

DIR27S2\1045

Pioneering sustainable grazing for plants and livelihoods in Cape Verde

Cape Verde's Brava island hosts 21 endangered and/or vulnerable endemic plant species. Overgrazing is a primary threat to its biodiversity, causing erosion and desertification, exacerbated by droughts that threaten the livelihoods of the island's 6,000 inhabitants. This project will address Brava's multiple environmental, climate and livelihoods challenges by piloting and implementing practical conservation actions and facilitating the development of an island-wide, community-based grazing management plan, a first in Cape Verde, which will be promoted as a model for other islands.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name Sara
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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Fauna & Flora International
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Pioneering sustainable grazing for plants and livelihoods in Cape Verde

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR27S1\100123

DIR27S1\1467

Q4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host 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

Cape Verde

Country 2

No Response

Do you require more fields? No**Q5. Project dates****Start date:**

01 July 2021

End date:

30 June 2024

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
Amount:	£102,128.00	£112,426.00	£103,831.00	£23,161.00	£ 341,546.00

Q6a. Do you have matched funding arrangements? Yes**What matched funding arrangements are proposed?**

Some activities proposed in this project complement, and will be implemented concurrently with, activities under a three-year Fondation Franklinia-funded project "The Phoenix, the Dragon and the Iron Tree: Conserving Cape Verde's Three Endemic Trees on Brava, the Forgotten Island Of Flowers", which is led by the Global Trees Campaign, a project of FFI. The total amount of matched funding is £ [REDACTED]

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total project cost (total cost is the Darwin request plus other funding required to run the project). [REDACTED]

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](https://www.gov.uk).

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Cape Verde's Brava island hosts 21 endangered and/or vulnerable endemic plant species. Overgrazing is a primary threat to its biodiversity, causing erosion and desertification, exacerbated by droughts that threaten the livelihoods of the island's 6,000 inhabitants. This project will address Brava's multiple environmental, climate and livelihoods challenges by piloting and implementing practical conservation actions and facilitating the development of an island-wide, community-based grazing management plan, a first in Cape Verde, which will be promoted as a model for other islands.

Section 4 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q8. Objectives for the Darwin Initiative

Please indicate which of the fund objectives (listed on p.8 of the guidance) you will be addressing.

- To understand and tackle impacts of agriculture practices on biodiversity, livelihoods and climate
- To promote the responsible stewardship of natural assets
- Contributing towards reversing the increase in threats of extinction to the world's flora and fauna

Q9. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q9a. Your project must support the commitments 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.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q9b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the aims of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.

The project will support Cape Verde to fulfil its obligations under the CBD, including Strategic Goals: B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity; D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services by working to reduce direct pressure caused by overgrazing; and E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning. Specifically, the project will support:

- CBD Article 6. General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use: by developing sustainable grazing management plans and disseminating these to be implemented nationally;
- CBD Article 7. Identification and Monitoring: by conducting baseline and monitoring research on poorly known endemic plant species;
- CBD Article 8. In-situ Conservation: by conserving endemic plant species and ecosystems providing ecosystem services through trial zones and fencing to allow plants to regenerate and the development and implementation of a grazing management plan;
- CBD Article 10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity: by including and supporting communities to develop and implement remedial actions in degraded areas using sustainable grazing methods;

- CBD Article 13. Public Education and Awareness: by building knowledge and awareness of sustainable use of natural resources and reduced loss of natural habitats through the grazing management plan, reinforced by the project's awareness-raising component.

It will also support:

- Aichi Target 1 by supporting community members to become aware of endemic plants' value;
- Aichi Target 5 and 7 by supporting sustainable use of natural resources and reduced loss of natural habitats, ensuring conservation of biodiversity;
- Aichi Target 10 by reducing anthropogenic pressures on ecosystems impacted by climate change, as healthier vegetation and reduced soil erosion and water run-off will mean greater resilience;
- Aichi Targets 12 and 14 by conserving species and ecosystems providing ecosystem services, thanks to the project's trial zones and fencing to allow vegetation regeneration in key zones and the development of a grazing management plan;
- Aichi Target 18 by integrating traditional knowledge and prioritising community participation in management plan design through workshops with local communities;
- Aichi Target 19 by conducting baseline and monitoring research on poorly known endemic plant species to improve available scientific knowledge and application.

The project will support the CBD's Global Strategy for Plant Conservation by 1/ undertaking fieldwork such that plant diversity is understood, documented and recognised; 2/ effectively conserving the plant diversity of Faja d'Agua area of Brava island, through grazing management plan implementation; and 3/ conducting community consultations and outreach to raise local awareness about plant diversity, its role in sustainable livelihoods, and importance to all life on Earth.

The project will support Cape Verde in pursuing adaptation contributions as specified in its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC, as by planning and implementing sustainable grazing management, the project will help to increase the adaptive capacities of agro-silvopastoral productions systems; prevent degradation and erosion; and improve data collection and modelling capacity associated with water and soil management.

Q9c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBS / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / CMS / Ramsar / UNFCCC focal point in the host country?

Yes

If yes, please give details.

Project partners routinely liaise with the CBD focal point during meetings and events regarding conservation strategy and activities conducted on Brava, and will proactively do so under this project to sustain the support of government for activities and share data, lessons and learning. FFI and Biflores will also engage with the UNFCCC focal point.

Q9d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

The project contributes to multiple SDGs, including:

SDG 1. No Poverty, by building the resilience of Brava's residents, either directly or indirectly, via sustained ecosystem services, and reducing their vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks (1.5).

SDG 2. Zero Hunger, by implementing resilient grazing practices that increase productivity and help maintain ecosystems (2.4).

