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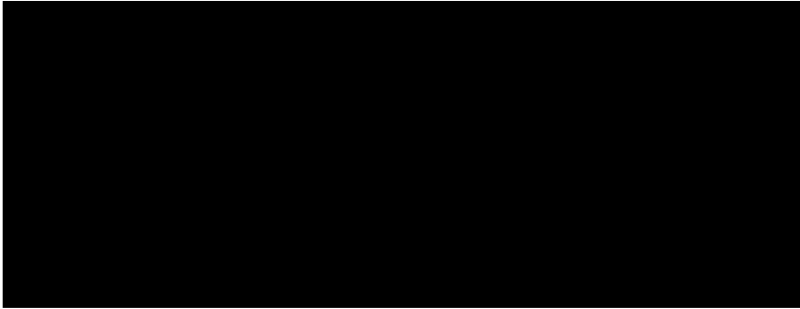
Strengthening collaborative tree seed supply systems for restoration in Asia

The multi-billion dollar investments in forest and landscape restoration (FLR) provide an unparalleled opportunity to restore and conserve the populations of native, threatened tree species while generating income for small seed businesses. We will work with forestry authorities, FLR implementers and forest-dependent communities in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and the Philippines to strengthen institutional and technical capacities, so that FLR projects are linked with quality seed sources and local seed producers with customers to support local livelihoods and sustainable forest management.

Section 1 - Contact Details

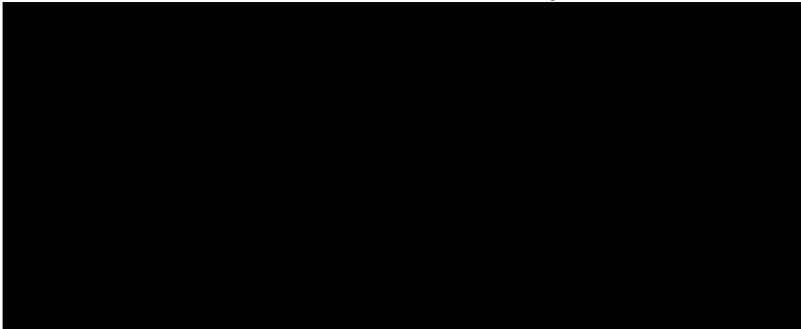
PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Dr
Name	Riina
Surname	Jalonen



GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Bioversity International



Section 2 - Title & Summary

Q3. Title:

Strengthening collaborative tree seed supply systems for restoration in Asia

Q4. Summary

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 the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

The multi-billion dollar investments in forest and landscape restoration (FLR) provide an unparalleled opportunity to restore and conserve the populations of native, threatened tree species while generating income for small seed businesses. We will work with forestry authorities, FLR implementers and forest-dependent communities in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and the Philippines to strengthen institutional and technical capacities, so that FLR projects are linked with quality seed sources and local seed producers with customers to support local livelihoods and sustainable forest management.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q5. Project 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	Bangladesh	Country 2	India
Country 3	Indonesia	Country 4	Philippines

Do you require more fields?

No

Q6. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2022	31 March 2024	2 years

Q7. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	Total request
Amount:	£100,614.00	£99,386.00	£ 200,000.00

Q8. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: % 82

Q9a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Lead partner Bioversity International will provide co-funding in the form of staff time (in-kind) worth [REDACTED]. Each partner in the project's target countries will also provide co-funding (in-kind) as follows and as detailed in the Letters of support:

Bangladesh Forest Department will provide pay and allowances of the staff-officers, office facilities, nursery facilities and meeting venues at the country's protected areas (total value [REDACTED]). Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding of India offers staff time, sophisticated research facilities, office facilities, vehicles and meeting venues (total value [REDACTED]). The Ministry of Environment and Forests of Indonesia offers staff time and office facilities for the project to use (total value [REDACTED]). The University of the Philippines will provide an in-kind fund arrangement through its staff involvement amounting to [REDACTED]. The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh provides in kind funding as staff time and overheads worth [REDACTED].



Q9c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Not applicable

Section 4 - Project need

Q10. The need that the project is trying to address

Please describe evidence of the capability and capacity need your project is trying to address with reference to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. For example, how have you identified the need? Why should the need be addressed or what will be the value to the country?

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the need (references can be listed in a separate attached PDF document).

The multi-billion dollar investments in forest and landscape restoration (FLR) provide an unparalleled opportunity to restore and simultaneously conserve native, threatened tree species while enhancing ecosystem services and supporting local livelihoods. However, large-scale planting of native tropical tree species for other than purely commercial purposes is a recent phenomenon, and several institutional and technical factors constrain their wider use in FLR programmes.

Through a joint study that involved interviews and surveys among FLR practitioners, we identified common challenges in using native species for FLR in the project countries: (i) lack of native tree seed to meet the ambitious FLR targets, (ii) lack of information about effective seed sourcing strategies under changing climate, (iii) lack of information about seed quality and origin, and (iv) lack of integration of informal seed suppliers in supply chains to meet national FLR targets and support livelihood opportunities (Bosshard et al. 2021).

