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U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ROCAP



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REGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AMERICAN PROGRAMS

March 6, 1992

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
A Division of New York Zoological Society
Mesoamerican and Caribbean Programs
4424 N.W. 13th Street, Suite A-2
Gainesville, FL 32609

Attention: Dr. Archie Carr, III

Subject: Cooperative Agreement No. 596-0150-A-00-0587-00
Amendment No. 3

Gentlemen:

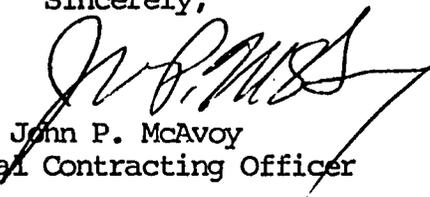
Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the U.S. Agency for International Development (hereinafter known as ROCAP), hereby amends the Cooperative Agreement to incorporate into the Agreement's Program Description a new activity entitled "Small Grants Program (SGP) for Conservation Biology", per Attachment No. 1, Statement of Work.

The Agreement's total estimated amount is hereby increased by \$404,515.00 from \$2,600,000.00 to \$3,004,515.00 (\$2,004,515.00 from ROCAP and up to \$1,000,000.00 from USAID Mission buy-ins). The amount obligated is hereby increased by \$404,515.00 from \$1,600,000.00 to \$2,004,515.00. The Recipient agrees to provide matching funds equivalent to the ROCAP contribution to the Cooperative Agreement. The ROCAP total contribution to this Cooperative Agreement is \$2,004,515.00. If the Recipient does not match that amount ROCAP will disallow costs that are in excess of the Recipient contribution. An Agreement's revised budget and a separate budget for the Small Grants Program are enclosed as Attachments 2 and 3, respectively.

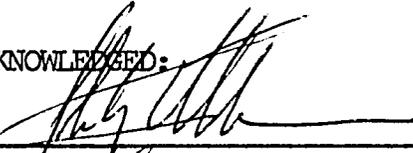
This Amendment is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the recipient in furtherance of program objectives during the period beginning with the effective date and ending no later than July 19, 1995.

Please sign the original and five copies of this letter to acknowledge receipt of this Amendment No. 3 and return the original and four copies to ROCAP/Guatemala.

Sincerely,


John P. McAvoy
Regional Contracting Officer

ACKNOWLEDGED:

By 

Title 

Date

FISCAL DATA

Appropriation No.:	72-1121021
Budget Plan Code:	LDNA-92-25596-KG13
PIO/T No.:	596-0150-3-20021
Project No.:	596-0150
Total Estimated Amount:	\$3,004,515
Previous Obligated Amount:	\$1,600,000
Amount obligated this Amendment:	\$ 404,515
New Total Obligated Amount:	\$2,004,515
Buy-ins	\$1,000.000

(5949G/P.16-17)

amt

**A Small Grants Program for Conservation Biology
in Central America**

**A Proposal Submitted by
Wildlife Conservation International**

**a division of the
New York Zoological Society**

To

**The Regional Office for Central American Programs
U.S. Agency for International Development**

Introduction

As a means to support initiatives that promise to alter the bleak environmental status quo in Central America, this is a proposal to augment the volume of conservation biology in Central America, and, equally importantly, to enhance the indigenous capacity in Central America to do conservation biology.

Project Justification

Since its very genesis, the Regional Natural Resource Management Project (RENARM) in Central America, a function of the USAID Regional Office of Central American Programs (ROCAP), has contemplated offering assistance directly to budding young scientists in the Central American isthmus (Leonard, 1987). This proposal seeks to implement that appropriate conviction.

The RENARM program, presently the only international agency-initiative that deliberately seeks to assist comprehensively with environmental issues throughout the entire region, became active by issuing major grants to robust, international non-governmental organizations, including, as consortia or individuals, Wildlife Conservation International (WCI), Caribbean Conservation Corporation (CCC), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), CARE, Cultural Survival, and CATIE (Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investigacion y Ensenanza; Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center). The grants to these organizations are, at this date, becoming implemented in all 7 countries of the region. Specific projects encompass stated priorities of RENARM, including:

- Sustainable agriculture
- Production from natural forests
- Management of wildlands and protection of biological diversity
- Management of critical watersheds

Policy formulation, institutional strengthening and environmental education.

With these major programs and institutions in place, it is now appropriate to consider superimposing upon them a layer of small grants that, at one and the same time, would help generate data vital to the wise execution of the larger projects, and improve the capabilities of Central American young people to carry on with the mission of maintaining and/or restoring the ecological vitality of their lands.

Every country needs its own corps of conservation biologists who devote their lives to local objectives. Conservation must be done mainly from within by persons who fully understand the values of a culture. Only 6% of the world's scientists are from developing countries where 75% of the people live. WCI has long recognized the need to train nationals. Over the years many local biologists have been coworkers on field projects, and, funded by WCI, they have attended conservation short courses and graduate programs at universities. WCI biologists have supervised the research of candidates for university degrees, given workshops on wildlife management techniques, and in other ways provided training to nationals.

WCI's policy emphasizes the support of nationals to such an extent that nearly two thirds of its projects around the world have no direct expatriate involvement. Since every country is responsible for managing its own resources, WCI's ideal function is to offer training, guidance, funds and moral support to those who are dedicated to preserving the natural treasures of their homeland.

