



Submit by Monday 5 December 2016

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: STAGE 2Please read the [Guidance](#) 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. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

24-014 ref 3739

ELIGIBILITY**1. Name and address of organisation**

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

Applicant Organisation Name:	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Address:	80-86 GRAY'S INN ROAD
City and Postcode:	LONDON WC1X 8NH
Country:	UNITED KINGDOM
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref:	Carrots and sticks: incentives to conserve hilsa fish in Myanmar
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3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)

The project will introduce incentive-based fishery management to avoid biodiversity loss and help alleviate poverty. It will help maintain a food source and employment for small-scale fishers in Myanmar. We will also establish a platform for dialogues that foster a transboundary hilsa fishery management plan between Myanmar and Bangladesh.

4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Republic of the Union of Myanmar (also known as Myanmar)	Country 2: Bangladesh (collaborating country)
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5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 01 April 2017		End date: 30 March 2021		Duration: 4 years	
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	2017/18 £87,221	2018/19 £ 65,471	2019/20 £81,245	2020/2021 £67,958	Total £301,895
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost					25%

6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Mohammed	Akester	Naung
Forename (s)	Essam Yassin	Michael	Min
Post held	Senior researcher and Programme Lead	Country Manager	Ayeyarwady Regional fishery officer
Organisation	IIED	WorldFish Myanmar	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Department	Shaping Sustainable Markets	Natural resource management	Department of Fisheries
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 3	Project Partner 4
Surname	Thwae	Kyaw
Forename (s)	Thida Lay	Htin Aung
Post held	Professor and head of the Zoology Department	Senior Fisheries Expert
Organisation	Yangon University	Network Activity Group (NAG)
Department	Zoology Department	Fisheries and Aquaculture
Telephone		
Email		

7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
23_032	Dilys Roe	Local economic development through 'pro-poor' gorilla tourism in Uganda
20_010	Phil Franks	Social Assessment of Protected Areas
20-015	Essam Yassin Mohammed	Economic incentives to conserve Hilsha fish (<i>Tenualosa ilisha</i>) in Bangladesh
18-012	Maryanne Grieg-Gran	Paying local communities for ecosystem services: The Chimpanzee Conservation Corridor
19013	Dilys Roe	Research to policy - building capacity for conservation through poverty alleviation
19023	Steve Bass	NBSAPs: mainstreaming biodiversity and development

8a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.

If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 9 (and delete the boxes for Q8a, 8b and 8c)

8b. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.

Provide detail of 3 contracts/awards held by your organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

8c. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.

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

9. 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>Lead institution and website:</p> <p>International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) www.iied.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>IIED has led the re-designing of a compensation scheme for hilsa management in Bangladesh and involved both WorldFish and the Department of Fisheries (DoF) through a regional transboundary dialogues. IIED and WorldFish signed an MoU in 2015 to develop collaborative research on sustainable fisheries management in the Bay of Bengal region.</p> <p>The IIED team will be responsible for the design of the socio-economic studies (including choice experiment studies), facilitating transboundary dialogues and drawing on experiences in incentive-based fisheries management from around the globe to ensure best practice in relation to effectiveness, equity, and financial sustainability. The team members have extensive experience in designing incentive-based schemes, and innovative financing for conservation in Asia, Africa and Latin America, which includes 3 Darwin projects in Bangladesh, Vietnam and Uganda.</p> <p>The project leader, has extensive work experience as fisheries scientist and environmental economist. Currently, he leads IIED's work programme on Ocean and Fisheries Economics. In addition to his academic and professional experience as fisheries scientist, he has extensive academic and professional experience in economic valuation of ecosystem services and assessment of preferences using the choice experiment method.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>WorldFish http://worldfishcenter.org/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>WorldFish in 2014 signed a 10-year country agreement with the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development and have located the country office in DoF's Yangon Division. WorldFish's country agreement commits to building R&D capacity in DoF and to provide technical inputs to undertake surveys and research with DoF and sector partners.</p> <p>WorldFish undertakes research directly with DoF and also with a broader network of researchers called the fishery R&D network (FRDN) that brings together Universities, private sector and NGOs. The research approaches have been applied to hilsa in three complementary studies completed in 2015 that examined migration patterns of <i>Tenualosa ilisha</i> and assessed the value chain and livelihoods of hilsa fishers funded by ACIAR and FAO's BOBLME program.</p> <p>WorldFish Myanmar and role will be in-country management and will draw upon the knowledge and experiences in Bangladesh. Michael Akester will be responsible for in-country management including supporting documentation and reporting. Dr Soe will be responsible for DoF and partner liaison and collating and presenting research findings to government and fisher organisations. WorldFish will also support socio-economic data collection that will contribute to determining the level of incentives needed to offset short-term losses in changes to fishery management practices.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Department of Fisheries</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Department of Fisheries (DoF) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation is responsible for the development of the fishery sector in Myanmar. DoF has over 1,800 staff with the size of its Divisional and State Offices' varying according to the importance of fisheries locally. Responsibilities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation and rehabilitation of resources; 2. Promotion of research; 3. Collection and compilation of statistics and information; 4. Sustainability of resources. <p>DoF hosted the third regional seminar on hilsa management in NyiPyiTaw in 2013. Technical staff have received training through FAOs BOBLME program in stock assessment and established a working group for hilsa management with representatives from fishery associations. DoF has maintained a program of monitoring catch volumes, sizes and composition of hilsa at landing sites in the Ayeyarwady Region.</p> <p>DoF's role will be to ensure that government is fully engaged and aware of the research findings and this will also contribute to transboundary learning. The Ayeyarwady Regional Fishery Officer, Min Naung, will be responsible for coordinating hilsa data collection from the landing sites at the three focal areas supported by district DoF officers and data will contribute to biological assessments of hilsa and the performance of fishery management practices.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Yangon University (YU) http://uy.edu.mm/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Yangon University (YU), Department of Zoology is the premier university of education for inland fisheries and graduates work in different branches of fisheries science and management. Many of the graduates have become senior technical staff in the Department of Fisheries and in other national research institutions.</p> <p>The Department of Zoology has a long history supporting post-graduate education including supervising of masters students in regional universities in the Ayeyarwady Delta region. The department oversees both undergraduate students and post graduate students and supports PhD research on ecological sustainable exploitation and responsible management of aquatic resources. The department is involved in research on the ecology and environment of fish species, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use from inland fisheries.</p> <p>Dr Thida Lay Thwae will contribute to the biological and ecological research work of the project and support DoF collect data on the distribution of hilsa, length- weight distribution, population dynamics, breeding pattern and migration of hilsa. This component will help determine spatial management and no-take areas for hilsa.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Network Activities Group (NAG) http://www.nagmyanmar.org/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Network Activities Group (NAG) has been a registered National NGO since 2008 under the Ministry of Home Affairs. In fostering the visions of “A society which is peaceful, prosperous and sustainably developed”, NAG has made a special focus on governance and works with government, community organisations and private sector to facilitate changes in existing fishery management practices.</p> <p>Resulting from the growing recognition of small scale fisher rights and recent efforts made by regional governments in Rakhine State and Ayeyarwady Region, NAG has been actively involved in establishing community management organisations. They have been instrumental in establishing over both fishery development committees and fishery management organisations across the Ayeyarwady Delta Region over recent years.</p> <p>NAG’s role in the project is to work directly with fishing communities and help to strengthen capacities in better fishery management. NAG will also draw upon their experience in micro-finance to support research on alternative financial mechanisms and assist in collecting information on the changes in practices and performance of economic incentives on hilsa utilisation. This component of the study will inform the design of an effective payment mechanism to conserve hilsa fish.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Essam Yassin Mohammed	Project Leader	IIED	37%	Yes
Michael Akester	Host country lead	WorldFish	9%	Yes
Khin Maung Soe	DoF liaison / Inland fisheries governance expert	WorldFish	25%	Yes
Min Naung	DoF Fishery Officer coordinator	Ayeyarwady Regional fishery Officer, DoF	20%	Yes
Dr Thida Lay Thwae	Biological / Socio-Economic fisheries research	Yangon University	20%	Yes
Htin Aung Kyaw	Fisheries organisation's coordinator	NAG	16%	Yes