SDG 5. Gender Equality, by working to ensure women’s full, effective participation in project activities and equal opportunities for women’s leadership and decision-making regarding their livelihoods and resource use (5.5).

SDG 12. Responsible Consumption and Production, by supporting the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources through the development and implementation of a sustainable grazing management plan (12.2), and ensuring that Brava residents have the relevant information and awareness needed to pursue sustainable development (12.8).

SDG 13. Climate Action, by strengthening Brava’s resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards, including soil erosion and desertification (13.1) through the use of sustainable grazing, and improving awareness of and local capacity for mitigation, adaptation, and impact reduction (13.3, 13.B).

SDG 15. Life on Land, by ensuring the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of a terrestrial ecosystem and its services (15.1); combatting desertification and restoring degraded land and soil affected by desertification and drought (15.3); working to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt biodiversity loss, and protect threatened plant species (15.5); reducing the impact of invasive alien species (15.8); and integrating ecosystem and biodiversity values into local planning and development processes (15.9).

Section 5 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q10. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative or IWT Challenge Fund 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
27-010	Angelica Valdivia	Community-led stewardship and conservation of the Ometepe Island Biosphere Reserve
27-017	Kiran Mohanan	Community-led approaches to reforestation benefitting chimpanzees and livelihoods in Uganda
IWT081	Nay Myo Shwe	Enabling and promoting communities to tackle IWT in Southern Myanmar
IWT082	Fleur Scheele	Combating poaching and trafficking of Critically Endangered sturgeon
26-020	Jarkyn Samanchina	Securing wild tulips and pastoral communities in the Kyrgyz mountains


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


Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [FFI Annual-Report-and-Accounts 2019 compressed](#)


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 [FFI Annual Report and Accounts 2018 compressed](#)

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Section 6 - Project Partners

Q11. 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 the Lead Organisation and 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: Fauna & Flora International

Website address: www.fauna-flora.org

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

FFI will be responsible for overall strategic and technical direction, expert and partner coordination, project and financial management, monitoring, publications and reporting. FFI will also provide in-house scientific, GIS, gender, grazing and livelihoods expertise through its UK-based agriculture, livelihoods, and science teams.

FFI is well-placed to lead this project, having worked in Cape Verde since 2012. This project builds on prior and ongoing conservation and livelihood projects, including a past effort to map endemic trees, plants and threats on Brava (2018), which informs priority areas for intervention; ongoing privately-funded work on endangered trees; and an ongoing terrestrial project funded by a CEPF Small Grant (2019-2021) focusing on building Biflores' capacity, creating a plant nursery in Faja d'Agua, and establishing awareness and good relations with communities.

The Project Lead has 12 years of experience in project management and eight years of experience supporting organisational development of FFI partners in Cape Verde. The Senior Technical Advisor has over 20 years of conservation management experience, including contexts and landscapes similar to Brava's. The In-country Agronomy Specialist will provide technical expertise, act as a point of contact for key stakeholders, and represent the Project Lead locally.

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: Biflores

Website address: <https://www.facebook.com/biflores.org>

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

Biflores will implement the project locally in Brava, working closely with FFI, including implementing workshops with communities, authorities and experts; awareness raising; and fieldwork (testing, surveying, monitoring). In addition, Biflores will host the project's agronomist who will play a central role in leading all technical aspects of the grazing management plan as well as facilitating national dialogue and dissemination of best practices.

Biflores is a local NGO founded in 2016; it is Brava's first and only environmental NGO and the first in Cape Verde to include a specific focus on plant biodiversity and conservation. Biflores was a volunteer-based organisation until 2018, when they recruited their first staff. They have successfully implemented three projects with FFI to date, and are currently implementing a fourth. In addition, Biflores has been active since 2016 on the inhabited Rombos islets, off the coast of Brava, conducting marine turtle conservation. Biflores' financial and human capacity has been growing steadily with these projects and with ongoing FFI capacity support. They currently employ a team of five staff, three of whom are Cape Verdean, and this project will allow for the recruitment of two additional project-specific staff members.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

2. Partner Name:

Municipality of Brava

Website address:

https://web.facebook.com/groups/704595369658352/?_rdc=1&_rdr

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

The Municipality of Brava is the governmental partner in the project, and will participate in workshops, provide advice, approve the final output, and provide a crucial link with the authorities, ensuring the feasibility and legality of the actions decided on in the management plan.

Biflores has been working closely with the Municipality since 2016. The Municipality is in charge of a range of public services and issues including health, sanitation, community development, land maintenance and gardening (e.g. planting endemic trees and related awareness-raising), and turtle conservation. Their responsibility for the development of the island, their environmental engagement, and the fact that they are in charge of land and property management on the island (cadastre), makes them the relevant partner for this project.

Please note that the letter of support is from 2019; the Municipality has confirmed it's ongoing support however the letter has been postponed due to competing priorities including the Covid-19 response.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Community Association of Faja d'Agua

Website address:

N/A

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

Whilst covering just under 15% of Brava, the area of Ribeira de Faja D'Agua (1.1 km²) contains both a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) (1.1 km²) and an Important Plant Area, 4km outside of Brava's capital Nova Sintra.

The Community Association of Faja D'Agua was founded and officially registered in 2017 and is governed by a board of directors that meets at least monthly in addition to frequent ad hoc meetings with community members. The association is mostly involved in developing and implementing projects related to community development such as financial and organisational support to shepherds and fishermen (with fishing gear and drip systems). The association has also participated in an environmental conservation project with local NGO "POSER-clima."

The association will support engagement with and among local farmers, a key element of this project. As a well-established and known entity on the island, they will act as a point of contact for farmers, directly supporting Biflores' and FFI's project staff with activities under Output 1 and indirectly under Output 2.