These challenges stem both from the nature of available seed sources and practitioners' limited awareness regarding the importance of seed quality and origin for FLR success. On one hand, the remaining natural populations in forests, woodlands and farms that constitute the only available seed sources for most native tropical species are poorly documented. Many species also do not fruit annually and seed availability is difficult to predict. While natural populations act as crucial genetic reserves, especially under the accelerating climate change, they are threatened by continued forest loss and degradation. The problem is aggravated by the fact that seed markets are underdeveloped and many FLR projects source seed on their own. Therefore, an overview of seed demand and supply for native species is lacking. Such an overview would help assess the adequacy and conservation status of seed sources for diverse environmental contexts and FLR objectives, and ensure that seed collection relying on natural sources is sustainable.

On the other hand, the importance of this genetic diversity and origin of native seed for restoration success remains poorly understood by FLR practitioners. Information about it is typically not documented and passed on in seed value chains to help practitioners select seed for their project needs (Bosshard et al. 2021). The choice of species and seed often depends on what happens to be available at the time of planting, instead of what would best suit the FLR objectives and site conditions and guarantee population viability (Jalonen et al. 2018).

These two constraints are intertwined: when seed quality is neglected, the need to conserve and sustainably manage natural seed sources also end up overlooked. Importantly, the lack of information about seed origin makes it difficult to help small seed producers, forest-dependent communities and seed source owners participate in seed value chains and channel resources and capacity development to them, so as to support income generation and incentivise sustainable forest management (Urzedo et al. 2021). Hence, innovative strategies are needed to address these constraints simultaneously, to help scale up the use of native species in FLR projects and generate livelihood benefits in the process.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q11. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q11a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q11b. National and International Policy Alignment

Please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

Project countries have extensive FLR targets, totalling over 49 Mha by 2030. In the Bangladesh Forestry Master Plan 2017-2036, nearly 300,000 hectares of degraded lands are identified as requiring urgent restoration. Restoration of forest ecosystems and tree resources are emphasised in the updated NDC (2021). Bangladesh implements several REDD+ initiatives which emphasise forest conservation and expanding trees outside forests for local livelihoods.

India is among the first Asian countries to commit to the Bonn Challenge with a 26 million hectare restoration pledge. India has established national forest-related targets including National Biodiversity Targets and included forest-related goals and FLR targets in its NDC (2016). India's National Biodiversity Action Plan (Addendum, 2014) calls for immediate attention to conserve and multiply rare, endangered and endemic tree species.

Indonesia's emission reduction targets in the updated NDC include rehabilitating 12 million ha of degraded land by 2030. These targets are integrated into the National Medium-Long Term Development Plan (RPJMN, 2020-2024), Vision Indonesia 2045 and the Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development 2050. This project is also in line with the Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) that seeks to improve the capacities of communities for biodiversity conservation and management, and the National Adaptation Plan (RAN) as the main reference in planning climate change adaptation actions.

The Philippines requires adequate supply of quality seeds of native tree species to pursue its Enhanced National Greening Program (ENGP) that targets planting 8.6 million hectares by 2028. The Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System (ENIPAS) will benefit from the increased protection of important seed sources that the project will identify. These two major programs are core components of the country's NDC (2021) for climate change adaptation in terms of ecological and environmental stability.

Project species will include species listed in CITES Appendix II (Aquilaria, Dalbergia spp.)

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q12. Methodology

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

- How have you reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project?
- Justification of your proposed approach, and how you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- What will be the main activities and where will these take place?
- How you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).
- What practical elements will be included to embed new capabilities?

The capacity needs for linking the demand for quality seed with community-based seed supply and conservation of natural seed sources were identified through a review of past and ongoing programmes and stakeholder consultations (Bosshard et al. 2021). We will collaborate with the OECD Codes and Schemes Secretariat to build on international best practices and lessons learned in documenting the origin and quality of tree seed (OECD 2019). The OECD scheme is already applied in African countries such as Burkina Faso and Rwanda where it is used to support land restoration programmes.

The project will establish the foundation for planning native seed supply beyond individual FLR projects, by strengthening the institutional and technical capacities to evaluate and coordinate seed availability and associated information for FLR needs across diverse and changing environmental conditions. Improvement of seed quality starts with traceability (OECD 2019): information about seed origin helps ensure that the restored populations can adapt to current and changing environmental conditions. It also enables targeted support for small seed producers to link them to seed markets, generate jobs and income, and incentivise sustainable management of seed source forests. Through collaboration between FLR stakeholders and national and international experts, and by exchanging experiences between countries, the project will deepen partners' and stakeholders' understanding of the challenges and possible solutions in native seed production across diverse socio-ecological contexts. The process simultaneously develops the capacities and working relationships needed to leverage additional funding for this work.

Not all FLR target sites require tree planting or direct seeding. Assisting natural regeneration (ANR) can be used where adequate natural seed sources exist in the vicinity of target sites. However, the project countries have experienced extensive deforestation, with remaining forest cover typically >25% (except Indonesia), and tree planting is necessary to complement ANR and bring threatened native species back to the landscapes.

