

Applicant: **Thomson, Dominic**
Organisation: **Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)**
Funding Sought: **£200,000.00**

DIR31CC\1606

Building Indonesian coastal communities' capacity to manage ghost fishing gear

The Net Free Seas project is a successfully trialled and implemented community-based approach to the collection and recycling of abandoned, lost, discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) or ghost gear to prevent them from leaking into and damaging coastal and marine environments. The project also provides tangible financial benefits to participating coastal communities by encouraging individuals to actively participate in the collection, management and recycling of ALDFG. The project also aims to drive national, regional, and international advocacy efforts to address ALDFG.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Mr
Name	Dominic
Surname	Thomson
Organisation	Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)
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Address	

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Building Indonesian coastal communities’ capacity to manage ghost fishing gear

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Mr
Name	Dominic
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Organisation	Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)
Tel (Work)	
Email (Work)	
Address	

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)
Phone (Work)	
Email	
Website (Work)	
Address	

Section 2 - Title & Summary

Q3. Project Title

Building Indonesian coastal communities’ capacity to manage ghost fishing gear

Please attach a cover letter as a PDF document.

Q4a. Is this a resubmission of a previously unsuccessful application?

☒ Yes

Please provide a response to any feedback you received below.

You must explicitly set out how and where you have addressed all the comments/feedback in the application form: briefly restating the feedback point, then clearly setting out how you have responded to it in the application

We have received the valuable feedback provided on our recent proposal submission. Below, we explicitly outline how we have addressed each point of feedback in the application form.

1. Feedback: What is the expected impact on household income?

Response: We have included a detailed analysis in Q18 that estimates the additional household income generated from community participation in our project in Pangandaran, West Java.

2. Feedback: Please comment on the level of engagement so far with target communities and government.

Response: In Q15, we elaborated on our engagement with communities across Central Java, West Java, and Jakarta. We are actively collaborating with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs (MMAF) to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for managing abandoned, lost, and discarded fishing gear (ALDFG). In 2023, we also have invited the MMAF to SEA regional workshop on ghost gear in Bangkok and get them involved in field visits to the communities that we're working with.

3. Feedback: More information about the economic incentives and opportunities for women (and men) in the project would be helpful.

Response: In Q18, we clarified that individuals in coastal communities, regardless of gender, will have equal access to economic opportunities. Participants involved in the collection, sorting, and cleaning of discarded fishing gear will receive financial incentives based on the weight of the gear they collect. The income generated from these activities will directly support the household and community services of beneficiaries affected by the environmental crisis and facing economic vulnerability.

4. Feedback: More analysis of the recycled product value-chain would be welcome.

Response: We have included a detailed description of our partnerships with two recycling companies, PT Wijaya Mandiri Tintex and Parongpong RAW Lab. The fishing nets are transformed into recycled plastics pellets which are later used by automotive, electronics, and household products manufacturers. Other than that, the fishing nets are also upcycled into construction materials which are later utilised by architecture and interior design houses to create furniture and homes. The supply chain diagram attached to the application will provide a more comprehensive illustration of the recycled product value-chain.

5. Feedback: Can you comment on how you might network amongst fishing communities to share information and sustain momentum after the project?

Response: In Q19, we outlined our strategy to implement a Training of Trainers (TOT) approach and institutionalisation by establishing community joint ventures. This will empower community members to sustain the knowledge gained from the project and continue sharing best practices.

6. Feedback: The budget shows your audit request exceeds the amount you can request, so we will reduce the

audit figure to £3,000.

Response: We have adjusted the project audit cost to £3,000 as per recommendation.

7. Feedback: The indicators need to be strengthened, including a more engaging outcome indicator, ambitious outputs, GESI inclusion, SMART indicators, and mapping to BCF Standard Indicators.

Response: We have revised our project Outcome, Outputs, and Indicators based on lessons learned from the previous year. The outcome indicator reflects deeper engagement with government bodies. Outputs 2 and 3 are more ambitious, and GESI considerations have been integrated into the log frame. We have also refined the indicators to be SMARTer by focusing on the number of beneficiary individuals, and they have been aligned with the BCF Standard Indicators.