FFI already worked in Faja D'Agua and with the community association through a CEPF Small Grant funded project, focusing on conserving endangered plants in Brava.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name:

National Agricultural Research and Development Institute (INIDA)

Website address:

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Government-Organization/INIDA-Cabo-Verde-991580050886382/>

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

Researchers from INIDA will provide technical and botanical expertise, and facilitate the participation of students in the project's research activities by liaising with the University of Cape Verde (UniCV) to include students for field work, trials, surveys and monitoring.

Founded in 1979 and administered by the Ministry of Rural Development, INIDA's mission is research, experimentation and development in the fields of agricultural science and technology and natural resources, as well as disseminating scientific innovations and technologies usable in the agricultural, forestry, animal and environmental sectors. INIDA works in close consultation and collaboration with various stakeholders in the countryside.

FFI has already engaged with INIDA in the past, through a CEPF Small Grant funded project in Brava, focusing on conserving endangered plants.

Please note that the letter of support is from 2019; INIDA has confirmed it's ongoing support however the letter has been postponed due to competing priorities including the Covid-19 response.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*


Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*


Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

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


No Response


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


 [Darwin S2 Brava Cape Verde Letters of Support](#)


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 [FFI - Cover Letter Brava](#)

 05/02/2021

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Section 7 - Project Staff

Q12. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Further information on who should be classified as core staff can be found in the guidance.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the pdf of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Sara Calcada	Project Leader	28	Checked
Paul Hotham	Senior Technical Advisor	2	Checked
Brigitta Bagosi	Administrative and Financial Assistant	3	Checked
Helen Anthem	Livelihoods and Gender Specialist	2	Checked





Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Samuel Gregory	GIS and Analytics Specialist	8	Checked
Sarah Pocock	Plant Conservation Specialist	2	Checked
To be recruited	In-country Agronomy Specialist	100	Checked
Emma Scott	Agricultural Landscapes Specialist	1	Checked
Cristina Coletto	Local Project Oversight	30	Checked
To be recruited	Project Coordinator	100	Checked
To be recruited	Finance Management	30	Checked
To be recruited	Project Assistant	100	Checked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [FFI - CVs - Brava - S2](#)
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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 8 - Problem statement

Q13. 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?

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the next page).

Covering 62.5km², Brava, "the island of flowers", has a unique microclimate, making it the greenest of Cape Verde's islands. Cape Verde has 240 native plant species, 92 of which are endemic to the archipelago. 78% of these endemics are threatened with extinction, making Cape Verde's flora the most threatened in Macaronesia. Brava supports the most endemic species (21) of all Cape Verdean islands, including a single-

island endemic (serralha-de-brava, see annex), based on an assessment according to IUCN Red List criteria (Romeiras et al. 2015).

The primary livelihood of Brava's ~6,000 residents is subsistence agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishing. Brava's remoteness and lack of accessibility (e.g. no functioning airport) limit livelihood opportunities for its residents. Surveys (2018) by FFI and Biflores identified frequent overgrazing (impacting ~33% of trees surveyed), overcrowding by non-native invasive plants (26%) and consequently little regeneration of threatened endemic plants (<3%), the latter two being common secondary effects of overgrazing (Kimball & Schiffman 2013; Vilà et al 2011).

Goats (est. 1,285 animals), cows (est. 506 animals) and other domestic mammals, like donkeys, pigs and chickens (est. 2465 animals) roam freely (2020 survey by the Ministry of Agriculture), grazing every leaf that they can find and preventing plant regeneration. Cape Verde's 2014-2030 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) confirms grazing as one of the direct factors driving biodiversity and habitat degradation affecting the well-being of communities (Mahot 2014). Grazing animals (grazers) were introduced on Cape Verde in the 1400s; hence, ecosystems are not adapted and are particularly sensitive to grazing pressures. Soil erosion, associated both with overgrazing and the steep topography of the island, and recurrent severe droughts exacerbate issues, contributing to the loss of pasture, declining crop productivity, and the loss of livestock to slaughter as herds cannot be supported through prolonged dry seasons.

Sustainable grazing and pasture management are critical to increasing land productivity and rainwater retention, reducing erosion, enabling regeneration of vegetation, and retaining biodiversity, including endemic plant diversity, to the benefit of local people and their livelihoods. Additionally, low human, technical and institutional capacity for conservation is another, more fundamental and wide-reaching barrier to effective conservation. Brava may also face future threats from the increasing aridity that currently affects other islands, especially at lower elevations, which could lead to species population reductions and restrictions on their distribution ranges.

Brava's "Ribeira de Faja d'Agua" Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) recognises the island's extraordinary but fragile plant diversity. This part of the island (1.1km²) was designated an Important Plant Area (IPA) in 2017, containing Critically Endangered plants such as *Launae thalassica* (which only occurs on Brava), as well as Endangered species with extremely restricted ranges, such as *Echium hypertropium*, *Campanula bravensis* and *Diplotaxis varia* (over 10% of these species' world population is found in this KBA).

Additionally, these plants are highly valued by the local communities that use them for their food, animal nutrition and disease treatment. This KBA, the only one in the island, has the highest significant potential to demonstrate sustainable agriculture approaches in Brava.

Section 9 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q14. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

This project builds on FFI and Biflores' collaboration, which started to map Brava's endemic trees, plants, and threats, identifying overgrazing as the major problem and Faja d'Agua as a priority area (2018). This has since focused on developing Biflores' technical and organisational capacity, Faja d'Agua residents' capacity (e.g. technical/botanical training, nursery development), and raising awareness.

The project also builds on the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment's experience conserving soil and water, piloting livestock semi-confinement on Faja d'Agua (2010-2014); and tree planting (2010-2013). The latter two yielded mixed results and ministry representatives attributed failures to a lack of community engagement. This project learns from these experiences and prioritises outreach, building capacity and community integration.