In project phase 1 we will design a gap analysis methodology for assessing the availability of seed sources for FLR, and train in-country experts in it. The analysis will consist of (a) modeling of current and future seed zones in each country, based on environmental variation and climate change scenarios (Fremout et al. 2021) and validation by in-country experts, (b) comparison of seed zones, current and predicted future distributions of target species, restoration priority areas, databases of registered seed sources, and socio-economic information such as tenure, human population density and accessibility (Gaisberger et al. 2021). Seed zones that lack any designated seed sources for the target species will then be identified, together with potential areas for seed source establishment (e.g., in community forests, national parks or protected area buffer zones). To embed the capacities, in-country specialists will be mentored in completing the gap analysis for national or local priority species. This step is critical given the high species diversity in the project countries. Phase 1 will conclude with (c) a review of and recommendations for managing data on seed sources. Seed funding is provided to help partner institutions update knowledge management systems to include the new information about seed sources. The gap analysis methods and results will be published as a guidance manual, maps, online catalogues and a scientific article.

In phase 2, we will (d) map FLR projects in the identified priority seed zones and conduct capacity needs assessment and training for project implementers. The trainings will cover the importance of seed quality for FLR success and conservation benefits, community roles in seed supply, and methods for documenting seed origin through seed supply chains. (e) Working with the local authorities, communities and other stakeholders, we will identify new seed source locations to fulfil the gaps, through field visits and consultations and based on free and prior informed consent. (f) Working modalities for linking seed suppliers to FLR projects within the same seed zones and for registering seed sources will be collaboratively designed for each site, with seed funding for locally defined priority activities such as trainings, collection equipment, nursery materials, marketing or meetings with potential clients. Field study locations will be confirmed based on the gap analysis, but possible locations include Chittagong and Cox's Bazar districts (Bangladesh), Tamil Nadu and Kerala states (India), South Sumatra and East Kalimantan provinces (Indonesia), and Palawan Province (Philippines).

The lead organisation Bioversity International has extensive experience in managing multi-country projects and designing and implementing technical and institutional capacity strengthening. Roles and responsibilities of partners are described under Section Q28 (Project partners). A Project Board will be established with senior representatives of each partner organisation to oversee implementation and provide guidance.

Q13. How will you identify participants?

How did/will you identify and select the participants (individuals and organisations) to benefit from the capability and capacity building activities? What makes these the most suitable participants? How will you ensure that the selection process is fair and transparent?

We will work closely with forestry and environmental authorities and other key stakeholders in each country, to ensure the relevance of the capacity development activities and to select participants who are able to benefit from professional training, who will make a difference in their organisations, who can offer mentoring beyond training events, and who are able to foster beneficiary ownership of the results that are key for successful adoption of project findings. Key stakeholders and their roles are detailed under the Section Q16 Exit Strategy.

Experts for the training and mentoring on the gap analysis on seed sources will be selected from among the project partner organisations and other key stakeholders in each country (forestry departments, research institutions and academia, see Q16). The selection will be based on knowledge of R Statistics and spatial analysis methods and motivation, and decided jointly by the partners and the trainers as methods experts. Female and early- to mid-career staff will be encouraged to apply, and the target is to have at least 30% female trainees.

For the selection of trainees for piloting native seed source establishment, the project team will jointly develop and agree on criteria for site and participant selection, taking into account issues such as the availability of seed sources (based on the gap analysis results), the team's prior experience in working with local stakeholders at candidate sites, the relationships between local forestry authorities and communities, accessibility and safety, and gender equity and social inclusion. Training participants will then be selected against the criteria and in consultation with key stakeholders, including public agencies, local institutions, community and civil society groups.

The selection process for both groups of training audiences will be documented and made available to stakeholders upon request.

Q14. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain your understanding of gender equality within the context of your project, and how is it reflected in your plans.

Gender equity and social inclusion are relevant in three aspects: availability of seed for species prioritised by marginalised groups for FLR, opportunities for women to participate in seed production, and access to trainings and other forms of support from the project.

Species selection in FLR projects is often based on what is available rather than what the FLR objectives and land users' needs are (Jalonen et al. 2018; Elias et al. 2021). We will use relevance of the target species for women and marginalised groups (e.g., food, fuelwood or medicinal tree species) as one species selection criterion. Emerging data gaps and data needs will be discussed and highlighted for follow up work as the trained experts expand the methodology for new species.

Species selection also influences women's opportunities to participate in seed collection. Collection of some species requires climbing the trees while others can be collected from the ground after seed dispersal. Providing collection equipment and establishing nurseries and seed production areas close to homesteads support women's participation in seed value chains. Seed extraction and processing also offer income opportunities for women. Such factors will be considered when planning the use of the seed funding.

We will strive for equal opportunities for female professionals and rural women and other marginalised groups (e.g., by ethnicity and social class) in project trainings and activities. Participation and decision-making in community institutions is often dominated by powerful social groups (Elias et al. 2020). Yet, the most forest-dependent groups stand to benefit the most from seed collection in communal lands and typically have the most detailed ecological knowledge. Such income opportunities also provide them incentives for sustainable forest management which benefits the community at large. These issues will be discussed during trainings to garner wider support among local stakeholders for the role of marginalised groups.

