



EIDPO025



DARWIN200

Submit by Monday 1 December 2008

DARWIN INITIATIVE: APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 16: POST PROJECT

Please read the Guidance Notes for both Main Round and Post Project applications before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post)

Name: Marine Conservation Society	Address: Unit 3, Wolf Business Park, Alton Road, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire HR9 5NB
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2. Post-Project details

Project Title (max 10 words): Capacity building to enhance Marine Protected Area effectiveness, Malaysia				
Proposed start and end dates:			Duration of project:	
Darwin funding requested	2009/10 £60,000	2010/11 £60,000	2011/12 £0	Total £120,000

3. Original Project Title and Defra reference number (eg 162/-/--- or 10-065)

Community Action for Sustainable Use and Conservation of Coral Reefs 14-007

4. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. Letters of support must also be provided from the host country partner(s) endorsing the partnership and value of the Post Project funding. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Wood		Lakim
Forename (s)	Elizabeth		Maklarin
Post held	Coral Reef Conservation Officer		Assistant Director
Institution (if different to above)			Sabah Parks
Department			Research and Education
Telephone			
Email			

5. Define the purpose of the Post Project (extracted from logframe) and explain how it is linked to the objectives of the original Darwin project? (Max 200 words)

The project purpose is to develop and carry out programmes identified as being of particular benefit in consolidating support for the Tun Sakaran Marine Park. The project is directly linked to enhancing the twin goals of the main project, which were to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the newly-gazetted Park. We will be concentrating on three main aspects:

- Increasing public understanding and support for management strategies within the Park.
- Enhancing knowledge and skills within Sabah Parks in relation to biodiversity and its relevance to Park management, and providing tools to disseminate this information.
- Providing local communities with increased opportunities to engage in alternative livelihoods, so helping to take pressure off reef resources.

6. What have been the main outcomes (achievements) of the original project to date? (max 300 words)

Prior to implementation of the project there were no measures for protection of biodiversity and no strategic plans or activities on the ground to promote sustainable use of resources in the Tun Sakaran Marine Park. The project succeeded either in changing the way that the area is used, or setting in place mechanisms to bring about change.

An important outcome has been acceptance by the community and other stakeholders of the concept of Biodiversity Conservation (no-take) zones. A large area (Bodgaya lagoon: approximately 2,250 ha) has been established as a fully-functioning no-take zone with the agreement of the local community, even though the official regulations are not yet in place. Enforcement in this area is good. Additional locations have been identified and once the regulations have been gazetted work will begin on implementation. Biodiversity conservation has also been strengthened through the development of agreed protection measures for species and habitats 'at risk'.

The establishment of coral reef and socio-economic monitoring programmes under the original project are major achievements. Comprehensive reports produced as part of these programmes provide detailed information for assessing change and implementing adaptive management strategies. Training and active involvement in data collection by Sabah Parks staff and local communities mean that these programmes can be continued and expanded.

The project made progress towards establishing alternative livelihoods amongst local fishing communities, particularly in the introduction of seaweed farming to the Bajau Laut, who are currently amongst the heaviest users of marine resources in the Park. The high price of seaweed is providing good incentives for this switch from fishing to farming.

A final outcome of the project is that local communities, local agencies, the general public and the Sabah government have become more aware of, and engaged in, biodiversity conservation, particularly in relation to coral reefs.

7. What steps have been taken to ensure that project purpose and outputs of the original project will be achieved within the original project term? (max 200 words)

The application for post project funding was to have been submitted in October 2007, when this question could have been answered. However, due to the one-year gap in calls for funding, the original project has now ended, and so this question is not applicable.