Output 1:

The project will build on new (Output 2), and existing botanical and climate data and ongoing KBA awareness-raising to engage government and community stakeholders and experts (botanists, veterinarians, grazing, livelihoods) in a participatory process to design and pilot a sustainable grazing management plan for the KBA and its surroundings (10km²) (Years 1-2, led by Biflores and FFI). This will involve a context analysis of grazing land resources and users, stakeholder engagement to negotiate and develop the plan, plan implementation, and monitoring and evaluation, including to inform Output 3.

Stakeholder engagement will be guided by engagement plans and partnership agreements, based on proven methods that ensure equal, fair participation and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). The project will conduct socio-economic household surveys and Participatory Impact Assessments in Years 1 and 3 using systematic methods and tools to identify roles and power dynamics and develop appropriate ways to address barriers for participation. Impact will be assessed on three dimensions of wellbeing – material, relational and subjective.

Access to external veterinarians will build capacity of basic veterinary services and good animal husbandry practices, known to have an impact on grazing (Oosterheld et al. 1992). This will incentivise project participation and buy-in, through community workshops and identification and development of village-level livestock advisors. Services will be distributed following the engagement plan at no or low cost, pending pilot testing and to increase participation and sustainability long-term. Veterinary service providers will also undertake basic data collection on project adoption.

Alongside site-based engagement, outreach activities will reach the wider island population (~6000), using media, public events, and sign-boards through targeted and locally relevant messaging on grazing practices.

Output 2:

The project will test assumptions and grazing regimes to ensure the project is rooted in science. The germination and growth of the five endemic species will be monitored in the nursery, and the plants will be used in field trials and for potential restoration. Field trials in Years 1-2 will include: testing regeneration potential of endemic plants under different grazing regimes; interactions between grazers and native and invasive plants; plant germination and growth tests; water retention tests; and GPS collars to improve grazing control. Trials will provide data on animal movement and grazing duration, as well as reducing the shepherds' workload. Led by Biflores and INIDA/UniCV and supported by FFI and project experts, this will directly benefit families with livestock and land, and inform future invasive plant species interventions and capacity building on Brava.

Output 3:

A participatory planning process including community workshops, household visits and interviews will take place in Year 3, to develop an island-wide sustainable grazing plan, including spatial and temporal strategies, monitoring and evaluation measures, and roles and responsibilities. These will explicitly address engagement of women and vulnerable people, and climate change predictions. The plan will be

underpinned by data and learnings from Outputs 1 & 2 and island-wide stakeholder consultations, and will be approved and disseminated by the government.

The project will also engage the wider population in Brava, government, and conservation organisations in other islands, to scope replicability of the grazing management planning process, in Year 3. At least two exchange visits will be organised with local NGO Fundação Maio Biodiversidade (FMB), in Maio Island. FMB will be invited to visit the project in Brava, and participate in targeted meetings/workshops. At the end of Year 3, project team members will perform a context assessment and present project results in Maio.

FFI's Eastern Atlantic Islands Programme Manager will lead implementation in close collaboration with Biflores, supported by FFI's in-country agronomist and UK-based specialists in livelihoods, gender, agriculture, GIS, and plant conservation. A biannual project steering group will review progress, with input from FFI's Eurasia Regional Director (Senior Technical Advisor), who draws on relevant experience from across the region and wider FFI portfolio.

Q15. 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?

FFI's CEPF Small Grant funded plant conservation project in Faja d'Agua focused on awareness raising about endemic plants and overgrazing, and included the establishment and management of a nursery, which will support this Darwin project's aims. The outreach and sensitization undertaken in the CEPF Small Grant project has paved the way for this proposed project, which will conduct island-wide pre- and post-project outreach activities on endemic plants and overgrazing based on the new learning that the project will provide, targeting around 3000 people (~50% women).

The project launch, overall project development and progress, and general results will be shared through FFI's and Biflores' media outlets (website, Facebook, Twitter), both in Portuguese and in English. Scientific results will be peer-reviewed and shared in open-access scientific journals, prioritizing *Zoologia Caboverdiana*, the Cape Verdean zoology/ecology journal.

The Cape Verdean authorities are extremely motivated to find a solution to overgrazing, and we will work very closely with them over the course of the project through consultations and workshops. Both the authorities and local communities will contribute to the shaping of the management plan. As a result, the need for additional local dissemination is minimal, as it will happen organically throughout the life of the project, taking advantage of public events and local media.

The project will be instrumental in driving and facilitating the nation-wide sharing of results and scope for replicability in other islands through engagement with central authorities in the capital as well as with governmental representatives from other islands. It will also organise exchanges with organisations on other islands, including FMB, FFI's local partner on Maio Island, for additional national dissemination that leverages and builds local capacity.

Q16. 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 build the capacity of a young Cape Verdean NGO, Biflores, the first conservation NGO on Brava and the first plant focused NGO in Cape Verde. Darwin Initiative funding will help build the stability of Biflores, including their management capacity and providing vital equipment to enable the organisation to strengthen their office base and profile. FFI will use its management of the project as an opportunity to mentor and build the project management and implementation experience of Biflores, transferring key skills. FFI and project experts (agronomist, veterinarian, livelihoods, botanist) will work with Biflores and the community to increase botanical knowledge and practical capacity to deliver conservation in close collaboration with Cape Verdean botanists from INIDA and the University of Cape Verde. The in-country agronomist will transfer pasture / grazing monitoring skills to team members. These collaborations will provide opportunities for knowledge transfer that are unique in Cape Verde.

