Applicant: **Klitgaard, Bente**
Organisation: **Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew**

DIR25S2\100029

Improving indigenous Bolivian Chiquitano people's livelihoods through sustainable forest management

The globally unique Bolivian Chiquitano ecoregion is under increasing pressure from expanding soybean agriculture, cattle ranging, logging, and subsistence farming. We will enable the government of Santa Cruz (an autonomous department) to implement an effective conservation strategy by: 1) providing diversification options for livelihoods in sustainable forest management, 2) engaging key stakeholders (indigenous forest communities, soybean farmers, and cattle rangers), 3) building capacity for assessing IUCN extinct risk, and 4) implementing Important Plant Area (IPA) criteria in Chiquitano forest conservation.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Dr
Name	Bente
Surname	Klitgaard
Organisation	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Website (Personal)	
Tel (Work)	
Email (Work)	
Address	

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Dr
Name	Maria
Surname	Fitzpatrick
Organisation	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Website (Work)	
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Email (Work)	
Address	

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Dr
Name	Maria
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Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Dr
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CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Dr
Name	Maria
Surname	Fitzpatrick
Organisation	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Website (Work)	
Tel (Work)	
Email (Work)	
Address	

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	**General**
Name	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Phone (Work)	
Email (Work)	
Website (Work)	
Address	

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Improving indigenous Bolivian Chiquitano people's livelihoods through sustainable forest management

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR25S1\100123

DIR25S1\100081

Q4. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Bolivia	**Country 2**	Brazil
Country 3	*No Response*	**Country 4**	*No Response*

Do you require more fields?

⊙ No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2019	31 March 2022	3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total request
Amount:	£135,422.00	£107,569.00	£77,210.00	**£** 320,201.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

⊙ Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Confirmed-22%(£X)

RBGKew matched funds include 10% core-time data compiler, 20% core-time of PI on project, part of international travel and field operating costs.

FAN matched funds include time of 4 project staff, capital equipment, including a 4x4 vehicle, a motorcycle, and meeting rooms.

MHNNKM matched funds include ca. 15% core administrative staff time, and 10% core-time of Museum PI on project, use of the herbarium and its drying facilities, and meeting rooms.

UAGRM matched funds includes teaching facility for training and supervising student projects.

Unconfirmed
Bentham-Moxon Trust £X for non-essential fieldwork.

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total project cost	22

Section 3 - Project Summary

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on GOV.UK. Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

The globally unique Bolivian Chiquitano ecoregion is under increasing pressure from expanding soybean agriculture, cattle ranging, logging, and subsistence farming. We will enable the government of Santa Cruz (an autonomous department) to implement an effective conservation strategy by: 1) providing diversification options for livelihoods in sustainable forest management, 2) engaging key stakeholders (indigenous forest communities, soybean farmers, and cattle rangers), 3) building capacity for assessing IUCN extinct risk, and 4) implementing Important Plant Area (IPA) criteria in Chiquitano forest conservation.

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q8. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

◉ Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
EIDPO049	Paul Wilkin	Sustainable yam markets for conservation and food security in Madagascar
DPLUS080	Rosemary Newton	Securing South Georgia's native habitats following invasive species control
25-017	Elinor Breman	Enhancing rural Caucasian community livelihoods through fruit and nut conservation
DPLUS041	Martin Hamilton	Creating a Terrestrial Action Plan for the Chagos Archipelago
23-002	Martin Cheek	Important Plant Areas in Guinea-Conakry
23-034	Ruth Bone	Edible wild orchid trade: sustaining livelihoods and biodiversity in Zambia

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.	⊙ Yes

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q9. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) 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 Letters of Support for each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B. There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

Lead Organisation name:	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (RBGKew)
Website address:	www.Kew.org. https://www.kew.org/science/projects/tropical-important-plant-areas-tipas-in-bolivia

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	RBGKew has 16 years' experience leading or partnering on projects in Bolivia, funded by DI – Example legacies: 1) established the National Cactus garden conserving threatened species and a major tourist attraction; 2) Implemented NTFP-diversification program, and 3) co-funded "The Childrens' Forest" program in Pando, in the Bolivian Amazon. Staff with extensive expertise in: collaborating with socio-economic NGOs on projects focussed on useful plants for food and income, documenting forest ecosystem service and biodiversity values, and forest regeneration; Bolivian plant taxonomy and identification; distribution-modelling; global IUCN plant threat assessments; and implementing globally Important Plant Areas worldwide. RBGKew leads project with MHNNKM to assess IUCN threat status for the 200 endemic and/or rare species confined to the Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion; undertook scoping expedition in June 2018 with MHNNKM; and at the end of October 2018 travelled to Bolivia to workshop this DI stage 2 proposal with FAN and MHNNKM. RBGKew responsible for: 1) overall project management and reporting; 2) building Bolivian capacity in IPA tools and IUCN assessment methodology, 3) providing training material for university course and co-supervise student thesis projects, 4) IPA site identification; and 5) contribute to all components and participate in all stakeholder workshops.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes
Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?	⊙ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

⊙ Yes

1. Partner Name:	Fundación de Amigos para la Naturaleza (FAN)
Website address:	www.fan-bo.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	FAN is a strong socioeconomic NGO, with 30-years' experience from conservation planning projects in the Chiquitano Dry Forest Ecoregion with indigenous communities and GADSC (the autonomous government of the department of Santa Cruz). FAN staff has partnered with RBGKew since 2016. FAN will be responsible for delivering the sustainable forest management with five pilot indigenous communities, engaging and building partnerships with the key stakeholders (Outputs 1, 2, 4). FAN will host the project initiation workshop and the stakeholder engagement workshops planned for years 2 and 3; and Daniel Villarroel (FAN) will host and co-supervise the university thesis students.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

2. Partner Name:	Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado (MHNNKM)
Website address:	www.museonoelkempff.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	The Museum is a diversity Research Institute, and a department of the Gabriel René Moreno Autonomous University in Santa Cruz (UAGRM). It houses the regional herbarium, and partners with socioeconomic NGO on projects: 1) raising awareness of ecosystem services and value of biodiversity, 2) using a natural capital approach, and 3) documenting and protecting ecosystems and genetic resources through plant conservation. MHNNKM has partnered in seven projects with RBGK since 2002, three of which were funded by DI. MHNNKM will 1) provide facilities for plant identification, 2) host the training sessions in IUCN conservation assessment and IPA tools (output 3), and contribute to identifying and prioritising areas of the Chiquitano Dry Forest that are of global importance for forest ecosystem conservation (Output 3 and 4); and they will contribute to all major stakeholder workshops under Output 4.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

3. Partner Name:	Gabriel René Moreno Autonomous University in Santa Cruz (UAGRM)
Website address:	https://www.uagrm.edu.bo/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	UAGRM is regional university, yet, with one of the highest numbers of undergraduate and graduate students in Bolivia. The university has joined in projects with RBGKew since 2013 when they hosted a seed conservation course, delivered by RBGKew for native Bolivian plant species, including crop wild relatives. UAGRM lecturers will participate in the capacity building in IPA tools and IUCN extinction risk assessment, and then deliver a similar, but adapted, training course for UAGRM undergraduate- and graduate students, and co-supervise the six thesis projects assessing the natural capital of useful species.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

