Submit by 13 January 2006

DARWIN INITIATIVE: APPLICATION FOR POST-PROJECT FUNDING 2006

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. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Please note the additional information requirements (CVs and letters of support as detailed in the Guidance for Applicants).

1. Name and address of UK organisation

Centre for Ecology, Evolution and Conservation, School of Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, United Kingdom

2. Post-Project details

Project Title: Devising strategies to integrate biodiversity conservation in plantation dominated landscapes.				
Proposed start date: 01/05/06			**Duration of project: 2 Years**	
Darwin funding requested	**Total**	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**
	£50,004	**£22,300**	**£27,704**	**£**

3. Original Project Title and Defra reference number (162/12/014)

Biodiversity and functional value of Amazonian primary, secondary and plantation forests

4. 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(s) endorsing the partnership and value of the Post-Project funding.

Details	**Project leader**	**Other main UK personnel (**working more than 50% of their time on project)	**Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country**
Surname	Peres	Barlow	Ferreira
Forename(s)	Carlos	Jos	Leandro
Post held	Reader	Senior Research Associate	Chief Forest Ecologist
Institution (if different to above)			Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi (MPEG)
Department	School of Environmental Sciences	School of Environmental Sciences	Earth Science and Ecology
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

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

The main purpose of this post-project is to identify and examine the trade-offs between the management of tropical forest land use mosaics for both production and for the conservation of biological diversity. We aim to develop feasible conservation strategies that can be adopted by forestry companies to help maximise biodiversity conservation at the landscape level. We will sample 3 indicator taxa across multiple sites, simultaneously addressing the effects of plantation productivity, the influence of the surrounding landscape matrix, and the value of existing primary forest corridors that lie between silvicultural stands. The project uses skills and institutional links that were well developed during the original project, and will build on our previous purpose which was to identify the most efficient indicator taxa and quantify the value of tree monocultures, native secondary forests, and primary forest *independently* of external influences.

6. What have been the main outcomes (achievements) of the original project to date?

We have successfully sampled and identified 15 faunal groups as well as trees and woody lianas across three different forest types (15 sites in total). The relational database has been constructed, and includes over 20 resource availability and habitat structure variables. Sampling efforts were considerable (i.e. 155 investigator-months in the field and lab), and the survey represents one of the most comprehensive sampling efforts ever conducted in a tropical rainforest region. For example, we identified over 75 species of herpetofauna, 86 dung beetles, 150 spiders, 300 birds, and 170 species of frugivorous butterfly. New species of frogs, spiders, beetles and katydids are currently being described by taxonomists. The sustainable livelihoods analysis has been completed and is being written up. All sample material has been curated at the Museu Goeldi (MPEG), improving its premier status as the most comprehensive invertebrate zoological collection for the Brazilian Amazon. Scientific equipment (data loggers, traps, software and computing facilities) have been handed over to MPEG along with suitable training. All locally trained technicians received a certificate indicating the skills they learned, and two have gone on to find similar employment. Three Brazilian MSc students are preparing their theses (for February 2006) and have been provided with ongoing statistical training and assistance. Three UK based MSc students have also completed their dissertation projects.

7. What steps have been taken to ensure that project purpose and outputs will be achieved within the original project term?

The field project was postponed at the start due to unforeseeable delays in the processing of research permits (see project Mid-Term Review for a more detailed description of this). However, we established a revised work timetable in response to this, and we are currently on schedule to deliver our 4 main outputs by the agreed end of project (30 April 2006). Fieldwork was enhanced through the purchase of a second vehicle, enabling two teams to carry out research independently. Excellent institutional and personal links meant that all collaborators have adhered to deadlines set to them for identifying material and compiling the overall database. Over 14 project members are currently analysing and preparing manuscripts, and we are confident that over 20 high-quality scientific publications will be submitted by the end of project (April 30 2006).

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

Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG): Supply local Masters students, curating specimens, helping with the identification and museum and herbarium processing of voucher specimens.

Jari Celulose SA: Owner of plantation forests. Supply of in kind support such as use of a laboratory, microscopes and computing facilities, as well as logistical and safety support in the field. Matching funds of £16,000 for fieldwork.

ORSA Florestal: Owner of the wider landscape and primary forest landholdings. Supply in kind support, including housing and electricity.

Fundação Ecológica Cristalino (FEC), Alta Floresta: Administration of matching funds from Jari, as required by Brazilian fiscal law. Dissemination of results across Brazilian conservation NGOs and state-level government channels.

