



DARWIN INITIATIVE
APPLICATION FOR FOLLOW - UP FUNDING 2003

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and on the merit of your current / recently completed Darwin Initiative project. Please note the additional information requirements (CVs and letters of support as detailed in the Guidance for Applicants). Application is by invitation only.

Submit by 11 July 2003

1. Contact Details

<i>Ref. (Defra/ECTF only):</i>
Name and address of UK organisation Wildlife Conservation Research Unit Department of Zoology Oxford University South Parks road Oxford OX1 3PS

ORIGINAL PROJECT DETAILS

2. Title and Defra reference number (162/-/---) of original Darwin Project

Big cat conservation and sustainable use in southern Africa (162/09/015)
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3. What have been the main outputs/outcomes of the original project to date?

<p>Our field study of lions and the impact of sport hunting in Hwange National Park has yielded surprising and valuable data, which on presentation to the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management (DNPWLM) has as a direct result lead to a radical change in policy: namely a 50% reduction in the hunting quota. Due to a strong relationship with the management of the National park there is a good chance that in continuing consultation with DNPWLM further reductions (perhaps even a complete moritorium for approximately 3 years), hingeing critically on our continuation, may be implemented for 2004 to allow population recovery. We have been invited by DNPWLM to study and evaluate the effects of this hunting ban.</p> <p>The project has already facilitated a series of three regional workshops, bringing together for the first time experts on big cat conservation from five African countries as well as UK and USA. These focused on practical aspects of population monitoring, field study and modelling the most important factors affecting big cat conservation. Two publications under the Darwin initiative banner have been produced, and a third is currently being compiled. The workshops have forged valuable, highly productive bonds between researchers in the region.</p> <p>Training has been given to seven National Parks ecological staff (at a time in Zimbabwe when such people are seriously disadvantaged), focusing on field and research skills.</p> <p>The project has developed relationships with the DNPWLM and local stakeholders in the wildlife and tourism industry at a crucial time in Zimbabwean history. It is important that this project continues at a time when wildlife issues are largely neglected . An especially important relationship has been with indigenous businessmen newly allocated land in</p>
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the area surrounding the park. We have been involved in advising on hunting quota setting and have been able to highlight the importance of sustainability in the tourist industry.

Our conservation initiative (using a theatre and dance group to convey a conservation message in the local community) is enormously successful and has proved to be an innovative method of community outreach. In addition 12 youths from the local community have been given specialist theatre training (in 3 workshops), providing them with regular and sustainable employment giving performances in the area (to an estimated 2100 people, mostly village schoolchildren).

4. What steps have been taken to ensure that project objectives will be achieved within the original project term?

Scientific study completed on schedule, papers currently being written for high impact international journals

Management report completed and handed to DNPWLM, main management recommendations (which we hope to help implement in the follow up project) adopted by DNPWLM

Three regional workshops organised and attended by scientists from southern Africa, UK and USA. Two publications distributed, third currently being compiled.

Conservation awareness facilitated through community conservation education initiative.

Training of seven DNPWLM ecological staff undertaken.

FOLLOW-UP PROJECT DETAILS

5. Follow- up project title (not exceeding 10 words)

The role of tourism in the sustainable use of big cats.

6. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals where different from the original project. Letters of support must also be provided from the host country partner partners endorsing the partnership and value of the follow-up funding.

Details	Project leader	Other main UK personnel	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Macdonald		Loveridge
Forename(s)	David Whyte		Andrew John
Post held	Director Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, Oxford.		Project leader, Hwange Lion Project
Institution (if different to above)			Wildlife Conservation Research Unit
Department	Zoology, University of Oxford		Zoology, University of Oxford
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

7. Please list the overseas partner organisation(s) that will be involved in the follow-up project and explain their role and responsibilities in this work and in the original project (if applicable).