4. Partner Name:	PlantLife International
Website address:	http://www.plantlifeipa.org/about
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	Plantlife International is a UK-based NGO that developed the concept of Important Plant Areas and co-ordinates IPA-identification and ecosystem conservation in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Himalaya. It advises RBGKew on IPA-methodology and stakeholder engagement. PlantLife International developed the IPA-tools in early-2000 and has been applying them successfully in Europe and the Middle East since (http://www.plantlifeipa.org/about). When entering into the partnership with RBGKew, the IPA-criteria and -tools were adapted to the tropics and developing countries, where a wider use of native plant species is usually the reality. (https://www.kew.org/science/who-we-are-and-what-we-do/strategic-outputs-2020/tropical-important-plant-areas). In this project, PlantLife International will provide technical support for IPA-identification and -designation. The identified key sites of global Importance for Plants will be add to the IPA-database, hosted by PlantLife International.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

5. Partner Name:	Central of Chiquitanas Indigenous Communities – Turubó
Website address:	*No Response*
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	Central of Chiquitanas Indigenous Communities - Turubó. The Central was created in 1989 and represents 28 indigenous communities in the Bolivian Chiquitania. They work in the generation of leadership of their communities and development of productive alternatives. We have been working on the issue of fire management in the communities for several years with the Friends of Nature Foundation (FAN), with whom we have an alliance for actions that help conserve our territory and our communities in order to improve their livelihoods. This organisation is responsible for the relationship with the five pilot communities with which we will initially work.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

6. Partner Name:	Activa
Website address:	*No Response*
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	Activa - Bolivia, is a cosmetics company using natural raw material of the highest quality and responsible sourced. This company will help with some of the training to obtain NTFP-oil such as copaibo and pesoé under quality standards demanded by the market, in addition to buying the product, which will facilitate access to the market.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ No
Please explain why.	A letter of support has been requested by FAN and is promised for next week.

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the Project, please use the text field below.

Below is a list of Key stakeholders identified and working relationships already exist with FAN and/or MHNNKM:

Barukas - Bolivia (www.Barucas.com). This company is a branch of Barukas Inc. based in Altoparaíso, Brazil. It will help organise collection and processing centres for NTFPs such as almendra chiquitana and totaicillo. Barucas will also provide some technical assistance on storage and product quality requirements. The participation of this company will facilitate market access.

Federation of cattle rangers in Santa Cruz (Fegasacruz)

Organisation of soy bean farmers in Santa Cruz (ANAPO)

Brazilian Poverty and conservation NGO (ECOA)

Regional autonomous government of Santa Cruz (GADSC)

Servicio Nacional de Areas Protegidas (SERNAP)

Organisation of Chiquitano people (OICH)

Brazilian Poverty and Conservation NGO (ECOA)

Association of the Municipalities of Santa Cruz (AMSC)

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

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Section 6 - Project Staff

Q10. Key project personnel

Please identify the core staff 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. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Bente Klitgård	**Project Leader**	40	Checked
Serene Hargreaves	IUCN trainer/manager Output 3, incl. will deliver IUCN and IPA course for 10 Bolivian professionals (Output 3)	10	Checked
Catia Canteiro	Extinction risk assessor of useful plants (Output 3).	70	Checked

Marisol Toledo	MHNNKM Project Leader, managing the commitments of the Museum and supervising the consultant (Outputs 3 and 4).	10	Checked

Do you require more fields?

⊙ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Veronica Ibarnegaray	FAN project leader, managing FAN's responsibilities, incl. stakeholder relationships (Outputs 1,2, 4)	20	Checked
Ruth Delgado	Responsible for Sustainable rural development (Outputs 1 and 2)	55	Checked
Daniel Villarroel	Contributes botanical knowledge to Output 1 and 4; and delivers university course and co-supervises student projects in Output 3.	50	Checked
Joselo Machado	Local extension worker – responsible for day-today activities and some training in the communities (Outputs 1 and 2)	75	Checked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the Project staff listed above. Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

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CV_RDelgado_DIR25S2_100029_Klitgaard_ChiquitaniaPeople
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Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

⊙ Yes

Section 7 - Problem Statement & Conventions

Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and 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?

The project is addressing increasing annual net loss of the globally unique Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion, representing the world's largest expanse of intact tropical dry forest, home to 3,500 plant species, of which 200 are endemic. Furthermore, it provides ecosystem services and livelihoods for the rural population and is highly vulnerable to extreme abiotic events, including droughts and large fast-spreading fires, both exacerbated by climate change, unsustainable management practices and deforestation.

These problems were identified in Bolivia's 2025 Patriotic Agenda and its National Biodiversity Strategy, "La ley de la MadreTierra".

In the decade 2004-2014, the Bolivian economy grew at an average annual rate of 4.7%, with the extreme poverty rate in the urban indigenous population falling from 37% to 14%, while 52% of the rural indigenous

population still suffers extreme poverty. The 145,000 Chiquitano people are Bolivia's lowland ethnic group, whose livelihoods depend on logging and subsistence farming.

Agriculture contributes 17% of Bolivia's GDP. Concurrent with economic growth, Bolivian annual net loss of forest rose from 252kha to 463kha from 2010-2016 with 75% affecting the eastern lowlands, mainly the Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion. Bolivian national policy, increased international market demand for soybeans and non-sustainable agricultural models are the main drivers of forest loss, pushing indigenous subsistence farmers off their land, increasing risk of worker exploitation. Soybean alone represents Bolivia's third-biggest source of foreign export, the government plans to boost the area land-cultivation from 2.7mill.ha in 2014 to 4.5mill.ha by 2020.

The project will mitigate the threats to the ecoregion and its indigenous people through sustainable practices to reduce net forest loss from agriculture through:
1) addressing poverty in Chiquitano indigenous communities,
2) engaging soybean farmers and cattle farmers,
3) building capacity in applying practical, scientifically rigorous IPA-tools to identify site-based conservation priorities,
4) equipping decision makers with these tools.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams etc., using the File Upload below:

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Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

☑ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
☑ Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

Q12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement.

Bolivia submitted its first National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) under the CBD in 2001.

This project will assist the autonomous government of Santa Cruz department in completing its planned revision and in submitting its contribution to a revised NBSAP. The project M&E plan will ensure that the proposed project operates inside the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS).

Bolivia will be supported to achieve its CBD targets through the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), particularly GSPC Targets:

2: An assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species to guide conservation action. – The project will contribute global IUCN extinction risk (gIUCN) assessments of the top-50 most useful plant of the ChiquitanoDFE in Bolivia and Brazil;

4: At least 15% of each ecological region or vegetation type secured through effective management and/or restoration. -15-20 globally Important Plant Area (IPA) sites will be identified in the Bolivian section of the ChiquitanoDFE; and through FAN's joint project with GADSC, make recommendations for a revised management plan for protected areas in the Santa Cruz department, designating some of these IPA-sites for formal protection.

5: At least 75% of the most important areas for plant diversity of each ecological region protected with effective management in place for conserving plants and their genetic diversity. – As for 4, but here considering the geographical distribution of the top-50 useful plant species, prioritised by this project for gIUCN assessments.

12: All wild harvested plant-based products sourced sustainably. –Throughout the project sustainable sourcing of NTFPs will be reinforced. The training materials produced for both this project and for future use in upscaling the concept to further indigenous Chiquitano communities after the project lifetime.