This proposal seeks to draw upon the traditions and skills of WCI in research and training and apply them to RENARM-supported programs in Central America by establishing a Small Grants Program (SGP) for conservation biology.

Project Implementation

The SGP will be carried out by WCI, a division of the New York Zoological Society (NYZS). Aside from being Lead Implementing Organization for the RENARM-sponsored project, Paseo Pantera (Cooperative Agreement No. 596-0150-A-00-058700)*, and therefore particularly sensitive to the RENARM mission, WCI maintains a small grants program in support of wildlife biology and training that is global in scope and decades in longevity.

Appendix I shows a recent listing of WCI field projects from around the world. The appendix demonstrates the magnitude of the program: 125 distinct projects were being maintained around the world during the 1989-90 period. And the appendix illustrates the

* The correct number is: 596-0150-A-00-0587-00

philosophy and programmatic orientation of WCI: a deep commitment to the scientific side of conservation.

It is proposed that the current Paseo Pantera grant be amended to include the SGP. The duration of the SGP, then, would be determined by the duration of the Paseo Pantera project, scheduled to terminate in September, 1995. Thus, the duration of the SGP would be approximately 3 years.

The amount WCI is requesting from ROCAP for the SGP is \$404,513.84 (see Budget, Attachment A). As with the current conditions of the Paseo Pantera grant, the SGP funds would be matched on a 1:1 basis by WCI with counterpart cash and in-kind contributions.

Management of the Small Grants Program

With appropriate adjustments, management of the SGP for Central America will be built into the current global granting program of WCI, taking fullest advantage of existing procedures for correspondence, peer review, reporting and oversight.

Some of the salient documents used in the current WCI grants administration program are given in the following figure and appendices.

Figure 1, "Wildlife Conservation International Research Fellowship Program", available in Spanish and English, describes the objectives and mechanics of the granting program, and serves as a set of instructions to applicants. It is the centerpiece of the program, giving succinct information on eligibility, selection criteria, closing dates, and application procedures.

In the case of unsolicited proposals, this document is usually mailed to an individual who has submitted a letter of inquiry to WCI. It is also sent to individuals identified by WCI staff as being suitable candidates for particular tasks selected by that staff person.

Appendix II, "Wildlife Conservation International Suggested Outline", also in Spanish and English, assists the applicant to organize his or her proposal to WCI, assuring that fundamental information of interest to WCI is not omitted.

Appendix III, "Wildlife Conservation International Project Proposal", serves as a summary sheet, including an abstract, and allows the administrator to quickly assess details of the proposal.

The above documents facilitate the smooth acquisition of standardized proposals. The applicant is notified that his or her proposal has been received and is complete, and then a review process is initiated.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

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THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED to support individual research projects that lead directly to conservation of threatened wildlife, communities, and ecosystems. Every project must lead to concrete advances in the conservation of wildlife or wildlands, and must incorporate clearly identifiable, specific conservation components.

ELIGIBILITY

Any individual is eligible to apply. Awards average under \$20,000, and the median grant is \$5000. We do not support conferences, travel to scientific meetings, legal actions, erection of permanent field stations, salaries at institutions, and overhead costs. Stipends are only considered when the investigator has no other source of support. Expensive laboratory analyses are also outside our guidelines. Please do not submit identical proposals to other organizations simultaneously; in such cases we usually await the outcome of others' deliberations, thus delaying consideration of your proposal.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Proposals are evaluated on a competitive basis. Applications are screened by outside reviewers and by WCI staff. Preference is given to proposals by nationals of the country of research, and to projects in our six biogeographic regions of special interest: East African Savannas, Central and West African Forests, South America, Mesoamerica and the Caribbean, Southeast Asia, and Temperate Asia.

CLOSING DATES AND NOTIFICATION

The WCI Conservation Committee meets three times a year and the closing dates for applications are January 1, July 1, and September 1. Start-up times for awards are the end of May, November, and February, respectively.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

A suggested outline is on the reverse of this page. Applicants should use our standard cover sheet, and submit five copies of their proposal. It is expected that proposals will be submitted in English. If an exception is made, we ask that an abstract in English accompany the proposal. In preparing the budget, note that capital equipment purchased with grant money must be returned to the New York Zoological Society at the completion of the project unless other arrangements have been mutually agreed upon.

COMPLETED APPLICATIONS, IN QUINTUPLET, SHOULD BE SENT TO:

**Dr. Mary Pearl
Wildlife Conservation International
New York Zoological Society
Bronx, NY 10460 U.S.A.**

**Figure 1. Standard WCI grant
program description and
application instructions.**

The standing file of WCI proposal reviewers includes both "in-house" members of the staff and "outside" scientists and conservationists from all over the world. A minimum of 3 peer reviews are sought for each proposal. Appendix IV, "Wildlife Conservation International Proposal Evaluation" is an instruction sheet for reviewers. It solicits comments on a broad set of criteria that bear on the merits of the proposal and its author, and asks for a quantitative ranking of the project.

The above peer review process obviously tends to cull the set of proposals being evaluated during a given grant period. As a matter of WCI routine, the culled set is then subjected to a second review, which might best be described as an administrative review: Senior managers of the WCI global program use the fiscal year budget to help them determine which of the remaining, meritorious, proposals the institution can afford, financially, to commit to.

The resulting collection of proposals may then be regarded as those recommended by WCI staff for support. The recommended proposals are taken before the WCI Conservation Committee, a committee of the Board of Trustees of the New York Zoological Society, for final ratification.