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

Please see attached documents which provide evidence of the multilateral agreements we currently have in place with our research and institution partners in Brazil; namely the Goeldi Museum (Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, MPEG), Jari Celulose, and Orsa Florestal.

10. 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 if not already provided.

The main stakeholders of the proposed study area are the two forestry companies Jari Celulose and Orsa Florestal, both of whom are owned by the parent group Grupo Orsa who hold land tenure rights to the entire landscape. As stated above we enjoy excellent close cooperation with both companies. Additionally, through our livelihoods analysis during the initial phase of the project we have excellent access to community leaders in small settlements distributed throughout the Jari landholding. Through this access we are easily able to inform local communities as to our fieldwork activities and disseminate the results of our research. This is particularly relevant since their extractive practices take place within the boundaries of the wider 'working' forest landscape that includes our previous and proposed study sites.

The Brazilian Science Council (CNPq) has been contacted about the proposed research, and a research proposal was submitted in December 2005. The normal response time is four months, allowing plenty of time for processing before the intended start of fieldwork in July 2006.

11. 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 your work will be additional to any similar work, and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

No other individuals or organisations are carrying out similar work. International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) projects focus on forestry per se rather than biodiversity. The Forest Stewardship Council does not carry out independent research projects. Aracruz Celulose, the largest forestry company in Brazil, has a biodiversity project for *Eucalyptus* plantations in southeastern Brazil, but the quality of the research is questionable, lacks appropriate undisturbed primary forest 'controls', and they have yet to produce results with effective management implications.

Our project, like many Darwin projects, includes a substantial capacity building component. One other project takes a similar approach by attempting to devise viable ways of maximising biodiversity in mixed economically active landscapes (project 13/14032 is examining biodiversity and farming systems in Uganda). As far as we are aware, no other project anywhere in the humid tropics is examining forest corridors or plantation forestry, and to our knowledge no ongoing or planned projects are earmarked for the neotropics where the land-use pressures are qualitatively different to those in tropical Africa.

12. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make references to the relevant article(s), of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes (see Annex for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

In attempting to maximise biodiversity conservation opportunities in the management of large-scale tropical forest landscapes, we are directly addressing the main objective (Article 1) of the CBD to conserve biodiversity while allowing sustainable use of its components in the context of a 'working' forest landscape (specifically Article 10, subparagraphs [a] and [b]). Our attempts to improve training in biodiversity sampling and research through host-country capacity building directly address Article 12 of the convention (subparagraphs [a] and [b]) which calls for contracting parties to take account of the particular needs of developing countries. By directly integrating the joint goals of biodiversity conservation and tropical forest production we are responding to the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity (annex to decision VI/22), adopted in 2002 by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting, as well as three of the key focal areas of the 2010 CDB Biodiversity Target (subparagraphs a,b & d, paragraph 1 of decision VII/30). Specifically, the project will meet key objectives of the Forest Biodiversity Thematic Programme of the CBD in shedding light on cross-cutting issues such as (1) interactions between climate change and forest biodiversity – through developing our understanding of aforestation and revegetation schemes under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol ; (2) developing key bioindicator protocols to assess forest ecosystem integrity; (3) institutional capacity building; and (4) strengthening local taxonomic and curatorial expertise. These concerns have also been identified as strategic issues for discussion at the forthcoming Eight Conference of the Parties to the CBD due to be held in Curitiba, Brazil March 2006.

13. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with the National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

The research is highly relevant to the Brazilian Forest Code, the set of laws that regulates forest management in Brazil. One of the principal objectives of the Brazilian National Forest Programme (formalised in 2000; Ordinance Nº 3.420), is the expansion of the forest base on degraded lands through plantation forestry, with plans to plant 2.2Mha of forest on private properties and abandoned agricultural lands as part of sustainable management programmes. The fall in Soya prices means that *Eucalyptus* may also become the crop of choice across much of Brazil's expanding economic frontier, as recently reported in Veja, the largest Brazilian weekly magazine. Private carbon sequestration projects have also become increasingly common in the humid tropics, with investments being made into the regeneration of native forests in the Amazonian states of Mato Grosso, Pará and Tocantins. Primary forest corridors are required by Brazilian law as a key component of "legal forest reserves" within private landholdings and are an integral part of numerous conservation programmes aimed at linking reserves in fragmented areas. The Brazilian Forest Code demands that 30-500m wide forest strips alongside streams and rivers (depending on the width of the watercourse) are set aside as forest reserves within private properties. This piece of legislation is however currently being revised (Ministry of Environment 2005) and we see our results as a direct policy input to the new Forest Code amendments. Despite these measures, the long-term effectiveness of primary forest corridors remains very poorly understood, especially in the tropics. Key issues which remain unresolved include the potential of *terra firme* (unflooded) versus riparian corridors, the role of corridor length and width, and degree of isolation versus edge effects. This research will inform these issues and questions, and will be the first to show how plantation forest landscapes can be managed to maximise biodiversity, and to demonstrate how forest corridors and regenerating second-growth can add value to landscape scale biodiversity conservation.