Q15. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to in-country capability and capacity will deliver for both biodiversity and poverty reduction. You should identify what will change (the Outcome) 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).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

The expected outcome of the project is that forestry authorities and other FLR implementers in four countries use information on native seed demand and supply to (a) improve the availability and use of quality seed of native species of known origin for FLR needs and (b) identify and pilot opportunities to involve rural men and women in seed supply chains for restoring native tree species.

Expected short-term changes are:

- 12 national experts (at least 30% women) have gained skills in seed supply design and data analysis. Women and early- to mid-career staff will be prioritised in the selection of training participants.
- Forestry and FLR authorities in 4 countries have increased data and improved data management on native tree seed sources relevant to FLR
- 40 local forestry department staff and other FLR implementers (at least 30% women, except Bangladesh) have gained skills in evaluating and sourcing quality, genetically diverse seed, documenting seed origin, collaborating with local communities in seed supply and incentivising sustainable management of seed sources. Historical inequalities in the traditionally male-dominated profession limit the availability of female candidates in Bangladesh.
- At least 12 potential new seed sources, of which at least 8 in community forests, other communal lands or smallholders' lands, have been identified to fill in gaps in the supply of quality seed of known origin for native species. Process for registering seed sources has been initiated but may extend beyond project duration.
- At least 40 rural men and women (at least 30% women) have gained information about income opportunities and skills related to seed production, developed working relationships with forestry authorities, established connection with FLR implementers and potential seed buyers in their area, and had access to seed funding to support local seed enterprises.

Expected long-term changes:

- 400 rural men and women within and beyond the project's target districts gain jobs and income from tree seed collection and production
- 400 rural men and women within and beyond the project's target districts develop mutual trust through engaging in collaboration around sustainable forest management
- Forestry departments and other FLR implementers in four countries improve their access to quality seed of native tree species, which improves the resilience, productivity and conservation value of restored forests
- Genetic resources of 100 native, threatened species are safeguarded through properly integrating them in FLR and through providing incentives to conserve remaining natural seed sources
- Enhanced regional collaboration and exchange of information and experiences between 100 FLR experts from 4 countries, and extended to additional South and Southeast Asian countries through the Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Programme through which the project was conceived.

Q16. Exit Strategy

How will the built capability and capacity be maintained in-country? How will the new capability and capacity be replicated to strengthen additional future environmental leaders beyond the project? How will the benefits be scaled? Are there any barriers to scaling and if so, how will these be addressed? How will the materials developed during the project be made more widely accessible during and after the project?

We will work closely with key stakeholders from the outset to strengthen ownership and adoption. Results and lessons are integrated in the strategies and processes of lead FLR implementing organisations to support replication and scaling. Key processes and stakeholders include:

Bangladesh: Working with PA Co-management Committees (CMC) to include in their agendas the identification of seed production opportunities and development of technical and institutional capacities. Forest-dependent people are key beneficiaries of the CMC. The CMC build on multi-stakeholder participation and exist for most PA. Therefore, they offer opportunities both to broadly engage with local institutions and actors in the target landscapes, and to scale out the approaches to other PA. We will also work with the Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (BFRI) which is mandated to establish and research seed sources, to foster the adoption and scaling of good seed production practices.

India: Engaging with State Forest Departments (SFD) in Kerala and Tamil Nadu which work with several local communities

on FLR. The project partner under the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) is mandated to provide capacity strengthening for SFDs, which offers an established pathway to adoption and scaling. We will also collaborate with the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change), the government-mandated focal agency for FLR, which collaborates with SFDs across the country and helps to extend the projects' findings to them.

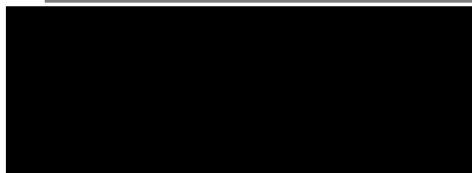
Indonesia: Collaborating closely with the Directorate of Forest Tree Seed (DFTS, Ministry of Environment and Forestry) which is responsible for managing and registering forest tree seeds at national level. It coordinates the activities of other seed value chain actors, including the local Forest Tree Seed Centers, community members and research institutes, and provides them with capacity development. The Directorate is establishing village and community nurseries across Indonesia to support national FLR targets, and the project activities will directly inform the development of these nurseries and their seed sourcing strategies.

Philippines: Collaborating with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to identify opportunities to expand the project's approaches to People's Organizations and indigenous peoples in the uplands where potential seed sources are located. We will also collaborate with the Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau of the DENR to embed the project's findings and recommendations in existing information management systems about seed sources and protected areas.

The project is designed to reduce identified barriers to scaling up the restoration and conservation of native tree species, by simultaneously addressing factors that affect the demand and availability of quality seed. The approach is necessarily knowledge-intensive and scaling it up requires increased capacities and resources for data analysis and data management. To help overcome these constraints, the project has been designed and will be implemented collaboratively with public research institutions. Other, higher-level constraints are discussed under Risk Management (Q17) and assumptions (Q20).