11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details. (Max 300 words)

'Breaking away from poverty' is central to Myanmar's long-term national development plan, which recognises fishing as the primary source of acutely-needed animal protein and of employment opportunities for thousands of fisher communities.

Hilsa shad, *Tenulosa ilisha* (locally called *Nga Tha Lauk*), is among Myanmar's most important fish in coastal and inland regions. The fishery employs 1.6 million people among the country's most impoverished communities. Hilsa fishing generated an estimated US\$45M in export earnings in 2011-12 but this plummeted to US\$15M in 2015 as catches fell.

Hilsa is increasingly facing overfishing and habitat destruction. Previous studies suggest exploitation rates (the proportion of mortality caused by fishing) reach 0.7 in the *Ayeyarwady Delta (AD)*—well beyond sustainable levels.

Overfishing and habitat loss threaten millions of livelihoods, exacerbating poverty and reducing access to the staple food many communities need for survival.

Hilsa presents a transboundary fisheries management challenge between Myanmar and Bangladesh. With Darwin Initiative support, IIED and host-country partners have worked on incentive-based hilsa fishery management in Bangladesh, aiming to conserve biodiversity and so protect livelihoods. At a regional seminar sharing project achievements (Dhaka, May 2016), scientists and officials from Myanmar called for a similar scheme. Therefore, this project aims to design a cost-effective, scientifically-researched and participatory 'incentive-based' hilsa fishery management mechanism for Myanmar.

Main project sites include:

1. **Maubin Township (eastern delta flank)** - important for migrating and spawning hilsa because of seasonally brackish water where the Maubin, Yangon and Toe Rivers converge;
2. **Hinthida Township (central northern delta)** - a shallow seasonally-flooded freshwater nursery for hilsa and an important 'seed collection site' for commercial inland aquaculture;
3. **Ngaputawn / Luppata Townships (western delta flank)** - an up- and down-stream transit route for large and small hilsa. It attracts many commercial and subsistence fishers targeting both large and small fish.