13: Indigenous and local knowledge innovations and practices associated with plant resources maintained or increased to support customary use, sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care. The project will comply Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) and further considerations, outlined in the section on Ethics (Q18).

15: The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities sufficient according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy. This project will build capacity in sustainable use and forest management which currently does not exist in the area. The project will build capacity at national and regional level- with training in IPA and IUCN methodologies among academics, university students, conservation NGOs, and policy makers. This will equip people with tools to prioritise areas for formal protection. Due to the train-the-trainers approach their knowledge will be transmitted to their institutions and regions of origin.

16: Institutions, networks and partnerships for plant conservation established or strengthened at national, regional, and international levels to achieve the targets of this Strategy. For the first time in history, this project will facilitate that all stakeholders are given a voice to engage with a revision the current GADSC strategy conservation and sustainable management of the ChiquitanoDFE. The rationale is to build trust and buy-in, particularly among cattle rangering and large-scale agriculture communities.

Q12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBS/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES/CMS/Ramsar focal point in the host country?

◉ Yes

Please give details:

A letter of support is requested and is expected after Wednesday 5th when the Director of the Bolivian CBD-focal point will read our request. The Director has, however, been travelling to Egypt, attending the CBD COP14.

We will continue to request the letter, however, if this project is awarded funding from the DI, it is under all circumstances a requirement under Bolivian law to submit a project proposal for approval by the CBD focal

point (Ministry of the Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Forest Management/Development (DGBAPAP)) prior the start of the project.

Please see Email and draft LoS, pages 2-4.

Q12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Bolivia developed the "2025 Patriotic Agenda", its own version of the Sustainable Development goals. The project will assist Bolivia in achieving its goals by addressing the following SDGs/Bolivian goals:

1 (no poverty): considering that the indigenous communities live in close relationship with the Bolivian Chiquitano dry forest. The diversification of economic activities will be promoted to harness NTFPs for the fight against poverty.

2 (zero hunger): the sustainability of food production systems will be promoted through the recovery of traditional knowledge on NTFP harvesting.

5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth), and 10 (reduced inequality): the democratization of rights to the forest will be promoted with a gender approach. The use of NTFPs will promote productive diversification, generating diversity for food and income. The collective and individual rights related to the use of the forest will be strengthened in order to reduce socio-economic inequalities.

11 (sustainable cities and communities) & 12 (responsible consumption and production): a baseline of the socio-ecological resilience and household income of indigenous communities will measure that NTFP harvesting systems remain sustainable and not affecting the regeneration capacity of the forest and the NTFPs.

13 (climate action): we will promote the ecosystem services provided by the forest in workshops with all project stakeholders, leading to increased awareness of the value of biodiversity.

15 (life on land): the conservation and sustainable use of the Bolivian Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion will be promoted through capacity building, radio, social media, in workshops manuals and scientific publications.

Section 8 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome 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.).

This may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you should update or refine as necessary.

INDIGENOUS CHIQUITANO COMMUNITIES ORGANISED AND APPLY SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

FAN, MHNNKM and UAGRM MSc projects will survey five pilot indigenous communities and local markets to identify socio-economically valuable species of the department of Santa Cruz. A desk literature survey (incl. the 145 forest fruits identified by Coimbra, 2016) will provide a long-list of NFTPs from which to select two species for commercialisation (Output 1-2), and top 50 for global IUCN extinction risk assessment (Output

3).

Communities will be supported to organise themselves to collect and process NTFPs, and integrate this activity into their livelihoods. Support will be given to legally establish a community forest enterprise and develop a market survey and a business plan for the products they will produce. Exchange visits will be arranged with NTFP-based community enterprises in bordering Brazil. Standard participatory methodologies, addressing gender issues, will be selected and employed by the social scientists on the project. Throughout, partners will share learning through knowledge-exchange reports, informing continued community collaboration. Agender approach will be applied across all activities to actively engage girls and women.

A value chain strategy and a benefit-sharing assessment will be developed and validated. The problems that exist along the chain will be analysed and solutions will be identified and prioritised. The assessments will be presented to the communities and the companies to implement the actions and sign mutually beneficial agreements that promote fair and equitable benefit sharing.

Manuals of good harvesting and processing practices for two forest products will be developed and validated with communities. With this material, workshops will be held before and during the harvesting season. Technical assistance will be provided during the collection and processing stages in the communities.

IMPORTANT PLANT AREAS SITES IN THE CHIQUITANO ECOREGION IDENTIFIED, DESIGNATED, AND INCORPORATED INTO ACTION PLANS FOR PLANT CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE ECOREGION

A series of collaborative botanical field surveys will be conducted by FAN, MHNNKM, and Kew to fill in knowledge gaps in species distribution. In the next step IPA sites will be identified based on the presence of endemic and/or rare species (identified in Kew's current joint project with MHNNKM https://www.kew.org /science/projects/tropical-important-plant-areas-tipas-in-bolivia), as well as the prioritised 50 socio-economically valuable species to be identified by the proposed project, through a series of workshops, training sessions, and student thesis projects. This will combine the IUCN extinction risk expertise of Kew with FAN and MHNNKM's on-the-ground knowledge of the Chiquitano ecoregion and its rural communities, and the policy influence of GADSC. The methodology will follow guidelines set out in the guide "Identifying and conserving Important Plant Areas around the world".

Throughout the project the partners will engage the key stakeholders, including GADSC, organisations of Chiquitano indigenous people via OICH, soybean farmers through ANAPO. Particularly for discussions about 15-20 candidate IPA sites to be recommended for formal protection by GADSC and SERNAP. As well as in awareness raising sessions onecosystem services values, provided by the Chiquitano dry forest, and to promote the use of IPA tools in land use and conservation planning.

Q14. 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 (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. 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.

The effective prioritisation for biodiversity conservation and sustainable NTFP use, management, collection, production and trade in this globally unique and threatened ecosystem. This will not only contribute to improve the livelihoods of local indigenous communities but maintain the forest ecosystem services crucial for water provision, food security, climate resilience, and sustainable development.

The project is implementing an NTFP approach to poverty alleviation, which is tried and tested in the Chiquitano region of neighbouring Brazil. In its lifetime, this project will improve the capability for sustainable forest management in the territories of 300 households (+1,000 people, at least 40% are women) belonging to five indigenous communities, by implementing best harvesting, processing, and trade practices for NTFPs. It is predicted from similar projects, that additional income from this diversifying trade of NTFPs, will initially increase the household income in five pilot communities by 10% over three years.

Following success in the initial three-year pilot stage, the project can potentially reach up-to 28 other indigenous communities in the Chiquitano region, through the strategic alliances established during the project and further funding. This project will be actively fundraising for up-scaling this processing from philanthropic sponsorship through the Kew Foundation.

We will build national capacity in Important Plant Areas (IPAs) and IUCN extinction risk assessment methodologies for botanists/conservationists (at least 10, 50% women), plus pre and post-graduate students (at least 60, 50% women), from different regions of Bolivia. The train-the-trainers approach applied in the courses will commit the participants to apply and transmit this new knowledge in their institutions and regions of origin, reaching a wider audience. Consequently, Bolivia's ability will be strengthened to reach its CBD targets 2, 4, 5, 7, 12, 14, and 19 for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development by Bolivian botanists/conservationists sharing lessons learnt and providing policy recommendations to national the government.