Project approaches and results will be made freely and permanently available through the participating institutions and the website and networks of the Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Programme (www.apforgen.org)

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



Section 7 - Risk Management

Q17. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the [Risk Guidance](#). This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial [risk register](#), using the template provided, and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
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Fiduciary Funds not used effectively towards project objectives, for stipulated purposes (corruption, fraud) or are unaccounted for	Moderate	Rare	Minor	Results framework, clear expectations and accountability mechanisms established. Detailed guidance on reporting provided by lead partner. Disbursement of subsequent funds will be conditional on intermediary technical and financial reports and progress.	Minor
Safeguarding Safety risks from wild animals when working in forests, and when climbing trees to collect seed. Risks of harassment for female project staff, training participants and participating community members during activities conducted in remote locations.	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	Safeguarding and whistleblowing principles will be communicated to all participants before and during training events and activities. Safety equipment will be provided for forest work. Activities will be carried out in gender-segregated groups, or mixed groups with several female participants. Safety will be considered when planning venues and timings.	Minor
Delivery Chain Prolonged Covid-19 pandemic that prevents the organisation of face-to-face trainings and field activities, or significantly increases costs.	Minor	Possible	Moderate	2022 activities focus on desk analyses, with field activities largely in 2023. The gap analysis requires face-to-face training and international travel. In case of delay, the project team will initiate the analyses to support site selection for field activities, and the skills training will be conducted later with additional species.	Minor
Risk 4 Climate risks and natural disasters such as floods, landslides or forest fires that pose risks to natural seed sources and participating communities, restrict access to the field and may pose safety risks to project staff and partners	Major	Possible	Major	Project sites will be selected to avoid areas prone to disasters. Project activities will be timed to reduce risks. Safety guidelines are provided to project staff and participants during field activities. Evacuation plans and guidelines of the national coordinating institutions will be applied in case of unexpected events.	Minor
Risk 5 Lack of interest from key stakeholders at FLR implementing organisations who may perceive activities as additional work, irrelevant, or critical of current practices	Major	Possible	Major	The project is supported by forestry authorities to facilitate the involvement of national and local staff and civil society and private sector organisations. Benefits of the proposed approaches for restoration success, cost-effectiveness, social acceptance and livelihood benefits will be communicated using available data and fostering discussion about experiences among participants.	Minor

Risk 6	Major	Possible	Major	Focus on key genetic resource sites where threats from overexploitation or land use change to seed sources are moderate and opportunities for and benefits from sustainable management are conceivable in the short-term. Selecting sites with social capital and working with local influencers and community leaders to explain benefits of participation.	Minor
Lack of interest for activities among local communities due to perceived impacts on access to forest resources, mistrust, or shifting priorities resulting from economic recovery needs after the Covid-19 pandemic					

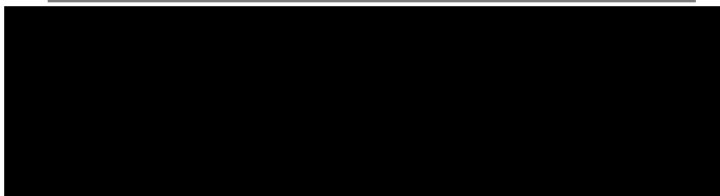
Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q18. 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, linking them to your Outputs. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project ready for upload on Flexi-Grant.

[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.



Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q19. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe 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 [Financial Guidance](#)).

Biodiversity International as the lead organisation will be responsible to ensure M&E across all project activities and operations, and will appoint a M&E specialist to guide the process. Project leader and the M&E specialist will work with the Monitoring and Evaluation units at the partner organisations to ensure common understanding and approaches. A results framework will be jointly developed at the inception meeting and presented to the Project Board for feedback and guidance.

Quarterly project meetings are organised to discuss progress and share and reflect on experiences and lessons learned. The multi-country project provides rich opportunities for learning between actors, organisations and countries. The project partners provide biannual technical reports of activities and lessons learned to the lead organisation. The project board

with senior representatives from all partner organisations will meet biannually to review progress and provide guidance.

Attention in M&E will be paid to:

- Ability to attract trainees with capability to train others and influence decision-making at their organisations
- Pre- and post-training evaluations of knowledge, skills and attitudes; responsiveness of post-training mentoring to trainee needs and demands; and evidence of trainees' progress in applying the new skills and knowledge
- Gender-responsiveness and social equity in the design of community-level activities and decision-making on and allocation of seed funding
- Number and type of connections formed between FLR implementers, seed collectors and small-scale seed enterprises (by gender and social class)
- Identified data gaps and the quality and practicality of recommendations to improve data management and database structures

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)



Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)

Number of days planned for M&E

24

Section 10 - Indicators of Success

Q20. Indicators of success

Please outline the Outcome and Outputs of the project and how will you show that they have been achieved by using SMART indicators and milestones.

See the [Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Guidance](#), and internet resources, for advice on SMART indicators and milestones.

Please note that the number of participants in training is not an output, please consider how to measure the success of the training rather than participation in training.

In the table below please outline your Outcome and between 1-4 Outputs. Each statement should have between 2-3 SMART indicators and end target (figure/state/quality) including how you would evidence achievement – i.e. “Means of Verification”.

