



Submit by Monday 24 October 2011

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 18: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes 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 to the Project Leader)

Name:	Address:
Fauna & Flora International (FFI)	4 th floor, Jupiter House, Station Rd, Cambridge CB1 2JD, UK

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Underpinning the design and management of Cambodia's first Marine Protected Area (MPA)
--

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested, matched funding

Proposed start date: 1 st April 2012		Duration of project: 3 years			End date: 31 st March 2015	
Darwin funding requested	2011/12	2012/13	2013/2014	2014/15	2015/16	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 40%						

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

To build capacity to ensure the effective design and management of Cambodia's first and subsequent Marine Protected Areas.
--

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more UK personnel or more than one 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	Austin		Ouk
Forename (s)	Rachel		Vibol
Post held	Asia-Pacific Marine Programme Manager		Director, Department of Fisheries Conservation
Institution (if different to above)			Royal Government of Cambodia
Department	Asia-Pacific		Fisheries Administration
Telephone			
Email			

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, please provide details of the most recent (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
18-007	Zoe Cullen	Collaborative conservation of critical Kerinci-Seblat National Park buffer zone forest
18-015	Paul Hotham	Addressing the illegal trade in the critically endangered Ustyurt Saiga
18-017	Robert Bensted - Smith	Innovative governance models for marine protected area management in Ecuador
18-016	Richard Lamprey	Conservation and sustainable management of Kenya's marine and coastal resources
18-014	Pippa Howard	Developing a cross-sectoral environmental governance platform for the Nimba Mountains
18-013	Liesje Birchenough	Building capacity and resilience within the conservation sector in Tajikistan

7. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)
Activities (50 words)
Achievements (50 words)

8. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) , and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Applicant institution and website where available:</p> <p>Fauna & Flora International (FFI)</p> <p>www.fauna-flora.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Fauna & Flora International's (FFI) Asia-Pacific Programme has been working to support key national and local institutions to ensure effective management of marine biodiversity and inform policies affecting the marine environment. In Aceh, for example, FFI has been helping the government to extend the current Marine Protected Area (MPA) system and develop more effective approaches to marine conservation through the establishment of locally managed marine areas based on customary law. FFI will bring this experience to bear in the proposed project.</p> <p>FFI has worked in Cambodia for over 10 years with large projects assisting the creation of effective terrestrial protected areas in the South west Cardamom Mountains by building capacity of Ministry of Environment and women and men in local communities to manage multiple-use areas with conservation zones, sustainable community use areas and private development areas in their borders. Over the last three years FFI has used this experience to build its coastal conservation projects beginning with biodiversity surveys, principally on marine turtles, and initiating a programme of island community conservation management on two islands on Cambodia's coast.</p> <p>FFI has been supporting the Fisheries Administration (FiA) of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) through a programme of capacity building and The Darwin Initiative Scoping Grant (ref: EIDPR125, 2010) allowed FFI and FiA to explore opportunities for collaboration and identify capacity needs. During the scoping FiA specifically requested technical and financial support in their efforts to establish Cambodia's first MPA, and to build on the FFI-FiA project agreement for sea turtle conservation.</p> <p>FFI's role in the project will be to ensure that FiA has the relevant training, information and tools required to design and manage the MPA. FFI will provide training, guidance and mentoring on marine governance, marine conservation theory, participation, negotiation and conflict management. FFI will also seek to recommend options for diversifying livelihood strategies, but within the scope and duration of this project will not seek to implement them. We will seek to reinforce this through sharing lessons and building links to the wider regional MPA community to develop a supportive network which will extend beyond the project duration.</p>
---	---

<p>Lead Partner and website where available:</p> <p>Fisheries Administration (FiA)</p> <p>http://fia.maff.gov.kh/english/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Fisheries Administration (FiA) is the government authority for all aquatic resources in Cambodia and is responsible for marine protection. Current FiA expertise focuses heavily on inland fisheries and whilst there is some marine fisheries capacity within the FiA, there is no precedent for MPA establishment in the country.</p> <p>However, recognition of the importance of effective marine resource management is reflected in FiA's recently released "Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries: 2010-2019" which states the need for protection of critical habitats with specific targets for seagrass, coral and mangroves and also the requirement for the harmonisation of management efforts for environmental protection.</p> <p>Towards this aim, FiA has been building capacity for habitat conservation with recent surveys and mapping of seagrass and coral reefs for the entire Cambodian coastline and development of Cambodia's first National Action Plan for Coral Reef and Seagrass Management.</p> <p>In accordance with international commitments, FiA has set a national target to protect 10% of its coastal and marine resources by 2020 but has identified the following constraining factors to achieving its targets effectively and on time: absence of baseline information; low internal capacity for establishing and managing MPAs and a lack of funding. Through consultation during the Darwin Initiative Scoping Grant, and through ongoing discussions with project partners, FiA has ensured that the proposed project aligns with government priorities and processes.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the MPA will be formally registered in 2012 and FiA is currently negotiating this within the RGC. The role of FiA in the project will be to take the lead in proclaiming the MPA, designing management and site plans, chairing committees for the MPA community of stakeholders, and facilitation of the dialogue between the various authorities involved in the MPA. FiA will also develop policy for community fisheries and conduct demarcation and enforcement to deliver an effectively managed multi-use MPA.</p>
---	---