8. Please list the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved in the Post Project, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project and in the original project (if applicable). Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including Post Project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Partner Name: Sabah Parks [Taman Taman Sabah]	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Sabah Parks have been involved in the development of the Post Project and have highlighted activities that will be of particular benefit for ensuring conservation of biodiversity within the Park area. They will continue to be involved in project planning and coordination and will also provide logistical support (boats, field accommodation, equipment). Staff from the Sabah Parks Marine Unit will be actively involved in several aspects – particularly in the hatchery programme and development of the underwater nature trail.
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9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please give details: We have already consulted with WWF Malaysia who, through their Sulu-Sulawesi Sea programme is working in adjacent areas outside the Tun Sakaran Marine Park. They are tackling similar problems and we will network and work closely for mutual benefits.	
9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please give details: If funding is awarded then we will be consulting with other stakeholders, including the District Office Semporna, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Tourist Board, and the soon-to-be-formed Tun Sakaran Marine Park Advisory Committee.	
9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please give details: We have had discussions with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment (Permanent Secretary: Datuk Suzzanah Liaw) and they welcome and support the Post Project (see letter).	
9d. Is liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please give details: There will be liaison with the Sabah Wildlife Department Sabah (responsible for CBD matters) and also with the Science and Technology Unit within the Chief Ministers Department. This unit is responsible for developing the 'Sabah Biodiversity Program' and the 'Borneo Biodiversity and Conservation Programme of Sabah'.	

POST PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept Note (max 1,000 words).

Concept Note

Problem to be addressed.

Significant progress was made during the main Darwin project to protect reef biodiversity in the Tun Sakaran Marine Park, but problems still remain. In particular, more needs to be done to ensure that the Biodiversity Conservation (no-take) zones agreed during the original project are fully functional and fully supported. One area is well established, but there were delays in implementing the others due to procedural difficulties beyond the control of the project. The new no-take zones will, however, be introduced soon and this step will need to be accompanied by a high profile awareness campaign. Sabah Parks is short of trained staff to deliver a community and outreach programme within the Park, and the Darwin post project will assist by helping to develop and run the programme and enhancing the capacity in Sabah Parks to carry out this type of work in the future.

The post project will also tackle the problem of over-fishing and loss of biodiversity by further developing the alternative livelihoods programme. The hatchery is now operational and the post project will build on the training and preliminary sea ranching trials for giant clams to develop invertebrate ranching as a viable alternative livelihood. In addition, opportunities exist to diversify into reef tourism and the project will work with local communities and Park staff to pinpoint options and develop at least one pilot tourism-related alternative livelihood scheme.

The other problem to be addressed is the shortage of Sabah Parks staff with a working knowledge of marine biodiversity (basic taxonomy and ecology) and the lack of educational and interpretive resource material for the Park. Provision of these elements would greatly increase the ability of Sabah Parks to understand the biological dynamics of the site, apply ecological principles to management and get conservation messages across to the public. These gaps will be filled by running field training courses in marine biodiversity for Parks staff and developing interpretive material and a display that will be a resource both for parks staff and for visitors.

The aim of the underwater trail will be to provide visitors with opportunities to learn about reef ecology and reef life, and also about ways to help promote reef conservation. Giant clams will be one of the features of the trail, and it will also include several reef restoration 'units' to illustrate how damaged areas of reef can be helped to recover.

Why is this project a priority?

The project is a priority because there is no time to be lost in taking forward biodiversity conservation measures for the Tun Sakaran Marine Park. Coral reefs around the world are acknowledged to be under severe stress, with biodiversity loss occurring at an alarming rate and the reefs in the Park are no exception. The State of Sabah has around 70% of Malaysia's reefs but many are in a degraded condition. Rapid and proactive conservation action for coral reefs in the TSMP will not only help the immediate area, but will provide a model and inspiration for other reef areas in Sabah.