Supporting the protection and sustainable management of globally threatened plant species and habitats will happen by focussing the scarce conservation resources available to GADSC and SERNAP (Servicio Nacional de Areas Protegidas). FAN's reassessment of the departmental system of protected areas for GADSC provides a timely opportunity to include IPAs of the Chiquitano ecoregion in an updated departmental conservation strategy, empowering GADSC and SERNAP with tools to implement a best-practice approach when selecting forested areas for major land use changes e.g. soybean agriculture and cattle farming.

Initially we will identify 15-20 Important Plant Areas (IPAs) in the Bolivian share of the Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion. In the following step, we will work with all key stakeholders, including regional government GADSC, cattle ranger (Fegasacruz) and soy bean farmer (ANAPO) organisations, and the nature conservation NGOs - WWF, FCBC, Natura. Thus, maximising buy-in and ownership of the IPA conservation concept and raising awareness of forest ecosystem services and biodiversity values, and leaving a legacy.

By promoting the IPA-approach to plant conservation, nationwide in Bolivia, we aim to achieve uptake by the Bolivian national government. Consequently, Bolivia's capacity will be strengthened to implement national and global agendas for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

Q15. Gender

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

The project includes in its methodology actions to foster gender equality, and compliance will be monitored

and evaluated throughout the project. Steps will be taken to facilitate the active participation of women in the project, at both the indigenous community and academic community level.

Regarding the work with indigenous communities, the approach will include the gender dimension of sustainable development, and the economic, environmental and social dimensions. Focus groups and interviews with women will be carried out to verify that their experiences, needs and vision. These are included throughout the project and will verify that women are benefiting from the project. A more socially inclusive and gender-sensitive model will be promoted for the community forest enterprise and the value chain strategy of fair and equitable distribution of benefits. Women and young people with a leadership profile in the community will be identified and encouraged to be more active in organising the productive activity, exchanging experiences and negotiating trade agreements (Outputs1 and 2).

With respect to activities with the academic community, men and women will have equal access to training on IUCN and IPA methodologies. Priority will be given to ensuring that at least 50% of undergraduate and graduate thesis bursaries are awarded to women. Thus, the aim is to increase the proportion of women professionals who carry out research in the field of conservation and management of natural resources, as well as to increase their opportunities for entering the labour market (output 3).

In order to verify the integration of the gender approach, gender-disaggregated indicators have been identified in the relevant results. In addition, monitoring and evaluation of the project will include a baseline survey and reporting on the participation and benefits received by women.

Q16. 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?

The project will achieve sustainable outcomes but not all components have stable endpoints. Development of management practices and market supply chains for NTFPs are intrinsically long-term processes. The project will integrate research, technology transfer and stakeholder participation through engagement with existing initiatives, continuing beyond the life of the project. Adaptive management will be built into all aspects.

Specific elements of the exit strategy promoting long-term legacy include:

•Active participation of trade organisations and engagement with market mechanisms, helping ensure financial sustainability.

•Integrating short- and long-term benefits into community-managed components, incorporating traditional knowledge.

•Engaging stakeholder organisations and commercial companies with long-term interests in sustainable NTFP trade.

•Training, capacity building and outreach integrated into all components.
•Delivering accessible technical information (including reproducible guides) through ongoing programmes beyond the life of the project.

•Engaging all key stakeholders in Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion priotising IPA-sites for conservation, ensuring buy-in and lasting effect.

•Engaging with governmental organisations and policy to improve long-term delivery of CBD obligations.

•Integrating data into locally managed databases.

The project will fundraise (see Q14, Q29) to support up-scaling of NTFP business to 28 indigenous Chiquitano communities and build partnerships to extend its M&E activities beyond its initial three years.

Please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams etc., using the File Upload below:

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pdf 365.7 KB

Section 9 - Existing works, Ethics & Safeguarding

Q17a. Harmonisation

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

⊙ Development of existing work

Please give details:

This DI project will be learning lessons from the RBGK-lead DI project (20-021) Forest Futures: Livelihoods and sustainable forest management in Bolivian Amazon, output: Identification/inventory of NTFPs and market engagement; and the ECOA-led NTFP initiatives in neighbouring Brazil.

Currently, FAN is working with local communities and authorities "Connecting landscapes in the Chiquitano Dry Forest, the Cerrado and the Pantanal of Bolivia and Brazil - ECCOS" (2018-2021), co-financed by the European Commission and implemented with partner organisations, GADSC and ECOA, in Brazil. Facilitated by that project, this DI-project will promote and incorporate the IPA methodology into the revised plan for protected areas of the
Chiquitania dry forest ecoregion.

RBGK's Plant Assessment Unit (PAU) is the most productive IUCN global species assessment extinction risk programme with 1,000/year. In one deliverable of a two-year funded project (completion August 2019), the MHNNKM in Santa Cruz, Kew's Americas team (leader Bente Klitgård), and Kew's PAU unit (leader Serene Hargreaves) are assessing the extinction risk of 200 species from the Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion. Of the 3,500 plant species native to the ecoregion, 200 endemic, rare and/or threatened were prioritised. These assessments are integral to identifying IPAs, and the results will be available to this DI-project.

Q17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

⊙ Yes

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences. Explain 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.

In r252S, FAN is also applying for funds from the DI in partnership with IISD, LI-BIRD, and SPDA with the project “Integrated implementation of SDGs enhanced by AgBF (Agrobiodiversity Farmers) participation in policy-making” in Bolivia and Nepal. Although our proposals address different topics, they are synergetic and will both impact on achieving biodiversity conservation and sustainable development goals in Bolivia.

Since 2015, RBGK has partnered with the NGO PlantLifeInternational applying IPA tools in sustainable forest management and plant conservation globally. This DI project will benefit from lessons learnt in the global IPA programme (e.g. DI project 23-002).

Q18. Ethics

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

This project targets poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity among the rural poor Chiquitano communities, who are enthusiastic and ready to engage in all aspects including M&E (see letter of support from community leaders).

FAN has been an affiliate member of Union for Ethical Biotrade since 2008 and is committed to implement the principles of Ethical Biotrade in all projects it is involved in. As part of this pledge, FAN submits annual updates on their activities in support of Ethical Biotrade. The proposed activities with indigenous communities will follow the seven principles of biotrade: (1) Conservation of biodiversity, (2) Sustainable use of biodiversity, (3) Fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of biodiversity, (4) Socio-economic sustainability (productive, financial and market management), (5) Compliance with national and international legislation, (6) Respect for the rights of actors involved in BioTrade activities, and (7) Clarity about land tenure, right of use and access to natural resources.

RBGKew has had a Policy on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing since 2001. All staff participating in projects overseas submit for permission to travel from Kew’s Overseas Fieldwork Committee, ensuring compliance with requirements of CITES, CBD, and national/local legislation on collecting/exporting genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. This procedure also covers the Health&Safety of all project staff, overseas- and UK-based.

RBGKew published peer-reviewed standards for working with traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples (including Prior Informed Consent), and model agreements designed to ensure compliance with legal and ethical standards, including standards for managing data and intellectual property.

Based on the above, project leaders will ensure that legal and ethical standards, equal opportunities are core to all project activities, recognising and capitalising on the natural and social assets, and skills of all involved in the project, including women and the most vulnerable.