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

Our previous work on sustainable livelihood values of exotic tree plantations has suggested that primary forest corridors appear to play a crucial role in allowing high densities of ungulates, primates, large rodents and other game animals to co-exist within the plantation matrix. These animal populations are very important for supplying traditional people (indigenous or non-indigenous) with protein, and this work will build on previous studies by mapping their population densities within forest corridors, as well as a wider array of plantation sites. Moreover, our work is directly relevant to the goals of the landholding companies in securing Forest Stewardship certification, which if successful will provide long-lasting tangible benefits to some 20,000-30,000 people that depend upon the economic viability of company activities for their livelihoods (including the neighbouring towns of Monte Dourado, Laranjal do Jari and Vitória do Jari).

15. What will be the impact of the work and how will this be achieved? How will these help to strengthen the long-term impact and legacy of your original Darwin project? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

This is a unique opportunity to strengthen our understanding of multiple use forest landscapes, and develop pragmatic management guidelines which will enable biodiversity to be maximised within plantation forestry, native regeneration schemes, and through the use of native forest corridors. Local dissemination of results will be guaranteed via a set of management guidelines drawn up for the local stake holding forestry companies (Jari Celulose & ORSA Florestal). High powered scientific publications and related media attention will significantly help towards national and international recognition of the post-project phase and its outputs. We will also publish parallel reports in Portuguese to maximise the scientific and public media attention within Brazil, as well as holding an end of project workshop in Belém with collaborating partners, local stakeholders, NGOs, and governmental bodies. A summary of results will be sent to relevant international organisations, such as ITTO, CIFOR, FSC and the IUCN forest conservation programme.

16. Explain how gains from the Post-project work will be distinct and <u>additional</u> to those of the existing project. Show where possible how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding.

Our original project focused on examining many potential indicator taxa at relatively few sites. This post-project will build upon our previous work in selecting the three most efficient (in terms of field sampling) and reliable indicator taxa (birds, dung beetles and butterflies) and sample a much larger number of sites (150 in total). In doing so we will encompass a much wider spectrum of environmental variability, and produce results that are of direct relevance for the management of forested landscapes that are both economically viable and maximise their biodiversity conservation potential. Important additional outputs include an examination of the trade-offs between production and biodiversity conservation in timber plantations, and an examination of the role that primary forest corridors play in preserving landscape-wide biological diversity. These gains require additional fieldwork, writing-up and data analysis time, though the experience gained from our previous work means that we will be highly efficient in site selection, sampling, and the species identification processes.

17. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

We will produce clear management guidelines for the 1.7 million hectare Jari landholding and for the 60,000 hectare of existing plantation forestry, with respect to mitigating the negative effects of land-use change, as well as the maintenance of important primary forest corridors. At a national scale, we expect that our work will strengthen the science and policy justification for the Brazilian Forest Code for maintaining primary forest riparian corridors of appropriate width, and its consequent biodiversity and hydrological value. This is also a unique chance to demonstrate environmentally and socially responsible forest management targets in Brazil, within the context of an existing flagship forestry project. Moreover, our results will leave a wider an immediate legacy through links to other Grupo Orsa plantations in the rest of Brazil, and to Forest Stewardship Council policy. Finally, at a time when the bar of environmental standard practises are being raised (voluntarily, by consumer pressure, or by adherence to legal requirements) across many other forestry companies in Brazil and elsewhere in Latin America, the Jari forestry landscape is likely to be projected as a flagship model to be followed.

18. Please provide a clear exit strategy and describe what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy

Through the initial project we have achieved effective integration and close cooperation with Jari Celulose and ORSA Florestal technical and research staff. Through our Memorandum of Understanding with the directorate of Grupo Orsa we have established a firm long-term umbrella of support at the highest level of the company. The importance of this high-level support was demonstrated during the initial project when company directors worked closely with the project team to ensure that practical problems were overcome whilst maintaining a good relationship with company project managers in Jari. Additionally, with both our host-country research counterparts and industry partners we have worked to achieve a transparent system of project management with a clear leadership structure. A central part of our training program is directed at encouraging independent research, including logistical and research considerations.