How the project will help Malaysia to meet its obligations under the CBD

Malaysia's '*National Policy on Biological Diversity*', launched in 1998, highlighted over-fishing and destruction of coral reefs as major sources of biological diversity loss and called for action to address these problems. The project is dealing directly with these issues. It is also supporting the commitment made by Malaysia at the CBD COP7 meeting in 2004 when the government, together with Indonesia and the Philippines, signed a ministerial-level agreement to establish a network of marine protected areas in the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion. The Post Project will continue to focus on the newly-created Tun Sakaran Marine Park, which is situated in this region and is a key part of Malaysia's CBD strategy. The project will promote several of the CBD articles, including sustainable use of components of biological diversity (Article 7), research and training (Article 12), incentive measures (Article 11) and public education and awareness (Article 13).

Project strategy and outcomes

The project has three main strategies for achieving its aims. Firstly we will develop and implement a public awareness campaign that seeks to inform people and promote increased support for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use strategies in the Park. Secondly we will run training sessions and field courses to enhance understanding amongst Park staff of marine biodiversity and ecosystem functioning, An interpretive display and underwater nature trail will be developed as part of this work. Thirdly, we will be providing local communities with increased opportunities to engage in alternative livelihoods and so help to take pressure off reef resources and increase trust and collaboration between reef managers and reef users. Taken together, these activities will boost the profile of the Park and ensure that local communities within and outside the MPA fully appreciate and support the conservation measures and the benefits they will bring. In particular, it is vital to get active support for the no-take zones and 'stop fish blasting campaign. We hope that one of the outcomes of the Post Project will be some form of 'Supporter's Group' that is motivated to help protect the Park.

Contribution of partners

The Marine Conservation Society and Sabah Parks are the two main partners and will work closely together to deliver the project outputs.

MCS will be responsible for overall project management and will be actively engaged in the development of awareness, interpretive and display materials, organising training courses and developing the alternative livelihoods scheme.

Sabah Parks will be involved in joint project planning and in all the activities. They will also provide logistical support, particularly boat transport and field accommodation.

11. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work?

√ Yes No

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

There are many initiatives aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of coral reef MPAs and the project will continue to learn from and exchange information with these programmes, particularly those in other parts of South-East Asia that face similar problems. MCS has already established links with a wide network of individuals and organisations that are pursuing similar goals and we will continue to build on these relationships. However, even though the overall objectives may be the same for many programmes, the means of achieving the objectives are often distinctly different. Our Darwin project in Sabah is unique and relevant because it is designed to solve problems specific to this area.

In addition to co-operating with other marine projects, we will also continue to share ideas and activities with relevant 'terrestrial' Darwin projects – such as the one being conducted in the Crocker Range in Sabah which is currently focussing on participatory resource management.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to:

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.

- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	√ <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
CITES	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words)

The problems that the project will address were identified jointly by the project partners. Action is needed to ensure that the no-take zones to be introduced in 2009 are fully functional and fully supported. These areas are crucially important for biodiversity conservation and to promote recovery of over-exploited marine resources. Enforcement is difficult in such a large Park with limited staff resources and the support and compliance of local communities is vital. It is also important to expand and diversify the alternative livelihoods programme and further reduce fishing pressure.

The other problem to be addressed is the shortage of Sabah Parks staff with a working knowledge of marine biodiversity (basic taxonomy and ecology) and the lack of educational and interpretive resource material for the Park.

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)

One of the changes is that people both inside and outside the Park will become fully aware of the location of the no-take zones and the benefits they will bring. We hope that, after the awareness campaign, local communities and other stakeholders will be motivated to actively support Sabah Parks by complying with the rules and helping in the campaign to eradicate fish blasting. Expansion of the alternative livelihoods programme will reduce people's dependency on fishing and will also enhance trust and cooperation between reef users and managers. As a result of the training, capacity building and development of interpretive materials Sabah Parks will be much better equipped to understand the biological dynamics of the site, apply ecological principles to management and get conservation messages across to the public.