Q19. Safeguarding

(see Guidance Note 3.8)

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, we would like projects to ensure they have the appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please tick the box to confirm you have relevant policies in place and that these can be available on request.

Checked

Section 10 - Biodiversity & Project Information

Q20. 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 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?

The project will engage a wide range of audiences, and raising awareness of 1) forest ecosystem services (e.g. connection between deforestation, climate, drought and fire resilience, food and water provision), 2) sustainable land management practices, and of 3) the potential worth of biodiversity is fundamental to project outcome and intrinsic to all its outputs, through:

•Project activities, including households of indigenous ChiquitanoDFE communities, and NTFP-traders; dissemination of key project communication outputs including the two "1-Stop Guides" for sustainable NTFP-collection of the two selected species, and the project video; and in the experience exchange programme with Brazil (see Methodology).

•The workshops, courses, and thesis projects planned for outputs 3 and 4 will be designed with awareness raising at their core, and involve all partners and key stakeholders.

•Communicated through printed, online, and oral media, will immediately engage the above audiences, whilst wider and longer-term impact will depend on successful engagement with a range of governmental stakeholders e.g. the Association of the Municipalities of Santa Cruz (AMSC), the regional autonomous government of Santa Cruz (GADSC), and Ministry of the Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forest Management/Development (DGBAPAP, La Paz).

•Working initially with GADSC, through FAN's engagement, on implementing IPA-tools in future conservation prioritisation in the department of Santa Cruz, will raise awareness of the role plants play in ecosystem service provision and forest conservation.

•Providing financially support for nine Bolivian plant conservationists to publish their book titled "Threatened Plants of Lowland Bolivia" it will be base-line knowledge for the Global IUCN extinct risk assessments that this project proposes to undertake for the 50most useful species of the Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion to raise awareness of potentially useful species. This book describes 300 plant species native to the Bolivian lowland, including their uses and risk of extinction, assessed on a regional basis.

Q21. 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.

The project will support capacity building at individual, community, organisation, and decision maker level.

Five indigenous communities (50% women) will receive training in sustainable forest management, good NTFP harvesting and processing practices; and training in accounting, negotiation, sales and marketing training will be followed by technical assistance and exchanges of experiences, increasing the communities' resilience and ability for self-reliance, and income increase by 10% in the lifetime of the project.

The two 1-stop manuals developed, will summarise the content of the training, whilst enforcing the value of forest ecosystem services and biodiversity. Jointly with the project video, these manuals will be used by the

communities as reference material and to in transferring their knowledge to additional communities in ChiquitanoDFE, once the DI-project has completed.

Final year undergraduate and graduate students, professors, and conservationist from different regions of Bolivia will be selected to participate in the training in IUCN and IPA methodologies. The training will have a train-the-trainers approach, providing tools and committing the participants to apply and transmit this knowledge in their institutions and regions of origin.

Annually, two outstanding students will receive bursaries and academic supervision by the project's professionals (FAN, MHNNKM, and RBGKew) to develop thesis projects, applying IPA and IUCN methodologies to useful plant species of the ChiquitanoDFE.

Key stakeholders such as the Federation of cattle rangers in Santa Cruz (Fegasacruz) and the organisation of soy bean farmers in Santa Cruz (ANAPO) will receive invitations to all the workshops planned for Output 4. In collaboration with GADSC and AMSC, the workshops will be designed to engage and promote stakeholder-ownership of a revised subnational management plan for the protected areas of the ChiquitanoDFE, and to the increase awareness of forest ecosystem services and the value of biodiversity.

Q22. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific funds you are seeking from the Darwin to fund this.

The project is developed with the intent to make its results and data publicly available, without contravening any of the conventions ABS, CBD, and CITES.
The results of the NTFP diversification outputs 1 and 2 will be disseminated through:

1. The manuals produced with the project will have Creative Commons license (as all manuals produced by FAN), which are free, international copyright licenses for enabling sharing and replication of contents. Also, manuals and other publications will be available on the Digital Publishing Platform Issuu (https://issuu.com /fundacionamigosdelanaturaleza) and other relevant websites. Printed copies will be freely distributed among target groups. 2. Radio, TV, Facebook, Twitter, the YouTube project video, and workshop reports.

The results on the health of the top-50 most useful plants will be publicly available through the Plants of the World online Portal (POWO) hosted by RBGKew, and the global extinction risk assessments through the IUCN-portal; and the data made available to all project partners.
The book: "Threatened Plant of Lowland Bolivia" will be made freely available for download in pdf-format through FAN-website, and for sale in hard-copy.

The results of the six student thesis projects will be made publicly available partly through their university reports, POWO, IUCN-portal, and peer-reviewed open-access publications in e.g. Kempffiana (edited by MHNNKM, and published on the Museum website).

The 15-20 global Important Plant Areas identified through the project will be made available through PlantLife International's Important Plant Area portal; and the data will be shared with all the project partners.

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q23. Logical Framework

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome if funded. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Impact:

Protection, sustainable use and management of globally unique ecosystems in Latin America are promoted through wide adoption of Important Plant Area (IPA) tools.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions

Outcome: Effective conservation prioritisation in the Bolivian Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion is achieved by improving livelihoods of indigenous Chiquitano communities, engaging agricultural producers, and equipping decision makers to designate IPAs.	0.1 Sustainable forest management of natural resources developed and practiced in five pilot communities in Bolivian Chiquitano dry forests. Collection and trade in forest products increased for 2 plant species, and household income derived from sustainable forest products increased by 10% – by year 3. 0.2 Understanding of forest ecosystem services values and engagement in activities leading to economic benefits from sustainable forest management opportunities. Both will be increased at community and local decision-making levels – by year 3. 0.3. IPAs approach combined with IUCN Red Data book of endemic, rare, threatened and useful plant species are recommended as a tool in best-practice area-selection for intensive soya bean agriculture, cattle farming and forest logging – by year 2. 0.4 IPAs integrated into policy and action plans on biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the autonomous department of Santa Cruz, in line with GSPC and Aichi Biodiversity targets by the end of the	0.1 Annual trade figures; pilot community annual collection and trade records. Household income monitored through baseline year 0 and year 3 household income surveys. 0.2 Baseline and final awareness surveys with community members, community leaders, local decision-makers and companies buying up forest products. 0.3 IPAs of Bolivian Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion published through IPAs database. Book of endemic, rare, threatened and useful plant species of the Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion published, informing on IPA site selection. Future area selection for intensive land use change is guided by, and reference made to IPAs recommendations. 0.4 GADSC adopt IPA tools within its strategy for conservation and sustainable development. The GADSC's Departmental Plan of Protected Areas and Conservation Units revised, incorporating data on IPA site identification. Action Plans (NBSAPs) under the CBD includes sections on IPA designation of the Chiquitano region as models to be adopted nationwide.	1. Pilot communities remain committed to sustainable forest management. Risk minimised by focus on short-term delivery of benefits within a long-term strategy supporting regional coordination and cooperation, and multi-stakeholder engagement throughout the project life cycle. 2. Options and market demand remain in place for available forest products; resources available in commercially viable quantities for sustainable management; products meet standards for local/-international markets. Risk will be minimised through diversification of NTFP options. 3. Autonomous government of Santa Cruz will incorporate IPAs within their conservation / resource management strategies as an integral element of their obligations under the CBD. 4. Publicity of the successful application of the IPA approach in the Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion of Santa Cruz department will promote uptake and use as a means of effective conservation prioritisation in other regions of Bolivia and other Latin American countries.