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management, Zimbabwe (DNPWLM) is the main partner in this project. The project is run with their cooperation and assistance. DNPWLM provide logistical help (such as game scouts etc) for fieldwork. All the data we collect contributes directly to management of lions within the park. In addition DNPWLM are making available (an import gesture indicating their confidence in us) historical hunting data, which the follow-up project will help to analyse and, with additional data collected during the project, create a data base, crucial for monitoring of hunting activities. This database will allow analysis of trophy size and quality over an extended period,

which will give further valuable indicators of hunting pressure and provide a benchmark for further monitoring in the future. The database will be for subsequent use by the park and DNPWLM. DNPWLM has requested that the current project be extended to monitor the effects of reducing quotas, and resist commercial and political pressure to raise the quota and making further management recommendations based on data collected. We liaise regularly with ecological staff in the park, and all results and suggested management changes are discussed at both a local and provincial level.

Safari companies in the area. The main partners being Wilderness safaris, Zimbabwe, Touch the Wild safaris, the Hide safaris and Miombo safaris. All these companies give us access to their concessions, logistical help and support. Wilderness safaris are, in addition to promoting our findings and policy suggestions, assisting with both data collection and with the survey of the important economic value of tourism that we will be undertaking.

8. Please provide written evidence of commitment and capability of overseas partner in achieving the objectives of this project. Are formal agreements in place for overseas partner responsibility in this project?

A formal agreement exists with DNPWLM to undertake work in Hwange National Park in the form of an official permit outlining research responsibilities. The following letters of commitment and support from partners and stakeholders are included.

Letter DNPWLM Provincial Warden, O. Bepe, P. W. Matebeleland North.

Letter from DNPWLM Warden, N. English, Warden of Sinamatella region

Letter Director Wilderness safaris Mr R. Goatley

Letter manager The Hide Safaris, T. Anders.

Letter General manager Touch the Wild Safaris, M. Homan.

Letter CIRAD (French Agricultural Aid organisation), project leader in Hwange, M. Valeix

9. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities. Please include any contact with the government of the host country not already provided.

Meetings to discuss our data with DNPWLM provincial office have highlighted the urgent need to reduce lion hunting quotas to sustainable levels. In addition to reducing the hunting quota by 50% during 2003, the original Darwin project's recommendation that a moratorium of lion hunting be declared is under consideration by DNPWLM, which has huge political and biological implications. DNPWLM have requested that this project assist in monitoring the effects of quota reduction.

We have been involved in advising the local stakeholder group, including new landowners (recipients of redistributed land) in the area and will use this relationship to work towards setting sustainable hunting quotas for big cats and other species. We are the only conservation group in regular contact with them. In addition we are compiling, with the help of CIRAD (French Agricultural Aid), a manual outlining the process of quota setting for the new farmers.

Through our conservation education theatre group we have strong links with the local community, especially rural schools. Education of local people, especially school children, in the value of wildlife, natural habitats and sustainability is of vital importance. We aim to continue outreaching to these communities to ensure that the education initiative continues to have a high impact. Further training of the conservation theatre group is anticipated and consultation has occurred with the UK based education and arts company Southern E-media, and with Painted Hunting Dog Research's (PHDR) arts director for assistance with training. The group will also perform at a conservation centre being set up by PHDR in the local area to further contribute the impact of conservation education in the area.

10. Define the purpose (main objective) of the follow-up project in line with the logical framework. How is it linked to the objectives of the original Darwin project?

Purpose:- To encourage sustainable use of wildlife resources in Hwange and elsewhere in southern Africa (particularly lions - an important umbrella species), and to highlight alternatives to consumptive use to balance loss of revenue due to reduced hunting quotas, where pressure to shoot lions for hard cash places massive pressure on wildlife populations.

11. Define projected Outputs and Outcomes and explain how these will contribute towards achieving the purpose of the project. How will these measures help to strengthen the long-term impact and legacy of your original Darwin project?