SMART Indicator

Means of Verification

<p>Outcome</p> <p>FLR implementers in 4 countries use information on native tree seed demand and supply to improve seed availability and pilot opportunities to involve forest-dependent men and women in seed supply</p>	<p>National or sub-national maps and databases on the availability of seed sources for native species (target: 4)</p> <p>Number of FLR implementers with improved seed sourcing strategies (target: 40)</p> <p>Number of new seed sources identified by species, seed zone and land tenure (target: 12)</p> <p>Number of forest-dependent men and women identified as potential seed suppliers and receiving seed funding and skills training (target: 40, >30% women)</p>	<p>Data repositories and evidence of use</p> <p>Pre-and post-training reports, FLR project workplans on seed sourcing</p> <p>Field activity reports, participant interviews, financial records</p>
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Identified gaps in seed source availability for native species in four countries</p>	<p>Availability of gap analysis methodology</p> <p>Number of experts trained and skilled in gap analysis methods, by country and gender (target: 12, >30% women)</p> <p>Availability of species distribution, seed zone and seed source maps (target: 20 native species)</p>	<p>Report on methodology</p> <p>Pre-and post-training assessments, number of species analysed by experts</p> <p>Data repositories</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Improved access to information about seed sources and seed origins by forestry authorities and FLR implementers</p>	<p>Validated priority maps and databases on the availability of seed sources</p> <p>Number and type of recommendations made and implemented for improving data management on seed sources and seed origins</p> <p>Manual on gap analysis methodology and online catalogues on seed sources</p>	<p>Data and publication repositories</p> <p>Records of stakeholder consultations and feedback</p> <p>Database structures and content before and after interventions</p> <p>Financial records on the uses of seed funding</p>
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Improved understanding of seed quality considerations and community roles in sourcing native tree seed among 40 FLR implementers in 4 countries</p>	<p>Capacity needs assessment for improving the supply of and demand for quality seed among FLR implementers, forest-dependent communities and other stakeholders (target: 120 stakeholders)</p> <p>Number of FLR implementers trained, by country and gender (target: 40, >30% women)</p>	<p>Reports and records of capacity assessment</p> <p>Pre- and post-training assessments of knowledge, skills and attitudes</p>

Output 4

Identified and tested approaches for connecting FLR implementers and local seed producers

Number of new seed sources identified by species, seed zone and land tenure (target: 12 of which at least 8 on communal or smallholder lands)

Records and maps of seed sources, inclusion in databases

Field activity reports, participant interviews

Number and type of activities carried out to link forest-dependent seed suppliers with FLR projects (by country and gender of participants; use of participatory approaches and gender equity and social inclusion in activity design and funding allocation)

Financial records of the uses of seed funding and related decision-making processes

Reports of recommendations

Recommendations for improving community-based seed supply for FLR

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.

- 1.1 Develop methodology for gap analysis on tree seed sources
- 1.2 Develop seed zone maps for current and future climates in target countries and validate them with experts
- 1.3 Identify data sources and access options on species distributions, seed sources and land uses
- 1.4 Train and mentor 3 experts per country to implement gap analysis (Spatial analysis, R statistics, data on forest cover and land tenure) (1 regional workshop, 15 participants)

- 2.1 Validate results of the gap analysis with forestry authorities and other stakeholders
- 2.2 Evaluate and improve existing databases on seed sources in collaboration with stakeholders
- 2.3 Make analysis methods and results publicly and freely available

- 3.1 Identify target districts / regions and training participants based on the gap analysis
- 3.2 Assess current capacities and constraints of FLR implementers in sourcing quality native tree seed from local communities and smallholders
- 3.3 Organise one training in each target district / region on sourcing quality seed from communities and seed source conservation, based on the capacity needs assessment

- 4.1 Guide FLR implementers (training participants) in developing collaborative work plans for seed collection and production with male and female community members
- 4.2 Identify and address priority needs for seed funding, using participatory and gender-responsive approaches
- 4.3 Document and share lessons learned

Important Assumptions:

Please describe up to 6 key assumptions that, if held true, will enable you to deliver your Outputs and Outcome.

Project partners obtain access to data on species distributions, seed sources and FLR projects in target landscapes

Staff with adequate background in data analysis are available for training and mentoring

FLR leaders and managers are supportive of project activities to improve restoration success, including collaborating with forest-dependent communities

Suitable pilot sites exist in target landscapes where viable populations of target species exist and are accessible to community members, there is social capital and trust between key stakeholders (community members across social

groups, forestry authorities), and shared interest to integrate conservation and livelihood objectives

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q21. Budget

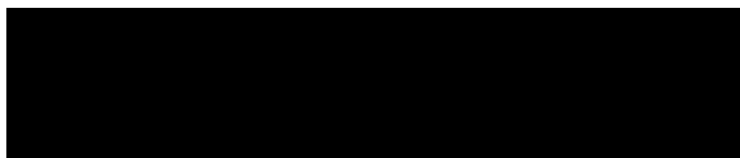
Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the Darwin budget. Please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

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

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

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.



Q22. Funding

Q22a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Please provide details:

This initiative to assess the capacity needs for improving seed quality and suitability for native tree species in FLR is new and we are not aware of any existing work to carry out similar work in the project countries. However, the project builds on a sequence of activities through which the project team has gathered knowledge about the status of native species, their restoration potential (Gaisberger et al. 2021) and the status of the seed supply systems (Bosshard et al. 2021) in project countries, as well as developed collaboration. The methods will build on previous work in Peruvian dry forests to map tree seed sources (Cerron et al. 2019)

Q22b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

No

Q23. 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.