The project's community-based approach, consultation workshops and outreach activities will provide community members with opportunities for theoretical and practical knowledge transfer and engagement, including land managers, children and students. This project will enhance skills (e.g., basic vet skills, GIS mapping, measurement of water run-off, etc.) within a number of partners, and result in a stronger in-country capacity to continue tackling overgrazing (and other threats) in the future. Throughout, the project will engage government entities in workshops and stakeholder discussions, building capacity of government officials to engage community members directly in decision-making.

The project will also leave behind an important body of new science (e.g., analysis of livestock movement, maps of vegetation cover) that can inform future projects. Finally, a main project output, the island-wide management plan, is in itself an important piece of capacity building, both for Brava and for the residents of other islands, who can replicate it.

Q17. Gender equality

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 sex disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

As a polar opposite to other islands in Cape Verde, livestock care, milking, butchering and cheese-making is almost entirely carried out by men on Brava. The selling of these animal products is more evenly distributed. Both men and women participate in tending to fields, with men doing most of the productive work for sale, while women tend to the plots meant for household consumption. As a result, we expect this project to appeal to men as it most clearly relates to their usual areas of employment.

However, both men and women will be affected by the grazing management plan, therefore we will actively promote female attendance in all consultative and planning workshops, aiming for 50/50 participation. Female attendance will be promoted by talking to women individually and by making announcements at women's clubs (e.g.; "batucadeiras" – groups of women performing traditional music and dancing). Activities will also be organised at "women-friendly" hours. Women from Brava are very assertive in public and in meetings, so we plan mixed-gender workshops. Attendance will be monitored using gender-disaggregated data, and if female attendance is not as high as planned, the project will organize female focal groups around a popular activity to encourage attendance (e.g., cooking classes are always very well attended). This way, we will be able to ensure that female opinions and needs are equally taken into account.

Throughout the project, with guidance of a gender expert, we will build on our understanding of gender roles to ensure that the project is not negatively impacting women (or men). Specifically, we will ensure that the Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) captures the perspectives of both, including the understanding of

wellbeing resulting in gender-sensitive wellbeing indicators. Additionally, sex-disaggregated data will be used in monitoring.

Q18. 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.

During the life of the project:

- 21 endemic plants (CR or EN) are regenerating in the KBA; five selected indicator species register 5-10% more growth compared to baseline. New data and information is available to support their ongoing conservation.
- Direct livelihood benefits are provided to people in Faja d'Agua (~120 people, 51% women), including increased access to veterinary services (medicine, expertise) and increased capacity to sustainably manage grazing, both of which will lead to healthier livestock and well-being benefits.
- Targeted engagement, specifically to ensure and enable fair and equal participation through the participatory planning and grazing plan implementation, both in Faja D'Agua and across Brava, will have increased local people's confidence and voice in land use management and planning, which will in turn incentivise compliance with the grazing plans.
- Systematic methods and tools identifying different roles and potential power dynamics will be used to develop appropriate ways to address barriers for participation; project impact will be assessed on three dimensions of wellbeing – material, relational and subjective.
- As part of the Participatory Impact Assessment, a gender-sensitive understanding of wellbeing will identify different roles and potential power dynamics to develop appropriate ways to address barriers for participation, leading to a more equitable distribution of the project impact.
- Faja d'Agua acts as a learning resource for other islanders with regards to locally-viable, sustainable grazing, and generates learning to inform island-wide strategies and grazing management plan.
- Increased awareness of endemic plants and grazing in ~50% of Brava people (corresponding to 3,000 people), including an increase in understanding of the positive link between biodiversity and livelihoods.
- Biflores continues to strengthen relationships with communities and government, builds a track record of results, and thus strengthens its role as an enabler for conservation.
- Direct livelihood benefits are provided to people in Brava (~6,000 habitants), including increased access to veterinary services and increased capacity to sustainably manage grazing, both of which will lead to healthier livestock and wellbeing benefits
- Opportunity to scale up and replicate Brava's grazing management plan across Cape Verde, with potential benefits to its ~540,000 inhabitants and 92 endemic plant taxa of which 78% are threatened.

Long-term:

- Brava supports sustainable grazing, which results in healthy pastures and thriving endemic flora that enhance the retention of fresh water and soils, helping mitigate the effects of desertification and climate change, building overall ecosystem resilience and improving livelihoods.
- New, primary data and results will be informing future, large-scale projects. Data will include: Botanical data from unexplored areas; Field trials on the interactions between grazers, endemic plants and invasive plants that will allow us to prepare a next project to tackle invasive plants (a threat to livelihoods through pasture destruction and to endemic plants through competition).

- Local community and politicians across Cape Verde support and practice sustainable grazing, replicating the project model, with benefits to all ~540,000 inhabitants and 92 endemic plant taxa through improved protection, reduced erosion and enhanced resilience to climate change.

Q19. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

As a result of this project and aligned with its Theory of Change, the people of Brava will be better able to pursue their livelihoods in a way that brings more relative livelihood and well-being benefits to them while also sustainably using and conserving their natural resources, including threatened endemic plants. After 3 years, grazing will be sustainably managed in Faja d'Agua KBA (Output 1); new knowledge and data will be available to inform island-wide vegetation management planning (Output 2); and Cape Verde's first island-wide integrative grazing plan will be under implementation and available as a model for other islands (Output 3).

Full community involvement in planning means increased, more equitable and informed control over resources; veterinary services and improved pasture lead to better animal health. This will directly result in livelihood, environmental and livestock welfare benefits in Faja d'Agua that can rapidly be scaled up, since Brava will have the knowledge, evidence and structures to protect endemics while improving livelihoods and resilience to climate change (Outcome). As a result, Brava has thriving and self-sustaining endemic flora and livelihoods, that are mitigating impacts of climate, erosion and desertification, and which acts as a model for replication across Cape Verde (Impact).

Q20. Exit Strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to "business as usual".

Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?


