Gardening is mostly undertaken by women and girls and their involvement and empowerment will be a core focus of the project leading to increased income opportunities and gender equality. Local languages and traditional knowledge will be included in school curricula to pass on, for example, traditional knowledge of wild crop varieties and native tree varieties that could provide benefits for climate adaptation and reforestation projects.

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)

The proposed project is part of a broader WCS strategy that has identified the Bismarck Mountains as a priority landscape within PNG and where we aim to conserve the forests, wildlife and cultures of this region through an integrated approach to sustainable natural resource use and development. This broad approach includes seeking additional support to work in more specific areas (e.g. conservation of tree kangaroos and their cultural use) as well as partnering with organisations who will provide expertise for supporting human livelihoods and poverty reduction (e.g. Oxfam).

While we envisage this to be the start of a long-term project, there are also several elements of the project that will be completed and handed over to the communities by the project end, and provide a sustainable end point, should this be required. This includes the development of curriculum materials, establishing techniques and training in silviculture of native tree species, training in new gardening methods, the introduction of climate-change tolerant crop varieties, and the development of natural resource management plans. These activities will continue beyond the project's end due to the existing capacity and leadership within the three communities and their interest and support for these outcomes.

17a. Harmonisation

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

As outlined above, we envisage this project to be the start of a long-term programme of work with communities in the Bismarck Mountains and this proposal, if successful, would be a key starting point for a larger initiative within the project area. WCS has already undertaken several small projects within the proposed project area which have informed the development of this proposal. In the last year this includes undertaking a capacity needs assessment and working to develop a Ward Development Plan for one community (funded by the Natural Resource Division in the Eastern Highlands Provincial Government), and undertaking participatory rural appraisals and producing climate change action plans for two communities (funded by Oxfam). These small projects have built trust between WCS and the three communities, have directly set the priorities and objectives of this proposal, and have helped establish the working relationship between WCS and two of our proposed partner organisations.

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

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences explaining how your work will be additional to tis work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

Oxfam International has been working at two communities in the proposed project area for the last five years on projects to improve access to clean water, sanitation and livelihood projects (the farming of onions as a cash crop). Oxfam is a core partner on this project and originally approached WCS to be involved in these two communities and supply technical expertise for climate change resilience and natural resource management that are outside their main work area. This proposal has been developed with input from Oxfam and, if successful, WCS's programme will be complementary to Oxfam's ongoing development work to improve water, sanitation, livelihoods and access to markets. Support for Oxfam's work in the region has been provided by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade aid programme.

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 has had a permanent presence in PNG for >30 years and the foundation of our work is the strong emphasis that we place on community engagement and working in partnership with indigenous landowners to help them manage their own resources. Such an approach is essential in a country where more than 90% of the land remains in customary ownership and where more than 80% of the population rely on natural resources for subsistence and livelihoods.

WCS has its own community engagement protocol that sets clear guidelines on how we work in the country. This protocol ensures that the principles of free prior and informed consent (FPIC) are undertaken at the start of any new project (or new activity if it is a major departure from previous work); that the views and rights of all local communities on whose land we work are respected and adhered to, including respecting their traditional knowledge; and finally, that all data, results and findings are repatriated to the community as the first priority and that data is not used or published without the consent of community members and landowners. The protocol also provides WCS staff with guidelines on how to involve all community members in meetings and projects, with an emphasis on the inclusion of women and girls, youths, the elderly and other disadvantaged groups. The WCS PNG programme has a separate Human Resources manual and Child Protection Policy, to ensure that the health and safety of staff and community members is a priority and that the highest standards of child welfare are adhered to.

WCS has maintained these ethics and standards for several decades and with the Center for Environmental Law and Community Rights (CELCOR) we were also involved in writing the country's national FPIC guidelines.

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)

This project will produce a variety of communication materials to raise awareness on the value of the region's biological and cultural diversity and to provide practical guidelines for improving gardening, forestry and wildlife management. The primary audiences for these materials at all three communities are primary school children, landowners and resource users.

WCS has produced four primary school curricula for other regions in PNG and we will use this experience to tailor curricula, talks, factsheets and posters for the schools in the project area. These materials will contain information on climate change and natural resource management, as well as stories on local cultural practises, traditional knowledge and local language names for culturally and ecologically important plants and wildlife. The curricula and other materials will provide a valuable resource to the otherwise limited teaching materials available to school teachers.