Reporting

Following the Conservation Committee meeting, applicants are notified of the success or failure of their proposals. A contract (Appendix V, "Wildlife Conservation International Research Fellowship Agreement") is sent to those whose proposals have been approved.

In addition to setting forth certain fundamental understandings between the grant recipient and the granting institution, this agreement states the semi-annual reporting requirements of the recipient, and gives guidelines for their preparation (see Appendix V). Semi-annual reports include both an update on the project itself, and financial accounts. For projects of a 1-year duration, a report mid-way through the project would be required, followed by a final report, adhering to a similar format.

An interesting, unique aspect of WCI projects, and their management, is that, owing to their usual research orientation, final reports, submitted immediately after completion of the project, do not always give a complete measure of the success of the activity. The worth of the science undertaken in the project is frequently determined by publication of results in a peer-reviewed journal. Accordingly, in Paragraph 9 of the WCI Fellowship Agreement (Appendix V), incentives are given to the recipient to publish, and to acknowledge the granting institution.

This condition is of note in the context of "grant management" because it suggests that this useful verifiable indicator of

success, the publication, may appear months, often over a year, after the actual completion of the project. At WCI, files are kept open, and the grant recipient is monitored, for considerable periods of time to accommodate this peculiarity of a science-based small grants program.

Administration and Oversight

The current WCI grants program relies both on procedures and staff. Grants are processed at the WCI headquarters in New York. The director of the granting program, the chief administrator for this process, is Dr. Mary Pearl. Her staff includes a Program Manager, Mrs. Martha Schwartz, and a staff assistant. The involvement of this staff will be vital to opening a new grants program for Central America. As reflected in the budget (Appendix VI), it is reasoned that these are appropriate and essential services for WCI to provide as counterpart, in-kind contributions to the management of the combined small grants funds to be provided by WCI and ROCAP

The procedures and staff discussed above, used by WCI for developing, evaluating and initiating projects, also establish a basic oversight capability for the institution, based largely on the required reporting. This capability is given depth and perspective by WCI field staff.

As indicated under "Selection Criteria" in Figure 1, the field program of WCI is focused on 6 biogeographic regions of the world. At least one permanent WCI staff person works in each of these areas. Small grants authorized for support by WCI during a given year are assigned for technical oversight to the appropriate staff member in each of the biogeographic regions.

"Oversight" in this instance can mean everything from reacting to signals from headquarters about an over-due report from the field, to intimate interaction with the grant holder on topics of scientific methodology, basic field logistics, and, very often, providing institutional backstopping and credibility for a young person who is ready to become involved in the "bio-political" aspects of his or her project.

In Central America, the "Regional Coordinator" for WCI is Dr. Archie Carr, III. He is responsible for field oversight of existing WCI projects; he is co-director of the existing RENARM-sponsored Paseo Pantera project; and he would assume direct responsibility for an augmented Small Grants Program. A portion of the time of his staff assistant will be required to execute this small grants program.

In the case of Central America, as with most other major regions of WCI involvement, the oversight duties of the Regional Coordinator are often facilitated by a hierarchy of grant holders

in the field. Many projects supported by WCI are long-term commitments, involving a senior scientist who may even be drawing a stipend as part of his or her contract. In these circumstances, more junior scientists can be placed under that individual's supervision. Thus, a type of "chain-of-command" is established that allows for appropriate oversight of all personnel and activities in a given project.

In this proposal, additional oversight potential can be cited, owing to the Paseo Pantera project. The Technical Advisor to Paseo Pantera is Mr. Jim Barborak, already one of the region's most sought-after counselors for young field people. In addition, specialists associated with the Paseo Pantera consortium partner, Caribbean Conservation Corporation, would be available for oversight duties for grants that might be issued in support of work of direct interest to the CCC.

Announcements

With the advent of a new granting program, it is customary for the availability of the funds to be advertised broadly within the community of relevant candidates. In the case of this proposed Small Grants Program, the relevant community is a restricted cadre, whose interests would fall within the RENARM-defined programs in Central America, and within WCI's operational domain of conservation science. These are generous constraints, but nevertheless, would not encompass every group of biologists in Central America, and care will be taken in making the grants program known.

WCI, independently, and by virtue of the regional Paseo Pantera project, has developed a network of communications channels throughout the scientific and conservation communities of Central America. This network will be invaluable in seeking to match research opportunities with appropriate personnel, and vice-versa.

Adaptations

It is suggested that the existing WCI grants program, outlined above (see, especially, Figure 1), is ideally suited in most respects to carry out a Small Grants Program for Central America, augmented by funds from RENARM. In the event this proposal is approved, it would be useful to review the WCI documents and procedures with RENARM staff to assure that unique RENARM criteria are incorporated into the process.

Two areas of scrutiny are worth noting at this point. First, the WCI program is designed around "private" money: funds raised from individuals, foundations, and the like, by the development department of the granting institution. Clearly, this proposal seeks governmental funds for an augmented Small Grants Program. It will be mandatory for WCI to make regular, formal reports to USAID,

and certain components of these reports will have to draw heavily upon reports submitted to WCI from individual grant holders. Minor adjustments to the WCI instructions to grant holders may be called for to accommodate the ultimate AID reporting requirements.