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Coral Cay Conservation (CCC)</p> <p>www.coralcay.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Coral Cay Conservation (CCC) has been working with, and at the invitation of, FiA since 2010. CCC has been collecting data on marine biodiversity within the proposed MPA to determine priority areas and has been engaged in the discussion and planning for the future MPA with FiA and FFI since mid-2010. They plan to develop an MoU with FFI to collaborate in marine conservation in Cambodia.</p> <p>CCC will continue to assess the health and resilience of coral reefs within the MPA in order to develop management recommendations.</p> <p>During the project, CCC will lead scientific baseline and monitoring surveys (using adapted Reef Check methodology) to ensure the integration of scientific recommendations into the MPA planning process.</p> <p>CCC will also provide training to ensure that FiA and local stakeholders have the capacity to monitor biodiversity and threats on an ongoing basis, and thereby determine the effectiveness of the MPA. They will bring to bear a range of expertise through their pool of scientific experts in scientific mapping and ecosystem health monitoring.</p>
---	--

9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? **Yes** **No**
If yes, please give details:

Island Communities – FFI has conducted interview surveys for both its marine turtle and islands conservation projects in four of the five villages on Koh Rong Sanloem (KRS) and Koh Rong (KR) and as part of this regularly consults with the village chiefs and environmental committees in participatory management meetings.

Koh Rong Sanloem Island Resorts Pty Ltd (KRSIR) - KRSIR is a beach front concessionaire that owns a large concession within the proposed MPA. FFI works with KRSIR on a programme of community conservation within its concession and through this relationship KRSIR is aware of and interested in potentially co-financing the MPA in the future.
<http://kohrongsamloem.net-makers.com.hk/>

Song Saa Private Island – Song Saa Private Island is a resort which has established a private marine reserve extending its island investments (5.5ha total) in the proposed MPA. Song Saa has expressed interested in increasing the size of the MPA and providing advice and input to FiA on marine conservation and MPA establishment.
<http://songsaa.com/>

Local Government – FFI has been working with provincial, commune and village authorities inside the proposed MPA over the last year to facilitate conservation and community engagement on KRS and identify key issues in marine management.

Royal Cambodian Navy - FFI also works with the Navy bases on the island and consults with them as they are responsible for policing environmental crimes on and around the two islands inside the proposed MPA.

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

FFI is an active member of the Technical Working Group (TWG) for Fisheries in Cambodia, alongside representatives such as the European Union (EU), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Fish Centre, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Fisheries Action Coalition Team and other conservation NGOs. These meetings are a forum for discussing all fisheries issues with the RGC, including the proposed MPA and private sector engagement. FFI has been asked to present (with FiA) the planning and research that has been completed for the MPA and the draft strategy for the next three years to other members of the TWG to engage their support for the implementation of the MPA.

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

FFI meets regularly with the FiA's Department of Fisheries Conservation, the Kampong Som Cantonment and Inspectorate and other such provincial and commune authorities for fisheries management, as we have a collaborative marine turtle conservation project.

On other projects FFI collaborates closely with the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and the Forestry Administration (FA) with counterpart staff and projects across Cambodia. We have a close relationship with both agencies, have approached MoE in the past to discuss overlap with marine conservation management and have approached FA to discuss sustainable forestry guidelines on the islands inside the MPA.

9d. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories? Yes No

If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)

Cambodia's 440 km of coastline and 69 islands include coral reefs (28,065 km²), mangrove forests (650 km²) and seagrass beds (300 km²). The Pol Pot regime left Cambodia's coastal zone relatively untouched, yet its hostility towards education has resulted in a dearth of scientific research and information on the status of much of Cambodia's coastal environment and species. In addition, there exists a lack of financial and human resources within research and government institutions to address this. Studies undertaken thus far suggest a rich marine environment, for example Cambodia's coastal waters harbour five species of sea turtle and 10 species of marine mammal, which are likely to be regionally and, potentially, globally important. The country may also possess some of the most pristine mangrove systems in Southeast Asia. FiA data suggest that Cambodia's islands may be important nesting grounds for Endangered green turtles and Critically Endangered hawksbill turtles. These species and ecosystems face major threats from unregulated coastal development, overfishing, destructive fishing techniques, sedimentation, sand extraction, coral bleaching and trade in marine species.

MPAs, when well designed and managed, are widely believed to be one of the most effective tools for combating overexploitation and degradation of marine habitats. Despite Cambodia's commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other national and international commitments (for example, the South East Asian Marine Turtle MoU and CITES), efforts to conserve Cambodia's coastal biodiversity and resources remain hindered by a lack of training, experience and resources.

Building on small-scale successes of locally managed Community Fisheries (CFi), the FiA is planning to designate Cambodia's first large MPA, to cover an area of approximately 300 km² around the islands of Koh Rong (KR) and Koh Rong Sanloem (KRS).