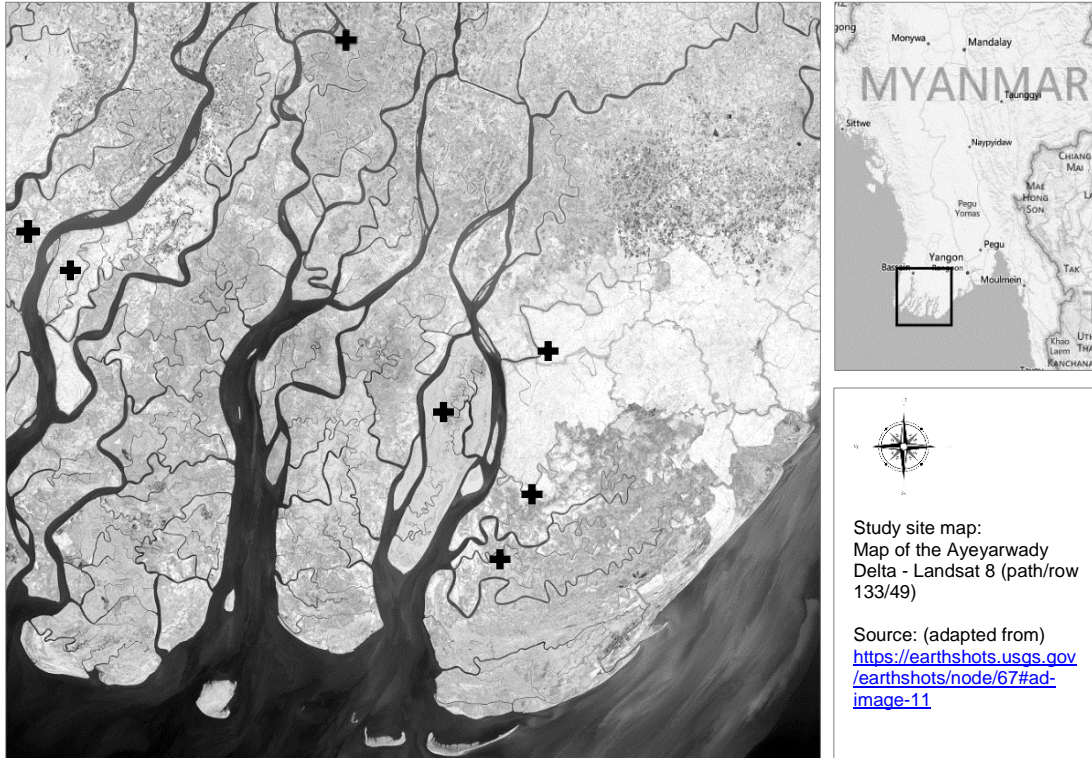


Figure 1. Map showing geographic focus of the project, the Ayeyarwady Delta. The Delta is an important area for the hilsa fishery and a migratory pathway. This is the only region in Myanmar where hilsa fishing occurs. The project will focus on Maubin Township on the eastern flank, Hinthida Township in the central northern section and Ngaputawn / Luppata Townships on the western flank of the delta.

12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	No
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	Yes
Global Goals for Sustainable Development	Yes

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting and how your project will help to achieve the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs). You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement **(Max 500 words)**

The project aims to introduce a mechanism that incentivises fishers to change their attitudes towards biodiversity conservation and avoid overfishing. It will also raise fisher communities' awareness of the importance of using their principal livelihood resource sustainably.

Therefore, in line with CBD Decision II/10 of the 1995 Jakarta Mandate on coastal biodiversity and Aichi Biodiversity Target 6, the project will introduce innovative ways to tackle problems of overfishing and allow recovery of stocks of threatened fish species and vulnerable ecosystems. There project will particularly contribute to the **national** CBD Aichi Targets (*Sic.*):

- **Target 3.2: By 2020, positive incentives are established for the sustainable use of nature.**
- **Target 6.1: By 2020, states/regions have approved laws allowing for community and/or co-managed fisheries.**
- **Target 6.2: By 2020, total commercial marine catch reduced to more sustainable levels.**
- **Target 10.2: By 2018, destructive fishing practices banned and effectively enforced.**

The tenth meeting of COP to CMS in Bergen adopted a convention on migratory freshwater fish. The convention recognises that the state of migratory freshwater fish in general and diadromous fish species (such as hilsa) is depleting. The convention calls upon the international community to consider "all reasonable interventions" to halt biodiversity loss. The Myanmar Department of Fisheries, in compliance with its international commitments to conserve its biodiversity, is keen to introduce people-centred incentive-based mechanisms to combat overfishing and tackle biodiversity loss. This project aims to work closely with the Department of Fisheries to design such a scheme.

Small-scale fishers in Ayeyarwady Delta of Myanmar are prone to high levels of vulnerability, closely related to their fishing and associated livelihoods. According to latest available data, poverty level among the fisher households is as high as 70 per cent. By ensuring sustainable management of hisla fishery, enhancing the resilience of fishing communities to income shocks, the project will contribute to meeting Goal 1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, 'to end poverty in all its forms'.

By aligning incentives and regulatory regimes, the project will also contribute towards helping the Myanmar government achieve Goal 14 and its targets including (1) effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, (2) conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, and (3) provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets. The project will also contribute to achieving Goal 15 particularly through integrating ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / SDG focal point in the host country?

Yes **No** **if yes, please give details:**

Initial discussions were held in November 2016 with Dr Nyi Nyi Kyaw, Director General of the Forest Department (CBD focal point) and Mr Yin Yin Lay, Director of National Commission for Environmental Affairs (SDG focal point). Both signatories have expressed their support for the project and expressed their commitment to provide full support and help the project team make valuable contributions to ongoing activities.

As highlighted in Section 12b (above), relevance of project activities and deliverables to national CBD and SDG targets and priorities were identified by the respective focal points.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.). (Max 500 words)

