

Applicant: **Asquith, Nigel**
Organisation: **Fundacion Natura Bolivia**
Funding Sought: **£270,000.00**

IWTR8S2\1005

Preventing the extinction of Bolivia's Critically Endangered Red-fronted Macaw

The greatest threat to Bolivia's endemic Red-fronted Macaw is the trafficking of eggs and chicks. We will protect macaws from poachers by forming teams of farmer- stewards to patrol nest sites and will provide economic benefits to local communities to help them cover the opportunity cost of preventing trafficking. These benefits will comprise development projects that prioritize the needs of women. We will institutionalize long-term management of the species by creating a series of Municipal Macaw Conservation Incentive Programmes.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

Type Local charity organisation
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Section 2 - Objectives, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:

Preventing the extinction of Bolivia's Critically Endangered Red-fronted Macaw

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR8S1\1001

IWTR8S1\1184

Q4. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

Please tick all that apply. Note that projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

Q5. Species project is focusing on

Where there are more than four species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Red-fronted Macaw (Ara rubrogenys)(CR C2a(i)) (CITES Appendix I) *No Response*

No Response *No Response*

Do you require more fields?

No

Q6. 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 greatest threat to Bolivia's endemic Red-fronted Macaw is the trafficking of eggs and chicks. We will protect macaws from poachers by forming teams of farmer- stewards to patrol nest sites and will provide economic benefits to local communities to help them cover the opportunity cost of preventing trafficking. These benefits will comprise development projects that prioritize the needs of women. We will institutionalize long-term management of the species by creating a series of Municipal Macaw Conservation Incentive Programmes.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

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

Country 1 Bolivia

Country 2 No Response

Country 3 No Response

Country 4 No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q8. Project dates

Start date:

01 July 2022

End date:

30 June 2022

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

3 years

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total request
Amount:	£90,000.00	£90,000.00	£90,000.00	£0.00	£ 270,000.00

Q10. Proportion of IWT Challenge Fund budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %

Q11a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

The American Bird Conservancy has provided us with a grant of [REDACTED] GBP. Municipal governments will providing matched funding of [REDACTED]. Both of these matched funding commitments are confirmed.

Q11b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)

Q11c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

No Response

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q12. Project stage

With reference to the application guidance, please select the relevant project stage.

Main

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to reduce poverty.

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

The greatest threat to the Red-Fronted Macaw is poaching and trafficking of eggs and chicks. A precipitous population decline has resulted in < 150 breeding pairs. Our analyses show that the cost of preventing the extinction of the macaw is low (chicks and eggs sell for \$30 or less, and volume is low). The problem is simply that the value of conservation is currently even lower. Villages close to macaw nesting sites currently receive no benefit from co-existing with the species.

Our project will prevent poaching and thereby stop trade in wild-caught macaws by providing economic incentives to local farmer-stewards and their communities. This conclusion is perhaps rather surprising for a critically endangered, trafficked species. However, there are many captive-bred Red-Fronted Macaws, making international trade non-existent. Many red fronted macaws exist in captivity in Europe and the US, so there is no need to capture wild individuals for the international market. However, there is still significant trade within Bolivia, so a major threat to the species is capture of individuals for the local market. We are noticing that much of this trade no longer goes through the major cities of Santa Cruz and Cochabamba, but rather is local and highly associated with farmers poisoning birds for crop raiding. Once a farmer poisons a flock, he collects the individuals that are not killed, and then trades them in neighboring villages and towns.

Noteworthy is that the value of domestic trade is low, meaning that the risk to community members who try to prevent

poaching is minimal. A relatively small incentive, plus education, can greatly reduce trade very quickly.

Our assessment that rural communities can undertake significant conservation activities in exchange for relatively low levels of economic support is based on 15 years of experience signing conservation contracts with 9,000 farmers across Bolivia. Through these agreements we have protected more than 500,000 hectares of forests including the endangered sunkha palm (*Parajubaea sunkha*), and helped creation of a 285,000-hectare protected area to conserve the Chaco's endemic guanaco (*Lama guanicoe*) (see literature attached, e.g., Wiik et al. 2020)

In 2018 we modified our incentive-based conservation program to start to protect the Red-Fronted Macaw. 200 villagers in Pasorapa and Saipina have signed – and since complied with – agreements that commit them to conserve and patrol 30,000 hectares of macaw foraging areas, and nesting sites, in exchange for development projects such as beekeeping and fruit production. In communities where we have already helped landowners to organize, such as Pucarillo and Tabacal, poaching has simply disappeared.

Q14. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Evidence projects should describe how the improved evidence base will be used to design an intervention and the gap the intervention will fill. Extra projects should also provide evidence of the intervention's success at a smaller scale.