Communication to resource users will primarily be through practical training sessions, as well as the production of posters and guides on gardening methods, forestry management and silviculture, preservation of wildlife materials and the use of traditional wildlife management techniques such as *tambu* (no take) reserves. Materials will be produced in English as well as *tok pisin* (the common language in PNG). The project's community partners will be used to ensure that WCS engages with the key resource users in the project area, including delivering this information to women and girls and other disadvantaged groups. Education and knowledge sharing in these areas will empower local communities to adapt to climate change

and improve natural resource management.

More broadly, WCS will also raise awareness on biodiversity and the outcomes of this project through our existing website and social media, as well as through our successful track record of media releases and articles in the national press in PNG.

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)

The project's three communities have already identified key areas where they are seeking technical assistance and outside support, and WCS will focus capacity building in to these areas. These communities vary widely in their current capacity and as a consequence, WCS will tailor capacity building to each community, in order meet their varying needs and help further develop local capacity. Cross-cutting themes that will be delivered to all communities will include training for gardeners, timber cutters, hunters and cultural performers. Oxfam's support to two of the project's communities includes capacity building for project and financial management, which will complement this project. Because of the existing community capacity, or interest in developing this capacity, we are confident that this knowledge and training will be maintained beyond the life of the project.

WCS will also provide training for individuals through recruiting 5 male and 5 female community facilitators (CFs) and a minimum of 18 local field assistants. Training CFs is an approach that WCS has taken in all our sites in PNG, and these local staff members are able to translate activities into the local language and at a practical level. To avoid issues of bias associated with clan membership and other cultural ties, CFs are always selected from neighbouring communities. An added benefit of this is that CFs will take their training and knowledge back to their own communities, furthering the impact of the project. Local field assistants will come from the three project communities and will be selected to fairly represent all clans and an equal balance of sexes. CFs and field assistants will be trained in gardening and silviculture, as well as more general community skills such as facilitating meetings and trainings, data entry and writing reports.

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 major outputs from this project will be made available through the WCS PNG programme's website where reports, curricula and other materials will be freely accessible to download. The WCS PNG programme website is already established and running (<http://www.wcspng.org>) and no specific costs are required from the Darwin fund to support this.

More detailed information and data collected from the project area will as a first priority be repatriated directly to the communities involved. This will be undertaken through community meetings that will be run by WCS's experienced community engagement team, with information presented in the local language or in *tok pisin*. Project reports will be delivered to local partner organisations and summary information posters will be produced and be on display at community meeting halls or other public places in the communities to ensure that key information from the project is on display to the whole community. Provided our local partners grant permission for its use, then summary reports will also be included on the website.

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:

The WCS PNG programmes receives core support each financial year from WCS head office and a portion of these funds will be utilised and confirmed as matched funding for this project. This funding will primarily be utilised to support the high overhead costs associated with operating in PNG (i.e. office rental, utilities, phone and internet, and insurance for property and worker's compensation) as well as supporting 50% of the salary costs for the project's two international staff members and one national staff member. Matched funding from WCS will provide £100,523 over the three years of project.

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
30/09/2015	The Christensen Foundation (TCF)	US\$100,000 (~£66,404 as of 09/11/2015)	WCS submitted a Letter of Interest to TCF for a 12-month project titled " <i>Strengthening Wildlife Sovereignty and Sustainability in the Bismarck Mountains through Bio-cultural Renewal</i> ". If successful this proposal will allow a more detailed bio-cultural focus to our work in the project area, particularly for the hunting of culturally important species.

22c) None

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

(max 100 words)

Not applicable

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: (Max 30 words) The restoration and sustainable management of montane forests within the Bismarck Mountains to strengthen livelihoods, protect biological and cultural diversity, and act as a model for forest conservation in PNG.</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) Reduced rates of deforestation in the Bismarck Range through improved agricultural and forestry practices that diversify and strengthen livelihoods and conserve PNG's cultural and biological diversity.</p>	<p>0.1 50% decrease in rate of forest loss in the 45,000 ha project area by March 2019 in comparison to baseline information and improved status for key biodiversity indicators</p> <p>0.2 Increased food security and climate resilience through doubling in variety of crops in gardens (in comparison to baseline) for 1000 households in the project area by March 2019</p> <p>0.3. Diversified livelihood opportunities for households in 3 communities, disaggregated by gender, by March 2019</p> <p>0.4 Increased awareness, including among youth, of importance of forests and local biodiversity to local people and cultures, measured through quantitative surveys at the project start and end in communities within the project area and control areas</p>	<p>0.1 Satellite imagery of forest areas and cleared land and on the ground mapping of forest extent, and monitoring reports for key biodiversity indicators</p> <p>0.2 WCS and community reports on agriculture and forestry work, showing diversified crops, drought and pest tolerant crops, and native species in use in gardens</p> <p>0.3 Socio-economic studies at the project start and end, including sales/income records, indicate increased use and importance of diversified crops and timber products for households</p> <p>0.4 Records of number of school children who have been taught with the project's curricula (disaggregated by gender), and published report on results of quantitative survey</p>	<p>Large scale changes outside the control of the project (such as major droughts and forest fires or political and social unrest) do not impact the project area</p>