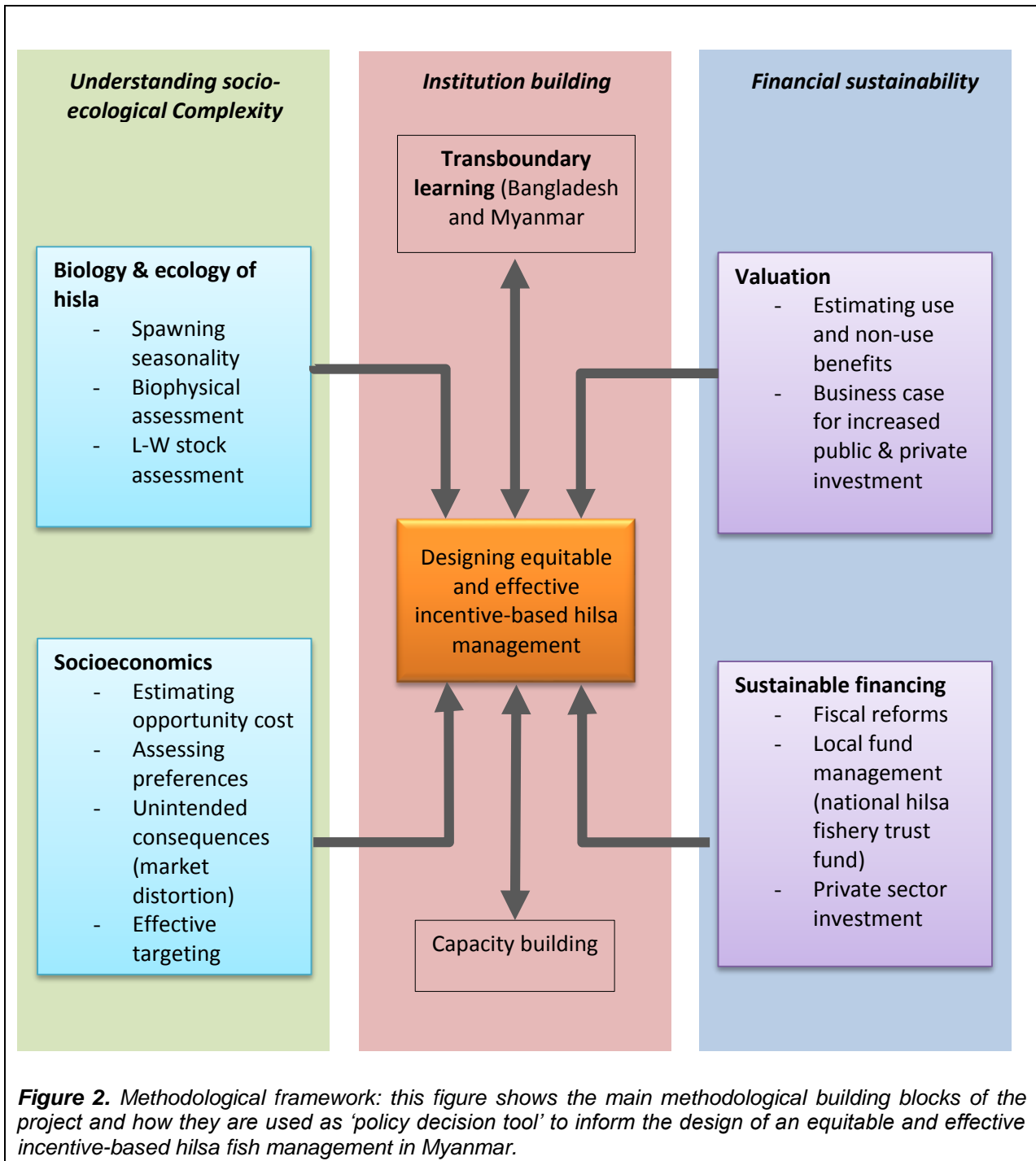
Incentive-based schemes — in which natural resource users are compensated or rewarded to change their destructive and unsustainable practices — are increasingly acknowledged as an alternative to failing regulatory mechanisms.

One example of mismanagement followed by fisheries restoration work using an economic incentive-based mechanism is the Darwin Initiative-funded project in Bangladesh to restore the Bay of Bengal's most important single-species fishery: hilsa. In the proposed new project, we will build on the lessons learned in Bangladesh and replicate them in Myanmar – offering a rare example of replicability and scaling up across geographic and jurisdictional borders.

The project will employ the ecosystem-based approach (EbA) in its information gathering, analysis, and decision-making and management objectives. And it will employ a livelihoods framework, with activities being identified and agreed in a participatory process with fishing communities, and informed by their knowledge and practice.

The project will use five methodological building blocks to achieve its intended outcomes:

1. **Understanding the biology and ecology of hilsa fishery:** Scientists from Yangon University, in partnerships with WorldFish will study population dynamics, including spawning seasonality, and will undertake biophysical assessments of hilsa fish habitat. The team will also assess stocks using length-weight relationships and then determine a no-take season and zone for hilsa fishing. This is expected to be completed by Q3 of Y2.
2. **Understanding the complex socio-economics of hilsa fishing:** The IIED team, in partnership with host-country partners will conduct a large-scale household questionnaire survey to map livelihood options in fisher communities affected by fishing restrictions. We will determine the level of incentive packages required to offset the short-term cost (opportunity cost) of abiding by fishing regulations. We will also assess preferences for incentive packages using the choice experiment (CE) method. Task will be completed by Q2 of Y2.
3. **Making a business case for investment in hilsa management:** to make a compelling business case as to why the government and the private sector should make sufficient investments to restore the fishery, we will estimate the economic value of hilsa fishery. Experts from IIED and host-country partners will employ both revealed preference (factors of production) and stated preference techniques (e.g. the contingent valuation method). Research outcomes will be communicated effectively at the planned national multistakeholder workshop on *Incentive-based hilsa management: Design essentials* in Q3 of Y3.
4. **Developing a sustainable financing mechanism:** financial sustainability for any incentive scheme relies on consistent and continuous financing mechanisms that maintain support for resource users and ensure they do not return to unsustainable practices. Using multistakeholder workshops, we will explore and establish innovative financing mechanisms using fiscal reforms, independent fund management and private sector investment. The outcomes will culminate in the production of policy briefs, and development of a memorandum and articles of association of the fund by Q1 of Y4.
5. **Transboundary learning:** hilsa fish is a resource shared between Myanmar and Bangladesh, making transboundary learning and cooperation crucial. Project partners will create a platform for transboundary dialogues with the aim of establishing a common hilsa fishery management plan between the two countries by Q4 of Y4.



14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term. (Max 300 words)

Seventy per cent of harvested hilsa is consumed nationally, putting fish and fish products second only to rice in the Myanmar diet. In 2014 (latest available data), the hilsa fishery alone directly and indirectly employed 1.6 million people.

Using a rigorous scientific approach, our proposed incentive-based scheme aims to strike a balance between regulatory (stick) and reward (carrot) mechanisms and successfully replace the long-tried but ineffective top-down approach to fisheries management.

Doing so will:

- (1) protect the jobs and livelihoods of the more than 1.6 million who depend on the fishery;
- (2) change decision makers' and local communities' perceptions of sustainable fishery

management and biodiversity conservation, and so change their behavior and
(3) empower local communities to become active players in sustainably managing their resources.

Furthermore, offsetting fishers' short-term costs arising from regulatory regimes will make fishing communities more resilient to both economic and climate shocks.