Secondly, before a final announcement of the grants program is made, it will be necessary to obtain from ROCAP staff the most up-to-date statement of the identity, focus and status of RENARM supported activities in Central America where small grants in support of conservation biology would be vital. This exercise would produce essential criteria to be included in instructions to applicants and reviewers, and it would define the target community of appropriate candidates to whom the announcement of the grants program would be directed.

Elsewhere, the above mentioned administrative review, occurring after each proposal is reviewed for merit, would be altered to include the WCI Regional Coordinator for Central America in the review staff assigned to evaluate this unique, dually-funded program.

The step in the review process calling for ratification by the WCI Conservation Committee would be maintained, but with the trustees being advised of the unique governmental-non-governmental funds involved in the program.

Conference

It is proposed that, during the last 6 months of the grant period, a conference or symposium be held, involving the beneficiaries of this grants program. This would provide an opportunity to enhance the collegial nature of science in the region. It would allow for findings of regional significance to be identified by the scientists. And it would allow WCI one final opportunity to present the workers with the most contemporary thinking in conservation biology, by way of recent literature, workshops and lectures.

Summary

We suggest that the resulting Small Grants Program would achieve the following goals:

1. Increase the absolute amount of conservation science being done in Central America today.
2. Measurably increase the opportunities for young scientists in Central America to obtain the resources and the disciplined supervision they seek to become proficient in conservation biology and natural resource management, fields of contemporary and critical importance to the region.

3. Provide a new outlet for established scientists to obtain the resources needed to conduct field research and enhance their own professional development.
4. Provide research findings of direct benefit to larger natural resource management programs sponsored by RENARM in the region.
5. Enhance the value, the cost-effectiveness, of these larger programs by making them available as contexts within which junior scientists would work.
6. Provide an experienced, dedicated and prestigious institution, WCI, to carry out a mission of declared significance to USAID/ROCAP.

References

Leonard, H. Jeffrey. 1987. Natural Resources and Economic Development in Central America. International Institute for Environment and Development, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX I

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Projects Supported by Wildlife Conservation International

Central America and the Caribbean

1. Belize Barrier Reef conservation and management, Belize. Jacque Carter and Janet Gibson.
2. Tropical forest reserve planning in Caracol, Belize. Bruce Miller.
3. Population size and structure of Morelet's crocodiles in El Petén, Guatemala. Oscar Lara.
4. Survey of conservation needs in El Petén, Guatemala. Howard Quigley, Milton Cabrera, and Maria-José Gonzalez.
5. Pygmy raccoon and curassow survey, Mexico. Martha Suárez.
6. Forest fragmentation and raptor conservation, Mexico. Eduardo Elias Iñigo.
7. Jaguar survey, Calakmul, Mexico. Marcelo Aranda.
8. Ecology of the horned guan, Chiapas, Mexico. Fernando Gonzalez-García.
9. White-lipped peccary study and habitat evaluation, Calakmul, Mexico. Ignacio J. March.
10. Effects of perturbation on a tropical mammal community, Mexico. Rodrigo Medellín.
11. Conservation of the Central American river turtle, Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala. John Polisar and Wayne King.
12. Honduras cracids, Honduras. Sergio José Midence.
13. Ecology and migration of marine turtles, Panama. Anne and Peter Meylan.
14. Tarpon status and marine conservation, Costa Rica. Didihier Chacon and Archie Carr III.
15. Wildlife corridor, Costa Rica. James Barborak.
16. Breeding biology of the Bahamas parrot, Bahamas. Rosemarie Gnam.

Tropical South America

17. Orinoco crocodile conservation, Venezuela. John Thorbjarnarson and Tomas Blohm.
18. Guan, curassow, and oilbird studies, Venezuela. Stuart Strahl.
19. Ethnobiology and rain-forest conservation, Venezuela. Isaac Goldstein and Stuart Strahl.
20. Flamingos and coastal habitat conservation, Venezuela. Miguelino Lentino, Marylou Goodwin, and Stuart Strahl.
21. Oilbird ecology and conservation, Venezuela. Roberto Roca and Patricia Gutierrez.
22. Margarita Island Parrot Conservation, Venezuela. Pro Vita Animalium and the Ministry of the Environment.
23. Human impact on wildlife, Venezuela. José Lorenzo Silva.
24. Spectacled bear survey, Venezuela. Isaac Goldstein and Pro Vita Animalium.
25. Andean ecosystem conservation and planning, Venezuela. Edgard Yerena.
26. Henri Pittier National Park conservation program, Venezuela. Amigos Científicos del Parco Nacional Henri Pittier.
27. Private landowner conservation initiative, Venezuela. Gilberto Rios.
28. Comprehensive parrot survey, Venezuela. Stuart Strahl and Philip Desenne.
29. Venezuelan student conservation program, Venezuela. Econatura.
30. Regional student grants programs, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Stuart Strahl and Econatura.
31. Non-governmental organization support, Ecuador. Lisa Naughton.
32. Field research and conser-

vation in cloud forests, Ecuador. Luis Suárez and Patricio Mena.