Our colleagues at Armonia recently initiated a IWT Challenge Fund project to help protect Red Fronted Macaw nesting and foraging sites in five communities in and around the Toro Toro National Park in the Rio Caine watershed. The Caine watershed is important, as it is home to 181 macaws, or 15% of the global population. Our project will complement that of Armonia by investing across the rest of the macaw's range, in the Mizque watershed (482 macaws seen in our survey or 42% of the global population), the Grande watershed (398 birds, 34% of the population) and the Pilcomayo watershed (99 birds, 9% of the population). We will thus sign conservation agreements in communities that are home to 85% of the global Red Fronted Macaw population. We will also work with Armonia to develop joint monitoring protocols and to engender lesson learning within and between the two projects. Specifically, we will jointly focus on evaluating our contrasting methodologies: Armonia's undertaking economic development such as tourism that indirectly leads to conservation compared with Natura's more direct signing of economic development contracts conditioned on communities making conservation commitments.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q15. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

Consider national plans such as NBSAPs and commitments such as London Conference Declarations and the Kasane and Hanoi Statements. Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

The project will support the London Declaration (2014) commitments XVIII (helping local governments build the institutional structures to provide communities with alternative livelihood projects, such as improved cattle management and bee keeping that can increase incomes and help alleviate poverty), and commitments XIX and XX (building partnerships between governments and local communities through training of Macaw Guardians in patrolling, monitoring and customary law enforcement). We will also support the following commitments made at the 2015 Kasane Conference: 11 (helping communities coexist and thrive with the macaw even when the species occasionally raids their crops) and 13 (demonstrating and publicizing a mechanism by which local communities can be involved in reducing trade of a low value species that has a low trade prevention cost). We will help meet the commitments of the 2018 London Conference by improving the productivity of agricultural jobs and recognizing the role of community members as Macaw Guardians (commitment 13), by building the capacity of municipal governments to prevent the trade of eggs and chicks (14) and by nurturing relationships between the species, communities, and local governments throughout the red fronted macaw's range (17); all of which are recommendations of the Red Fronted Macaw Action Plan, which is in the process of being published by the Bolivian Ministry of the Environment.

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

Q16. 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 activities and projects in the design of this project?
- The need for this work and a justification of your proposed approach.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

Once locally common (5,000 individuals in the 1980s), the Red-fronted Macaw now inhabits scattered patches of scrub, nesting and roosting on steep-sided cliffs. Chicks and eggs are poached for the pet trade, which, along with persecution by local farmers, has led to a precipitous population decline: our 2021 survey estimated that there are less than 160 breeding pairs.

The San Simon University and Armonia have helped create protected areas for the species. However, given the small population, actions that do not directly reduce trafficking will not be sufficient. There have been some attempts to reduce poaching, but recent research shows that chicks and eggs are still being sold for relatively low prices. This suggests that poaching could be significantly reduced by compensating local communities for the loss of revenue from trade with relatively modest investments in economic development.

Conservation International recently supported our piloting of a new model for Macaw conservation: protection of critical foraging areas and nest sites through the signing of community-based conservation incentive agreements. This project will build on these successful pilots in the Mizque watershed by scaling up our intervention to the Grande and Pilcomayo watersheds, thus covering 85% of the global Red-fronted Macaw population.

Summary of planned activities:

1. Teams of local Macaw Guardians are formed and are patrolling nest sites and forage areas: We will use the results of our 2021 Red Fronted Macaw survey to identify and map sites and communities important for conservation, undertake socioeconomic surveys in these communities and implement social marketing campaigns to alert locals to the effect of Macaw poaching and trafficking. We will select a cadre of community volunteers to be Macaw Guardians and run training courses to build their capacity for patrolling, data collection, use of GPS receivers and surveying. We will then help the Macaw Guardians design and undertake monitoring patrols. At the same time, we will build contacts with law enforcement agencies and provide legal support to the communities to document and act on the results of the patrolling activities.
2. Local community members receive direct, continued economic benefits in exchange for conservation activities and for stopping the macaw trade: We will use the survey results to map land parcels, sleeping trees and nest sites important for conservation. We will then offer incentive packages for community patrolling, and for conservation in communities close to all the important macaw nesting, foraging, and sleeping sites. The economic incentives offered will comprise of inputs for development projects such as a) honey production, b) improved irrigation systems and c) access to drinking water, and training in how to use them. Communities or individual villages receive these economic incentives in exchange for a commitment to macaw conservation. We will deliver the compensation packages and monitor compliance, prioritizing women landowners and tailoring the incentive packages to support female economic empowerment (such as beehives and tools for honey production).
3. Threat reduction and strategies for long-term sustainable management of the macaw population are institutionalized: We will then support National and Departmental Governments and Municipalities as they publish and implement the Red Fronted Macaw Management Plan. At the same time, we will help eight municipalities develop Municipal Macaw Conservation Incentive Programmes which will purchase the compensation packages (beehives, fruit tree seedlings etc.) and take on long term project management.
4. Macaw population size, community well-being and local perceptions about the importance of macaw conservation are increasingly well understood: At project end we will repeat the 2021 macaw census and our project socioeconomic surveys.