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. The introduction and uptake of improved gardening practices in three communities and an increase in the duration and life of garden areas</p>	<p>1.1 Number of new gardening techniques that are taken up by male and female community members in the project area by March 2018 and by March 2019</p> <p>1.2 At least 300 households using new gardening techniques by March 2018</p> <p>1.3 Duration of active garden areas increased by 30% by March 2019 in comparison to baseline information from past practise</p>	<p>1.1 WCS and community reports detailing successful introduction of new techniques</p> <p>1.2 Community reports on garden numbers and gardeners, disaggregated by gender</p> <p>1.3 Baseline report on current garden life and reports on duration following establishment of new techniques</p>	<p>Extreme weather events do not occur during the project period</p>
<p>2. Introduction of new market crops for income generation, and introduction of pest and drought resistant varieties for subsistence use within all three communities</p>	<p>2.1. A 50% increase in the number of marketable crops in gardens in project areas by March 2019</p> <p>2.2 At least 2 new pest and/or drought resistant crop varieties introduced by March 2018</p>	<p>2.1 WCS and community reports detailing the number of new crops against baseline information</p> <p>2.2 WCS and NARI reports on the planting and use of new pest/drought resistant varieties</p>	<p>Extreme weather events do not occur during the project period</p>
<p>3. Nursery practices for native tree species tested and established in two communities and active planting of areas with native species by the project end</p>	<p>3.1 Successful propagation of at least four native tree species in nurseries by March 2018</p> <p>3.2 Planting of native tree species in place of exotic species incorporated into land use plans by March 2018 and over 100 ha of land planted with native trees by project end (March 2019)</p>	<p>3.1 Propagation records from nursery programme</p> <p>3.2 (a) Land use plans incorporate planting areas for native species 3.2 (b) Maps/photos of areas planted with native species</p>	<p>No major forest fires in the area during the project period</p>
<p>4. Sustainable use of existing forest stands within remaining areas of native forests and planted areas of exotic trees</p>	<p>4.1 Reduced area and number of native trees harvested compared to number of exotic trees harvested from already</p>	<p>4.1 (a) Records of tree species felled 4.1 (b) Community land use plans and</p>	<p>Market opportunities continue for using native tree species</p>

	<p>existing forest stands by March 2019 (Note: the aim is to shift stand diversity towards native trees by removing exotics.)</p> <p>4.2 More than 500 hectares under sustainable forestry practices as compared to baseline by March 2019</p>	<p>forestry plans</p> <p>4.1 (c) Area of forest clearance from satellite imagery</p> <p>4.2 Community land use plans and forestry plans; WCS and community reports on forestry work</p>	
<p>5. Capturing and passing on traditional ecological knowledge on forests and threatened species</p>	<p>5.1 Quantitative survey on knowledge and attitudes of men, women and children in project and control areas at the project start and end</p> <p>5.2 School curricula capturing local ecological knowledge in 3 primary schools in the project area by September 2017</p> <p>5.3 Increase in number of school children that learn about their local culture and traditional ecological knowledge by March 2019</p> <p>5.4 Documentation of <i>tok peles</i> names and traditional knowledge of culturally and ecologically important fauna and flora gathered from female and male community members by March 2018</p>	<p>5.1 Published results of quantitative survey</p> <p>5.2 Copies of school curricula</p> <p>5.3 Records of number of children taught (disaggregated by gender) at three primary schools in the project area</p> <p>5.4 Reports detailing <i>tok peles</i> and scientific names for >100 species and reporting traditional uses for fauna and flora including gender specific uses</p>	<p>Approval from provincial education divisions for use of developed curriculum materials and willingness from community members to participate in surveys</p>
<p>6. Minimizing impacts on hunted species by preserving local costumes and reviving traditional <i>tambu</i> (no hunting) areas.</p>	<p>6.1 Uptake of improved preservation methods for fur and feathers in traditional costumes (termed <i>bilas</i> in <i>tok pisin</i>) by 3 active cultural troupes (at least 75 dancers) by March 2019</p> <p>6.2 Increase in area or number of <i>tambu</i> sites created or re-established in the</p>	<p>6.1 Reports on number of <i>bilas</i> protection kits distributed to male and female performers and in use by cultural groups</p> <p>6.2 Copies of resource management plans and maps of <i>tambu</i> sites</p>	<p>Changing use of <i>bilas</i> products (e.g. development of markets for these materials) do not impact the project area</p> <p>Community members are willing to participate in threshold surveys</p>