The CFI framework will become the basis of future MPA management, and to function will depend

on collaboration between coastal fishing communities and the FiA. The communities on the islands manage two large CFIs that cover much of the area proposed for the MPA, and they are actively seeking support from the FiA and FFI to manage their resources and cope with external threats, such as incursions by outside fishing boats to their CFIs. The majority (60-70%) of men and women depend on fishing (of crab, squid) as their primary income source. This is supplemented by island trading, tourism, charcoal production, aquaculture, small scale agriculture and work with the Navy. The high direct dependence on coastal resources underlines the need to ensure locally led marine resource management and to enable livelihoods strategies that are economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable.

The proposed MPA also includes two significant privately held economic land concessions that were granted by the government, covering around 127 km². The tourism potential means that the vast majority of Cambodia's islands are leased to private concessionaires for 99 years, but the islands have yet to see the large-scale and destructive coastal development now emerging on the mainland. Some concessionaires are seeking a tourism model that promotes and requires social responsibility and ecosystem integrity to function.

The future MPA therefore represents a unique opportunity to: 1) enable the RGC to take the first significant step towards meeting its target for marine and coastal protection under the CBD, 2) to increase national capacity to monitor and manage marine resources and biodiversity, 3) to build social and ecosystem resilience and 4) to allow the multiple stakeholders (government, communities and the private sector) to participate in the design and implementation process. This project can create a model for MPA development in Cambodia, ensuring that the interrelation between terrestrial and marine habitat management and the needs of all island stakeholders are incorporated in the MPA planning process.

FFI will deliver an integrated programme of capacity building support to FiA to enable the design, implementation and evaluation of the first MPA and the subsequent MPA networks, which will improve the adaptive capacity of marine ecosystems and the men and women in coastal communities. The immense areas that can be secured through this and future MPAs are integral to marine conservation in the South China Sea, for food security in a country where fish provides 80% of animal protein consumption, and for the burgeoning tourism industry on the islands, which is a focus for the country's economic development.

FFI is in a unique position to enable this process because:

- FFI has developed strong relationships with many stakeholders including village chiefs, local communities, concessionaires, the Navy and other NGOs.
- FFI has an established relationship with FiA and working together we confirmed hawksbill turtle nesting within the proposed MPA.
- FFI has direct links to the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) through its University Capacity Building Project (Darwin ref. EIDPO028). The two projects have the potential to be mutually reinforcing, as this project will enable RUPP students from the MSc in Conservation Biology to conduct their research projects within the proposed MPA.
- Our strong and central marine team can apply experience from other FFI marine projects. For example, it will enable an exchange visit by fishers and FiA staff to visit Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) in Pulau Weh, Indonesia.

CCC will train FiA officials in biological data collection and will offer a training programme for other stakeholders, such as RUPP students, to undertake placements and develop their marine survey and scuba diving skills.

This project will ensure that the first and subsequent MPAs in Cambodia are:

- 1) Effectively protected and co-managed by the FiA and local stakeholders;
- 2) Instrumental in supporting diversified livelihood strategies;
- 3) Supported by the private concessions within them;
- 4) Designed and based on sound science and monitored with ongoing specialist research;

- 5) Linked to academic institutions, catalysing marine research;
- 6) A foundation for marine conservation in Cambodia, which will contribute to both national targets for protection of coral reefs and seagrass and international targets for marine protection outlined in the CBD in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (strategic goal C – target 11) and the COP 8 Decision VIII/24 on Protected Areas, parts 11 and 34-39.

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Please give details:

The creation of the country's first MPA is a new initiative but builds on the achievements outlined above. The new initiative will provide timely capacity building and support required to underpin design and management of the MPA in the first three years of its establishment and operation.

The proposed project is an integral part of Cambodia's process to establish a network of MPAs in fulfilment of its commitments under the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas.

Within the process of establishing an MPA under collaborative management, there is a critical demand for expertise and technical guidance in participation, marine governance, private sector engagement and the incorporation of scientific and traditional knowledge in the negotiation and implementation of MPA management strategies. Existing capacity in the area is centred on biological research and technical aspects of environmental conservation, whereas there is a marked shortage of expertise in participatory processes, community development, inter-institutional coordination, negotiation strategies, and adaptive resource management based on participatory monitoring.

FFI and CCC have begun to meet some of these needs but the management body for the MPA will need to be supported so it can effectively plan the MPA in the important early stages of establishment.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/ projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes No

11c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? Yes No

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

If we are successful with funding the planning and design of the MPA process we will be able to leverage funding, possibly more from Blue Moon Fund, for the operational setup phase. Potential supporters are hesitant to fund demarcation and enforcement without an MPA management plan.

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) Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)* Yes No

*If CMS please indicate whether it is the main Convention or one or more of the daughter agreements/MoUs (ACAP, AEWA etc)

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

FFI liaises regularly with the Ministry of Environment (MoE) Biodiversity Office for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The Head of Office, Mr Seng Rathea, is currently an FFI counterpart

working on ecological research in the Cardamom Mountains. Workshops are held every year to gather information and assist the office with reporting on applicable targets.