1) Our initial Darwin project has directly resulted in altered management of lions in Hwange National park (hunting quotas reduced by 50% in 2003) based on ongoing discussion with DNPWLM, there is a strong chance, if we can work with them, that further reductions may be implemented for 2004, allowing population recovery for up to 3 years. This is essential because even reduced quotas are not sustainable. We are uniquely placed (because of existing project infrastructure, staff, permissions and local networks and relationships) to monitor the effects of altered management, and National Parks have requested that we be involved in doing so. These data may indeed be unique for this species, however, they are not just of parochial interest and can be applied to similar situations where populations suffer perturbation by consumptive use. While our original project put in place the ground work for reducing hunting quotas, further funding will allow us to consolidate our findings in the light of a different management scenario. The current situation in Zimbabwe means that if we are unable to carry out this work it is unlikely that DNPWLM will be able to cope with the difficult and technical issues involved or the labour intensive fieldwork without us.

2) The initial project has excelled at forging good relationships with stakeholders in the area (safari companies, hunters, DNPWLM, landowners and the local community). We regularly meet with stakeholders and, because of respect for our position of neutrality and scientific expertise, have been asked to advise on hunting quota setting on land surrounding the park. We plan to produce a manual (in conjunction with DNPWLM and CIRAD- see attached letters) on counting wildlife and setting quotas for use by local landowners to assist with sustainable quota setting. In addition, and in conjunction with local safari operators we are planning to explore the economic value of wildlife to photographic tourism, using questionnaire surveys of visitors to the park (based on methods used in market research), in order to explore positive ways in which non-consumptive tourism can balance loss of revenue caused by reduced hunting quotas. This is key to ensuring sustainable use of wildlife resources. Our relationships with stakeholders puts us in a strong position to undertake this work. A UK based marketing consultancy company (Added Value, U.K.) has donated time to setting up a suitable questionnaire.

3) Conservation education was a significant component of the original Darwin project. The inspiration of theatre-based conservation education now needs to be consolidated, tested and refined in order to be self sustaining. Follow up funding will ensure the legacy of the current education initiative. We aim to expand the scope of the education initiative in local schools, using the foundation put in place during the original Darwin project and including a trained conservation liaison officer CLO, attached to the project (the process of training this local person has already begun). In addition we aim to conduct a penetration study (itself an innovative idea) aimed at assessing the impact theatre based conservation education has in the local community, as an innovative and widely applicable concept.

4) Because of their resounding success we plan to continue to facilitate the series of regional lion conservation workshops (in 2004 and early 2005), involving conservationists and researchers in the southern African region due to the repeated success of these initiatives during over the three years of the initial Darwin project. Additionally we anticipate that the Darwin big cat projects and the regional workshops will provide the impetus for a conference to be held at Oxford University during late 2005 or early 2006, hosted by the WildCRU, to do with aspects of ecology and conservation of Felids (results of the Darwin big cat projects will be showcased prominently in both the conference and book). One major output will be a book on felid conservation. The final details of this conference have yet to be negotiated, with both the university, publishers and other potential sponsors and depend on extension. However we would hope to include this as an additional output in our final report in 2005.

5) Because they do not have the capacity DNPWLM have asked the project to assist in the analysis and creation of a database from historical hunting records, initially for big cats, but expanding to other species as time allows. In addition, data collected by the project and by project trained National Parks staff, from animals hunted since 2003 (a management option suggested by the original project and adopted by DNPWLM) will contribute to the data base. This permanent data base will eventually be maintained by DNPWLM staff, trained by the project, and be a permanent management tool for sustainable use of wildlife.

12. Explain how gains from follow-up work will be distinct and additional to those of the existing project. Show where possible how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding.

The original project, to the shock of many stakeholders, found the lion population was negatively affected by trophy hunting, on this basis quotas have been reduced and may be further reduced in 2004, if the project is still in place to facilitate this, for up to 3 years allowing population recovery. Further monitoring will lead to unique gains in knowledge of how big cat populations respond to reduced hunting mortality. These data are related but distinct from baseline data originally obtained on the population. This project is uniquely poised to collect these data because of existing infrastructure. There are therefore few large capital expenses (most capital items are already in place apart from additional GPS collars), and most funding will go towards running expenses, without which additional research can not be attempted.