We will analyze project impacts and identify lessons by meeting with project participants and beneficiaries.

Q17. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.

As a local NGO, Natura focuses on building our own capacity and that of our partners and beneficiaries. In one sense this project is in its entirety about building Bolivian's capacity to manage the future of their economies and their wildlife. All the community members who received the economic development projects will be trained in how to use them and hence in how to increase their productivity and incomes sustainably. Many community members will also be trained in macaw monitoring, wildlife observation and patrolling. We have previously trained communities around three protected areas to develop teams of "barefoot ecologists" who monitor species and threats.

In short then, post project we will leave the communities better trained and better equipped to both develop their economies and look after their environment.

We will also focus on build the capacity of local government technicians in wildlife monitoring, and in their awareness of the importance of the red fronted macaw and the danger of the threats to the species. We will undertake a series of social marketing campaigns that focus the capacity building for different audiences: municipal workers, farmers, town residents and children.

Q18. Gender equality

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

Many women own land in the project area but are unable to use it effectively. Traditional development projects that focus on improving crop yields and productivity invariably benefit men. Our project will be different.

Firstly, women landowners benefit from payments directly: land itself, becomes a revenue-generating asset for them. Secondly, we will target compensation forms that benefit women, such as beehives and other tools for honey production. Finally, we will prioritize signing agreements with females, and pilot a strategy that does not sign agreements just with males, but rather guarantees that a female is a co-signer on all agreements.

Of our five core team members, three are female. We recognize that this in itself will not promote gender equality, this is an internal policy of Natura, that where possible, females make up the majority of team members.

However, we recognize that in the often-male dominated culture of Bolivia, women's and especially girl's voices are rarely heard. Our first task will be to ensure that our baseline survey asks the relevant questions, in the right way, to bring to the forefront women's ideas about how the project can best serve them. Based on the survey results we will then redesign the details of the project using the basic the criteria of maximizing women's gains.

Q19. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit, considering both people and species of focus 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. Demand reduction projects should demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction.

The greatest threat to Red-fronted Macaws is poaching and trafficking of eggs and chicks. We will reduce this threat by 1)

forming teams of local Macaw Guardians and helping them patrol nest sites and forage areas, to prevent poaching by other community members and outsiders.

However, we cannot expect trade to disappear without an economic alternative, so we will 2) provide direct, continued economic benefits to local community members in exchange for stopping the macaw trade. These development projects will help communities cover the opportunity cost of preventing trafficking. We will 3) institutionalize threat reduction and long-term management of the macaw population by creating Municipal Programmes to sustainably finance the initiative. Research will ensure that 4) macaw population dynamics, community well-being and local perceptions about macaw conservation are understood.

With these outputs, we expect to achieve our outcome: Trade in wild-caught macaw adults, chicks and eggs is stopped because the species is effectively protected from poachers and traffickers by the local farmer-stewards who receive economic incentives from the conservation programme. This outcome will ensure that Extinction of the Red-fronted Macaw is prevented, and poverty is alleviated in communities across the macaws' geographical range.

Currently, macaw trafficking is providing short term income opportunities to perhaps 150 communities. Villagers poach and tolerate outsiders' poaching. Our short-term goal is to make conservation more economically worthwhile than poaching. To achieve this, we will provide develop projects to communities and individuals – especially females – who commit to undertake conservation and anti-poaching activities. In exchange for protecting Macaw habitat and preventing poaching, villagers will receive projects that diversify their long-term income sources away from climate- susceptible annual crops, to more resilient perennial crops, such as fruit trees, and other drought-resistant livelihood strategies such as honey production. We expect to increase incomes by 30% over the project lifetime.

These development projects will indirectly help mitigate the other threat to the species, persecution by farmers for crop raiding. The red fronted macaw is already a source of pride for locals. Our economic support will shift the balance to allow them to support the species, as it will be seen to be helping, not hindering them improve their livelihoods.

The project-created Municipal Macaw Conservation Incentive Programs will continue activities into the long term after IWT Challenge Funds finish.