33. Curassow surveys and hunter interviews, Ecuador. Ruth Garces.

34. Pinzon Island giant tortoise conservation, Galapagos Islands, Ecuador. Linda Cayot and Luis Calvopina.

35. Ecological impact of rubber-tapping in Acre Province, Brazil. Marcio Ayres and Eduardo Martins de Souza.

36. Primate studies in flooded forests and conservation coordination, Brazil. Marcio Ayres.

37. Population estimate and ecological data, black-fronted piping guan, Brazil. Sandra Pacagnella.

38. Ecology of Amazon parrots and parks recommendations, Peru. Charles Munn.

39. South American fur seal ecology and conservation, Peru. Patricia Majluf.

40. Effects of hunting, Manu National Park, Peru. Carol Mitchell and Ernesto Racz-Luna.

41. Avifauna survey and conservation, Colombia. Luis Miguel Renjifo.

42. IUCN Parrot Group support. Donald Bruning.

43. IUCN Cracidae Group support. Stuart Strahl.

44. Regional shortcourses in conservation biology. Stuart Strahl and Luis Suárez.

Temperate South America

45. Ecology and conservation of the Chacoan peccary, Paraguay. Andrew Taber.

46. Flamingo habitat conservation, Chile. Mario Parada and Alfonso Glade.

47. Regional flamingo conservation, Chile, Bolivia, and Argentina. Mario Parada and Juan Pablo Reyes.

48. Humboldt penguin conservation, Chile. Alfonso Glade.

49. Sea lion ecology and coastal management, Argentina. Claudio Campagna.

50. Support for the Department of Conservation, Chubut Province, Argentina. William Conway.

51. Conservation of Punta Leon seabird and mammal colonies, Argentina. Guillermo Harris, Claudio Campagna, and Pablo Yorio.