A new initiative, based on the original project's links with the safari industry, will survey, by interviewing tourists, the value of wildlife to non-consumptive tourism to contrast this value with the more obvious value of wildlife to consumptive tourism. Reducing hunting quotas will lead to a perceived loss of revenue. It is therefore important to highlight alternative revenue sources that may be enhanced by increased levels of protection resulting from reduced quotas, such as photographic tourism. In addition historical hunting data collected since the 1970s has been made available to the project by DNPWLM for analysis. Important trends in trophy quality from data collected over an extended time period is extremely valuable in determining sustainable levels of offtake, both for lions and other species. These data and the analyses that we will carry out will consolidate findings made by fieldwork in both the follow-up and the original project. This is a new facet to the project and will require funding for operational expenses.

Our conservation education initiative will continue with the addition of a conservation liaison officer (CLO). The theatre group proved enormously successful in the original conservation education initiative. Building on this success the CLO will expand the scope of these performances, by giving short conservation orientated lessons and supplying conservation literature and teaching materials after performances. The expanded scope of the conservation education initiative will improve the legacy of this part of the project. Our aim is to make this self sustaining in the long term, but development requires additional funding.

13. Please include details of how outputs will be disseminated during and/or after the project period

Workshop in Hwange to present current results to stakeholders and identify remaining research and essential for policy needs

Regional workshops proceedings published (2 proceedings)

Results and issues disseminated in local wildlife radio (2-3 local), film (1-2 local, 1 UK local) and popular articles (2-3)

3-4 scientific papers submitted to international journals.

Manual on wildlife surveys and setting hunting quotas distributed to local stakeholders

Workshop in Hwange, final report presented to DNPWLM and stakeholders

Felid conference held in Oxford in late 2005/ early 2006 showcases Darwin cat projects to international audience (details of feasibility to be determined).

14. How will the project assist the host country in working towards the objectives (or implementation) of the Convention on Biological Diversity? References to the Convention should be specific, for example, by referring to Articles, cross-cutting or thematic issues¹. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country?

We have been stunned at the success of our findings and thrilled by the impact they have had on policy. However the reality of the current political situation in Zimbabwe is that new policy cannot survive without consolidation both biological and infrastructural. The project will continue to foster co-operation locally and regionally in the field of conservation and sustainability, drawing on local, regional and international expertise (Article 5, CBD). Results of the follow up project will continue to contribute to and put in place strategies for conservation and sustainable use of lions (Article 6a), an important umbrella species and component of the ecosystem and local and regional tourist industry (Article 7a, b, c, Annex I), and will continue to foster in situ conservation and sustainable use of big cats and other wildlife. Our research will monitor effects of altered management strategies (hunting quota reduction) for the lion

¹ Refer to the Guidance Notes for Applicants for sources of further information

population in and around Hwange National Park (Article 8, 10, 12). We will continue to train local DNPWLM staff to build local knowledge and capacity (Article 12). Our innovative conservation education initiative will continue to inform and educate the local community, especially school children on conservation issues (Article 13).

15. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority within the host country?

Sustainable use of wildlife in Zimbabwe provides protection of wildlife areas and biodiversity as well as enhancing local livelihoods. This project will contribute to sustainable use of lions, an important component species within the ecosystem. In addition lions are an umbrella species, conservation of which has filter down benefits for species and habitats within the ecosystem. DNPWLM have identified (with the help of the original Darwin project) sustainable management of lions as a priority. The current political scenario is such that established conservation projects are in a position to make extremely large contributions to conservation of biodiversity and sustainability.

16. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country

One of the largest sources of foreign currency in Zimbabwe is through consumptive (e.g. hunting) and non-consumptive (photographic safaris) use of wildlife. A sustainable approach to wildlife management, especially of flag ship species in the tourist industry such as big cats, ensures the security of livelihoods associated with the wildlife industry. The project has brought about high profile change in a difficult political climate. Further gains are in sight and this kind of work is ever more vital now than before because a) science has revealed serious problems with the way lions are managed b) politics have exacerbated and negatively impacted sustainability of many wildlife populations.

Conservation education serves to highlight key issues in sustainable development, and use of natural resources. Sustainable use in rural African communities contributes to improved livelihoods.