During the project period, we will ensure that systemic constraints faced by women along the hilsa value chain are at the core of the incentive-based scheme's design. Our gender and generation (GnG) disaggregated data collection approach, applied both when assessing preferences and designing benefit sharing mechanism, will particularly ensure that women and youth do not lose out. WorldFish's gender expert, Dr Lemlem Aregu Behailu, will develop project gender framework in Q1 to ensure gender is at the core of project activities and outcomes.

In the medium-term, we anticipate up to 400,000 fisher households in *Hinthada*, *Nga Pu Taw*, and *Maubin* will be directly benefiting from the scheme.

In the long term, a functioning and financially sustainable incentive-based hilsa management scheme will be implemented, and threats to riverine and marine biodiversity will be avoided.

15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted. (Max 300 words)

An effective incentive-based scheme for hilsa conservation will help alleviate poverty:

- 1) through improved assistance that ensures the poorest fishers are not made worse off by fishing regulations;
- 2) by maintaining a food source that is important for the poor; and
- 3) enabling continued employment in artisanal fisheries. The hilsa fishery alone supports about 1.6 million jobs, of which an estimated 30% (400,000) are held by women involved in fishing, marketing and processing.

However, the project team recognises that in every intervention there is always potential for losers as well as winners. The team will earnestly work to prevent or minimise negative spill-over effects of the payment mechanism. Some such potential effects are:

- 1) the potential for incentives (mainly in-kind rewards) to distort local markets;
- 2) impacts on intra-household benefit distribution – where benefits may not be equitably shared between men, women and children; and
- 3) mistargeting some interest/affected groups.

To overcome these problems, the project will carefully assess socioeconomic factors – including carefully examining how particular *in-kind benefits* might affect the local market; and different household members' preferences for types of benefits or incentives. Therefore, this project will consider individuals (not households) as the '*undifferentiated utility maximising unit*'. Although challenging, this will ensure that affected individuals' well-being is not compromised, and the overall benefits to households and communities are maximised.

Hilsa is a common resource of the Bay of Bengal, used by Myanmar, Bangladesh, and India. Efforts to establish a transboundary initiative through this project are expected to contribute significantly to regional hilsa fishery management. The project team will effectively communicate research outputs regionally and will invite researchers, practitioners and policy makers from the region to project workshops.

16. Exit strategy

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's aim is an effective incentive-based scheme to conserve hilsa. Involving government authorities from the outset will strengthen institutions, creating an enabling environment for the scheme's ongoing operation.

The project will introduce fiscal reforms into hilsa conservation measures and advocate sustainable financing mechanisms, mainly from the private sector, but also significant government funding commitments. This approach will challenge the conventional dependence on external funding. Myanmar's recent political transition offers a unique opportunity for the Government to reassess and revitalise fisheries in collaboration with communities. Changes have already been introduced (e.g. the *Rakhine State Freshwater Fisheries Law 2014* and the proposed amendment to the *Ayeyarwady Freshwater Fisheries Law*). We will capitalise on the Government's willingness to reform its fisheries management to design an equitable, effective and efficient scheme.

We believe creating a working environment of teamwork, shared visions / goals and a sense of achievement is crucial, both to reduce staff turnover in host-country partner organisations and ensure a sense of pride in adequately training new staff. We will continue to emphasise 'training the trainers' as a means to ensure project staff and stakeholders retain as many new skills and as much knowledge as possible.

17a. Harmonisation

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words)

The project team believes this is the first test of incentive-based fisheries management in Myanmar. A mapping exercise has identified several investments in fishery governance that our project complements, however none are applying economic instruments to fisheries management as proposed here. Complementary work includes: DFID's *Pyoe Pin* programme on fishery law reform, World Bank's Ayeyarwady Integrated River Basin Management (AIRBM) project, WCS and DANIDA's coastal co-management projects and the second phase of the ACIAR funded 'MYFish2' project '*Improving fishery management in support of better governance of Myanmar's inland and delta fisheries*' (FIS/2015/046) that starts January 2017.

We believe that that the research findings will add significantly to discussions between government and fisheries organisations, stimulating improved and more insightful governance. We also anticipate that the project will strengthen relationships and links between national and international researchers and institutions, build technical and institutional capacities in fisheries management, and support better governance and policy making more widely.

17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? **No**

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

18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#). (Max 300 words)

The research project adopts ethical principles to protect human subjects and researchers in line with the Darwin Initiative's principles. The proposal has been reviewed and approved by IIED's Research Excellence and Ethics Team. The proposal partners believe that commitments to ethical practices are likely to be more durable if they are intertwined with high quality research which recognises the importance of both scientific and local knowledge, and that has practical implications for poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation. Research methods and products will be reviewed by our scientific advisory committee.

Respect for persons: includes attaining the free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) of both researchers and local communities to undertake research activities, and responding meaningfully to alternative visions of how the project should proceed. We will give local communities important roles in producing and validating knowledge. Ensuring that both the learning process and the ownership of outputs is shared between the Department of Fisheries, WorldFish, IIED, and local communities will help equalize power relations while generating research outputs that are more dynamic than those from conventional research activities.

Beneficence: entails not just protecting people from harm, but actively making efforts to secure their wellbeing. One danger is the risk of raising unrealistic local expectations about where a research project might lead. We will work hard to manage expectations. Both immediate and long term potential benefits of the research project will be communicated with all stakeholders at the outset.

Justice: is central to our research project, particularly when we work on equitable distribution of benefits. The project will aim to deliver tangible benefits to poorer households and individuals by designing an effective, efficient and equitable incentive-based scheme and thereby contributing to poverty alleviation and conserving biodiversity – which is a primary asset for the poor.

19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity? (Max 300 words)

Darwin Initiative logo

We will acknowledge Darwin Initiative funding and display the Darwin logo prominently in all efforts to communicate the results. The project will be re-named **Darwin-Hilsa^{MM}** (*MM*, for Myanmar, added as superscript to distinguish it from the Bangladeshi Darwin-Hilsa project).