52. Oiled penguins, coastal conservation, Argentina. ECOBIOS.

53. Magellanic penguins at Punta Tombo, Argentina. P. Dee Boersma and Pablo Yorio.

54. Valdes Research Station and conservation coordination, Argentina. Guillermo Harris.

55. Flamingo and seabird surveys, Argentina. Guillermo Harris.

56. Conservation of Patagonian cormorant colonies, Argentina. Gabriel Punta.

East African Savannas

57. Capital improvements, Amboseli National Park, Kenya. Government of Kenya.

58. Zoological monitoring, Amboseli National Park, Kenya. David Western.

59. Nairobi National Park training and monitoring, Kenya. Helen Gichohi.

60. Black rhino translocation studies, Lake Nakuru National Park, Kenya. Fred Waweru.

61. General support for the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya. David Western.

62. Tourist impact on wildlife, Masai Mara, Kenya. Chris Gakahu and Wesley Henry.

63. Jackal ecology and Tanzanian conservation, Tanzania. Patricia Moehlman.

64. Ngorongoro Crater monitoring and training, Tanzania. Karim Hirji, Juma Kayera, and Patricia Moehlman.

65. Conservation status of forest birds in the Uzungwa Mountains, Tanzania. David Moyer.
66. Graduate training in conservation biology, Tanzania. Patricia Moehlman.
67. Monitoring and conservation of Ruaha National Park, Tanzania. David Babu, Karim Hirji, and Patricia Moehlman.
68. Lake Manyara National Park expansion and monitoring, Tanzania. Patricia Moehlman.
69. Tarangire National Park conservation and monitoring, Tanzania. Patricia Moehlman.
70. Aspects of the ecology of the Oribi, Serengeti National Park, Tanzania. Simon A.R. Mduma.
71. Training fellowship, Tanzania/U.S.A. Emmanuel Chausi.
72. Government Advisor in wildlife conservation, Ethiopia. Jesse C. Hillman.
73. Simien fox conservation and ecology, Ethiopia. C. Sillero-Zubiri and M.D. Gottelli.
74. Somali wild ass conservation, Somalia. Patricia Moehlman.
75. Rhino Rescue Fund. David Western.
76. Ivory economics and trade analysis. Stephen Cobb and David Western.
77. African Elephant Action Plan. David Western.
78. Support for African Elephant and Rhino Group (IUCN). Christopher Gakahu and David Western.
79. African elephant ivory genetic fingerprinting. John Patton and Nick Georgiadis.
80. Rhino genetics studies. Don Melnick.
- African Forests**
81. Kibale Forest Project, Uganda. John Kasenene, Andrew Johns, and Makerere University.
82. Ecology and behavior of chimpanzees, Uganda. Gilbert Isabiry Basuta.
83. Potential economic importance of wild coffee, Uganda. John Kasenene.
84. Habitat disturbance analysis, Makokou Reserve, Gabon. Sally Lahm.
85. Impact of logging, Lope Reserve, Gabon. Lee White.
86. Primate conservation and education, Tiwai Island, Sierra Leone. John Oates.
87. Manatees and coastal conservation, Ivory Coast. Kouadio Akoi.
88. Ecology of lowland gorillas, Central African Republic. Richard Carroll and Michael Fay.
89. Forest surveys—Regional networking and training, Congo, Gabon, and Zaire. William Weber.
90. Forest elephant survey, Gabon, Congo, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, and Zaire. Richard Barnes/IUCN.
91. Forest elephant, ivory trade analysis. Stephen Cobb and David Western.
92. Okapi ecology and behavior, parks planning, Ituri Forest, Zaire. Terese and John Hart.
93. Nyungwe Forest conservation, Rwanda. Rob Clausen and Amy Vedder.
94. Animal seed dispersers as key elements for conservation of tropical forests, Nyungwe Forest, Rwanda. Joseph Mvukiyumwami, Amy Vedder, and Kanyoyo ka Kajondo.
95. Status of elephants, Santchou Reserve, Cameroon. Martin Tchamba.
96. Black rhino status, Cameroon. Martin Tchamba.
97. Korup Forest Project, Cameroon. James Powell and William Weber.
98. Primate distribution, Korup Forest, Cameroon. Ann Edwards.
99. Mammal abundance, Korup Forest, Cameroon. John Payne.
100. Tana River primate conservation, Kenya. Odhiambo Ochiago.
101. Distribution of the drill, Nigeria. Elizabeth Gadsby.
- Temperate Asia**
102. Wildlife surveys and reserve planning, Tibetan Plateau, China. George Schaller.
103. Wildlife research, Mongolia. George Schaller, A. Tulgat, and G. Amarsanaa.
104. Guizhou golden monkey conservation and education, China. Xie Jiahua, William Bleisch, and Mary Pearl.
- Tropical Asia/and the Pacific**
105. Lion-tailed macaque conservation, India. Ajith Kumar.
106. Tigers and other carnivores in Nagarhole National Park, India. Ullas Karanth.
107. Carnivore ecology, Huai Kha Kaheng Sanctuary, Thailand. Alan Rabinowitz.
108. Conservation training and coordination, Thailand. Warren Brockelman.
109. Research and training in conservation biology, Thailand. Sampoed Srikosamatara.
110. Proboscis monkey, wildlife surveys, and logging impact, Sarawak, Malaysia. Elizabeth Bennett.
111. Proboscis monkey conservation, Malaysia. Ramesh Boonratana.
112. Langur conservation, Sabah, Malaysia. Arthur Mitchell.
113. Tropical ecology and training workshops, West Kalimantan, Borneo, Indonesia. Mark Leighton.
114. Support for national conservation organization, Papua New Guinea. Donald Bruning.
115. Soil seed banks, Bulolo Valley, Papua New Guinea. Lawong Balun.
116. Tari Gap conservation planning, Papua New Guinea. Ben Probert.
117. Dwarf cassowary conservation and reserve planning, Papua New Guinea. Andrew Mack and Debra Wright.
118. Guam rail introduction, Guam. Stuart Pimm.
119. Regional training, Southeast Asia. Mary Pearl, Mark Leighton, Elizabeth Bennett, and Alan Rabinowitz.
- North America**
120. Humpback whale status and conservation, Hawaii, U.S.A. Deborah Glockner-Ferrari and Mark Ferrari.
121. Black-footed ferret reward campaign, U.S.A. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Education and Training**
122. Environmental education/"Outreach." James Connor.
123. Noyes Foundation Fellowships. Claudio C ampagna, Argentina; John Kasenene, Uganda; Patricia Majluf, Peru; R.B.M. Senozota, Tanzania; Sompoad Srikosamatara, Thailand.
124. Pan American Wildlife Education Conference, Venezuela. Annette Berkovits.
125. Pew Charitable Trusts Field Training Grants. William Weber.

APPENDIX II

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

SUGGESTED OUTLINE



TO APPLY, submit five copies of a complete proposal. Use as a cover sheet the enclosed form, filling out the top portion and abstract. Include, if appropriate, the following sections in your proposal:

ABSTRACT AND TITLE PAGE Supplied by WCI

1. INTRODUCTION

- a. Conservation issue.
- b. How project addresses conservation issue.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- a. Prior research.
- b. Prior conservation action.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- a. Goals
- b. Specific aims
- c. Methods
 - i. Animal handling methodology*
 - ii. Project design and implementation
 - iii. Local professional development
 - iv. Involvement of local people
 - v. Education/public information

4. POST-PROJECT FOLLOW-UP

- a. Dissemination of results
- b. Possible post-project conservation action
- c. Evaluation: how will success be measured?

5. TIMETABLE

6. BUDGET

7. BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

9. C.V.'S OF PRINCIPAL PERSONNEL

10. LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT FROM DEPARTMENT OR INSTITUTION HEAD

11. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FIVE PEOPLE qualified to review your proposal. *Note that we are not asking for personal references here. Be concise; the nature of your project will determine the length of the proposal, but we do not expect items 1-4 to run more than 12 pages.*

* This item should include detailed information on all animal handling and captive maintenance planned, including: animal immobilizations, capture techniques, collection of crop or stomach contents, blood or tissue collection, banding or tagging, and radio telemetry devices.

APPENDIX III

**WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
PROJECT PROPOSAL**



PROJECT

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S)

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

PROJECT PERIOD

TOTAL BUDGET

AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM WCI

SUPPORT FROM OTHER SOURCES (NOTE IF PENDING)

ABSTRACT

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

PRIOR WCI SUPPORT

PROJECT AREA

WCI SUPERVISOR

PROJECT NUMBER

RECOMMENDATION

APPENDIX IV

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
PROPOSAL EVALUATION



TITLE OF PROPOSAL

APPLICANT

1. SIGNIFICANCE OF RESEARCH

**IN WHAT WAYS WILL THE PROPOSED WORK HAVE AN IMPACT ON WILDLIFE CONSERVATION?
WILL RESULTS LEAD TO BROADER GAINS IN THE FIELD OF CONSERVATION BIOLOGY?**

2. RESEARCH DESIGN

**ARE THE GOALS REALISTIC AND WELL-DEFINED? CAN THE PROJECT DELIVER WHAT IS PROMISED?
DO YOU SEE AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT?**

3. METHODOLOGY

**ARE THE PROPOSED METHODS CONSISTENT WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT? ARE THE
PROPOSED METHODS HUMANE TO ANIMALS AND/OR SENSITIVE TO THE CULTURE WHERE THE WORK
WILL TAKE PLACE?**

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

4. INVESTIGATOR

PLEASE COMMENT ON THE BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE RESEARCHER(S) AS THEY RELATE TO THIS PROPOSAL.