	<p>project area by March 2019</p> <p>6.3 Participatory threshold surveys for key biodiversity indicator species (tree kangaroos, forest wallabies, echidna and cassowaries) by September 2016 and end surveys by March 2019, and established monitoring procedures for birds of paradise by November 2016</p>	<p>6.3 Project reports on hunted species that are brought in by community members (“threshold surveys”) and reports and results from forest bird surveys</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <p>1.1 Increase the number of new gardening techniques that are taken up by communities in the project area</p> <p>1.2 Ensure activities are established in >300 households using new gardening techniques by March 2018</p> <p>1.3 Promote new techniques to ensure the duration of active garden areas is increased by 30% by March 2019 in comparison to baseline information from past practise</p> <p>2.1 Work with Oxfam and local partners to promote a 50% increase in the number of marketable crops in gardens</p> <p>2.2 With the support of NARI introduce least 2 new pest and/or drought tolerant crop varieties</p> <p>3.1 Develop propagation methods for at least four native tree species in nurseries</p> <p>3.2 Introduce the planting of native tree species in place of exotics into land use plans and ensure over 100 ha of land planted with native trees</p> <p>4.1 Work with local CBOs to reduce the number of native trees harvested compared to number of exotic trees harvested from already existing forest stands</p> <p>4.2 Ensure more than 500 hectares under sustainable forestry practices as compared to baseline by March 2019</p> <p>5.1 Produce school curricula capturing local ecological knowledge in 3 primary schools in the project area by September 2017</p> <p>5.2 Measure an increase in the number of school children that learn about their local culture and traditional ecological knowledge by March 2019</p> <p>6.1 Promote the uptake of improved preservation methods for fur and feathers in traditional costumes (termed <i>bilas</i> in <i>tok pisin</i>)</p> <p>6.2 Work to increase the area or number of <i>tambu</i> sites created or re-established in the project area by March 2019, or other compatible traditional management methods</p> <p>6.3 Conduct baseline and end threshold surveys for key biodiversity indicator species, and establish monitoring procedures for birds of paradise</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														
1.1	Number of new gardening techniques that are taken up by communities in the project area	18	X	X					X	X			X	X
1.2	>300 households using new gardening techniques by March 2018	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
1.3	Duration of active garden areas increased by 30% by March 2019 in comparison to baseline information from past practise	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 2														
2.1	A 50% increase in the number of marketable crops in gardens	30			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.2	At least 2 new pest and/or drought tolerant crop varieties	21		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Output 3														
3.1	Propagation of at least four native tree species in nurseries	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
3.2	Planting of native tree species in place of exotics into land use plans and over 100 ha of land planted with native trees	24					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 4														
4.1	Reduced number of native trees harvested compared to number of exotic trees harvested from already existing forest stands	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.2	More than 500 hectares under sustainable forestry practices as compared to baseline by March 2019	24					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 5														
5.1	School curricula capturing local ecological knowledge in 3 primary schools in the project area by September 2017	18	X	X	X	X	X	X						
5.2	Increase in number of school children that learn about their local culture and traditional ecological knowledge by March 2019	18							X	X	X	X	X	X
5.3	Documentation of <i>tok peles</i> names and traditional knowledge	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Output 6														
6.1	Uptake of improved preservation methods for fur and feathers in traditional costumes (termed <i>bilas</i> in tok pisin)	18			X	X			X	X			X	X

6.2	Increase in area or number of <i>tambu</i> sites created or re-established in the project area by March 2019	24					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.3	Conduct baseline and end surveys for key biodiversity indicator species, and establish monitoring procedures for birds of paradise	12		X	X			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.

(Max 500 words)

Monitoring will be overseen by the Project Leader and WCS PNG Director with the support of WCS PNG's Senior Management Team. The Director and this team will meet on a monthly basis to review the project's progress and take steps to rectify any delays or change of circumstances. Six-monthly review meetings will be undertaken with all project partners, to review progress and if required to change the approach in order to achieve the project's objectives.