FiA is the Scientific Authority for aquatic biodiversity under CITES Cambodia and reports achievements on CBD targets to the MoE.

What specific issues covered by the Convention(s) will this project address and how were they identified? (150 words)

The RGC has made a commitment under the CBD to protect 10% of marine and coastal eco-regions by 2020. Cambodia currently has small-scale marine reserves and community fisheries with the intention of sustainable management of fisheries resources, but has no MPA. In order to meet the 2020 deadline the government needs initial assistance so it can plan and establish the MPA and gain additional support.

As this is its first MPA, the government needs to gain experience and improve its capacity to a) facilitate participation of stakeholders in design and management, b) analyse governance issues, c) develop an ecosystem approach to incorporate scientific research into decision-making, and d) maintain methodologies for facilitating key resource management strategies necessary for complying with commitments to CBD. The project will help the government reach Aichi Targets 6 and 10 by supporting improved ecosystem resilience and fisheries management.

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

Establishment of Cambodia's first MPA

Cambodia's first MPA will be well designed and managed by government authorities and communities, improving protection of biodiversity and fisheries resources while creating a model for future MPA development.

Stakeholder collaboration

At present government departments involved in the MPA work separately, as do other stakeholders. This project will allow FiA to dedicate staff and resources so a coordination body can be formed and the consultative process can begin. We expect cooperation and collaboration to increase so that all management groups and authorities start working together to achieve the goals of the RGC and establish the MPA.

Capacity built and retained in FiA

The management body created will support the establishment of this and subsequent MPAs in Cambodia. The body will have increased capacity in MPA collaborative management.

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

Threats to coastal biodiversity have escalated rapidly due to population increases and open access fisheries. Limited studies thus far suggest the proposed MPA is under threat from overfishing, destructive fishing techniques, sedimentation, sand extraction, coral bleaching, trade in marine species, and increasingly, unregulated coastal development. CCC research has already identified that reef systems are stressed, evidenced by coral bleaching events and low abundance of predatory fish species. Faced with these threats, a 'paper park' will not protect the sensitive coastal ecosystems around KR/KRS.

Political conflict and a subsequent paucity of expertise explain the lack of comprehensive marine research. The proposed MPA includes coral reef and seagrass ecosystems used by green turtles (EN) and hawksbill turtles (CR), but the benefits for biodiversity principally relate to the boosting of national marine conservation capacity. This project will create a capable management body within the authority responsible for managing this and future MPAs.

13. 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)

Internationally, FFI/CCC/FiA will present results at relevant conferences, including to the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). Internationally, regionally and nationally FiA will present its findings to related conventions and planning sessions with which it is currently involved. Quarterly reporting and presentations to the TWG on Fisheries will also highlight the impacts of the project to key development partners, including the EU, DANIDA and JICA. All presentations and international and national press releases will advertise the DI logo. FFI/CCC/FiA will distribute the results and lessons learnt through internal and external networks, i.e. organisational web-sites, FFI Magazine, FFI newsletter, through peer-reviewed journals such as the Cambodian Journal of Natural History (established under DI project No. EIDPO028) and those covering ocean and coastal management. We will also utilise, as appropriate and with discretion, local and social networking media such as our national and international Facebook pages, Twitter and blogs. Partners will update MPA information on private and government stakeholder websites.

All project workshops will advertise and acknowledge DI, some of which will be covered by national media. Events/activities, equipment, and written material funded by the project will acknowledge the DI funding verbally and/or by displaying the DI logo alongside those of project partners.

14. What will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and local communities) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 200 words)

Principal project benefits are: advancement of the rights of local fishing communities through zoned management, provision of marine biodiversity refuges through MPA designation and creation of an MPA model that will catalyse sound marine resources management and improved food security.

FiA will implement subsequent MPA creation. Potential risks include the lack of FiA staff as the focus of capacity building efforts and poor cooperation between stakeholders, although as FFI has been fostering relationships for two years as a precursor to this project, continued facilitation can avoid this. This project will be integrated into a network of MPA practitioners to underpin institutional growth.

The risk of community engagement is friction between national-level FiA and community fisheries. This issue will be diminished by involving communities firmly in the project planning and consultation processes.

Private sector involvement risk is that concessionaires will prioritise financial gain over environmental protection and that corporate inexperience of marine will mean businesses do not invest long term. FFI's history of engagement with the corporate sector will enable it to demonstrate the business case for investment through outlining the potential for eco-tourism and the associated necessary environmental protection measures.

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 capacity-building focus over three years will stabilise and build FiA management and initialise stakeholder involvement in a participatory process. At project end, the FiA will be in a much stronger position to implement the new MPA, and develop new MPAs based on international best practice. The FiA must strengthen itself before it can support all its initiatives, which are predominantly inland fisheries focused, but the EU recently committed to support as Lead

Development Partner Facilitator in the TWG-Fisheries for at least five years, lending additional institutional support to reinforce this marine project.

This project will foster sustainable financing alternatives such as support from private sector development and tourism based user fees (TUFs) and will create models for subsequent MPAs and businesses.