Not applicable

Q24. 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.

The project combines advanced modeling and spatial analysis methods with information from national databases and FLR projects, to generate country-level analyses of the supply and demand of native tree seed for FLR projects across diverse socio-ecological contexts. Such analyses are crucial for supporting the effective design and implementation of FLR projects and programmes but do not currently exist. This is despite the fact that all project countries have set ambitious targets to restore between 750,000 to 26,000,000 ha of degraded lands in the coming decade. Lack of site-adapted seed and seedlings of desired species is a common bottleneck in FLR projects that frequently results in delays, cost increases or even abandonment of project sites (Jalonen et al. 2018). Using other than preferred species and poor quality seed negatively impact the livelihood, ecosystem service and conservation benefits of the multi-billion dollar investments in FLR. By using the results of the gap analysis and information on natural seed sources and FLR project sites, we will demonstrate how individual FLR projects can be connected with community seed suppliers for site-adapted, fit-for-purpose seed, as well as improved job and income opportunities for the suppliers.

National partner organisations will pay for their staff costs for implementing the project activities in full. This demonstrates the perceived relevance of the project for the partners' organisational objectives and their commitment to the project.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q25. 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 Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

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 on certification page)	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 safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner.

We do not have a separate safeguarding policy but have have the following policies which cover the different aspects of safeguarding in detail: Code of Ethics and Conduct, Sexual Harassment Policy, Research Ethics Policy, Whistleblower Policy (including the mechanism of reporting any type of complaints), & Anti-Trafficking Persons Policy. These are uploaded with the application. We will discuss safeguarding aspects with the National coordinators from each country and agree on safeguarding and whistleblowing practices to implement the policies in the project context. These will be communicated to all project participants before and during training events and activities.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q26. 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 Initiative in any country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

No

If no, why not?

There are no sensitivities related to the project. We learned about the call quite late and so have focused efforts on identifying shared interests, needs and synergies between the four project countries. We will be happy to discuss with FDCOs to obtain advice for implementation should the project be approved.

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q27. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the [Finance Guidance](#).

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Riina Jalonen	Project Leader	13	Checked
Md Baktiar Nur Siddiqui	National Project Coordinator	20	Checked
Rekha R Warriar	National Project Coordinator	25	Checked
Vivi Yuskianti	National Project Coordinator	25	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Enrique Tolentino jr.	National Project Coordinator	10	Checked
Peter Wilkie	Senior Tree Diversity Expert	5	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked

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.



Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q28. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.

Lead partner name: Bioersivity International

Website address: <https://www.bioersivityinternational.org/>

Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

As an international research-for-development organisation, Bioversity International is well placed to coordinate this multi-country project with national partner institutions from each country. Bioversity will be responsible for coordinating the design of the gap analysis methodology and providing related training and mentoring. Bioversity will also provide guidance on the training contents and methods and materials for the trainings of FLR implementers and for engaging with community members, including on gender equity and social inclusion. Bioversity has a long history of developing training curricula and developing training modules on conservation, environmental management and farmer seed networks.

As an organisation, Bioversity delivers research-based solutions that harness agricultural and forest biodiversity and sustainably transform food systems and landscapes to improve people's lives. We work with local, national, and multinational partners across Asia and other tropical regions, and with the public and private sectors and civil society. Our solutions address the global crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation. With novel partnerships, we generate evidence and mainstream innovations to transform food systems and landscapes so that they sustain the planet, drive prosperity, and nourish people. Bioversity is part of CGIAR, a global research partnership for a food-secure future.

International/In-country Partner

International

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Represented on the Project Board

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?

No

If no, please provide details

Cover letter from Programme manager is provided which serves also as a letter of support

Have you provided a cover letter?

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:

Bangladesh Forest Department

Website address:

www.bforest.gov.bd

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The Department will provide access to the forest resources for collection of data and information for successful implementation of the project. The involvement of the Department will allow the staff-officers to be involved with and benefit from the project to develop capability and capacity through the project activities. The Department will be responsible for identifying key stakeholders and training participants, selecting pilot species, gathering data from national databases, developing the maps of seed sources of threatened species, and coordinating the field activities.

International/In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget: [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

2. Partner Name: Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, India

Website address: <https://ifgtb.icfre.gov.in/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?
(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The Institute's mission includes assessing, characterizing and utilizing the genetic diversity of forest tree species, and developing breeding, biotechnological interventions and appropriate silvicultural packages with the objective of increasing the productivity and resilience of India's forests and plantations and to meet the requirements of the forest fringe communities and forest-based industries. The Institute's mission is also to restore the ecology of degraded areas to expand the forest and tree cover and improving the environmental quality.

Identified as a Scientific Authority of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), the Institute addresses issues on recovery of rare, endangered and threatened species. MoEFCC has recognized the Institute as a Thematic Environmental Information System (ENVIS) on Forest Genetic Resources and Tree Improvement. It serves as a single window system to document the existing genetic resources with various stakeholders across the country for the dissemination of information and creating national and international networking among the users.