17. What steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact or legacy?

Potential problems include poor response by relevant authorities to issues highlighted by the project, and lack of implementation of recommended management. In practice a good relationship and regular consultation with DNPWLM and other key stakeholders (such as safari operators) has resulted in adoption of suggestions made by the original project. This will continue to allow the project to identify and address important issues in conservation of big cats, (specifically lions) and other wildlife. Inclusion of stakeholders in identification of issues (e.g. high hunting quotas) and implementation of management (e.g. reducing hunting quotas by National parks managers), means that the research carried out is relevant and of lasting value.

18. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

On all reports, manuals and publications generated by the project
On vehicles and other equipment.
Darwin initiative acknowledged in all publications and scientific papers.
In presentations of results of project at workshops and conferences.

19. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work? Are there completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects (other than your original project) which are relevant to your work? Please give details, explaining the similarities and differences. Show how the outputs and outcomes of this work will be additional to any similar work, and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with such work for mutual benefits.

There are a number of related projects on lions in the region, most are involved in population studies or behavioural work. None deals directly with issues of reduced hunting quotas and none investigate the recovery of a previously heavily hunted lion population. Strong links exist between almost all of the southern African lion projects, largely due to the original Darwin project's Regional workshops. These have allowed participants in regional workshops to draw on their experiences in a similar field and have encouraged cross-pollination of ideas and a unified approach to census techniques, field research, monitoring and identification of conservation issues, therefore co-operation is high and already in place. Other similar projects do not have any initiatives to investigate value of wildlife to tourism. Our conservation education programme is unique in the area.

20. Will the follow-up project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection indicating where they were involved in the original project. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

Conservation liaison officer (Mr Freedom Hlongwane, Zimbabwe), to receive training in computer skills, management and conservation. Selection based on performance during initial project.

Conservation education theatre group will continue to receive training and development of skills (group of 12 young Zimbabweans), in addition the current group will train a similar group recruited and supported in the Victoria falls area (by Holistic management initiative) to undertake similar work.

Continued training of DNPWLM staff (Zimbabwe), in database management, computer skills, GIS, recording trophies

Zeke Davidson (South Africa), to gain experience as a potential PhD candidate, based on performance during original project.

Dr A. Loveridge (Zimbabwe) to continue to gain experience running a conservation project and receive training at Oxford.

Assist and train National parks ecologist (Mr G. Moyo) in database (trophy quality) management and GIS.

Wildlife census and hunting quota setting distributed to train and inform local landowners on issues of sustainability.

21. How are the benefits and/or work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? Please provide a clear exit strategy.

Improved management of lions in the park, with lessons on potential impacts of hunting on lion populations and recovery rates which can be applied elsewhere. Management based on results adopted by DNPWLM.

Data on the economic importance of wildlife (specifically big cats) to photographic tourism and the National Park and elsewhere. Information made available, locally and internationally.

Data bases:- Lions collared and monitored, including ID features updated and handed to NP, training given to maintain these. Data base on hunting trophies set up to monitor trophy quality and potential overexploitation. Database given to NP, training given to maintain both databases and ensure long-term value as conservation tool.

Conservation education theatre group given training to ensure that the theatre group is self sustaining and economically viable.