The project will reach a sustainable end point by the end of Year 3. The grazing management plan for Faja d'Agua will be implemented, after robust and adaptive testing, and an island-wide plan will have been developed, and approved, by the authorities. Sustainable grazing is a government priority, and the planning process will be participatory, enabling a high level of buy-in and the development of workable solutions to overgrazing for all stakeholders – ensuring sustainability.


The collection of field data and the creation of a GIS map for the entire island (Output 2) will allow for monitoring beyond the project's lifespan, including during island-wide plan implementation.


Project results and impact will be captured and shared nation-wide, for replication on other islands in Cape Verde. With this end goal in mind, the project will be designed and implemented to ensure its adaptability and sustainability from the start (Output 3). The agronomist will play a key role in building and managing relationships and transferring skills that will endure beyond the project.

This project is embedded within FFI's Cape Verde programme and we are already planning the next steps, including tackling invasive plants as informed by Output 2.


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


 [Map of Brava Island](#)


 08/02/2021

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 [Annex - References](#)


 08/02/2021

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 pdf 408.99 KB

 [Annex - List of Cape Verdean endemic plants](#)

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Section 10 - Budget and Funding

Q21. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the Darwin budget.


- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)


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

N.B.: 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.

 [Darwin Brava Budget R27 S2](#)

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Q22. Funding

Q22a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Please provide details:

This Darwin project is a new initiative that builds on recent past work and addresses an important part of FFI and Biflores' wider plant conservation strategy for Brava, that of mitigating the threat of overgrazing

through sustainable methods that also support local livelihoods. This project will leverage the outcomes of past working, including a scoping project (funded by Fondation Franklinia) to map all individual endemic trees remaining on the island, along with their associated threats and other plants growing near them. This identified overgrazing as a major problem, and Faja d'Agua as a priority area for intervention. This project will also build off of past work focused on (a) developing the capacity of Biflores and of Faja d'Agua (e.g., create and manage a plant nursery, train a Biflores' botanist) and (b) raising awareness and cooperation in communities around Brava, in preparation for an intervention to tackle overgrazing. This has taken place with funding from CEPF Small Grant. The next phase of work will directly tackle overgrazing through this Darwin proposal, as well as continuing with the capacity building of Biflores (funded by FFI), interventions to protect endemic trees at risk and environmental education (funded by GTC at FFI).

Q22b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

No

Q23. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Q23a. 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
Fondation Franklinia	██████	GBP	No Response
No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Q23b. 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. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency Code	Comments
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Section 11 - Open Access and Financial Risk Management

Q24. Outputs of the project and Open Access

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

The primary audience and beneficiaries for information and knowledge produced under our project are government ministries and communities in Cape Verde. The project outputs, primarily the grazing management plan, will be made accessible to all stakeholders via the best context specific means (as hard-copies, soft-copies, online, and shortened briefs, and translated).

Major reports – relevant for wider learning among the global community - will be freely available for download on the FFI website.

For publishing peer-reviewed articles in international journals, we will aim to submit these articles to an open-access journal, and will seek funding at that point in time to support this.

Q25. Financial Risk Management

This question considers the financial risks to the project. Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud or bribery, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

To mitigate financial mismanagement, partners undergo due-diligence assessments and receive support to improve financial systems and reporting. Detailed sub-grant agreements ensure a full understanding of fund use and reporting requirements. Partner finances are monitored monthly through obligatory cashbook submission, which are integrated into FFI's financial system.

FFI's system enables project managers to track monthly spend against original budgets and requires sign-off for changes to budget, transfers and significant spend. This, combined with receipts requirements and secure online data storage, mitigates against fraud.

FFI has a zero-tolerance approach to bribery. FFI's anti-bribery policy is compliant with the Bribery Act (2010) and applies to all Members of Council, employees, volunteers, contractors, partners, and any other

person associated with FFI. FFI bribery procedures addresses: direct and facilitation payments; payments under duress; gifts and hospitality; procurement; conflicts of interest; whistle-blowing. We raise awareness of such issues in local groups during capacity building activities, and provide training where needed.

We have addressed this risk of exchange rate fluctuations by using an average exchange rate within our budget. Covid-19 presents the risk of unanticipated costs related to travel quarantines and interruptions; these have been considered in the budget and will be addressed as they arise.

Q26. 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. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

- The drone and associated accessories will be donated to an in-country partner, either Biflores on Brava or FMB on Maio (depending on the highest need). Software and data storage units will remain at FFI's UK office, since this is where data analysis takes place.
- GPS collars will be donated to the Faja d'Agua cooperative if integrated in the management plan as a day-to-day tool for the shepherds; otherwise, they will be donated to Biflores or FMB, depending on the highest need, for future projects.
- Smartphones will remain with Biflores and will be used for communications within the team, in particular during fieldwork.
- Tools for construction and invasive plant removal will be given to the plant nursery and to Biflores for nursery maintenance and future terrestrial projects.
- Laptops will remain with Biflores, and will be used for further terrestrial conservation work in Brava.

Q27. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

- This project trials sustainable grazing on a small scale, which will then be scaled-up to develop an island-wide grazing management plan, followed by the dissemination of the plan and best-practises across Cape Verde representing excellent value for money for the investment provided.
- FFI used its experienced team that has been present in-country for eight years and worked with Biflores to develop a robust budget. The budget has been broken down and checked ensuring that estimates give accurate costings. Materials and services will be sourced in-country wherever possible to reduce costs. Partner costs will be closely monitored through financial reporting through cashbooks and purchasing requirements that will be integrated into sub-grant agreements to ensure value for money is being achieved.
- Project expenditure will be monitored closely by the Project Manager to identify where efficiencies can be made, for example combining trips to the field and other international trips to increase value for money within travel and subsistence.
- All procurement at FFI complies with our procurement policy or the donor regulations, whichever is more

stringent. Procurement of any value is required to avoid conflict of interest and ensure value for money. Decisions may be made according to quality and safety as well as cost.