	project – by year 3.		
Output 1: 1. Five indigenous smallholder communities in the Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion apply best practices to build climate resilience and sustainable forest management.	1.1. Assessment of the socio-ecological resilience of the indigenous communities, and poverty alleviation power of project – by year 0 and 3. 1.2. Two resource surveys of the two NTFP species to be harvested - by ½ year. 1.3. 300 smallholders (40% women) trained in sustainable forest management and best harvesting practices of NTFP (50 in year 1, 100 in year 2, 150 in year 3). 1.4. 150 smallholders (60% women) trained in best processing practices of NTFP (50 in year 1, 50 in year 2, 50 in year 3). 1.5. Two Best Practices Manuals on the harvesting and processing of the two selected NTFP species developed and delivered to 300 smallholders - by year 2.	1.1. Technical report produced and disseminated to relevant stakeholders, and household income monitored through baseline and year 3 surveys. 1.2. Resource survey report of the two selected NTFP species produced. They will include abundance, distribution, phenology, population demography, and optimal harvesting time. 1.3. Receipts and photos of fruit processing equipment in-situ and workshop reports, participant lists, and attendance certificates. 1.4. Monitoring and technical assistance in good NTFP harvesting and processing practices. Time sheets of hours spent monitoring and/or assisting. Workshop reports, participant lists, and attendance certificates. 1.5. Best Practices Manuals on harvesting and processing NTFP produced and disseminated (printed copies and available online).	1. Smallholders from indigenous communities are engaged in sustainable forest management. 2. The population dynamics of the species under management is not affected by fires or extreme climatic events such as drought or El Niño.

Output 2: 2. Indigenous smallholder communities of the Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion are organised in a community forest enterprise and sign mutually beneficial agreements with three companies and take measures to share benefits in a fair and equitable way to develop sustainable value chains based on biodiversity products.	2.1. Monitoring the success of output 2 – year 0 and year 3. 2.2. A community forest enterprise established with at least 50 members - by year 1 1/2. 2.3. Two exchange visits focussed on NTFP harvesting with communities and community enterprises in bordering Brazil – by year 2. 2.4. A value chain strategy and benefit-sharing assessment developed and validated - by year 2. 2.5. A community forest enterprise signed up to mutually beneficial agreements with three companies regarding ethical sourcing - by year 3. 2.6. One short video documenting the experience of sustainable forest management in the five pilot communities produced and disseminated, for use in promoting and replicating the process - by year 3.	2.1. Baseline and final awareness surveys with community members, community leaders, local decision-makers, and companies buying up forest products. 2.2. Legal statues and norms, minutes of meetings of the community forest enterprise and business plan document. Reports on market survey and bio-business plan. List of recipients of technical assistance in business management. 2.3. Reports from exchange visits, lists of participants and attendance certificates. 2.4. Documents of value chain strategy and benefit-sharing assessment developed and validated with value chain stakeholders. 2.5. Commercial agreements signed between the community forest enterprise and companies in forest products. 2.6. Short video available on relevant websites, incl. YouTube.	1. The population dynamics of the species under management is not affected by forest fires or extreme climatic events such as drought or El Niño. 2. Market conditions remain favourable for forest products prioritised in the project.

Output 3: 3. Priority species, habitats, and sites for plant conservation in the Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion identified, documented and published; plant data set shared with Bolivian partners and biodiversity centres; and national capacity to assess plant conservation priorities built through training of scientists and pre- and post-graduate students.	3.1. Ten Bolivian scientists (50% women) trained in IUCN species conservation assessments and IPA methodology and application; and 200 global IUCN assessments of Chiquitania endemic and/or rare species (compiled prior to Darwin project) verified during the course – by ½ year. 3.2. Book titled "Threatened Plants of lowland Bolivia", authored by ten Bolivian scientists, published and launched with financial support from this project to make the results of the book available for IUCN threat assessment and IPA identification. – by ¾ year. 3.3. An estimated 15-20 Important Plant Areas (IPAs) of the Chiquitano ecoregion identified, documented and mapped - by ¾ year. 3.4. The estimated 1000 useful plant species native to the Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion identified and prioritised – by year 2. 3.5. Six lectures and handouts on IUCN species conservation assessments and IPA identification tools and application developed for UAGRMs Lic.Biol., Lic.Forestry, and MSc. in Natural Resource Management and Environment - by ¾	3.1. Workshop report. The 200 verified global IUCN assessments sent for independent review. 3.2. Book published, and book launch held – by ¾ year. 3.3. Priority IPAs and habitat maps submitted to GADSC. The 15-20 IPA sites documented on Kew IPA database, available via MHNNKM and Plantlife International websites – by year 1 ½. 3.4. Global IUCN extinction risk assessments of the 50 top most used plant species verified, reviewed, submitted to the IUCN website; centres of high floristic diversity of useful plant species identified; manuscript on Chiquitania priority habitat list and IPA sites submitted to peer-reviewed journal Kempffiana. 3.5. Lecture presentations and hand-outs made available for lecturers and students. 3.6. Results of thesis projects submitted to peer-reviewed journal and/or to IUCN website; and thesis students co-author relevant IPA database entries. 3.7. Complete data sets held in databases at MHNNKM, FAN, GADSC, National Herbarium LPB, Kew, and PlantLife International.	1. Sufficient data on socio-economically valuable plant species can be amassed to accurately assess their extinction risk and to identify centres of high floristic diversity of socio-economically valuable plant species. 2. UAGRM incorporate teaching on IPAs and IUCN species conservation assessments into Lic.Biol., Lic. Forestry and MSc teaching modules. 3. Sufficient students select thesis projects on IUCN extinction risk assessment and IPA identification, and they are skilled to conduct quality field research following training.

	year; training 20 students (50% women) per years 1,2,3. 3.6. Six Lic. Biol., Lic. Forestry, and MSc. student research projects (50% women) at AGRM University completed on IUCN extinct risk assessment and IPA identification (2 in each of years 1,2, and 3), focussing on socio-economically valuable species. 3.7. All scientific data sets, including national IPA database and priority species specimen database, shared with all partners, updated each year of project, in line with Nagoya protocol.