The capacity gained by the FiA is foremost as a management team and avoids creating a few specialised individuals. The government's management team is expected to endure and many stakeholders will depend on it once established. The strategy is to establish an MPA with a sound management plan and capable team. FiA staff will continue in their positions beyond the project so the team will be able to fill in and train replacements should someone leave.

16. If your project includes capacity building in local communities in the host country, 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 you expect the beneficiaries to obtain and how these may be used beyond the life of the project and any wider application. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

You should address each of these points.

There are two elements to the training that will be accomplished under this project: 1) the training of FiA personnel, island community members and students to properly monitor the marine ecosystems and inform adaptive management; and 2) the capacity built in the management committee workshops through presentations and guidance from experts in MPA establishment.

Research and Monitoring Capacity

The target groups for research are the community fisheries representatives who will be integral to MPA management and FiA researchers who will coordinate research and monitoring in the future. Scientific training will be delivered by CCC's extensive experience of scientific monitoring of marine resources. There will be specialised training for rangers in monitoring techniques for locals to manage the scientific data collection and lead surveys of the MPA. Skills will be retained by FiA staff and community fisheries representatives. The effectiveness of this training will be measured by the number of national researchers who can independently continue the monitoring processes set up in the first year.

MPA management capacity

The target group for building management capacity is the FiA, government departmental heads and relevant heads of stakeholder groups who will be involved in the management committee. Experts from CCC and FFI networks will conduct training in the form of workshops and presentations to the committee. The expertise will be retained by the group so that it can effectively establish this and future MPAs. Effectiveness will be measured by progress over the three years along the strategy and planning objectives for MPA consultation and establishment. A desired end result is a well-planned and operational multiple-use MPA around KR and KRS and a management team that is capable of replicating the experience in other areas where protection is needed.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK – Same as Stage 1 – need to check

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: 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.			
Sub-Goal: Cambodia's marine resources conserved effectively and sustainable and diversified coastal livelihoods supported	One MPA proclaimed and issues surrounding marine conservation planning embedded in government structures and policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclamation for MPA establishment • Minutes of quarterly TWG meetings demonstrating functioning MPA management team within the FiA. • Policies and procedures for managing MPAs are in place • Socio-economic and biological monitoring confirms livelihoods and biodiversity benefits of MPA 	
Purpose To put the necessary capacity in place to establish the first model MPA for Cambodia	<p>P1 First MPA planning and management processes in place to enable future MPA establishment</p> <p>P2 MPA management capacity built at all levels</p> <p>P3 Increase in marine area under full protection in Cambodia</p> <p>P4 Eight FiA staff trained and active in MPA management by YR 3</p>	<p>P1 FiA MPA strategy document</p> <p>P2 Best Practice Manual and presentations by FiA staff on MPA management at national and international fora</p> <p>P3 First MPA and multi-stakeholder management committee established</p> <p>P4 Training reports, staff contracts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued Government willingness to dedicate human and other resources to MPA management • FiA staff sufficiently committed and available for training and implementation. • FiA is committed to the concept of a functioning MPA and not just a paper park • Persons trained by the marine project will remain in posts in which they can apply their skills
Outputs 1. Protected Area Management Planning a. Multi-stakeholder management platform formed and operational b. MPA management plan designed in a participatory way and agreed and approved by government c. MPA established and zoning formally recognised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management stakeholder platform formed, with community representation, including women • Protocol for structure developed • Bi-monthly committee meetings • Agreement reached on MPA zoning and no-take zones • Management plan produced and operational by YR3 • Formal decree in place, boundaries and zones mapped and socialised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocols (1a, 1 b) • Meeting minutes and agendas (1a, 1b) • Stakeholder collaboration documents (1a, 1b) • Zonation map endorsed by all stakeholders (1a, 1b) • Management Plan endorsed by government (1b) • Decrees and Proclamation documents of MPA (1c) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders are willing to engage • The process can be undertaken in a timely fashion to allow the decree to be established within the time scale of the project • Government willing to engage • Government approval reached