Field monitoring will be led by WCS PNG Science Coordinator with the participation of national WCS staff and will capture the following:

Outcome indicators 0.1-0.4: The Global Forest Cover database will be used to assess baseline rates of deforestation and monitor this in the project area and control areas. Increased food security, resilience and livelihoods will be assessed through garden surveys and monitoring agricultural sales. Increased awareness and knowledge will be monitored through school records and focus group meetings.

Output indicators 1.1-1.3. Will be monitored through an assessment of gardening techniques in use and determining the average duration of garden areas at the start of the project. Number of men, women and households attending trainings in improved techniques will be captured and actual uptake of these methods will be recorded from annual surveys of gardens.

Output indicators 2.1-2.2. The number of market crops in gardens will be monitored by direct observation, collated from sale records (in collaboration with Oxfam) and compared to the baseline information. WCS staff will record changes in the number of subsistence crops in gardens from the over the lifespan of the project (including new crops from NARI).

Output indicators 3.1-3.2. Currently no native trees are being grown in the study area for forestry and WCS's Forestry Officer will lead in developing methods for propagation of local tree species. Numbers of native and introduced tree species planted and maps and photo-plots of planted areas will be produced to monitor the success of this activity.

Output indicators 4.1-4.2. Pre-existing records of harvested tree species and publically available forest change satellite imagery will form the baseline for this work. Changes in forest loss over the long-term will be monitored via a before-after-control-impact methodology. Copies of community land use plans, including agreed forestry plans, will be produced.

Output indicators 5.1-5.3. Community focus group meetings will be undertaken at the start and end of the project to assess awareness of traditional ecological knowledge and changes in this measure over the course of the project. Numbers of children taught with the new curricula will also be captured.

Output indicators 6.1-6.3. Numbers of *bilas* protection kits distributed will be recorded, along with information on pre-existing, re-established and newly established *tambu* sites. WCS's science team will lead on participatory threshold surveys and forest bird surveys that, combined with forest loss measurements, will monitor the long-term effectiveness of this project for key biodiversity indicators. Local management interventions in response to participatory monitoring and data repatriation will also be recorded.

Total budget for M&E	£9,786
Percentage of total budget set aside for M&E	2%

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)

WCS has been working in PNG for >30 years and has considerable experience at delivering projects in a cost-effective way. This cost-effectiveness is essential due to the high costs of living and operating in the country (PNG ranks ninth, one place below the UK, in a cost of living index for 125 countries; http://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living/rankings_by_country.jsp), which is a major challenge for all of our conservation programmes.

Staff costs make up the most significant portion of the budget (43%), with the majority (79%) of this budget supporting Papua New Guinean staff members. WCS's salary rates for national staff are in the mid-range of salaries offered by other conservation and humanitarian NGOs operating in PNG. The success of WCS's programmes in PNG over the last decade has largely been down to the quality of our committed, experienced and well qualified national staff and we believe our salary rates are competitive and fair within the context of PNG and the country's high cost of living.

Overhead costs (22.3%) and travel & subsistence costs (14%) make up the next largest portions of the budget. Overheads reflect the high costs of office rental and utilities, and WCS is providing additional co-funding of £78,013 to support these overheads and allow more funds for delivering the project's objectives. Travel & subsistence costs again reflect the real costs of fuel, food and accommodation in PNG and are based on WCS's previous visits to the project sites. In comparison to many projects in PNG, where sites can only be accessed by plane or helicopter, these travel & subsistence costs are low as the project area is 2-4 hours drive from WCS's headquarters in the Eastern Highlands. Travel costs have also been reduced through our partnership with Oxfam, and vehicle journeys to communities in Simbu will be shared between both organisations.

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)

Not applicable

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

I apply for a grant of **£299,959** 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 key project personnel and letters of support.
- Our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports can be found at

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

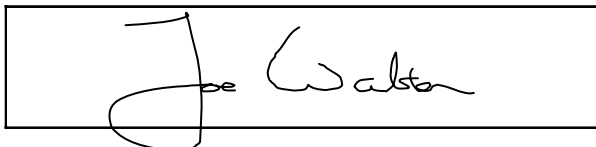
Report: http://fscdn.wcs.org/2015/07/24/smu9vd9uy_2014_WCS_Annual_Report.pdf

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

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 ?	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)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner organisations identified at Question 9?	X
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	N/A
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	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 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.