In this project the Institute is responsible for identifying key stakeholders and training participants, selecting pilot species, gathering data about seed sources and FLR projects, and coordinating the field activities.

International/In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget: [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

3. Partner Name: Center for Standardization of Sustainable Forest Management Instruments, Bogor, Indonesia

Website address: <http://pustarhut.org>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

The Center for Standardization of Sustainable Forest Management Instruments is tasked to prepare technical policies; plan, formulate and develop sustainable forest management instruments; and assess the conformity with standardization of these instruments.

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The newly formed center is under the Agency for Standardization of Environment and Forestry Instruments and is a substitute for the former Forest Research Development and Innovation Agency (FOERDIA) at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). Under a new policy of the Indonesian government, all researchers will be transferred into a new agency, the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), directly under the president coordination, on January 1st, 2022. Several regional offices under the Standardization Instruments Agency will be under the coordination of the center. In carrying out its functions, the center will coordinate, cooperate and collaborate with researchers at BRIN, relevant stakeholders under the MoEF and other related parties, making it ideally placed to coordinate the implementation of this project in Indonesia. The Center will be responsible for identifying key stakeholders and training participants in the target FLR landscapes, selecting pilot species, gathering data about seed sources and FLR projects, and coordinating the field activities.

International/In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget:



Represented on the Project Board

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?

Yes

4. Partner Name:

College of Forestry & Natural Resources, University of the Philippines Los Baños

Website address:

<https://cfnr.uplb.edu.ph/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

CFNR-UPLB will serve as the national focal point/coordinator for the project. It will coordinate and facilitate field and office operations for the project to ensure that the project objectives and goals are achieved. The College will be responsible for will be responsible for identifying key stakeholders and training participants, selecting pilot species, gathering data about seed sources and FLR projects, and coordinating the field activities.

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

As the leading forestry school in the country, the College has excellent network linkages with the national & regional government agencies, local government units, peoples organization, indigenous peoples and other relevant stakeholders to the proposed project.

International/In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget:



Represented on the Project Board

Yes

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

5. Partner Name: Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

Website address: <https://www.rbge.org.uk/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

RBGE is an internationally recognised 350-year-old research institute with a mission to 'explore, conserve and explain the world of plants for a better future'. RBGE holds a world-class herbarium of 3,000,000 preserved plant specimens enabling accurate identification and naming of plant species, an internationally significant living plant collection of 13,598 species with dedicated horticultural staff expert in cultivating tropical species, a leading lab facility to take specimens through from extraction to next generation library preparation, and an extensive botanical library and archive. RBGE is home to over 60 research staff and has active projects in over 40 countries. In the last 5 years staff have co-authored papers with collaborators in 136 countries. Scientifically RBGE leads in: 1) Biodiversity of tropical ecosystems; 2) taxonomy and diversity of tropical plants and fungi globally; 3) impacts of land use change; 4) links between biodiversity and climate change mitigation; 5) use of biodiversity data for IUCN Red List assessments. We have a very long history of working in Asia and have a dedicated team focused on the plant diversity in the tropical forests of Southeast Asia. In the project, RBGE will provide in-depth expertise in species identification, identifying seed source populations and databasing.

International/In-country Partner International

Allocated budget: [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? 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 and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q29. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative funding 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
28-007	Bioversity International	Building smart seed systems for biodiversity, livelihoods and resilient restoration
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts (or other financial evidence - see Financial Guidance)?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q30. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Bioversity International

I apply for a grant of

£200,000.00

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 project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (or other financial evidence - see Financial Guidance) are also enclosed.

Checked

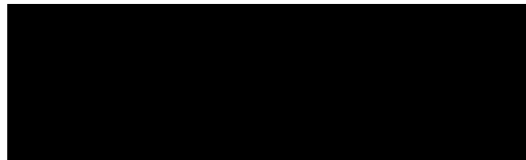
Name

Javier Mateo-Vega

Position in the organisation

Global Director, Partnerships & Communications

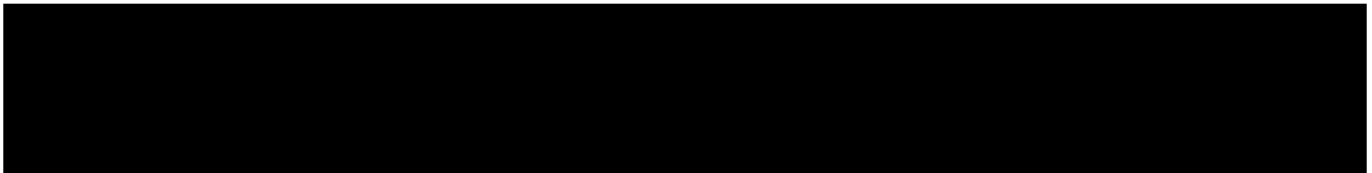
Signature (please upload e-signature)



Date

06 December 2021

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.



Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF



Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the “Darwin Initiative Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Supplementary Guidance for Capability & Capacity Projects”, “Risk Management Guidance”, and “Financial 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
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 27, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 28, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner’s safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 25.	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 Partner (or other financial evidence – see Financial Guidance), or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	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 the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).