In the short term we will reduce poaching and trafficking of macaw chicks and eggs to zero in the rural communities where 85% of the Red Fronted Macaw population resides. By collaborating closely with the complementary IWT Challenge Fund project led by Armonia – which focuses on in the Caine watershed, home to 15% of the global macaw population, we will be able to stabilize the species, and initiate the long-term recovery of the Red Fronted Macaw. To assess progress, Natura and Armonia will repeat our 2021 census in 2025, when we will expect to record a population increase of 2% (from the 2021 baseline of 1,160 individuals).

Q20. Pathway to change

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

Complementing IWT Challenge Fund project led by Armonia, we will prevent the extinction of the Red-Fronted Macaw, by directly reducing poaching and trafficking to almost zero. In addition, the development projects we provide, e.g., increasing corn yield through irrigation, will indirectly help mitigate the other threat to the species, persecution by farmers for crop raiding. The macaw is already a source of pride for locals. Our economic support will shift the balance to allow them to support the species, as it will also be seen to be helping them improve their livelihoods.

By project end, eight municipalities will have created Municipal Macaw Incentive Programs, which will continue the project once IWT Challenge Fund support is over. These Incentive Programs will use municipal funds to continue to support local livelihoods, increase pride in the Red-Fronted Macaw, and make the economic case for in situ conservation rather than poaching. We will copy our previous successes in which Natura has created, then provided Municipal Water Funds with technical and financial support for three years and then "graduated" them as self-financed institutions with well-trained technical staff, in which we no longer need to play a major role.





Q21. Exit Strategy

How the project will reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to “business as usual”? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?

By project end, eight municipalities – our five primary partner municipalities plus three more – will have created Municipal Macaw Incentive Programs, which will continue the project once IWT Challenge Fund support is over. These Incentive Programs will use municipal funds to continue to support local livelihoods, increase pride in the species, and make the economic case for in situ conservation rather than poaching. In the same way that Natura has “graduated” an increasing number of municipalities where we set up Water Funds, we will then exit the region, leaving behind institutions that are self-financed with well-trained technical staff.

In the communities, the compensation packages will comprise development projects such as improvements in village water supplies. Our experiences in the region suggest that the vast majority of communities will request compensation packages to be made to the entire village, because nesting sites and foraging areas are on community land. The selection of the Macaw Guardians will then be a task taken on by the village, and likely rotated. Although we will strongly promote the leadership of women and girls, we will embed the decision-making processes within existing community structures, to ensure that the entire village democratically takes the decision about if to enter the project, who in the village will be responsible, and how they will manage and enforce the program. This, we believe will engender long term sustainability at the local level. Sustainability will require us to inculcate a village-wide conclusion, that it is in everyone’s economic interest for the entire village to participate. Such a decision will then activate community institutions to run the program, to make sure all villagers contribute, and to ensure that community structures (and not Natura) monitor and enforce compliance.

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

-  [Natura Response to comments IWT 2022](#)
-  22/03/2022
-  22:52:12
-  pdf 5.16 MB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q22. 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 Risk, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

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

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Partners, especially program participants who are not staff, misuse funds or payments are not accounted for	moderate	rare	low	Natura accounting and safeguards system has been used with and approved by donors including USAID (5 years ██████████ the European Union (8 years, \$ ██████████ and the Interamerican Development Bank (5 years, ██████████).	minor

Safeguarding Participants will travel significantly along potentially dangerous roads, resulting in risk of accidents causing death or serious injury	moderate	rare	low	Natura's travel policies require no travel after dark, respect of speed limits, defensive driving, and vehicle tracking in real time using GPS. We will also take out accident insurance policies for all participants.	minor
Delivery Chain Municipal governments do not provide the expected funding for the project	moderate	possible	low	Natura annually leverages significant municipal funds for conservation, and our experiences suggests that the municipal commitments are trustworthy	minor
Risk 4 Sexual or other harassment or abuse of participants and project staff	minor	unlikely	low	All participants will have to read and sign our safeguards policy. We will identify and publicise the contact details of a female project staff member to be the point of contact for complaints and concerns, to whom anonymous complaints can be made.	minor
Risk 5 Delivery Chain: Communities and municipalities do not see the need for investments in reducing macaw trade	severe	possible	moderate	Our objective is to see if this we can reduce the macaw trade through community incentives. If a community or municipality is not interested, then we will invite the next community/municipality. More than 30 communities have already expressed interest, so we believe that we can find enough appropriate communities	minor
Risk 6 Delivery Chain: Conflict between upstream and downstream communities	moderate	possible	moderate	Our negotiation model is a cooperative community-based participative process, and so can help resolve such conflicts. Our offer to invest along with our primary concept of reciprocity has been shown to be a low-cost, local mechanism for conflict resolution	minor

Section 8 - Implementation Timetable


Q23. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities


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


[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The

workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

 [Natura Bolivia IWT R8 St2 Timetable](#)

 22/03/2022

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q24. 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.

IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance](#)).

Natura welcomes independent evaluation of our work and recently facilitated the publication of a series of studies of a randomized control we implemented from 2010-2015 (e.g. Wiik et al 2020, see attached list of papers). We thus have significant experience running socio economic surveys, collecting, cleaning and securing data, and sharing with the researchers who actually undertake the analyses.

The following lists who and how we will collect data to measure our indicators:

- 0.1 Numbers of breeding pairs of Ara rubrogenys increase (data collected in pre and post field surveys)
 - 0.2 Cases of bird, chick and egg off-take reduced (data collected in pre and post field surveys and drone footage data)
 - 0.3 Landowners perceive a 10% income increase (data collected in pre and post field surveys)
 - 1.1 Macaw Guardians are trained (data collected from field staff reports and photos, confirmed in post project field survey)
 - 1.2 Macaw Guardian teams are patrolling (data collected from field staff reports, photos, drone footage and GPS waypoints by Natalia Araujo, confirmed in post project field survey)
 - 2.1 Landowners receive economic incentives MMCIP (data collected in pre and post field surveys by municipal staff coordinated by Natura, data analyzed by Purdue)
 - 3.1 Management Plan published (data collected from field staff reports and photos, confirmed in post project field survey)
 - 3.2 Municipalities create and operate MMCIP (data collected from municipal records)
 - 4.1 Community members understanding and knowledge increases (data collected in pre and post field surveys by municipal staff coordinated by Natura)
 - 4.2 Peer-reviewed academic journal article published
 - 4.3 Peer-reviewed academic journal article published
 - 4.4 Lessons from project implementation documented
- At project mid point the staff responsible for M&E will meet with implementation staff to assess progress and to decide if a course correction or a new strategy is required.

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

200

Section 10 - Logical Framework


Q25. Logical Framework


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


- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible**. Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 [Natura Bolivia Logframe Stage 2 revised](#)

 22/03/2022

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 pdf 41.67 KB

Impact:

Extinction of the Red-fronted Macaw (*Ara rubrogenys*)(CR C2a(i)) is prevented and poverty is alleviated in communities across the macaws' geographical range

Outcome:

Trade in wild-caught macaw adults, chicks and eggs is stopped because the species is effectively protected from poachers and traffickers by local farmer-stewards in exchange for economic incentives

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Teams of local Macaw Guardians are formed and are patrolling nest sites and forage areas

Output 2:

Local community members receive direct, continued economic benefits in exchange for conservation activities and for stopping the macaw trade

Output 3:

Threat reduction and strategies for long-term sustainable management of the macaw population are institutionalized

Output 4:

Macaw population dynamics, community well-being and local perceptions about the importance of macaw conservation are increasingly well understood

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

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

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are

contributing to Output 1.

- 1i) Use results from the 2021 macaw survey to identify and map sites and communities important for conservation
- 1ii) Select cadre of community volunteers to be Macaw Guardians
- 1iii) Run training courses to build community capacity for patrolling, data collection, use of GPS receivers and surveying
- 1iv) Help Macaw Guardians design and undertake monitoring patrols
- 1v) Build contacts with law enforcement agencies and provide legal support to communities
- 1vi) Collaborate with local communities and law enforcement agencies to document and act on results of patrolling activities
- 2i) Use results from the 2021 macaw survey to identify and map individual land parcels important for conservation
- 2ii) Offer incentive packages for community patrolling and on individual land parcels in communities close to all important macaw nesting, foraging and sleeping sites
- 2iii) Sign conservation agreements with community authorities and volunteer land owners
- 2iv) Deliver compensation packages (i.e bee hives, irrigation systems, fruit tree seedlings etc.)
- 2v) Monitor compliance and, if appropriate, renew agreements
- 3.1i) Review and improve Incentives component of existing draft Management Plan
- 3.1ii) Hold facilitated meeting with all relevant stakeholders (communities, municipalities, NGOs, universities, the private sector, water users, and Departmental and National governments
- 3.1iii) Draft details of how to implement Incentives component of plan, request public comments and revise accordingly
- 3.1iv) Help National and Departmental Governments and Municipalities publish Incentives component of Management Plan
- 3.2i) Present MMCIP proposal to municipal governments, and where appropriate other stakeholders (such as the private sector or water users)
- 3.2ii) Help municipal authorities to design MMCIP and pass appropriate creation legislation
- 3.2iii) Support municipal implementation of MMCIP fund as the governments purchase development projects and takes on long term project management.
- 4.1i) Design and implement social marketing campaign to explain the project and to promote conservation and anti trafficking activities
- 4.2i) Design and implement macaw population survey at project end
- 4.2ii) Draft, review and finalize publication of second set of results
- 4.3i) Design and implement socioeconomic and perceptions survey pre-project
- 4.3ii) implement the same survey post project, iii) Draft, review and finalize publication of results

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q26. 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 under £100,000 and over £100,000. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.