Output 4: 4. IPAs of Chiquitano dry forest Ecoregion incorporated into subnational action plans on conservation and sustainable development. Local authorities, officials and rangers equipped with strategic knowledge, tools and capabilities for the effective management IPAs and protected areas.	4.1. Kew, MHNNKM, and FAN to work with the key stake holders: GADSC, SERNAP, DGBAPAP (national government); representatives for the Chiquitano indigenous people; soya bean farmers; cattle rangers; conservation NGOs (FCBC, Natura, WWF); the universities UAGRAM, UPSA, NUR; representative of key industries and productive sectors, to highlight the contribution of IPAs to national and subnational CBD targets – throughout project. 4.2. IPA sites are prioritised and designated using best practice with input from all stakeholders including the soya farmers and cattle rangers and Chiquitano indigenous smallholders. – by year 2 4.3 Management recommendations provided to departmental and local government for all 15-20 designated IPA sites for future formal protection – by year 3. 4.4 Results disseminated and IPA tools promoted via national forum on Bolivian plant biodiversity, with attendees as per 4.1, in addition to representatives of national government institutions, NGOs and	4.1. Stakeholder feedback sought and documented. Annual reports to GADSC; national and international press releases. 4.2. Workshop and feedback reports. 4.3. Progress reports submitted to the DGB (Bolivian CBD authority), GADSC integrate reported recommendations within subnational biodiversity action plans. 4.4. Newspapers, radio, TV, social media. National forum on biodiversity conservation held for MHNNKM, FAN, GADSC and the MMAyA-DGBAP Forum report; stakeholder feedback sought and documented. 4.5 Social media, conference programme and stakeholder feedback sought and documented.	1. GADSC, SERNAP, DGBAPAP will incorporate IPAs within their conservation / resource management strategies as an integral element of their obligations under the CBD and promote uptake and its use as a means of effective conservation prioritisation in other regions of Bolivia. 2. The political will of subnational and national authorities is maintained to promote biodiversity conservation actions in the public agendas, during the pre and post electoral process.

	national level stakeholders. – by year 3. 4.5 Results disseminated and IPA tools promoted via international conferences such as CBD and CITES, etc.		
Output 5:	*No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*
No Response			

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

⊙ No

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)

The word count for each individual activity should be no more than 25 words.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.1.

Activity Details

Assessment of the socio-ecological resilience of indigenous communities; and establishment of household income baseline, part of project M&E plan, against which to monitor increase in household income.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.2.

Activity Details

Resource survey of the 2 NTFP species to be harvested; survey to include abundance, distribution, phenology, population demographics, and an assessment of optimal harvesting time.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.3.

Activity Details

Acquisition and installation of fruit processing equipment.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.4.

Activity Details

Training in sustainable forest management and good NTFP harvesting practices.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.5.

Activity Details

Training in good NTFP processing practices.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.6.

Activity Details

Monitoring and technical assistance in good NTFP harvesting and processing practices.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.7.

Activity Details

Production and dissemination of 2 Best Practice Manuals in the harvesting and processing of 2 NTFP species.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.1.

Activity Details

Baseline and final awareness level assessment, against which the project M&E process will be measured.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.2a.

Activity Details

Facilitate the organisation and legal constitution of harvesters in a community forest enterprise.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.2b.

Activity Details

Specialist consultants to elaborate a market survey and a bio-business plan for the forest enterprise.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.2c.

Activity Details

Technical assistance in business management (associativity, accounting, negotiation, sales and marketing) by FAN.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.3.

Activity Details

Exchanges of experience with transboundary communities in Brazil on NTFP harvesting and fair and equitable benefit sharing, facilitated by ECOA.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.4.

Activity Details

Development of value chain strategy and fair and equitable benefit sharing with stakeholders.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.5.

Activity Details

Facilitate alliances between the community forest enterprise and companies based on fair and equitable benefit sharing.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.6.

Activity Details

Summarise the experience and lessons learnt by the 5 indigenous communities and the community forest enterprise in sustainable forest management and produce (short video) to promote uptake in more communities.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.1a.

Activity Details

Ten Bolivian botanists trained in IPA-tools and G-IUCN extinction risk assessment; and 200 assessments of plant species endemic to the Ecoregion verified.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.1b.

Activity Details

The verified 200 IUCN assessments sent for independent review, followed by submission to the IUCN website.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.2.

Activity Details

Book titled “Threatened Plants of lowland Bolivia”, published and launched - by year 1.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.3.

Activity Details

Document, map, and identify 15-20 Important Plant Areas (IPAs) in the Chiquitano dry forest ecoregion.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.4a.

Activity Details

Review information and assess use-status of estimated 1,000 native, useful plant species; and assess the global IUCN extinction risk of the 50 most used species.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.4b.

Activity Details

Centres of high floristic diversity of useful plant species identified, and these incorporated into already identified IPA sites.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.4c.

Activity Details

Manuscript of Chiquitano ecoregion priority habitat list and IPA sites submitted to peer-reviewed journal Kempffiana by year 2. Submit results to open-access scientific journals, on the website of FAN, MHNNKM, IUCN, PlantLife International, and Kew, and disseminate the information generated in the project on social media: booklets, manual, Facebook, Twitter, blog posts, radio, and video.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.5.

Activity Details

Module for undergraduate and graduate students at UAGRM in IPAs and IUCN methodology, including preparing course material.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.6.

Activity Details

Develop and supervise at six Lic.Biol. or MSc dissertation projects at UAGRM in IUCN extinct risk assessment and/or IPA methodology.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.7.

Activity Details

Compile, keep updated, and share project databases with partners and stakeholders.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.1.

Activity Details

Project inception workshop with partners and all key stakeholders by month 3, involving (stakeholders as per logframe 4.1).

Activity details

Activity Number

4.2.

Activity Details

Provide information and recommendations for incorporating IPAs into territorial management instruments at the subnational and national levels. The revised GADSC's departmental plan for its protected areas, incorporates the results of our IPA site identification.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.3.

Activity Details

Progress workshop with the newly elected GADSC government actors, including reiterate the IPAs identified in output 3.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.4.

Activity Details

Workshops with government actors and the productive and indigenous sectors to prioritise IPA sites, involving (stakeholders as per 4.1).

Activity details

Activity Number

4.5.

Activity Details

Project closure workshop/forum/symposium with all stakeholders and press (stakeholders as per 4.4).

Activity details

Activity Number

4.6.

Activity Details

Participation in national and international conferences (CBD, CITES, ...) to disseminate IPAs methodology / approach and promote their adoption.

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

Q24. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Please complete the Excel spreadsheet linked below to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Implementation Timetable Template

Please add columns to reflect the length of your project.

For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

ProjectImplementation_DIR25S2_100029_Klitgaard_ChiquitaniaPeople
03/12/2018
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xlsx 14.84 KB

Section 13 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q25. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see "Finance for Darwin and IWT Guidance").

The project will be subject to RBGK's established project evaluation and financial accounting protocols and DI's internal reporting system.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are embraced as positive tools to ensure that expected outcomes are achieved from the perspective of all stakeholders. Adaptive management is essential in the context of a project aiming to deliver tangible benefits for local communities and biodiversity. FAN´s M&E System includes a cloud-based platform for information management (INFOFAN), linked to the logical framework and project annual operating plans. In this platform, the progress of the project is continuously reported, and all documentation, data, pictures and relevant information generated and related to the project that contributes to knowledge management are stored.

The M&E of the project will be based on the logical framework and Theory of Change described below and will be an integral part of project management. The RBGKew as the Lead Organisation (specifically the project leader) will be responsible for the overall M&E of the project progress in close coordination with FAN with contributions from MHNNKM and key stakeholders.

Outcome-level indicators will be monitored against baseline data.
Outcome indicator Monitoring responsibilities
1: NTFP collection and trade .....FAN, Barukas +/- Activa
2: Household income from NTFPs .....FAN
3: Annual forest clearance (satellite imagery) .....RBG Kew, MHNNKM
4: Awareness of biodiversity and forest ecosystem service values.....FAN, MHNNKM, RBKew

In the first two months, at the beginning of the project-implementation, the Project Leaders of FAN and RBGKew, will develop a M&E plan for the project – particularly taking into account Gender and the poor and/or vulnerable. The M&E plan will establish participatory mechanisms to support M&E with inputs from partners and key stakeholders, aimed to facilitate learning and adaptive management of the project.