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)

Coral reefs are facing serious threats in many parts of the world with loss of biodiversity occurring at an alarming rate due to a combination of factors. The State of Sabah has around 70% of Malaysia's reefs but many are in a degraded condition. Rapid and proactive conservation action for coral reefs in the Park will not only help the immediate area, but will provide a model and inspiration for other reef areas in Sabah. Fully operational no-take zones are acknowledged as one of the most effective ways to conserve biodiversity, and the project will concentrate on ensuring that the public and all stakeholders are fully aware of and support the agreed zones. The proposed diversification and expansion of the alternative livelihoods scheme will also promote biodiversity conservation by reducing fishing pressure. Finally, the enhanced understanding of marine biodiversity within Sabah Parks will enable the organisation to better manage the site for biodiversity benefits.

How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)

This project relates specifically to the Convention on Biological Diversity and will promote several of the CBD articles as follows:

Article 6: *General measures for conservation and sustainable use* (10%). The project is consistent with Malaysia's National Policy on Biological Diversity, particularly the objectives to 'ensure preservation of the unique biological heritage of the nation and to enhance scientific and technological knowledge...of biological diversity'.

Article 8: *In-situ conservation* (15%). The project will contribute significantly to this article by promoting protection of habitats and recovery of degraded reef ecosystems.

Article 11. *Incentive measures* (25%) The incentive measures for biodiversity conservation are incorporated in the alternative livelihoods element of the project.

Article 12. *Research and training* (25%) The project will deliver a course in marine biodiversity which will enhance knowledge within Sabah Parks and lead to enhanced capacity within Sabah Parks to promote conservation.

Article 13. *Public education and awareness* (25%). The project has a significant public awareness component that is designed to ensure better understanding of the importance of biodiversity and the need for conservation and management.

13. Explain how gains from the Post-project work will be distinct and additional to those of the existing project. Show where possible how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding. (max 200 words)

Gains from the Post-project will be distinct and additional to those of the original project because they will focus on new outputs whilst enhancing previous efforts.

For example, although education and awareness programmes were carried out during the main project, much needs to be done to expand and consolidate this programme and bring details of the regulations for the Park and the new no-take zones to the attention of local communities. Currently, Sabah Parks do not have experienced staff available to carry out this programme.

Gains were made during the main project by introducing alternative livelihoods to local communities, but there is a need to further expand this programme and provide new opportunities such as involvement in tourism.

During the original project, Sabah Parks staff were trained in and carried out reef monitoring, and in the process learnt the basics of reef ecology and essential information about reef life forms and components of the reef ecosystem. However, there was no opportunity or funding at this stage to work on more detailed aspects of biodiversity and biodiversity conservation. This is much needed if Sabah Parks staff are going to be able to 'sell' the marine biodiversity attributes of the Park to a wide audience, inspire public interest and so make management more effective.

14. What will be the long term benefits of the project in the host country or region and how will these help to strengthen the impact and legacy of your original Darwin project? Have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 250 words)

The intended long term benefits of the project are increased public support for the Park and conservation measures, decreased pressure on marine resources due to expansion of alternative livelihoods, and increased understanding of biodiversity amongst Sabah Parks staff. If these benefits can be realised, the chances that the management objectives for the Tun Sakaran Mainine Park will be met will be significantly increased.

The potential problems to achieving these benefits revolve to a large extent around the ability of the project to inspire and involve people. Judging from past experience we are also bound to meet obstacles during the development of the alternative livelihoods scheme. However, having worked in the area for some time, we are confident that we can overcome these problems and deliver the benefits.

15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

The project is discrete although the programme to promote conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of resources will need to continue for many years to come. One of the strengths of the project is that it will be taking place within an area that has been gazetted as a Marine Park. This means that the conservation and monitoring programmes developed and put into place during the project are very likely to continue under the auspices of the Park, because they will be an integral part of the management regime. Conservation initiatives will increasingly fall within the work programme of Sabah Parks, and as each year goes by, the organisation will be able to increase its budget requirements and gradually bring in more staff. Training and capacity building through the Darwin project will greatly enhance the ability of Sabah Parks to deliver the conservation goals.