Publications and conferences

Reports, policy briefing and academic papers that fully acknowledge the Darwin Initiative will be sent directly to many practitioners, policy makers and academics in both developed and developing countries:

- via IIED's new-publications newsletter;
- via targeted emails from IIED's central database;
- to the Biodiv-L mailing list managed by IISD.

All publications will be made available for free download through IIED's website. WorldFish's website, which academics, practitioners and policy makers in the region regard as the main source of reliable information on aquatic biodiversity and fisheries science, will also host a page dedicated to this project.

Community meetings

We aim to conduct community meetings at project sites to communicate project outputs and progress. This activity will be led by Network Activities Group (NAG), which has extensive experience of engaging fisheries communities in the Ayeyarwady Delta.

Media work

We will invite close contacts in the Burmese media to visit the project and interview researchers. We will organise a press conference for Burmese journalists at the inception workshop and end of the project, and use news articles to share the results with journalists worldwide on IIED's media list.

Members of the already-established Fishery Research and Development Network (FRDN) will be asked to write articles in widely circulated local and regional media outlets.

20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future. (Max 300 words)

The project will build capacity by improving individual skills and organisational competence in effectively implementing incentive-based hilsa fishery management. It will also nurture in-country scientists' personal competencies in conducting rigorous ecological and socioeconomic studies.

The project's strength will be in building research and development capacity through DoF and the FRDN programme together with universities, NGOs, Myanmar Fisheries Federation (MFF) and CSOs. This research capacity will help design, implement and evaluate the incentive-based fisheries management and will generate, analyse and interpret data on fish population dynamics, socioeconomics, biodiversity, food security, human nutrition and gender equity.

Masters' programme: we will work with the University of Yangon's Zoology Department, Myanmar's leaders in fisheries science, to help support up to three competent and methodical candidates on the Masters' programme in fisheries science. We will help by offering mentoring opportunities, involving them in data collection, and an opportunity to see how science can interact with policy. Candidates will focus in one of the following topics: economic valuation of hilsa fisheries; assessing preferences for compensation packages, and designing the incentive-based scheme.

Participation in national and international conferences: we will also allocate budget to cover two project partners' costs when attending national, regional and international conferences. This offers opportunities to enhance knowledge, share research outputs and nurture social and professional relationships.

21. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this. (Max 250 words)

A core value of IIED and the main host-country organisation, WorldFish, is that knowledge is a global public good that should be shared widely and made available freely. Knowledge products produced through the project will be made on both the IIED website (www.iied.org/fisheries) and that of WorldFish (<http://www.worldfishcenter.org/publications-resources>).

We will also produce a '**hilsa knowledge basket**' consolidating all project knowledge products. This will be disseminated both online (via www.fishnet.ning.com) and offline (USB sticks) and will be distributed widely by the end of the project period.

A total budget of £6292 has been allocated for open access and dissemination which includes:

- Open access of 2 academic journals: £4000
- Fishnet.ning.com running cost (year 2, 3 and 4) – year one already paid: £792
- Design and production of hilsa knowledge basket: £1500

22. Match funding (co-finance)

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

Confirmed:

IIED will contribute £XXX over the whole project period mainly covering staff time and travel costs. This will have to be confirmed by IIED's senior management by the end of this financial year.

WorldFish will contribute £XXX including staff time and additional workshop costs.

22b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

23) Risk

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery. (max 200 words)

Project management and accountability: There is a very low risk of corruption. This risk will be mitigated by a system of administrative management in which the DoF's R&D division oversees project funds, which are in turn audited by WorldFish-Myanmar's finance team. The DoF admin team has managed over \$500k of funds for ACIAR over 5 years. WorldFish has financial reporting every 6 months and all fund liquidations, receipts and lists of assets have to be maintained and presented for signing by the Director General of DoF and by WorldFish.

Project design risk: Critical assumptions in the project design which have been comprehensively analysed and are summarised in column 4 of the log-frame. While we have confidence in these assumptions, most cannot be taken for granted and the project will need to include regular review of the robustness of these assumptions as an integral part of its M&E.

External risk: Political risks are minimal as project partners are operating in areas of the country where there are no conflicts. The risk of government not accepting and acting on project findings is minimised by engaging DoF in the research. Furthermore, hilsa is a high priority and high value species.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT

24. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>Threats to hilsa and marine biodiversity are avoided in line with CBD targets (Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6) and food security and employment opportunities of millions of poor people are maintained.</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>Cost-effective and scientifically-researched 'incentive-based' sustainable hilsa management scheme is designed, reducing threats to biodiversity and contributing to poverty alleviation by maintaining a food source and continued employment for small-scale fishers.</p>	<p>0.1. One document on design essentials of the incentive-based scheme submitted to and endorsed by the Department of Fisheries by Q3 of Y4.</p> <p>0.2. number of fishing communities and households affected by regulatory regimes and their short term cost identified by Q2 of Y2</p>	<p>0.1. One [signed] copy of design essentials document</p> <p>0.2. One news article that includes a testimony from the Director General of DoF</p> <p>0.3. Whitepaper: the design of incentive-based hilsa management in the AD</p>	<p>It is expected that the Burmese Government will accept and act on the project findings. DoF will be engaged in the research and hilsa is a high priority and high value species. Myanmar has formulated a fishery development policy that respects national and international agreements and the conditions and nature of the resources.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Enhanced Understanding of the biology and ecology of hilsa fishery</p>	<p>1.1. Ecological survey on biophysical assessments and migratory and spawning seasonality studies in the 3</p>	<p>1.1. One report on spawning seasonality of hilsa fish using gonadosomatic index</p>	<p>The findings of the studies should corroborate with previous studies of the hilsa's ecology and biology</p>