Section 12 - Ethics and Safeguarding

Q28. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting Darwin's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance note. Additionally, are there any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?

This project will respect local knowledge and, with knowledge-holders' permission, use it alongside other scientific approaches and methods. Publications will credit Cape Verdean authors and will be published in peer-reviewed, open-access scientific journals.

Our work with diverse local stakeholders emphasises local leadership; equitable, meaningful participation; and fair distribution of the costs and benefits of conservation. Our project is rooted in a collaborative, participative, community-based approach, for example, six of our partners are Cape Verdean organizations.

FFI seeks to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance human wellbeing and social equity. As a founding member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (www.thecihr.org), FFI has committed to respect human rights, and promote their protection and realisation within our conservation programmes. This project will adhere to FFI's policies and, having both government entities and communities as equal partners, will ensure that the law and people's well-being are respected. We will have appropriate permits from the Brava Municipality for all project activities.

Respect for the right of Free Prior and Informed Consent guides FFI project development and implementation to ensure that activities are informed, understood and agreed by community stakeholders. This project will be presented in the communities by Biflores as the first step; we systematically do this with all our projects on Brava.

We will follow both Cape Verdean law and FFI's regulations to protect the health and safety of all project staff, including during travel. This includes undertaking a project delivery risk assessment and mitigating identified risks through training and equipment provision.

Q29. Corruption

This question specifically considers corruption. Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this. This may include financial corruption, but may also deal with gifts or inducements, or other types of dishonesty or deceit.

This project's primary risk of corruption—though likely minimal—is expected to be related to partners or individuals and/or authorities receiving services and benefits from the project and, either wittingly or unwittingly, diverting them unequally or unfairly amongst community members, perpetuating existing power dynamics. The project will work to manage against this risk by implementing engagement plans that are contextual and clearly communicated.

Q24 above regarding Financial Risk Management details how FFI will work to mitigate corruption regarding the use of project funds, both internally and by sub-granted partners. Specifically, expenses will undergo a

two-tiered review process in Cape Verde. First, they will be checked by the Biflores Finance Manager, supervised by the Biflores Director and the Project Manager, ensuring multiple levels of control. Second, all expenses will be reported to FFI in monthly cashbooks, along with receipts, which will be reviewed and signed-off according to FFI's internal financial management processes. These financial controls make it extremely unlikely that any attempt at bribery or corruption would go undetected.

Regarding hiring decisions (of staff and contractors), the opportunities will be advertised nationally or internationally, as appropriate, and a standard recruitment process will follow involving both Biflores and FFI staff.

Q30. Safeguarding

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, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload below)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the lead organisation.


FFI seeks to ensure our activities do not disadvantage poor, vulnerable or marginalised, natural resource-dependent women and men, and wherever possible to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance human wellbeing and social equity. FFI has committed to respect human rights, promote their protection and realisation within our conservation programmes, and support the governance systems that can secure those rights.


Community stakeholder engagement will follow FPIC principles including comprehensive documentation to


evidence how the concerns, knowledge, rights and needs, particularly of vulnerable people, are addressed. We will support appropriate law enforcement agencies to manage conflict and apply legitimate regulations fairly. We will implement a locally appropriate, accessible and transparent Grievance Mechanism.

FFI has a suite of policies and procedures concerning core values and ethical behaviour, including safeguarding, anti-harassment and whistle blowing, as well as an employee handbook. As appropriate, these will be shared downstream to consultants and partners as contractual obligations in subgrant and consultancy contracts.

Please upload the lead organisation's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 [Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy + Procedure](#)

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Section 13 - Logical Framework

Q31. Logical Framework


Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome. 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.

- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below. Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 [Darwin Brava FFI Logframe](#)

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Impact:

Brava has thriving and self-sustaining endemic flora and livelihoods, which mitigate local climate change impacts, soil erosion and desertification, and create a model for sustainable management across Cape Verde.

Outcome:

Brava's 6,000 inhabitants, supported by government, implement sustainable and data-driven grazing and land management strategies that protect endemic species, improve livelihoods, and increase local resilience to climate change.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Site-based sustainable grazing management plan developed and piloted in the commune and KBA of Faja d'Agua, delivering immediate conservation and wellbeing benefits and informing an island-wide grazing management plan.

Output 2:

New, locally-relevant scientific evidence confirms appropriate grazing management strategies and is available to inform decision-making for island-wide grazing management planning and conservation strategies.

Output 3:

A Brava-wide temporal, spatial and financial grazing management plan, the first of its kind in Cape Verde, is developed to benefit ~6,000 people, 67 km², and 21 endemic plant species, and will be available and used to inform sustainable grazing management practices on other islands.

Output 4:

No Response

Output 5:

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, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Output 1

1.1 Early in Yr1, set up a steering group and regular partnership meeting to coordinate the project, including the participative workshops with all stakeholders.

1.2 In Yr1, carry out workshops and develop an adaptive sustainable grazing management plan for Faja d'Agua with key stakeholders: community, experts and government.

1.3 From Yr2, implement the plan from 1.2 as a pilot, and manage it adaptively, feeding lessons learned back into the plan.

1.4 From Yr2, monitor the implementation of the plan closely to allow for adaptive management: livestock and wellbeing indicators; vegetation cover and focal plant health.

1.5 Throughout the project, provide veterinary services in Faja d'Agua, to: incentivise project participation, build capacity in animal husbandry including sustainable grazing, and project monitoring.