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


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 IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed IWT Challenge Fund Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

 [Natura-Bolivia-Budget-IWT-R8 FINAL](#)

 22/03/2022

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 xlsx 99.62 KB

Q27. Funding

Q27a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

Development of existing work

Please provide details:

This initiative will build on a pilot funded by Conservation International, (Building a Conservation and Sustainable Development Corridor Between Bolivia's Amboró and Inao National Parks Through Biodiversity and Water Conservation Agreements), which demonstrated the feasibility of protecting Red fronted Macaw foraging sites by signing agreements with community members. This pilot built on 15 years of work by Natura on designing a conservation incentives model that currently protects more than a million acres of forest across Bolivia and supports 10,000 rural farmers with economic development projects. The refining of the watershed version of this incentive model was supported by the Darwin Initiative in Project (21008) (Reciprocal Watershed Agreements: conserving Bolivia's Chaco through improved livelihoods) which in addition to signing conservation agreements with 500 families to protect over 200,000 acres of their private land, also created almost a million acres of new protected areas.

Armonia has long worked to conserve the Red fronted Macaw, undertaking research, community education, the creation of a 110 acre reserve and the construction of a ecotourism lodge. We expect a close collaboration with Armonia, having, for example, been already jointly planning the pre-project Macaw survey for March 2020 (now postponed until March 2021 because of Covid-19).

Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

In early 2020 we signed a collaboration agreement with Armonia to jointly facilitate sharing and refining the red fronted macaw management plan. We also agreed to undertake a breeding pairs survey in the 2020 nesting season. This survey was postponed by the Covid-19 pandemic and will now be undertaken by the two partners in early 2021 (before our IWT projects are expected to start). We have agreed that in order to maximize efficiency and not get in each other's way with our complementary IWT Challenge Fund proposals, to divide the macaw's range geographically for the first half of our projects. Natura will initiate in the southern municipalities of the macaw's range, while Armonia will initiate in the north. At project mid-point, and as part of discussing the red fronted macaw management plan, the two partners will assess if and how we can each expand our geographic range during the second half of our projects.

Q28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT 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.

We will purchase no capital items

Q29. Value for Money

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

This project is good value for money as it has been designed simply as a catalyst to leverage local financing for macaw

conservation. Even during the IWT Challenge funding period, our partners will cover almost a quarter of our costs. Municipal governments will pay for the bulk of the development projects provided to communities, while we use IWT Challenge funds to catalyze these municipal investments and to pay staff time and operating costs to institutionalize this support for the long term. Our experiences creating similar water conservation funds shows a clear path to sustainable financing using this model. The Comarapa Watershed Fund, for example, was set up with IUCN support in 2007, and now disburses ~ \$ [REDACTED] worth of development projects to upstream families, currently conserving 12,106 ha, with 6% annual growth. This Fund has graduated from donor support to become a standalone 100% self-financed institution, fully independent of Natura. Since our application last year we have revisited our indicators and significantly reduced the budget. The ultimate reason the project is good value for money is because it will build on and use 15 years of Natura's intellectual property and experiences, and will take the lessons we have gained in the water conservation sector and apply them to reducing illegal wildlife trade.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q30. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund 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.

If your project involves data collection and/or analysis which identifies individuals (e.g. biometric data, intelligence data), please explain the measures which are in place and/or will be taken to ensure the proper control and use of the data. Please explain the experience of the organisations involved in managing this information in your project

Natura's data collection ethics framework was designed based on that of the UK's ESRC (see our published previously

papers for examples):

1. Research will be designed by scientists and reviewed by implementing partners to ensure integrity, quality and transparency.
2. Staff and participants will be informed about purpose, methods and intended uses of research, what their participation entails and risks. We will gain IRB approval from Purdue University for the survey.
3. Confidentiality and anonymity will be respected and participation voluntary
4. Neither implementation staff nor data collectors will have a role in data analysis (the role of our Purdue colleagues). In order to protect participant anonymity, we will:
 - [a] De-identify individuals by removing from the public data set.
 - [b] We might top code information if we decide that leaving data in its raw form would allow identification of the community/household.
 - [d] Seek approval of municipal governments before making public the data.

Q31. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance.