	<p>intervention sites by Q1 of Y2.</p> <p>1.2. 3 scientific reports on the ecology and biology of hilsa fishery in Ayeyarwady Delta by Q3 of Y2</p>	<p>1.2. One report on biophysical assessment of hilsa habitat using remote sensing data</p> <p>1.3. One report on migratory routes of hilsa.</p>	<p>in the region. However, migratory fish can show considerable variability in the timing and duration of spawning in response to climactic factors, with the result that the limited duration of this study may prove inconclusive in its findings regarding the level of inter-annual variability in the duration and timing of spawning in hilsa under a rapidly changing climate in the Bay of Bengal region.</p>
<p>2. Enhanced understanding of the complex socio-economics of hilsa fishery in the Ayeyarwady Delta.</p>	<p>2.1. Large scale survey covering 1600 households by Q2 of Y2.</p> <p>2.2. Assessment of preferences using the choice experiment method by Q2 of Y2</p> <p>2.3. Short-term economic cost (opportunity cost) estimated by Q2 of Y2.</p> <p>2.4. One national multistakeholder workshop: incentive-based hilsa management: Design essentials by Q3 of Y3.</p>	<p>2.1. Copy of questionnaire survey</p> <p>2.2. One report on socioeconomic assessment of hilsa fishers</p> <p>2.3. One report on assessment of preferences for compensation packages.</p> <p>2.4. workshop report</p>	<p>A high '<i>don't know</i>' rate is usually expected in survey answers due to the newness of public surveys in Myanmar, and the recent establishment of many government institutions and processes since 2011. Nevertheless, '<i>don't know</i>' responses are expected to be at a lower than average rate given the high level of local knowledge in the subject matter and its intrinsic importance to local livelihoods.</p>
<p>3. Use and non-use values of hilsa fishery estimated and business case developed</p>	<p>3.1. Monetary estimation of non-use value of hilsa fishery estimated by Q4 of Y2.</p> <p>3.2. Proposal to increase investment/expenditure levels by</p>	<p>3.1. One report on economic valuation of hilsa fishery</p> <p>3.2. One Briefing paper on optimal level of investment to conserve hilsa.</p>	<p>Burmese government generally encourages private investment in fisheries sector with recent introduction of legal reforms and tax incentives. It generally views</p>

	75% from current levels – by Q1 of Y3.		foreign direct investment in fisheries as a potential means to improve lack of capital and technology and poor management practices in the sector.
4. Sustainable financial mechanism developed	<p>4.1. Proposal to establish a hilsa conservation trust fund (<i>seed capital of at least US\$5,000,000</i>) by Q1 of Y4.</p> <p>4.2. Multi-stakeholder workshop Fiscal reforms to increase revenue across the value chain (<i>increase revenue collection efficiency by 30%</i>) by Q3 or Y3</p> <p>4.3. Multi-stakeholder workshop: Assessment of the plausibility of establishing a national hilsa fishery management trust fund</p>	<p>4.1. workshop report</p> <p>4.2. White paper: memorandum and articles of association (MAA) of trust fund</p> <p>4.3. Policy briefing paper: fiscal reforms diagnostic analysis</p>	Myanmar commerce law allows the establishment of a legally independent fund management system.
5. A transboundary hilsa fishery management system is in place	<p>5.1. 3 transboundary dialogues between fisheries managers from Myanmar and Bangladesh (in Q1 of Y1; Q1 of Y3; and Q4 of Y4).</p> <p>5.2. MoU on <i>common hilsa fishery management</i> between Myanmar and Bangladesh governments signed by Q4 of Y4.</p>	<p>5.3. New article (IIED) for each transboundary dialogue</p> <p>5.4. A copy of signed MoU between Myanmar and Bangladesh</p>	<p>Diplomatic relationship between Myanmar and Bangladesh is not severed (at least status quo is maintained).</p> <p>There has been tensions between Muslim Rohingya and Buddhist Residents in Rakhine State in Myanmar. Occasionally, this has led to strained relationships between the two countries. We believe that cooperation between scientific communities in both countries has not been affected.</p>

Activities

- Output 1. Enhanced understanding of the biology and ecology of the hilsa fishery
- 0.0 Inception workshop
 - 1.1 Spawning seasonality of hilsa using gonadosomatic index
 - 1.2 Biophysical assessment of hilsa using remote sensing data
 - 1.3 Assessment of migratory routes of hilsa
- Output 2 Enhanced understanding of the complex socio-economics of hilsa fishery in the Ayeyarwady Delta.
- 2.1 Socioeconomic assessment of hilsa fishing communities in the delta (survey design, execution and reporting)
 - 2.2 Assessment of preferences using the choice experiment method
 - 2.3 Estimation of short-terms economic cost (opportunity cost)
 - 2.4 Whitepaper: the design of incentive-based hilsa management in the AD
 - 2.5 National multistakeholder workshop: incentive-based hilsa management: Design essentials
- Output 3 Use and non-use values of hilsa fishery estimated and business case developed
- 3.1 Estimating economic value of hilsa fishery in AD (using revealed and stated-preference techniques)
 - 3.2 Estimating income elasticity of willingness to pay for hilsa conservation (distributional study)
 - 3.3 Cost benefit analysis of investment in sustainable management of hilsa fishery
- Output 4 Sustainable financial mechanism developed
- 4.1 Multi-stakeholder workshop: Diagnostic analysis of fiscal reforms for sustainable fisheries management
 - 4.2 Policy briefing paper on capacity gaps/needs for fiscal reforms
 - 4.3 Multi-stakeholder workshop: Assessment of the plausibility of establishing a national hilsa fishery management trust fund
 - 4.4 Development memorandum and articles of association of the fund
- Output 5 A transboundary hilsa fishery management system is in place
- 5.1 Participation of delegates from Bangladesh in project inception workshop
 - 5.2 Workshops: transboundary hilsa management
 - 5.3 Workshop: signing MoU (Myanmar and Bangladesh) on transboundary hilsa management (and end of project)

25. 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 (Q1 starting April 2017)