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

Project implementation timetable	
Date	Key milestones
October 2003	Workshop held in Hwange, all project staff to attend. DNPWLM Provincial Warden, Wardens of Main Camp and Sinamatella, ecologists from Main camp, Sinamatella and Matetsi to attend as well as other stakeholders. Discussion of further quota reduction.
October 2003 - August 2005	Fieldwork in the park begins and is ongoing throughout project, collaring new prides/ coalitions of lions with GPS collars, monitoring demographics and behaviour of existing and newly instrumented prides in light of quota reduction.
October - December 2003	Tourism questionnaire finalised and surveys begin
October - June 2004	Penetration study looks at the impact of theatre based conservation on attitudes in the community towards conservation and sustainable use (undertaken by project staff and CLO).
December 2003	Wildlife census and and hunting quota manual distributed for 2004 hunting season.
October 2003 - August 2005	Post of Conservation Liason Officer (CLO) begins. Continued work by conservation theatre group. Educational material produced and CLO begins outreach at schools. Work ongoing throughout project
October 2003 - August 2005	Begin work on compilation of hunting trophy database, work ongoing throughout. DNPWLM staff trained in database management and use of GIS.
early 2004	4th Regional big cat conservation workshop held. Proceedings compiled during 2004.
late 2004	Workshop proceedings distributed
early 2005	5th Regional big cat conservsation workshop held, Proceedings compiled during 2005
late 2005	Workshop proceedings distributed
June 2005	Analysis of ecological data collected during 2003 -2005, analysis of tourism questionnaire data, analysis of conservation education initiative and penetration study. Report compiled. Scientific papers based on above work written and submitted.
September 2005	Report with management recommendations given to DNPWLM, results presented at workshop held at Hwange National Park, attended by project staff, DNPWLM staff and stakeholders.
throughout project	radio, film (local) and popular articles submitted whenever feasible.
Late 2005/ early 2006	Additional spin- off output of project. Conference held at Oxford on aspects of ecology, behaviour and conservation of Felids.

23. How will the most significant outputs contribute towards achieving the purpose of the project? (This should be summarised in the Log Frame as Indicators at Purpose level)

New knowledge gained of a big cat population recovering from high levels of hunting, leading to sustainable use of an important component species in the Hwange ecosystem. This is a model of a situation that can be applied elsewhere. Of particular importance is continuation of data collection on the project leading to a valuable long term data set. This data can be applied to similar management scenarios elsewhere.

Measures of the value of wildlife to tourism and sustainable use, leading to a sustainable approach to tourism and wildlife locally and regionally.

Measures of the impact and penetration of conservation education initiatives, provide valuable information on the efficiency of such initiatives. Effective education on sustainable use and conservation contributes to improved livelihoods.

Exchange of ideas and dissemination leads to improved co-operation of conservation scientists in region. Lions are high profile species, as is hunting as an issue (Zimbabwe being an extreme case), this and other issues deliberated at regional meetings are excellent vehicles for communicating complex ideas in conservation.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

24. Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please make reference to the indicators described in the Logistical Framework.

During project:- The field study collars 30 lions and monitored during study period. At end:- New data analysed and compared with data already collected on the population. Report and scientific papers written.

During project:- Approximately 300 tourists interviewed. At end:-Results survey analysed and value of wildlife to photographic tourism highlighted.

During project:- Conservation liaison officer and conservation education theatre group in place, community education carried out. Penetration survey carried out by CLO and project staff. At end:-Results analysed and disseminated.

During project:-Two regional workshops organised and proceedings compiled.

At end project:- Results of study disseminated in final Hwange workshop, attended by DNPWLM and stakeholders.

During project:- Databases set up and DNPWLM staff trained to maintain them.

25. How will host country partners be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the project?

DNPWLM will be involved in developing, assessing and adopting recommended management for lions and other wildlife in and around the National Park. The information provided by the project on value of tourism will allow informed decisions to be made on priorities in conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in the area.

DNPWLM require six month progress reports to evaluate progress of research projects.

26. How will you ensure that the project achieves value for money?

Matched funding secured or in the process of being secured will ensure value for money. Funding has been secured from Mitsubishi fund for Europe and Africa, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. African Wildlife Foundation is considering an application from the project. In addition use of existing infrastructure will save on initial set-up costs. Existing relationships with stakeholders and partners in the host country will assist with logistical support.

27. Reporting Requirements. All projects must submit six monthly reports (by 31 October each year) and annual reports (by 30 April each year) even if they have not completed the full period to be reported on. Please check the box for all reports that you will be submitting, dependent on the term of your project. You must ensure that

you cover the full term of your project.