During the inception workshop a draft of the M&E plan will be presented and discussed with all partners to agree on information needs, roles, responsibilities and tasks involved in M&E in the different stages of the project implementation:
(i) design of the M&E plan and implementation procedures (FAN, RBGKew and partners);
(ii) Baseline survey design and data collection on household incomes in the five pilot indigenous communities, and on knowledge, attitudes, and skills at community and decision-makers level (FAN with partners);
(iii) day-to-day monitoring and field data gathering (FAN with partners);
(iv) data processing and information management (RBGKew, FAN, with partners);
(v) staff meetings and stakeholder workshops to engage participation in data analysis, critical reflection and sense-making of M&E findings (all partners);
(vi) half-yearly and annual reporting on project progress to the Darwin Initiative (RBGKew with FAN and partners and key stakeholders);
(vii) progress (by year 2) and final evaluation against baseline in the five communities (FAN with RBGKew); and

(viii) final reporting RBGKew with the partners (FAN, MHNNKM, UAGRM, Barukas, Activa, PlantLifeInternational) and the key stakeholders (OICH, ECOA, GADSC, AMSC, Fegasacruz, ANAPO, and DGBAPAP).

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Number of days planned for M&E	236
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	7

Section 14 - Funding and Budget

Q26. Budget

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

Darwin and IWT Budget Template

Please refer to the Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance for more information.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed Darwin Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

Budget_DIR25S2_100029_Klitgaard_ChiquitaniaPeople
02/12/2018
11:47:30
xlsx 58.2 KB

Q27. 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.

By securing matching funds equivalent to 22% of the total cost, this project offers good value for money for the DI.

The project has been designed to draw on the existing strengths and infrastructure of appropriate organisations operating in the Bolivian ChiquitanoDFE, establishing a network capable of delivering promised outcomes with relatively little investment.

Engaging forest communities and trade organisations with whom FAN is already collaborating, will allow us to meet our objectives within three years. In other circumstances it would be impossible to deliver these outcomes within such a short space of time.

RBGK salary costs are minimised, covering project management and specialist technical input only. RBGK, FAN, and MHNNKM will provide matched-funding for 52% of salary costs. Staff time for Bolivian participants (2-3 person/years) substantially exceeds UK staff time (1 person/years), constituting a major saving whilst maximising local ownership and legacy.

The budget was developed through discussions among project partners in order to allocate realistic costs to activities and salaries. We have assumed an average 3% annual increment in salary costs, stability in exchange rates between Boliviano and Sterling and currently available resources have been secured in kind for the project lifetime (e.g. field transport, lecture theatre). Where feasible these will be guaranteed through inter-institutional agreements at the project initiation.

To help overcome inherent risks in our assumptions we will adopt dynamic budget management for regular reporting and evaluation by project partners (direct input into files shared on Web), linking expenditure to activities and achievement of targets/outputs. Comparing forecast budget with expenditure in real time, rapidly highlights significant divergence from the original budget and allows us to mitigate as required, maximising efficiency and value for money. It signals areas of project activity requiring mitigation, at the activity level, thus providing an excellent tool for M&E and forward planning.

Q28. 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.

Most of the capital items purchased with Darwin funding will be donated to the indigenous communities participating in the project, considering that they have limited access to economic resources. Note that Capital costs are < 2%.

Equipment for harvesting will be donated to members of indigenous communities who actively participate in sustainable forest management training and in the training for good NTFP harvesting practices.

The equipment for processing fruits will be donated to the community forest enterprises that will be constituted with the support of the project.

The computer will be donated to FAN, in order to continue supporting the work of the community forest enterprises and the communities.

Q29. Match funding (co-financing)

Are you proposing co-financing?

◉ Yes

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, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
European Commission to FAN		GBP	Project “Connecting landscapes in the Chiquitano Dry Forest, the Cerrado and the Pantanal of Bolivia and Brazil” - ECCOS (2018-2021)
Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado (MHNNKM), Santa Cruz		GBP	Core-funding for (10% salary for 36 months) for Dr Marisol Toledo, Director of MHNNKM and for Museum administration staff
RBG, Kew		GBP	Kew core staff time contributed over the lifetime of the project for Dr Bente Klitgård, Dr Steven Bachman, and Nicola Biggs
Faculty of Agriculture, UGRM, Santa Cruz		GBP	Room-hire and administration cost for 3 university courses

Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
30 September 2019	Bentham Moxon Trust		GBP	For additional, but non-essential botanical field work
30 September 2020	Bentham Moxon Trust		GBP	For additional, but non-essential botanical field work

01 May 2019	Kew Foundation		GBP	Throughout the project, we will seek financial support to scale-up the forest enterprise approach in additional neighbouring Chiquitania indigenous communities for beyond the project lifetime (see: Exit strategy).
No Response	*No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*

Do you require more fields?

◉ No

Q30. Financial Risk Management

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

All finances will be managed by Kew's Finance Department and subject to rigorous controls.

Bi-annual project finance reporting mitigate deviation from project timelines and partner payments are only made upon receipt of satisfactory reports. Should discrepancies arise, a strategy is immediately employed to return to plan or adjust after discussion with DI. Kew staff regularly visit partners to assess project progress and check evidence of expenditure.

Fluctuating exchange rates pose a threat to project delivery. However, Kew has been working with MHNNKM on seven projects since 2002 and has delivered all projects to date on time and on budget despite fluctuations; FAN has 30+ years' experience partnering successfully with organisations such as the World Bank.

Kew-partner Grant Agreements state: "the Grant Recipient is not permitted to utilise the Grant against costs other than those to which is has been allocated…" and the recipient will "comply with anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws in connection with the Project and expenditure of the Grant and agrees not to accept or give…any kind of gift, payment or benefits which would…be construed as illegal or corrupt practice…"

Kew and partners have a zero-tolerance policy towards fraud, bribery and corruption, with all suspected and reported cases investigated.

Section 15 - FCO Notifications

Q31. FCO Notifications

Please put an X in 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.

Unchecked

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)

Section 16 - Certification

Q32. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Royal Botanic Gardens Kew

I apply for a grant of

£320,201.00

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 have uploaded CVs for project principals and letters of support.**
- **I have uploaded our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report.**

Checked

Name	Dr Paul Wilkin
Position in the organisation	Acting Director of Science

Signature (please upload e-signature)	**Certification page v.2** 30/11/2018 10:30:05 pdf 33.36 KB
Date	30 November 2018

Section 17 - Submission Checklist

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance (including Guidance for Applicants and Finance for Darwin and IWT Guidance)	Checked
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Checked
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Checked
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Checked
Have you checked that your budget is complete and correctly adds up?	Checked
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual?	Checked
Have you uploaded a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff on this project, including the Project Leader?	Checked
Have you uploaded a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations?	Checked
Have you included a cover letter from the lead organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed?	Checked
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Checked
Have you uploaded a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Checked
Have you checked the Darwin website to ensure there are no late updates?	Checked
Have you read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK?	Checked

We would like to keep in touch! Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter.

You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available **here**. This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organization, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).