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

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1. Enhanced Understanding of the biology and ecology of hilsa fishery																	
1.1 Spawning seasonality of hilsa fish using <i>gonadosomatic index</i>			■	■	■	■	■	■									
1.2 Biophysical assessment of hilsa fish using remote sensing data				■	■	■	■										
1.3 Assessment of migratory routes of hilsa fish				■	■	■	■										
Output 2 Enhanced understanding of the complex socio-economics of hilsa fishery in the Ayeyarwady Delta.																	
2.1 Socioeconomic assessment of hilsa fishing communities in AD (survey design, execution and reporting)				■	■	■	■										
2.2 Assessment of preferences using the choice experiment method					■	■	■										
2.3 Estimation of short-terms economic cost (opportunity cost)					■	■	■										
2.4 Whitepaper: the design of incentive-based hilsa management in the AD								■	■	■	■	■					
2.5 National multistakeholder workshop: incentive-based hilsa management: Design essentials												■					
Output 3 Use and non-use values of hilsa fishery estimated and business case developed																	
3.1 Estimating economic value of hilsa fishery								■	■	■							

	in AD (using revealed and stated-preference techniques)																	
3.2	Estimating income elasticity of willingness to pay for hilsa conservation (distributional study)																	
3.3	Cost benefit analysis of investment in sustainable management of hilsa fishery																	
Output 4	Sustainable financial mechanism developed																	
4.1	Multi-stakeholder workshop: Diagnostic analysis of fiscal reforms for sustainable fisheries management																	
4.2	Policy briefing paper on capacity gaps/needs for fiscal reforms																	
4.3	Multi-stakeholder workshop: Assessment of the plausibility of establishing a national hilsa fishery management trust fund																	
4.4	Development memorandum and articles of association of the fund																	
Output 5	A transboundary hilsa fishery management system is in place																	
5.1	Participation of delegates from Bangladesh in project inception workshop																	
5.2	Workshops: transboundary hilsa management																	
5.3	Workshop: signing MoU (Myanmar and Bangladesh) on transboundary hilsa management (and end of project)																	

26. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

This project is being implemented by a partnership of different actors with varying conservation, scientific and governance priorities. Therefore, a functional project management system for planning, coordination, monitoring progress, on-going evaluation, accountability and learning is essential to its success.

The main objectives of the M&E system are:

- to enhance learning and feedback between partners - internally and externally;
- to ensure partners' accountability;
- to report on project progress towards targets;
- to inform project management, planning and decision-making.

A project scientific advisory committee comprising a sub-group of the Fishery Research and Development Network (FRDN) and international scientists will be established in the first quarter of Year 1 of the project period. The advisory committee will evaluate project activities twice a year (8 times in total).

Learning and Feedback: learning will be embedded into project practices both during progress meetings and as part of progress reporting. Feedback to and from the target community will be institutionalised as a key project 'way of working'. This will be led by NAG.

Progress reporting: progress reporting will focus on progress towards expected outcomes (results-oriented reporting) and track the implementation of activities. Learning about why results were / were not achieved according to plan will be mainstreamed into progress reporting in order to inform project planning and decision-making. This will be done by submitting half-year and annual reports to the Darwin Initiative. Our annual reports will include '*episodes of change*' to document success and forensic analysis of some of the critical challenges the project may face. We will also produce at least one IIED Reflect and Act paper aimed at informing external audiences about the project's successes and challenges.

Accountability: activity and results reporting as well as financial accounting will be done at regular intervals by the different project partners. Financial reports (half year and annual) will be submitted to the Darwin Initiative along with the narrative progress reports.

Number of days planned for M&E	12 days
Total project budget for M&E	14,897 (including travel cost)
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	4,93%

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. You should also ensure you have read the 'Finance for Darwin' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

NB: The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

27. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget. (max 300 words)

This project will employ a tested methodology that has worked effectively in Bangladesh - offering excellent value for money for replication and scaling up. IIED will manage project co-ordination alongside designing socio-economic studies, financial sustainability and facilitating transboundary dialogues. In-country partners will carry out socio-economic and ecological fieldworks. They will also contribute to workshop organisation, project dissemination, and strategic engagement.

The total project budget is £376,398 of which £301,895 (80%) is requested from the Darwin Initiative and £74,503 (20%) represents confirmed match funding. Match funding in IIED's case will supplement days needed to complete the work, travel and subsistence, operating costs, and overheads. WorldFish contribution towards match funding covers staff costs and overheads.

Staff costs represents 45% (£167,661) of the total budget. Staff funded days have been kept to a minimum and budgeted according to activities to be able to do the work effectively. A significant percentage of staff time has been allocated for fieldwork as Myanmar's hilsa fishery is characterised by insufficient availability of data. Thus, generating primary data on both ecological and socioeconomic characteristics of the fishery and occurrence of bycatch is crucial.

Travel and subsistence includes costs for attending international conferences, project workshops and meetings (13% of total budget) and visits by the project leader to maintain strong project relationships. We have combined activities related to attending national workshops, field visits and project M&E to minimise country visits and reduce costs.

Operating costs represents 12% of the total budget and includes three aligned transboundary dialogues with planned national multistakeholder workshops – keeping the cost of workshops to £ 30,720.

Overheads being claimed are based on IIED and in-country partners actual overheads and appropriately apportioned between all activities or projects operated by each organisation.

28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

No capital items

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 your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) **Yes, advice attached** **No**

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/company* of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

I apply for a grant of £301,895 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.

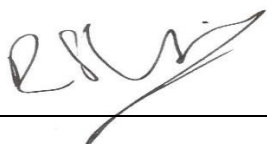
I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

Name (block capitals)	Dr MICHAEL BLOWFIELD
Position in the organisation	Director, Shaping Sustainable Markets

Signed**



Date:

05/12/2016

If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance ?	✓
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	✓
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	✓
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	✓
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?	✓
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	✓
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10?	✓
Have you included a letter of support from your key partner organisations identified at Question 9?	✓
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	NO
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	✓
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	✓

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 5 December 2016 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**. 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). You are not required to send a hard copy.

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.