<p>2. Training and Capacity Building</p> <p>a. Capacity of FiA built to effectively design and manage MPAs</p> <p>b. Community representatives and leaders effectively voice aspirations, concerns and knowledge to strengthen MPA design and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum eight FiA staff trained in MPA planning processes • FiA team successfully plans and implements first MPA • Team remains as permanent FiA MPA management team to effectively implement future MPAs • Improved Cfi management within the proposed MPA by YR2 • Percentage attendance and participation by Cfi members and community representatives in the management committee • At least 15 key actors using skills and knowledge gained through training and exchange visit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training registry; manuals and reports prepared by trainers (2a) • Natural and social MPA Management Effectiveness indicators (2a, 2b) • FiA workplans (2a) • Management plan authored by FiA staff (2a) • Staff in continuing positions in FiA MPA group (2a) • Additional MPAs proposed to the TWG – Fisheries (2a) • Exchange visit reports (2a, 2b) • Management committee meeting minutes (2b) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity can be built • Suitable capacity building activities can be undertaken by project partners • FiA staff willing to engage • CFI and community leaders have sufficient time to engage in training
<p>3. Research and Monitoring</p> <p>a. Systematic biological and socio-economic information collected and disseminated for the proposed MPA</p> <p>b. Robust ecological and social monitoring systems in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey protocols established, aligned with a monitoring plan. • Surveys completed • At least 6 RUPP MSc students and Royal University of Agriculture students conduct research projects in the MPA • Five FiA staff and 20 community representatives trained • Database set up and maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey protocols and complimentary monitoring plan (3a) • MSc students' theses (3a) • Database in YR3 (3a) • Technical reports (3b) • Peer reviewed papers published (3b) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable survey methods can be designed that are appropriate and involves partners and MPA stakeholders. • Sufficient information can be collected • Technical and academic support continues from partners
<p>4. Awareness and Dissemination</p> <p>a. MPA concepts socialised and community show positive response to sustain or support biodiversity</p> <p>b. Marine conservation awareness raised among MPA resource users</p> <p>c. Best Practice lessons from responsible private stakeholders used to inform MPA processes</p> <p>d. Project results disseminated nationally and internationally, and awareness raised about project lessons and successes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 stakeholder workshops with all major MPA actors • Trainings well attended by the target audiences • Awareness raising materials used and understood by stakeholders • Media campaign undertaken • Best practice documents developed on private groups are used in MPA design • Project results disseminated at least 1 international and 1 national forum per year • No. communications materials with DI logo disseminated in the UK and at international fora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop and training reports (4a) • Stakeholder attendance lists (4a) • KAP survey (4a, 4b) • FiA MPA awareness leaflets (4b) • Awareness materials incorporated into other media without project assistance (4b, 4d) • Local radio and tv exposure (4b) • Meeting agendas and minutes (4c) • Best practice documents, MPA management plan (4c) • Academic papers (publications in Cambodian Journal of Natural History anticipated) (4d) • International press releases and public media (4d) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders are willing to engage • Awareness raising methods are suitable for the variety of stakeholders • Private groups maintain engagement and continue with best practice, so they can be used as examples

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1 FFI to assist FiA in collating the submission to the Ministry for proclaiming the proposed MPA.
- 1.2 FiA to appoint management committee positions to provincial and commune level government staff, MoE, FA and the Navy, representatives from the private sector and NGOs.
- 1.3 Project partners to establish protocols and structure of management committee and develop strategy for first three years of the project.
- 1.4 Management committee to hold bi-monthly meetings during the project period to consult on and develop the MPA management plan.
- 1.5 Project partners to design and review zoning in a participatory way and reach an agreement within the management committee on MPA zoning and no-take zones.
- 1.6 FiA/FFI to design an adaptive management plan for the operation of the MPA in a participatory way and use it to begin the operational phase.
- 1.7 FiA to update the proclamation to formalise a decree with boundaries and zones mapped and socialised to all stakeholders.
- 2.1 FiA to appoint staff with expertise in management, communities, enforcement, research and sustainable financing, to join management committee.
- 2.2 Project partners to implement training for FiA, local government and CFI members in MPA management, monitoring and ecological connectivity.
- 2.3 Project partners to coordinate the MPA management committee in management plan design, delivery of interim and operational site plans, monitoring, scientific reports, enforcement, community involvement and demarcation, to ensure effective long-term management of all aspects of the MPA.
- 2.4 FiA to mentor and train new staff so that the FiA team can continue and be utilised to plan and implement additional MPAs in Cambodia in the future.
- 2.5 FFI/FiA to conduct a scoping trip and report on additional potential MPAs.
- 2.6 FFI to provide training for community representatives to enable effective representation and leadership.
- 2.7 Project partners to lead on community consultation for input and feedback during the process of MPA design, development and implementation.
- 2.8 FFI/FiA to support improved management and administration of community fisheries (CFIs).
- 2.9 FFI to lead exchange for community representatives and FiA to learn from three years of experience of Locally Managed Marine Areas in Pulau Weh, Indonesia.
- 3.1 Project partners to establish survey protocols to both inform zoning and monitor ecosystem health in the MPA for the project period and beyond.
- 3.2 CCC to lead surveys to inform zoning demarcation around KR/KRS.
- 3.3 Project partners to conduct monitoring surveys of MPA health.
- 3.4 RUPP and RUA students to conduct dissertation projects within MPA.
- 3.5 CCC to run training programme for FiA staff, community representatives and students in marine research techniques and monitoring.
- 3.6 Project partners to establish monitoring plan and database.
- 3.7 CCC/FFI to finalise reports on research and monitoring to submit to FiA
- 4.1 Project partners will hold stakeholder workshops to include the management committee and representatives from major stakeholder groups.
- 4.2 FFI/FiA to produce awareness raising materials for distribution at workshops and in the community.
- 4.3 FFI to facilitate media campaign to raise awareness on MPA establishment.
- 4.4 FFI to develop best practice documents in collaboration with private sector and project partners.
- 4.5 Project partners to disseminate results in at least one international and one national forum per year, including the International Coral Reef Initiative.

18. 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 project.