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

The proposed study is novel in its landscape-scale experimental approach and in combining a select set of multiple taxonomic groups that are rarely sampled simultaneously at the same sites. In particular it addresses issues such as the value of forest corridors that have become highly prominent in conservation science and policy literature. It will bring together forest ecologists, botanists, and vertebrate and invertebrate zoologists under a common goal. Such a wide range of scientists has meant that both the current project and Darwin scheme have become widely known in Brazilian institutions. The output resulting from this project, including all peer-reviewed publications, popular science magazine articles, brochures and manuals in Portuguese, will explicitly acknowledge Darwin funding and the project will be recognised as a Darwin initiative funded by DEFRA/UK. The Darwin logo will also continue to appear on all conference talks and other lectures resulting from this study, as well as on the project website (which currently receives over 600 hits a month).

20. Will the Post-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?

Comprehensive training will be provided for two MSc students from MPEG and one MSc student from UEA, as well as two undergraduate students from MPEG. In addition, we will continue to advance our current training program of technicians from MPEG, who will receive advanced training in biodiversity sampling, specimen management and data analysis. The training of both in-country technicians and students will advance the certification scheme currently in place from the first project. Regular assessment will be done by evaluating the ability of participant students to go on and undertake their own independent research projects (as done with the current cohort from original project, the majority of which are currently involved in their own research programs independent from the Darwin project).

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

21. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 1 of the Guidance Note.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom and to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve: • 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			
Purpose Identify and analyse existing trade-offs between the management of tropical forest landscapes for economic production and the conservation of biological diversity.	Identify management options which maximise biodiversity conservation opportunities within tropical production forests. Local capacity increased for forest biodiversity surveys.	Produce management guidelines Continued establishment (with initial phase) of globally significant insect collections at MPEG Field competent students and technicians available and trained	Guidelines accepted by landscape planners at the local level. Guidelines have impact upon regional, national and international forestry policies. Local partners are interested in continued sampling in the region and resources are made available
Outputs 1) Eucalyptus plantation landscape analysis using pre-identified focal indicator taxa 2) Evaluate functional role of native forest corridors and their value to biodiversity conservation 3) Improve regional and national capacity to undertake effective biodiversity surveys	1 & 2) Sampling design established and set out by month 5 1 & 2) Field data collected by month 12 and specimens identified by month 14 1 & 2) Peer reviewed papers and management report by month 19 3) Improved expertise in biodiversity sampling amongst local counterparts	1 & 2) Sampling locations mapped on GIS database 1 & 2) Database compiled and available for analysis. Insect specimens curated in MPEG 1 & 2) Papers accepted and published; Management report delivered 3) 3 MSc's completed by end of project.	1 & 2) Transport available and reliable 1 & 2) Collaborating partners cooperate as agreed 1 & 2) Collected material can be identified 3) Students are fully integrated into the project and complete their course
Activities	**Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)**		

Outputs 1 & 2	Identify, map and establish sampling areas and define methods (month 2)
	Undertake first seasonal replicates (months 3-6)
	Identify material from first seasonal replicate (months 7-8)
	Undertake second seasonal replicates (months 9-12)
	Identify material from second seasonal replicate (months 13-14)
	Create database and analyse data (months 15-18)
	Prepare scientific papers and management guidelines (months 19 & 20)
Output 3	Field training of MSc students (months 3-14)
	Statistical and analytical training for Masters students (Months 15-20)

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

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial Year	Key milestones
1/05/2006	Apr – Mar 2006/07	Project begins; logistical preparation in UK
06/2006–07/2006	Apr – Mar 2006/07	Identify, map and establish sampling areas; define methodology
08/2006-09/2007	Apr-Mar 2006/2007 & 2007-2008	Field training of MSc and undergraduate students, as well as research technicians.
08/2007-10/2006	Apr – Mar 2006/07	Undertake first seasonal replicates in 24 corridor sites (output 1) and 100 region-wide plantation sites (output 2)
11/2006 –12/2006	Apr – Mar 2006/07	Identify material from first seasonal replicate
01/2007– 03/2007	Apr – Mar 2006/07	Undertake second seasonal replicates
04/2007-05/2007	Apr – Mar 2007/08	Identify material from second seasonal replicate
06/2007-10/2007	Apr – Mar 2007/08	Create database and analyse data
11/2007-12/2007	Apr – Mar 2007/08	Prepare scientific papers and management guidelines
06/2007-12/2007	Apr – Mar 2007/08	Statistical, analytical and report writing training for Masters students
01/2008	Apr – Mar 2007/08	Multiple stakeholder workshop combing results of main and post-project

23. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	**Standard output number (see standard output list)**	**Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)**
08/2006-09/2007	2	Training for MSc students (two from Brazil, one from UK – UEA) 68 weeks per student (=200 weeks in total)
08/2006-11/2006	4A	Training of two Brazilian undergraduate students. 30 weeks per student
08/2006-06/2007	5	Comprehensive training in field and laboratory techniques for two research technicians from the Goeldi Museum. 48 weeks per technician
10/2007	7	Donation of extensive invertebrate specimen collections including photographic and written guides of key groups
06/2006-05/2007	8	Number of weeks UK investigators spend in host country = 55 (J.Barlow 50, C.Peres 5)
09/2007 +	11A & 11B	5 papers will be submitted to high quality peer-reviewed journals.
10/2007	12A	All data will be compiled into a relational database, and handed over to MPEG and posted on the internet following the termination of data collection and analysis.
01/2008	14A	We intend to host a multi-stakeholder workshop in Belem, hosted by the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). Attendees will include representatives from UEA, MPEG, Jari Ceulose, Orsa Florestal, as well as key conservation organisations working in the Brazilian Amazon.
06/2007 +	14B	3 key international conservation and tropical biology conferences (e.g. SCB, ATBC) will be attended by lead investigators.
11/2007 +	15A-15D	3 press releases in the host country (Brazil), in addition to 3 UK press releases to coincide with publication of highest impact papers
10/2007 +	17	1 network of students and researchers trained in biological surveys and analysis to be established, allowing collaborators to stay in contact and maintain a standardised approach to field sampling
10/2007 +	18 + 19	5 international and national interviews to be aired on radio in UK and Brazil.
10/2006 +	22	Phenological survey plots in primary forest corridors will be surveyed beyond the project lifetime by IEPA, forming the only long-term baseline phenological plots in this region of Amazonia.
	23	Total funds raised from other sources £119,990

24. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in monitoring and evaluation.

The dissemination of new information regarding the ecological costs and benefits of contrasting landscape forestry management options, specifically plantation forestry and primary forest corridors, will be monitored through numerous complementary approaches. All of these approaches will be taken in partnership with our host country collaborators, as well as forming an integral part of the training program of students on the project and will include: (i) monitoring of supervised site selection, field data collection and data processing (including specimen handling and preparation) (ii) continued construction and refinement of a project-wide data-base accessible by all project participants. Initially the scientific success of the project will be monitored through the publication and reception of key peer-reviewed scientific papers. Both concurrently within the project timeframe as well as subsequent to the publication of key results, the uptake of our recommendations and management proposals amongst both landholders and Brazilian conservation organisations will be evaluated through personal delivery and presentation of our findings to key stakeholders. Additionally we will be able to monitor the immediate reception of our results on the forestry, scientific and political community through our workshop planned for January 2008, in Belem, to be hosted by the Centre for International Forestry Research. In the longer term, success of these reports will be evaluated in terms of their influence on existing environmental NGO and governmental policy, and how this is implemented across the entire Amazon region. Training programmes for Brazilian students will be monitored throughout by field inspection of the competence with which students can follow standardised sampling protocols, as well as with the use of student self-assessment forms, but most importantly during and following the project completion through the research network established by this project. A primary goal of the research-network will be to monitor the movement of project participants into future jobs in Brazilian environmental conservation and education, and to encourage the continued and wider dissemination of standardised sampling protocols across Amazon forests.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

25. Please state costs by financial year (April to March). 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.

Please note that although three financial years are shown here, <u>funding will only be awarded for a maximum period of two calendar years</u>

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.