We have not been able to identify any potential human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project. Nevertheless, we commit to meeting all legal and ethical obligations of both the UK and Bolivia. We will ensure compliance with this commitment by working with national state and local governments, and community governance structures, to ensure a transparent, deliberative, decision-making process. All project staff, leadership and participants (apart from our Purdue scientists) are Bolivian citizens, with the majority of staff living in the project area. We are therefore confident that the perspectives, interests and wellbeing of those directly affected by specific projects will be properly addressed

We will recognize the potential value and relevance of traditional knowledge: indeed, the research of the Purdue team will focus on exactly this question: how to balance local and scientific knowledge bases.

We will respect the rights, privacy, and safety of people who are the subject of project activities or other intended beneficiaries by ensuring that all responses are kept anonymous, and only summary data are presented and analyzed.

We will uphold the credibility of any research and other findings by committing to the independent publication of lessons learned and a project impact evaluation.

We will ensure that transactions are based on FPIC, by having local officials lead, manage, and guide the project, and will stop activities if we suspect FPIC is not being upheld.

We will not support any use of force, and we will rely on community governance structures.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q32. 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.

Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

No Response

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q33. 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?
Nigel Asquith	Project Leader	16	Checked
Maria Teresa Vargas	Municipal Engagement	25	Checked
Daniela Salvatierra	Communication and Social Marketing	25	Checked
Paulina Pinto	Field Technician	100	Checked

Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Richard Estrada	Field Team Leader	50	Checked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	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.

 [CV IWT 2022](#)

 22/03/2022

 20:32:38

 pdf 87.24 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?


Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q34. 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.

Lead partner name:	Fundacion Natura Bolivia
Website address:	www.naturabolivia.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	(Max 200 words, currently 183) The primary role of Natura will be to engage with the Community Based Organizations (“Organizaciones territoriales de base” and local “Sindicatos”) who will need to “approve” the project, in order for them lead on the ground implementation in each community and help select and train the Macaw Guardians. We are confident that gaining such approvals will be straightforward, based on our experiences in more than 50 municipalities and thousands of communities across Bolivia. Natura field staff with run the required social marketing /education campaigns and trainings, deliver development projects and build capacity for their use, in collaboration with Municipal technicians. At a political level, Natura staff will engage with all levels of government (Municipal, Departmental and National) to advance the project. Natura Bolivia will coordinate the project, ensure that it build on the results of previous initiatives, and be responsible for day-to-day project management. Natura staff will also be responsible for training Municipal technicians in data collection for the baseline and endline surveys and ensuring that the data collected is of high enough quality prior to delivery to the research team for analysis.
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Represented on the Project Board	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: The Mother Earth Authority, Ministry of the Environment, Government of Bolivia

Website address: <https://www.mmaya.gob.bo>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): The Bolivian National government will co-sponsor meetings relating to the implementation of the macaw management plan and support general awareness building. On the ground, the National Parks Survey will assist us implement the project close to one of only two national protected areas that have some resident macaws, namely El Palmar

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

2. Partner Name: Municipal Governments, of Omereque, Pasorapa, Saipina, Comarapa and Aiquile

Website address: <https://www.facebook.com/gamomereque/> <https://www.facebook.com/pasorapa>
<https://www.facebook.com/Saipina026/> <https://www.facebook.com/Gobierno-Autonomo-Municipal-de-Comarapa-1601418756810536/> <https://www.facebook.com/ElMunicipioYAiquile>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): The Municipal Governments have already played a fundamental role in project design and piloting. They will co-lead project implementation in their jurisdictions. Through the creation of eight Municipal Macaw Conservation Incentive Programmes (MMCIP) the Municipal Governments will lead and finance the initiative in the long term after Darwin Funds finish. Their primary role during implementation will thus be to create the institutional structures to continue the Incentive Programmes after IWT-Challenge Funding ends. Technicians and lawyers will develop the required legal mechanisms, based on models developed by Natura over the last 15 years for creation of Municipal Water Conservation Funds. Elected officials (the mayor and councillors) will then pass the appropriate legislation to formalize funding lines. The Municipal governments will also provide counterpart funding to purchase inputs for the development projects (e.g. beehives, irrigation pipes, barbed wire, grass seeds etc.). Municipal technicians will receive training in how to implement the development projects, and they will then train community members. Municipal technicians will also be trained in data collection and will collect baseline and endline data. Throughout the project, the Municipal governments will provide political support, helping with the social marketing and community awareness campaigns, and building local ownership of the results.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

3. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board No

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

If no, please provide details *No Response*

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

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

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes No

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00





Represented on the Project Board Yes No

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

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

No Response

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

 [letters of support](#)
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Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded IWT Challenge Fund funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

No

If no, please provide the below information on the lead partner.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?
01 January 2001

What is the legal status of your organisation?
 NGO

How is your organisation currently funded?
Our 2020 budget was [REDACTED] with major donations from the Coca Cola Foundation, the InterAmerican Development Bank, IUCN, the World Land Trust and the Andes Amazon Fund.