Biodiversity training will be targeted at about 20 Sabah Parks staff, so it is to be hoped that a good proportion will stay in the organisation and be able to pass their knowledge on to new staff.

16. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

The existing website www.sempornaislandsproject.com will be used to report on progress and results. The results of the project will also be disseminated through partner and stakeholder meetings, educational activities and informal discussions and will be incorporated into project reports, field guides and displays. Materials will be produced in Bahasa Malaysia and other local languages where appropriate.

The Darwin name and logo will be used on the website and on all publications, PowerPoint presentations, posters, displays and other project materials. In addition, we will be producing T-shirts for local communities who participate in the outreach and alternative livelihood programmes. These shirts will incorporate the Darwin name and logo.

Reference will be made to the Darwin Initiative in all press releases and media stories.

17. If your project includes training and development, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge do you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

You should address each of these points.

The project includes training for two groups, as follows:

- a) Sabah Parks field staff. Training in marine biodiversity, including basic taxonomy, species diversity within the Park, relevance of this diversity, basics of reef ecology, impacts on reef health and impact assessment; reef management for conservation and other related topics. The training will be in the form of field courses and will include classroom and in-water sessions. The courses will be backed up with display and reference materials and the participants will each develop a small project. At the end of the courses the beneficiaries will have enhanced knowledge and skills in relation to biodiversity of coral reefs and the links between biodiversity conservation and management. Course participants will be individually assessed on the completion of each course.
- b) Local community members. Further training in sea-ranching and new training in tourism. Training in sea-ranching will be through 'field workshops'. At the end of the training the beneficiaries will have the skills to carry out sea-ranching and produce healthy stock of the selected species. Training for the tourism element (e.g. help to get a homestay or nature guiding programme off the ground) will be identified after the exploratory discussions to identify what is most appropriate and feasible.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

18. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note for Main applications.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal:</p> <p>To strengthen and enhance measures being taken to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources within the Tun Sakaran Marine Park.</p>	<p>Successful completion of the three selected programmes (see outputs).</p>	<p>Independent assessments by Sabah Parks and through the DI project evaluation.</p>	
<p>Purpose</p> <p>The project purpose is to develop and carry out programmes identified as being of particular benefit in consolidating support for the Park and making it more likely that the twin goals of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use will be achieved.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased public understanding and support for management strategies within the Park. 2. Sabah Parks staff with greater knowledge of biodiversity and its relevance to Park management, and with tools to disseminate this information. 3. Local community with increased opportunities to engage in alternative livelihoods and so help to take pressure off reef resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Feedback following awareness campaign shows high level of understanding and support for conservation measures. o Surveillance shows low or no incursion into Biodiversity Conservation (no-take) zones due to community awareness and support. o Reduced threats to biodiversity from activities such as fish blasting due to greater public vigilance. o Improved economic situation for local fishing families. 	<p>Increased public understanding of the benefits of biodiversity conservation will lead to more proactive support for the Park.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Increased public understanding and support for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use strategies within the Tun Sakaran Marine Park.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Meetings and focus groups to discuss scope and content of information programme and decide on strategies early in Yr 1. 1.2. Materials designed and produced. 1.3. Dissemination of information and establishment of TSMP 'Supporters Group'. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Report of conclusions and recommendations from discussions and focus group meetings. b) Materials available for dissemination. c) Report of public awareness and education programme. d) 'Supporters Group' established and helping to promote conservation 	<p>The materials produced are relevant and inspiring enough to stimulate positive reactions from the public and a wish to actively support the Park.</p>