	2006/2007 %	2007/2008 %	2008/2009 %
United Kingdom project team members and role			
Carlos Peres (Team leader, Forest ecologist)	10	10	nil
Jos Barlow (Forest ecologist)	50	60	nil
Host country project team members and role			
Leandro Ferreira (Botanist and Forest ecologist)	20	20	nil
William Overall (Entomologist)	20	20	nil
Cristina Esposito (Entomologist)	20	20	nil
Malva Hernandez (Entomologist)	20	20	nil

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	2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
Carlos Peres Jos Barlow Leandro Ferreira William Overall Cristina Esposito Malva Hernandez						
Total cost of salaries						

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

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	TOTAL
Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning, overheads				
• Darwin funding (electricity, gas and telephone in project house, as well as electricity and rent for private field laboratory)				
• other funding				
Office costs eg 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				
Laboratory microscope Field and Laboratory equipment (e.g. GPS units, insect traps, hand-held tape recorder, microphone, marking tape, hip-chain, digital camera, insect sample bags, insect pins, insect trays and cabinets).				

• other funding Toyota Bandeirante (4WD) Fiat Palio Accommodation in project house (in kind-support see Q27)				
Other costs (please specify and break down)				
• Darwin funding				
Vehicle running costs (120 km per day for 300 days at £0.2 per km) – 50% covered by in-kind support from Jari Celulose – see below.				
Hire of one full time trained field survey assistant and one full time driver (£200 each per month for 12 months) Salary and training costs for two research technicians from the Goeldi Museum(£150 each per month for 12 months)				
Student field work stipends				
• Other funding				
One plant technician from EMBRAPA to assist with preparation and identification of 3000 plants samples (200 Reals per day) – Orsa Florestal (see Q27)				
Hire of two field assistants (manual labour) (£150 each per month for 12 months) – Jari Celulose (see Q27)				
Vehicle running costs (120 km per day for 300 days at £0.2 per km) – 50% covered by Jari Celulose (see Q27)				
• Other funding				
Salaries (from previous)				
• Darwin funding				
• Other funding				
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	**105,043**	**75931**		**180,974**
TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES	**82,743**	**48,227**		**130,970**
TOTAL DARWIN COSTS REQUESTED	**22,300**	**27,704**		**50,004**

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

The School of Environmental Sciences at the University of East Anglia does not provide money to cover fieldwork costs. Whilst we have been able to acquire some matching funds from other sources, these funds will be used to help cover salary costs as well as substantial in-kind support but are insufficient to cover the entire budget.

26. Will matched funding be provided? Provide details of all other funding sources 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.

NERC fellowship for Dr Jos Barlow (pending) 12 months salary £43,746

ORSA Florestal and Jari Celulose: Accommodation in project house for duration of field work (in-kind support, equivalent value = £4000)

Jari Celulose: 50% defrayment of project car running costs (in-kind support, equivalent value = £3,600

Jari Celulose and Orsa Florestal: Two full-time field assistants and one herbarium assistant (in-kind support, equivalent value = £4,600)

Darwin Initiative (main project) and UEA: One 4WD Toyota Bandeirante (in-kind support, equivalent value = £5000

Darwin Initiative (main project) and UEA: One Fiat Palio (in kind support, equivalent value = £2000)

Total matching funds = £54,746

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

Unlimited access and full use of laboratory, museum, herbarium and library space and facilities at the Goeldi Museum (Belem), Universidade Federal do Amapa, Universidade Federal do Paraiba. Accomodation in the project house provided free of charge by Orsa Florestal and Jari Celulose. 50% defrayment of vehicle running costs through provision of fuel and mechanic assistance by Jari Celulose. Provision of field staff in the way of two full-time field assistants (to assist with trap deployment and sampling regime) by Jari Celulose, and one herbarium technician to assist with preparation and identification of plant specimens by Orsa Florestal. Logistical support at all study sites from the landholders Jari Celulose and Orsa Florestal – this includes safety support with VHF radio access, emergency rescue cover, as well as assistance in maintaining year-round access to study sites (especially important during the wet season). Field equipment and supplies from previous research projects including satellite images, computer hardware and software, forest structure sampling gear, digital cameras, pairs of binoculars, telescopes, etc

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

	Total Project Costs £
Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding	**125,999**
+ Funding/Income from other sources	**181,360**
= Total original project cost	**307,360**

FCO NOTIFICATION

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 Post-project and the resultant work in the UK or in the host country. ☐

CERTIFICATION 2006/7

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

I apply for a grant of £50,004 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2007 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 CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	
Position in the organisation	

Signed		**Date:**	

Please return this form by e-mail to ECTF at darwin-applications@ectf-ed.org.uk **by 13 January 2006**. Please put the title of the proposed project into the subject line of the e-mail. As much of the supporting documentation as possible should be sent along with the e-mailed application. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc**). In addition**, hard copies of all applications and supporting documents should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PH **postmarked not later than 13 January 2006**.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites(details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.