Report type	Period covered	Due date	REQUIRED?
Six month report	1 April 2003 – 30 September 2003	31 October 2003	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annual report	1 April 2003 – 31 March 2004	30 April 2004	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Six month report	1 April 2004 – 30 September 2004	31 October 2004	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Annual report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2004	30 April 2005	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Six month report	1 April 2005 – 30 September 2005	31 October 2005	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Final report	1 April 2003 – project end date	3 months after project completion	Yes

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

28. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 2 of the Guidance Note.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To encourage sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources (in particular big cats), in the Hwange and the southern African region</p>	<p>New knowledge gained of a big cat population recovering from high levels of hunting</p> <p>Measures of the value of wildlife to tourism and sustainable use.</p> <p>Measures of the impact and penetration of conservation education initiatives</p> <p>Co-operation of conservation scientists in the region. Exchange of ideas.</p>	<p>Report on sustainable use and management of lions, (further suggestions of management based on new data), value of wildlife to tourism and impact of conservation education presented to DNPWLM.</p> <p>Databases of trophy hunting in place for use by DNPWLM</p>	<p>Continued commitment to reduce lion hunting quotas by DNPWLM, and manage populations sustainably. Adoption of further management suggestions based on new data.</p> <p>Continued support of research by stakeholders</p> <p>Continued attendance by regional workers at regional meetings.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>Yearly regional workshops held.</p> <p>Data obtained on lion population recovery after quota reduction.</p> <p>Data on value of wildlife (in particular lions) to tourism revenue collected.</p> <p>Data on effect of conservation education obtained.</p>	<p>Workshops attended by regional scientists.</p> <p>Prides of lions collared and monitored effectively. Data compared to current data from period of high trophy hunting pressure.</p> <p>300+ tourists interviewed.</p> <p>Conservation liaison officer (CLO) and project staff survey local community to</p>	<p>Two proceedings compiled based on workshops.</p> <p>Data base of lion population, identification and home range use and report compiled.</p> <p>Tourism questionnaires completed. Relevant scientific paper submitted.</p> <p>Conservation education impact questionnaires</p>	<p>Continued regional interest in lion conservation workshops.</p> <p>Co-operation between project, DNPWLM, safari companies and stakeholders maintained.</p> <p>Access gained to tourists in local lodges and the National Park.</p> <p>CLO and theatre group have access to schools and</p>

Final workshop presents results	assess conservation education impact. Final workshop attended by project staff, DNPWLM staff and stakeholders	completed. Relevant report/ scientific paper submitted Results of lion research, and questionnaire surveys reported to DNPWLM and stakeholders.	villages in the area. Project successfully collects data on recovering population.
Conservation education outreach continues	CLO and theatre group interact with the local community through conservation education initiative.	All local schools and villages targeted by CLO and theatre group.	
Database on hunting trophy quality compiled, manual on wildlife census and quota setting produced.	Project and DNPWLM staff enter data into designed database	Hunting trophy quality database available to DNPWLM	
Activities	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)		
Ecological research	Capture and collar study animals with GPS collars, Monitor effects of quota reduction, Analysis and reporting.		
Tourism research	Finalise questionnaire, complete surveys, analysis and reporting		
Conservation education and impact survey	CLO begins work, further training workshops held for theatre group, all local schools and villages visited. Impact survey questionnaire designed and survey undertaken by CLO and project staff. Analysis and reporting.		
Workshops	Local stakeholder workshops held beginning and end of project period, final report presented to workshop. Regional lion conservation research workshops held yearly. Proceedings of regional workshops compiled.		
Databases	Project assists DNPWLM to set and analyse trophy hunting data base. DNPWLM ecological staff receive training in database management and take responsibility for continued updates of database. Database on lion ID and home range in Hwange national park shared with DNPWLM.		
Dissemination	Regional and local workshop reports distributed widely. Radio, Film and popular articles aired/ published throughout project. 3-4 scientific papers submitted to peer reviewed journals. Manual on quota setting completed and distributed.		

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

29. Please state costs by financial year (April to March). **Follow-up funding will be provided for up to a maximum of 2 years.** Use current prices - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. For programmes of less than 2 years' duration, enter 'nil' as appropriate for future years. Show Darwin funded items separately from those funded from other sources.

Table A: Staff time. List each member of the team; their role in the project rate and the percentage of time each would spend on the project each year.