1.6 Throughout the project, build capacity of community members to address basic veterinary needs in the long-term.

1.7 Conduct a Participatory Impact Assessment with the community of Faja d'Agua at the end of Yr1.

1.8 Conduct island-wide baseline outreach on endemic plants and overgrazing in Yr1, including so as to sensitize communities to the project and help result dissemination.

Output 2

- 2.1 Throughout the project, design and conduct field trials: place plots under different grazing regimes, testing endemics' regeneration and interactions between grazers, native and invasive plants.
- 2.2 In Yrs1-2, test endemic plant germination in a nursery. Plants will include our five focal species, as well as others, following INIDA recommendations.
- 2.3 In Yrs1-3, measure water run-off and soil loss during the rainy seasons (Aug-Dec) in correlation with vegetation cover and type.
- 2.4 In Yrs1-2, place GPS collars on livestock to facilitate shepherding and improve grazing control; analyse the data to map animal movement and land use.
- 2.5 In Yrs1-2, conduct botany surveys in understudied areas (Mato-Campo das Fontes and Sarrado) to complement the existing data from the literature and previous FFI projects.
- 2.6 In Yrs1-2, map, using GIS, the vegetation (cover, type) in understudied areas using a drone and cross-referencing with fieldwork described above and participatory mapping.

Output 3

- 3.1 In Yrs2-3, convene stakeholders (communities, government, experts) in workshops, on an island-wide scale, for a participatory planning process for sustainable grazing on Brava.
- 3.2 In Yrs2-3, draft an island-wide adaptive sustainable grazing management plan, based on Outputs 1 and 2 results and the participatory planning process in 3.1.
- 3.3 In Yr3, Municipality of Brava and Ministry of Agriculture and Environment approve and disseminate the grazing management plan, to be implemented in a follow-up project.
- 3.4 Repeat Participatory Impact Assessment (logframe, 1.2) in Yr3 for Faja d'Agua and two additional communes (Mato-Campo das Fontes and Sarrado) of Brava.
- 3.5 Conduct end of project island-wide outreach on endemic plants and overgrazing, at the end of Yr3.
- 3.6 Organise exchanges with organisations on other islands, including FMB, FFI's local partner on Maio Island, to broadly disseminate results, in Yr3.
- 3.7 Engage government representatives from other islands, and at national level, to disseminate results and scope suitability and replicability of the plan, in Yr3.





Section 14 - Implementation Timetable

Q32. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove 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.

 [Darwin R27 - Stage 2 - Implementation Time table](#)
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Section 15 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q33. 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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance for Darwin/IWT](#)).

FFI recognises M&E as an integral project component and allocates a significant budget towards this. M&E will be the responsibility of the Project Leader, supported by the in-country team and technical specialists, and will develop and implement a monitoring plan detailing monitoring methodologies and responsible person/s for data collection to measure and verify set project indicators. Each partner will carry out monitoring and report to the Local Project Coordinator to collate results. The project's steering group will meet twice a year and will review monitoring results. Additionally, the Local Project Coordinator will conduct field visits to assess delivery. This M&E system will allow for accurate annual reporting, and highlight problems around achieving outputs and outcome, facilitating adaptive management.

Being the first project of its kind in Brava, some measures are lacking known baseline, which will be addressed at project start, i.e. detailed socio-economic, ecological, geological, veterinary data.

Outcome indicators will be monitored partly through ecological surveys, including endemic plant surveys in unexplored parts of Brava, with reports outlining new data and changes over time. A PIA will assess impacts on wellbeing, including material, relational and subjective dimensions, as a result of improved animal husbandry and pasture management, and increased community 'voice' through participation in the co-development and implementation of pasture management plans, with specialist technical support from FFI. Interviews will help understand attitudes regarding the project.

Output 1 will use workshop reports and attendance records, and evaluation sheets for attendees to assess community engagement. Biflores and the in-country Agronomist will report on plan implementation. People's satisfaction in the community will be measured through a PIA and household surveys. The project's impact on livestock and associated livelihoods will be measured by veterinary surveys and through the PIA. Finally, the landscape's vegetation and erosion will be monitored through fieldwork, drone surveys and satellite imagery.

Output 2 will be monitored through transects and fixed point photos on the trial plots, demonstrating different treatments effects. Vegetation monitoring will include species abundance and diversity, herbaceous cover, vegetation height, and structural diversity. Water retention will be monitored through analysis of soil structure, texture, density and salinity over time in areas with different vegetation

structures. Different grazing regimes will be assessed and monitored through variables such as number of grazing animals per unit area, grazing species, grazing duration, and grazing type (continuous/rotational /ungrazed). Data from livestock movement (GPS collars) and grazing habit monitoring will be correlated followed with vegetation and water monitoring to assess the impact of grazing approaches on pasture quality.

Output 3 will produce workshop reports and attendance records, and evaluation sheets for attendees in order to assess community engagement with the grazing planning process, including sex-disaggregated data. Communication between stakeholders, as well as with other organizations on other islands will be tracked (to measure Plan dissemination). The collection of field data and the creation of a GIS map for the entire island (including vegetation cover) will allow for monitoring beyond the project's lifespan, including for when the island-wide plan will be implemented.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	328
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	[REDACTED]

Section 16 - FCDO Notifications

Q34. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

No

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)

Please attach details of any advice you have received.

No Response

Section 17 - Certification

Q35. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

I apply for a grant of





£341,546.00

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 enclosed CVs for key project personnel, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Matt Walpole
Position in the organisation	Senior Conservation Director, Regional Programmes
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 MW signature black  08/02/2021  14:11:47  jpg 20.39 KB
Date	08 February 2021

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including "Guidance Notes for Applicants" and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked

The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the key project personnel identified at Question 12, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 11, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the lead organisation’s safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 30.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have 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 organisation, 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).