5. ERRORS

ARE THERE ANY OMISSIONS, MISTAKEN ASSUMPTIONS, OR ERRORS IN THE PROPOSAL?

6. BUDGET

IS THE BUDGET WELL JUSTIFIED?

7. OTHER COMMENTS

8. SUMMARY RECOMMENDATION

9. QUANTITATIVE SCORE

BASED ON YOUR EVALUATION OF THIS PROPOSAL, DO YOU FAVOR FULL / PARTIAL / NO FUNDING? (PLEASE CIRCLE). COMPARED TO OTHER PROJECTS WITH WHICH YOU ARE FAMILIAR, PLEASE PROVIDE A COMPOSITE SCORE (1-5) FOR THIS PROPOSAL, WITH 1=LOWEST AND 5=HIGHEST.

CONSERVATION VALUE:

SCIENTIFIC MERIT:

DATE

REVIEWER (PRINT NAME)

REVIEWER (SIGNATURE)

YOUR NAME WILL BE REMOVED BEFORE WE SEND THIS REVIEW TO THE APPLICANT.

**WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP AGREEMENT**



**BETWEEN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
A DIVISION OF THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

AND

CONCERNING

**AT ITS MEETING, THE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE APPROVED SUPPORT OF YOUR PROJECT
IN THE AMOUNT OF**

IN ACCEPTING THIS GRANT, YOU AGREE TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

- 1. THE GRANT SHALL BE USED only for those specific purposes described in the approved project proposal, unless otherwise agreed to, in advance in writing, by WCI.**
- 2. A FULL ACCOUNTING of your project expenses must be provided at the end of each year, either with the June 30 or the December 31 semi-annual report. A final accounting must arrive no later than two months after completion of the project. Any funds remaining upon completion of the project shall be reported to WCI and held for instructions.**
- 3. ALL PERMANENT EQUIPMENT purchased with WCI funds remain the property of WCI—to be returned at the time of the project's completion or disposed of in accordance with WCI's instructions.**
- 4. A PROGRESS REPORT of approximately 5-7 pages, but not more than 10, shall be submitted by June 30 and December 31 each year for the duration of the project. The report should include general information on the project's status as well as some specific data; a suggested outline is provided to you. These reports will be incorporated into WCI's semi-annual report to trustees and supporters. Failure to submit reports on time may result in termination of the project. It is expected that progress reports will be submitted in English. If an exception is made, we ask that a summary in English accompany the report.**
- 5. WCI AND NYZS SUPPORT should be acknowledged in any publication that may result from the project; film credits should be sent in advance to the Society for approval.**
- 6. COMMERCIAL FILMS on the project must be discussed and cleared with WCI/NYZS prior to any final agreement with a company.**
- 7. UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED UPON, the Society would like grant recipients to contribute for possible use at least one article on their research during the course of their project to the Society's popular magazine, *Wildlife Conservation*. Articles accepted by *Wildlife Conservation* will be paid for separately and in addition to the research fellowship. Research Fellows may also be asked to participate in NYZS lecture and research funding programs and shall be reimbursed authorized expenses they may incur plus appropriate lecture fees.**
- 8. NYZS SHALL HAVE FREE ACCESS to and use of photographs, films, and other audio-visual material resulting from the study for use in the promotion of its conservation program.**
- 9. RESEARCH FELLOWS ARE EXPECTED to publish their research results in appropriate scientific journals within a reasonable length of time after the completion of the project. Publication of such results in the country where the research was done is encouraged to make them readily available to local scientists and officials. Two copies of any publication should be sent to WCI's New York office.**

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APPENDIX V

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR SIX MONTH REPORT



Research Fellows are required to submit reports to WCI in New York by June 30th and December 31st each year, for the period of the award. Your report should be at least 5 to 7 pages, but not more than 10. Failure to submit a report may delay the release of funds. The following format is suggested:

1. SUMMARY OF ITEMS 3-8. (1 page.)
2. STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS.
3. RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS (Narrative documenting progress and problems, list of publications including popular and professional and those accepted and in press).
4. TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS (These might include student projects supervised at a distance or in the field, or university and field courses conducted).
5. CONSERVATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS (List tangible results, which might include progress on species or habitat protection, legislation, publicity, fundraising, local benefits, government action, involvement of local and international agencies, improved prospects for future action).
6. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS (List might include media involvement, papers presented at meetings, participation in committees, workshops).
7. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES OVER THE NEXT SIX MONTHS.
8. PROBLEMS AND ASSISTANCE NEEDED.

10. WCI/NYZS ARE NOT LIABLE for damages from illness, injury, or death connected in any manner with the project.

11. RESEARCH FELLOWS ARE EXPECTED to behave humanely toward the animals they encounter in their research, and their field work will be evaluated in this regard by WCI staff. Note the following excerpt from the Animal Behavior Society's Guidelines for the Use of Animals in Research.