		initiatives in the Park.	
2. Sabah Parks staff with increased understanding of marine biodiversity and ecosystem functioning within the Park, and with resources and ability to teach and inform others.	<p>2.1 Training and information needs identified through discussions with Sabah Parks staff early in Yr 1.</p> <p>2.2 Teaching and reference materials developed / acquired to use for training courses.</p> <p>2.3 One-week training field course on marine biodiversity carried out for Sabah Parks staff (approx 20 participants each time) in Yr 1 and a second in Yr 2.</p> <p>2.4 Information on marine biodiversity and ecology of the Park incorporated into a display for use by staff and visitors by middle of Yr 1.</p> <p>2.5 Underwater nature trail established for educational and research purposes by Yr 2.</p>	<p>a) Bilingual (English and Bahasa Malaysia) teaching materials including powerpoint presentations and illustrated identification guides.</p> <p>b) Reference material including identification books to form permanent source of information for future research.</p> <p>c) Display incorporating photographs and key information on coral reef biodiversity within the Park.</p> <p>d) Underwater nature trail with interpretive material.</p>	Trained Sabah Parks staff will engage with the training and will remain in the organisation for long enough to train others and to maintain and further develop the interpretive displays.
3. Scope and effectiveness of alternative livelihoods programme enhanced.	<p>Programme launched to culture marine invertebrates other than giant clams early in Yr 1.</p> <p>Sea-ranching programme expanded to include these other invertebrates during Yr 2.</p> <p>Stakeholder meetings to discuss alternative livelihood opportunities in reef/marine orientated tourism in the Park early in Yr 1.</p> <p>Pilot project related to tourism as an alternative livelihood identified and planned by end of Yr 1 and launched early in Yr 2.</p>	<p>a) Juveniles of other species of invertebrates produced at the hatchery.</p> <p>b) Ranching of these juveniles in operation.</p> <p>c) Discussion document on opportunities and challenges for local community involvement in tourism activities in the Park.</p> <p>d) Alternative livelihoods tourism-related pilot project in operation and report produced.</p>	Local communities remain committed to engaging with the alternative livelihoods programme

Activities (details in workplan)

Output 1: Increased public understanding and support for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use strategies within the TSMP

- 1.1. Meetings and focus groups to discuss scope and content of information programme and decide on strategies early in Year 1.
- 1.2. Materials designed and produced in Yr 1.
- 1.3. Dissemination of information and establishment of TSMP 'Supporters Group' by Yr 2

Output 2: Sabah Parks staff with increased understanding of marine biodiversity and ecosystem functioning within the Park, and with resources and ability to teach and inform others.

- 2.1. Training and information needs identified through discussions with Sabah Parks staff early in Yr 1.
- 2.2. Teaching and reference materials developed / acquired to use for training courses by Yr 1.
- 2.3. One-week training field course on marine biodiversity carried out for Sabah Parks staff (approx 20 participants each time) in Yr 1 and in Yr 2.
- 2.4. Information on marine biodiversity and ecology of the Park incorporated into a display for use by staff and visitors by middle of Yr 1.
- 2.5. Underwater nature trail established for educational and research purposes by Yr 2.

Output 3: Scope and effectiveness of alternative livelihoods programme enhanced.

- 3.1. Programme launched to culture marine invertebrates other than giant clams early in Yr 1.
- 3.2. Sea-ranching programme expanded to include these other invertebrates during Yr 2.
- 3.3. Stakeholder meetings to discuss alternative livelihood opportunities in reef/marine orientated tourism in the Park early in Yr 1.
- 3.4. Pilot project related to tourism as an alternative livelihood identified and planned by end of Yr 1 and launched early in Yr 2.

Monitoring activities:

Output 1

- a) Report of conclusions and recommendations from discussions and focus group meetings 1 month after the events.
- b) Materials available for dissemination by end of Yr 1.
- c) Report of public awareness and education programme by Yr 2.
- d) 'Supporters Group' established and helping to promote conservation initiatives in the Park by Yr 2.

Output 2

- a) Bilingual (English and Bahasa Malaysia) teaching materials including powerpoint presentations and illustrated identification guides by Yr 1
- b) Reference material including identification books to form permanent source of information for future research by Yr 1.
- c) Display incorporating photographs and key information on coral reef biodiversity within the Park by Yr 1
- d) Underwater nature trail with interpretive material by Yr 2

Output 3

- e) Juveniles of other species of invertebrates produced at the hatchery by end Yr 1
- f) Ranching of these juveniles in operation. By Yr 2
- g) Discussion document on opportunities and challenges for local community involvement in tourism activities in the Park by Yr 1.
- h) Alternative livelihoods tourism-related pilot project in operation and report produced by Yr 2.

19. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your Post Project.

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.1 Meetings and focus groups to discuss scope and content of information programme and decide on strategies.		x	x			x							
1.2 Awareness materials designed and produced.			x	x									
1.3 Dissemination of information and establishment of TSMP 'Supporters Group'.					x	x	x	x	x				
2.1 Training and information needs identified through discussions with Sabah Parks staff		x	x										
2.2 Teaching and reference materials developed / acquired to use for training courses			x	x									
2.3 One-week training field course on marine biodiversity carried out for Sabah Parks staff (approx 20 participants each time)					x		x						
2.4 Information on marine biodiversity and ecology of the Park incorporated into a display for use by staff and visitors				x	x	x							
2.5 Underwater nature trail established for educational and research purposes					x	x	x						
3.1 Programme launched to culture marine invertebrates other than giant clams		x	x	x	x								
3.2 Sea-ranching programme expanded to include these other invertebrates					x	x	x	x	x				
3.3 Stakeholder meetings to discuss alternative livelihood opportunities in reef/marine orientated tourism in the Park		x	x										
3.4 Pilot project related to tourism as an alternative livelihood identified, planned and launched				x	x	x	x	x	x				

20. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project.

Standard Measure No	Description	Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	√
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	√
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	√
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	√
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	√
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	√
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	√
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	√
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	√
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	√
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	√
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	√
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

We will use the logframe as a basis for monitoring and evaluation, and as a planning tool. We will also regularly discuss progress and problems within the Project Team and with Sabah Parks. We will include an evaluation form for the field courses and the response from the first field course will help us in the planning of the second one. We will also seek feedback from the local community during our outreach programme and monitor the amount of active participation we get for different educational activities. This will help us to develop appropriate awareness materials and educational aids.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative will not be able to agree increases in grants to cover inflation on UK costs once grants are awarded.

22. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

MCS generates funding for its activities largely through grants from charitable trusts and foundations and through donations from its membership base. Over the last two years MCS has also seen a growing income from companies such as Marks and Spencers, SeaFrance and Debenhams who support the charity via membership of its corporate benefactor scheme, corporate sponsorship of individual projects, and through commercial participation initiatives.

23. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

Sabah Parks in kind field & office costs	£ 7,000	£ 7,000	£ 14,000
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Unconfirmed:

Shell Malaysia	£ 12,000	£ 12,000	£ 24,000
CIMB Bank Malaysia	£ 5,000	£ 5,000	£ 10,000

24. Please give details of any further funding resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) sought from the host country partner (s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Financial resources:
Funding in kind:

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

	Total Project Costs £
Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding	140,000
+ Funding/Income from other sources	117,000
= Total original project cost	257,000

FCO NOTIFICATION

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

CERTIFICATION 2009/10

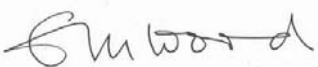
On behalf of the company of Marine Conservation Society
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £60,000 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2010 on the activities specified in the above application.

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 lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

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

Name (block capitals)	DR ELIZABETH WOOD
Position in the organisation	Coral Reef Conservation Officer

Signed		Date:	1/12/2008
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Post Project Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	yes
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	yes
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages?	yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working >50% on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	Sabah Parks CV to come EW CV sent with Maldives proposal
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	yes
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	no
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	Yes sent with Maldives proposal
Have you read the Guidance Notes for both Main projects and Post Projects ?	yes

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 1 December 2008** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the first few words of the project title as the subject of your email. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately **please include in the subject line** an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). In addition, a hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL postmarked **not later than Tuesday 2 December 2008**.

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