NOTE: Most activities will occur in management and committee meetings and workshops held throughout the project period with key personnel working on plans and documents between meetings

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
0 Detailed yearly workplan prepared by project partners (including design of monitoring and evaluation templates and complete a baseline for the project against the key indicators identified in the project log frame).	1	X											
M1 Indicators monitored at 6 monthly intervals to assess progress, make adjustments of work plan if needed / Progress, context, risks and assumptions of the DI project evaluated on a bi-annual basis, based on yearly DI work plans.	1			X		X		X		X		X	
1.1 FFI to assist FiA in collating the submission to the Ministry for proclaiming the proposed MPA	2	X											
1.2 FiA to appoint committee positions to FiA, provincial and commune level government staff, MoE, FA and the Navy, representatives from the private sector and NGOs	1		X										
1.3 Project partners establish protocols and structure of committee and develop strategy for first three years of the project	3		X	X	X								
1.4 Management committee holds bi-monthly meetings during the project period to consult on and develop the MPA management plan.	18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.5 Project partners design and review zoning in a participatory way and reach an agreement within the committee on MPA zoning and no-take zones.	6				X	X	X	X	X	X			
1.6 FiA/FFI design a adaptive management plan for the operation of the MPA in a participatory way and use it to begin the operational phase	6					X	X	X	X	X	X		
1.7 FiA update the proclamation to formalise a decree with boundaries and zones mapped and socialised to all stakeholders	3									X			
2.1 FiA to appoint staff with expertise in management, communities, enforcement, research and sustainable financing, to join management committee.	1		X										
2.2 Project partners to implement training for FiA, local government and CFI members in MPA management, monitoring and ecological connectivity.	1		X			X			X			X	
2.3 Project partners coordinate the MPA management committee in management plan design, delivery of interim and operational site plans, monitoring, scientific reports, enforcement, community involvement and demarcation, to ensure effective long term management of all aspects	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	of the MPA.												
2.4	FiA to mentor and train new staff so that the FiA team can continue and be utilised to plan and implement additional MPAs in Cambodia in the future.	1									X		
2.5	FFI/FiA scoping trip and report on additional potential MPAs	1										X	
2.6	FFI training of community representatives to enable effective representation and leadership.	3		X		X		X		X		X	
2.7	Community consultation for input and feedback during the process of MPA design, development and implementation.	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.8	FFI/FiA support improved management and administration of community fisheries (CFI's).	24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
2.9	FFI lead exchange for community representatives and FiA to learn from 3 years of experience Locally Managed Marine Areas Pulau Weh, Indonesia	1	X										
3.1	Project partners establish survey protocols to both inform zoning and monitor ecosystem health in the MPA for the project period and beyond	2		X	X	X							
3.2	CCC to conduct surveys to inform zoning demarcation around KR/KRS	12				X	X	X	X	X	X		
3.3	Conduct monitoring surveys of MPA health	18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.4	RUPP and RUA students conduct dissertation projects within MPA	18			X	X			X	X		X	X
3.5	CCC training programme for FiA staff, community representatives and students in marine research techniques and monitoring	3			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
3.6	Project partners establish monitoring plan and database	2			X	X	X	X					
3.7	CCC/FFI finalise reports on research and monitoring to submit to FiA	2				X				X			X
4.1	Stakeholder workshops held including the management committee and representatives from major stakeholder groups	1			X			X			X		X
4.2	FFI/FiA produce awareness raising materials for distribution at workshops and in the community	1		X	X	X							
4.3	FFI facilitate media campaign to raise awareness on MPA establishment	1					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.4	FFI develop best practice documents in collaboration with private sector and project partners	3			X	X	X	X					
4.5	Project partners disseminate results in at least one international and one national forum per year, including the International Coral Reef Initiative.	1		X		X		X		X		X	X

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you expect to report against by providing indicative figures. These will help gauge project achievements if you receive funding. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project. Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard_measures/

Standard Measure	Description	Estimate
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	0
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	0
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	6
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	10
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	10
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	4
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	6
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	4
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	5
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	0
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	0
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	4
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	20
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	3
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	0
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	3
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	5
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	1
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	0
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	0
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	0
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	4
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	4
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	3
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	0
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	1
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	0
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	0
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	0
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	0
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	0
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	1
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	1
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	0
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	0
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	0
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	0
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	0
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	0
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	0
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	2,500
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	1
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	~40
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	131,063

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. 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.

During the initial months of the project, FFI, CCC and FiA will prepare a detailed workplan for the first year and design monitoring and evaluation templates. Baseline information for the project will also be collected against the key indicators identified in the project log frame. FFI, CCC and FiA will assign responsibilities and monitor progress towards expected outcomes once every six months and will complete a participatory evaluation during the last trimester of the project.

A collaborative approach between FFI and its two partners will focus on monitoring the indicators which show progress towards capacity-building at the national level and towards national and international communication of results (see Output 2). Progress on Outputs 1 and 3 will be monitored by timely submission of documents for approval from the FiA. Technical reports will be peer reviewed by experts from CCC, FFI and our university network to ensure quality.