	2003/2004%	2004/2005%	2005/2006%
United Kingdom project team members and role			
Prof. D. W. Macdonald	40	40	

Host country/ies project team members and role			
Dr A. Loveridge	100	100	
Z. Davidson	100	100	
F. Hlongwane	100	100	

Table B: Salary costs. List the project team members and show their salary costs for the project, separating those costs to be funded by the Darwin Initiative from those to be funded from other sources.

Project team member	2003/2004 £		2004/2005 £		2005/2006 £	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
Prof D. W Macdonald (40% time). Dr A. J. Loveridge						
TOTAL COST OF SALARIES						

Table C. Total costs. Please separate Darwin funding from other funding sources for every budget line.

	2003/2004 £	2004/2005 £	2005/2006 £	TOTAL £
Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning, overheads				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationery				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Travel and subsistence				

• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Printing				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Conferences, seminars etc				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
Capital items/ equipment (please break down)				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding 18 GPS collars and RX900 receiver				
Other costs (please specify and break down)				
• Darwin funding Overhaul current project equipment Running expenses				
• other funding Running expenses (including field staff)				
Salaries (from previous table)				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS				
TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES				
TOTAL DARWIN COSTS				

30. Please provide a written justification of why alternative funding is not available from within your own organisation or from other sources.

Oxford University and the Department of Zoology do not fund individual research projects and outside sources must be accessed by the individual research groups (such as the Wildlife Conservation Research Unit) to fund research projects.

31. Will matched funding be provided? Provide details of all other funding sources identified in Question 29 that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional funding the project will lever in to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources that are confirmed.

Mitsubishi Fund for Europe and Africa (£XXX Confirmed)
 African Wildlife Foundation (Africa office) (£XXX In final round of applications)
 Lady Margaret hall, Oxford. (£XXX Confirmed)

32. Please give details of any further resources sought from the host country partner institution(s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in Questions 29 and 31. This will include donations in kind and un-costed support e.g. accommodation.

National Parks provide staff support, such as Game scouts and ecological staff as required for fieldwork.
 Accommodation and logistical support provided by Miombo safaris, Wilderness safaris, Touch the Wild safaris and Zimbabwe sun hotels.
 Assistance with radio equipment provided by Mr I. Chatterton of including donation of two communications radios.

Allison James (Project director at Added Value one of the top 4 marketing consultantancies in Europe), donated time (usually charged at around £XXX per hour) and expertise to assist with the quantitative aspects of the design of the tourism questionnaire.

33. Please separately indicate in Table D the amounts of grant requested for follow-up funding under the Darwin Initiative and any confirmed funding/income from elsewhere (where these may be costed). Add together to show total project costs.

Table D Darwin funding request

	2003/2004 £	2004/2005 £	200/2006 £
Amount of Darwin follow-up funding requested²	60,129.80	14,566.00	
+ Funding/Income from other sources	71,340.00	58,124.00	
= Total follow- up project cost	131,469.80	72,690.00	

34. What was the amount of funding for the original Darwin Project?

	Total Project Costs £
Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding	154,237.00
+ Funding/Income from other sources	170,000.00
= Total original project cost	324,237.00

FCO NOTIFICATION

² Follow-up funding will be provided for up to **50%** of the original costs for the full Darwin project.

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise details of the Darwin follow-up project and the resultant work in the UK or in the host country.

CERTIFICATION 2003/04

On behalf of the trustees/company (*delete as appropriate*)

I apply for a grant of £74 695.80 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2004 on the activities specified in the Logical Framework.

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.

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	
Position in the organisation	

Signed

Date:

Please return completed form to The Edinburgh Centre for Tropical Forests (ECTF) by 11 July 2003 by e-mail to stefanie.halfmann@ed.ac.uk

Where it is not possible to send the full application in electronic form (for example if signed references are not available electronically), a hard copy of the full application should also be sent to ECTF, Darwin Monitoring & Evaluation Project, Stefanie Halfmann, John Muir Building, Kings Buildings, University of Edinburgh, Mayfield Rd, Edinburgh EH9 3JK