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department.

Aims
Natura (www.naturabolivia.org) identifies and develops novel mechanisms for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources. Our signature program, Watershared, is based on the logic that protecting upstream forests helps maintain water supplies, and that sustainable conservation requires the financial participation of water users.

Activities Watershared provides upstream landowners with economic alternatives, such as fruit trees and irrigation systems, in exchange for forest conservation. Upstream landowners thus move away from drought susceptible agriculture, and at the same time improve downstream hydrological functioning, thus helping all watershed communities develop and mitigate and adapt to climate change

Achievements Watershared has been adopted by 58 Bolivian municipalities, protecting 367,148 hectares of forests, benefiting 7,000 indigenous and rural families through environmentally friendly water access and productive incentives. Natura has also helped local and state governments create 1.5 million hectares of new sub-national protected areas in the last 12 years.

Provide details of 3 contracts/projects held by the lead partner that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.

These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

Contract/Project 1 Title Operationalizing Bolivia's joint mechanism for mitigation and adaptation to climate change: Climate compatible development in the Bolivian Chaco (BO-M1067) (InterAmerican Development Bank)

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) [REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months) 4 years

Role of organisation in project Lead: Project design and implementation, coordination with partners, budget management, administration, reporting

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project This project tested Watershared, an integrated model for watershed conservation in the Chaco, a region with high water stress and indigenous (Guarani) territories with communal governance systems. 3,000 vulnerable upstream indigenous families received in kind support to modify their land use practices. We improved productivity in: (i) climate-resilient agriculture and drip irrigation, (ii) organic honey production and commercialization, (iii) management of orchards, and (iv) cattle management. Conservation resulted in improved water supply for 15,000 users. The project set up water governance structures with municipal governments and water users to ensure resource sustainability and protected 30,000 ha of watershed forests.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) Martin Dellavedova, Independent Evaluator contracted by IDB [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 2 Title Creation of the Ivi Marei, Héroes del Chaco, Cuenca Alta Rio Parapaeti, Iguembe and Guajukaka Protected Areas (880,000 hectares) in south east Bolivia (World Land Trust/Nature and Culture International)

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) [REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	3 years
Role of organisation in project	Lead: Project design and implementation, coordination with partners, budget management, administration, reporting
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	(Max 100 words) The project successfully worked with communities and local and indigenous governments to create five new protected areas covering 880,000 hectares in four municipalities in south east Bolivia (Ivi Marei, Héroes del Chaco, Cuenca Alta Rio Parapaeti, Iguembe and Guajukaka Protected Areas). We developed a series of biological and socio-economic studies to justify the creation of each area, worked with local communities to ensure FPIC and helped local authorities to develop and approve the required creation laws
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Richard Cuthbert, [REDACTED] Director of Conservation, World Land Trust
Contract/Project 3 Title	Building a conservation and sustainable development corridor between Bolivia's Amboró and Iñao National Parks through biodiversity and water conservation agreements (Conservation International and the Coca Cola Foundation Bolivia)
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	4 years
Role of organisation in project	Lead: Project design and implementation, coordination with partners, budget management, administration, reporting
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	We set up and consolidated twelve Water Funds to catalyse local investment in upstream "Water Factories" to help 1) mitigate climate change (conserve old growth forests), 2) adapt to climate change (protect water sources), 3) increase food security (enhance irrigation water and diversify upstream production systems) 4) improve human health (improve water quality), and 5) Protect 9000 hectares of Ara rubrogenys roosting and foraging sites, by fencing key patches of gallery forest to limit grazing and permit vegetation to regenerate, identifying suitable sites for new protected areas, and compensating for crop damage thus reducing persecution of macaws.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Conservation International, Alejandro Rosselli, [REDACTED]

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Fundacion Natura Bolivia

I apply for a grant of



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, logframe, 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	Nigel Asquith
Position in the organisation	Director of Policy
Signature (please upload e-signature)	Certification 22/03/2022 20:23:28 pdf 31.38 KB
Date	22 March 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

[AUDIT ENGLISH 2020](#)
 22/03/2022
 20:24:09
 pdf 479.65 KB

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

[Natura Safeguarding policy](#)
 22/03/2022
 20:26:09
 pdf 130.96 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the “IWT Challenge Fund Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Risk 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
I have attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided	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 33, 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 34, 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 30.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund 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.

Unchecked

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).