The guidelines established by IUCN in “How is your MPA doing? A guidebook of natural and social indicators for evaluating Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness” (Pomeroy, et al. 2004) have been used to design indicators for this project and will be used to evaluate the project during and after the three-year period, and incorporate FFI expertise in developing sound socio-economic indicators. A Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey has also been built in to assess local perceptions of the MPA at project outset and close (see output 4a, MoV 4a).

In Cambodia FFI has used the World Bank/WWF Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) to monitor terrestrial Protected Areas, an analysis of which is about to be published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). For this project, the World Bank Score Card to Assess Progress in Achieving Management Effectiveness Goals for Marine Protected Areas (MPA METT), which uses 34 questions to assess the state of MPA management rather than perceptions or collected data, will be adopted and completed at the start, at mid-term and close of the project through participatory engagement of the major stakeholders. During the first evaluation using this tool, the project partners will agree target scores for the mid-term and closing evaluations. The increase in budget since the Stage 1 application is in part as we have bolstered the M&E component and associated staff time, to measure both effective project and MPA delivery.

During the last trimester of the project, a participatory evaluation will be undertaken. The initial results will be validated with national authorities and disseminated to reach Output 4. This will specifically focus on the capacity in place in government and communities, and progress since the project initiation. Final results of the evaluation will be documented and disseminated nationally and internationally.

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 cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

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

In 2010 Fauna & Flora International had a total income of £12,811,270 from the following sources:

- 32.4% Government & Multilateral
- 30.4% Trusts & Foundations
- 24.4% Corporate

- 11.2% Individuals
- 1.3% Membership
- 0.3% Investment

Donor relationships have been maintained over a prolonged period of activity, demonstrating both a strong conservation performance and technical credibility, combined with effective financial management and reporting. Furthermore, conservation expenditure accounted for 86% of overall expenditure in 2010, with 9% being spent on Management and Administration and a further 5% on Fundraising.

22. 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:

Coral Cay Conservation (£XXXX): CCC operates a volunteer tourism business which supports their conservation activities. The operation in Cambodia works with a group of volunteers, primarily from the UK, who stay for an expedition period of 1-6 months. A portion of the volunteer fee goes towards the activities and other conservation initiatives. CCC will be funding its staff and around a third of the operational costs of the marine research and mapping. CCC will also cover some of the costs of technical staff advising the management committee and training for students.

Blue Moon Fund (£XXXX): BMF has recently granted support for CCC's biological surveys around the two islands and for the building of a research centre. BMF's support in this project is for CCC staff and a third of the operational costs of the marine biodiversity surveys. The fund also supports some of the workshop and consultancy fees.

Fisheries Administration (£XXXX): The FiA will provide a portion of the salaries for its staff involved in this project.

Fauna & Flora International (£XXX): FFI will provide contributions through its existing marine and governance programmes to facilitate exchanges and learning, as well as in-kind office costs through the FFI Cambodia Programme.

Unconfirmed:

BMF is waiting for confirmation of co-financing before it confirms support for an additional year of CCC's operational costs for the biodiversity surveys and monitoring.

Limetree Capital Investments – An investment group financing the Koh Rong Sanloem Island Resorts Pty Ltd concession on KRS and currently funding a community conservation project on the island. They have already expressed interest in supporting further conservation efforts on and around the island, and the project has potential to leverage further private sector support for ongoing MPA management.

Coral Cay Conservation – Will continue to raise revenue through volunteer fees to support research.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service has provided two grants for marine turtle conservation, and has shown interest in receiving a further application, which would provide additional resources for project management and awareness raising around Critically Endangered hawksbill turtles in communities in and around the MPA.

23. Please give details of any further resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) 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)

Possible additional financial resources (not yet applied for):

BMF has shown interest in supporting a Payment for Ecosystem Services project or a project that engages private stakeholders on the Cambodian coast, which would complement and build on this project. If FFI/CCC can show both collaboration with private stakeholders and sustainable financing initiatives then an application would be made.

Funding in kind:

At the local level, the members of the MPA management committee will cover any opportunity and transaction costs incurred by active participation in the MPA consultation process. FiA will provide in-kind office costs.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

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 the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted the local UK embassy or High Commission directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Yes, advice attached

No

X

CERTIFICATION 2011/12

On behalf of the trustees of Fauna & Flora International

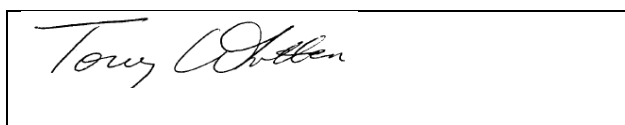
I apply for a grant of £293,526 in respect of all expenditure to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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 CVs for project principals and letters of support. Our most recent audited accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at (*delete as appropriate*):

Name (block capitals)	TONY WHITTEN
Position in the organisation	Regional Director, Asia-Pacific Programme

Signed



Date:

24/10/2011

Stage 2 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 3 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 5?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> overseas partner(s) organisations identified at Question 5?	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
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	Yes
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Yes

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday **24 October 2011** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and 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 signature page should be submitted to Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than Tuesday 25 October 2011.

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.