"Observation of free-living animals in their natural habitats may involve disruption, particularly if feeding, capture, or marking is involved. While field studies may further scientific knowledge and advance an awareness of human responsibility towards animal life, investigators should always weigh any potential gain in knowledge against the adverse consequences of disruption for the animals used as subjects and also for other animals and plants in the ecosystem. Two useful sources of information are books edited by Stonehouse (1980) and Amlaner and MacDonald (1980)."

12. IT IS UNDERSTOOD that nothing in this agreement confers employee status in the NYZS or WCI upon you or any of your associates who will assist in conducting your study.

I HEREBY AGREE TO THE ABOVE CONDITIONS.

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE

APPLICANT'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

DATE

FOR WCI

MARY PEARL

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WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS



TO PROTECT YOURSELF from possible tax liability and the New York Zoological Society from charges of misallocation of funds, you must account for all project money you spend. You must provide a complete accounting of your project expenses at the end of each year--either with your June 30 or December 31 semi-annual report, whichever is more suitable to your timetable. Failure to file a financial report will hold up subsequent allotments of your budget, and may result in cancellation of your project. Your final report must arrive by 2 months after the completion of your project.

EXPENDITURES should be divided into the following six broad categories:

STIPEND
TRAVEL AND RELATED EXPENSES
PERMANENT EQUIPMENT
EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
PURCHASED SERVICES
OTHER

ALL EXPENDITURES over \$15 should be documented with receipts. Items within categories under that amount can be lumped together and itemized. Petrol costs can be accounted for by entries in a log book or by receipts, whichever you find more convenient. If you are in doubt as to how to report an expenditure, use your best judgement, or contact the Program Manager in the NY office.

PLEASE REPORT the date and place of purchase and the serial number on all permanent equipment. Such items are property of NYZS, and you should be ready to report on their whereabouts and condition to the NY office at all times. Note that we distribute funds for stipends and operating costs on a quarterly basis (July 1, October 1, January 1 and April 1).

AID requires receipts for
all expenditures. Check with
Controller ^{PKP} if this needs to be
notified to WCI

R. Edwards
3-3-92

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REVISED ILLUSTRATIVE BUDGET

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT
(RENARM)
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT NO. 596-0150-A-00-0587-00

ALL AMOUNTS IN US DOLLARS

Cost Element	Prior Total Cost	Increase	New Total Cost	Prior Total Counterpart	Increase	New Total Counterpart	Prior Total ROCAP	Increase	New Total ROCAP
SALARIES									
U.S. Personnel									
Home Office	245,404	0	245,404	67,197	0	67,197	178,207	0	178,207
Field Staff	<u>754,750</u>	0	<u>754,750</u>	<u>328,750</u>	0	<u>328,750</u>	<u>426,000</u>	0	<u>426,000</u>
Sub-total	1,000,154	0	1,000,154	395,947	0	395,947	604,207	0	604,207
Other Personnel									
Field Professional	238,230	0	238,230	238,320	0	238,320	0	0	0
Field Other	30,526	0	30,526	30,526	0	30,526	0	0	0
Sub-total	<u>268,756</u>	0	<u>268,756</u>	<u>268,756</u>	0	<u>268,756</u>	0	0	0
TOTAL SALARIES	1,268,910	0	1,268,910	664,703	0	664,703	604,207	0	604,207
FRINGE BENEFITS	16,794	0	16,794	16,794	0	16,794	0	0	0
OVERHEAD	112,191	0	112,191	112,191	0	112,191	0	0	0
TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION	592,560	0	592,560	394,500	0	394,500	198,060	0	198,060
OTHER DIRECT COSTS	145,381	0	145,381	84,850	0	84,850	60,531	0	60,531
EQUIPMENT & FIELD OPERATIONAL EXPENSES	326,962	0	326,962	326,962	0	326,962	0	0	0
SUBCONTRACTS									
Tropical Research & Development, Inc.	536,782	0	536,782	0	0	0	536,782	0	536,782
Water & Air Research	100,333	0	100,333	0	0	0	100,333	0	100,333
University of Florida	100,087	0	100,087	0	0	0	100,087	0	100,087
SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM *1	0	<u>810,052</u>	<u>810,052</u>	0	<u>405,537</u>	<u>405,537</u>	0	<u>404,515</u>	<u>404,515</u>
GRAND TOTALS	3,200,000	810,052	4,010,052	1,600,000	405,537	2,005,537	1,600,000	404,515	2,004,515

*1 See attached detailed budget

**DETAILED BUDGET
THREE-YEAR SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM**

	<u>ROCAP</u>	<u>WCI</u>
<u>PROGRAM</u>		
Small Grants	\$305,978.00	\$285,000.00
Announcement	2,500.00	-----
Conference	15,000.00	15,000.00
<u>MANAGEMENT</u>		
<u>PERSONNEL *</u>		
Director (@10%)	-----	20,881.00
Assistant to director (@40%)	22,587.00	-----
Program officer (@10%)	-----	14,456.00
Reviewers **	-----	36,000.00
Regional Coordinator ***	-----	-----
Assistant to reg. coordinator (@10%)	9,035.00	-----
<u>OPERATIONS</u>		
Communica- tions	4,500.00	-----
Travel	10,800.00	-----
<u>SUBTOTAL</u>	\$370,400.00	\$371,337.00

Indirect Costs (@9.21%)	\$34,113.84	\$34,200.14
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$404,513.84	\$405,537.14
Rounded to:	<u><u>\$404,515.00</u></u>	

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