We believe that these revisions will enhance our proposal and underscore our commitment to effectively addressing the problem identified in the proposal.

Year of unsuccessful application:	Stage of application:	Application number (if known):
2023	No Response	DIR30CC\1322

Q5. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the capability and capacity problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

The Net Free Seas project is a successfully trialled and implemented community-based approach to the collection and recycling of abandoned, lost, discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) or ghost gear to prevent them from leaking into and damaging coastal and marine environments. The project also provides tangible financial benefits to participating coastal communities by encouraging individuals to actively participate in the collection, management and recycling of ALDFG. The project also aims to drive national, regional, and international advocacy efforts to address ALDFG.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	Indonesia	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

☒ No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 1 years, 8 months):
01 April 2025	31 March 2027	2 years

Q8. Budget summary

Darwin Initiative Funding Request	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
(1 Apr - 31 Mar) £	£94,510.00	£105,490.00	£200,000.00

Q10. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

☒ Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q11. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

No Response

Q12. Have you received, applied for, or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for your proposed project or a similar project?

☒ No

Section 4 - Project need

Q13. The need that the project is trying to address

Please describe evidence of the capability and capacity need your project is trying to address with reference to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction challenges and opportunities.

For example, how have you identified the need? Why should the need be addressed or what will be the value to the country? Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the need.

Globally, it is estimated that 640,000 tonnes/year of fishing gear are lost into the world's oceans[1] and is responsible for the death of over 136,000 seals, sea lions, and whales every year[2]. Of 130 plastic entanglement cases of marine megafauna in Southeast Asia from 1968 to 2021, 77% reported that the animals were entangled in ghost fishing gear[3]. Indonesia's fisheries sector faces the challenge of replacing 18,206 tonnes/year of gillnets which are not only susceptible to loss and damage but also carry a high likelihood of causing ecological harm[4]. This danger can translate into economic consequences for the fishing communities. For example, small-scale fishing communities in Tegal, Central Java, reportedly suffer economic losses of up to Rp141 billion (£7 million) each year due to lost fishing gear[5].

One of the root causes of ALDFG is a lack of awareness and training[6]. A baseline survey conducted by EJJ in 2022-2024 revealed that 15 out of 31 fishing communities across Java do harmful practices of end-of-life fishing gear (EOLFG) disposal such as burying, burning, and deliberately discarding into the sea [7]. This contributes not only to air pollution and harmful emissions but also exacerbates the overall prevalence of ALDFG in the marine

environment. Other respondents reported selling their nets to informal waste collectors. However, the informal recycling sector poses other challenges, as discarded nets tend to become untraceable in the recycling chain, potentially leading to improper handling and environmental leakage[7].

Despite Indonesia's ambitious goal to reduce marine debris by 70% by 2025, there is currently no specific policy in place on the management of ALDFG. To support this goal, EJJ have initiated the Net Free Seas (NFS) Project to prevent the risk of ALDFG by empowering artisanal fishing communities to take a proactive role in plastic waste management, and advocating at all levels to address ghost gear through effective regulations, policies, and international agreements.

Based on the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries data in 2022, East Java and Bali are top 10 contributors for numbers of artisanal fishers (< 5GT). However, the risk of ALDFG in both areas has been understudied, with no academic case study discovered. On the other hand, there is an opportunity where a recycling company is willing to purchase used fishing gear in the area, creating a demand for the goods. Therefore, according to the scale, the push, and the pull factor, NFS sees an opportunity to set up sites in these areas to prevent the risk of ghost gear issues from occurring.

This proposal outlines plans to develop the NFS Project in East Java and Bali. This would take the form of community engagements with at least 4 community centres, and the collection of at least 20 tonnes of ALDFG over 2 years.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q14. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q14a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- ☒ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- ☒ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- ☒ Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q14b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your capability and capacity project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAPs etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

Stated in Indonesia's National Plan of Action on Marine Plastic Debris (NPOA-MPD) 2018 - 2025 and Presidential Regulation No.83/2018 on Marine Debris Management, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) aims to reduce plastic marine debris by 70% by 2025. Two of the five pillars in the NPOA-MPD are awareness raising to drive behavioural change and reducing sea-based leakage. The NFS project contributes to these pillars by building communities' capacity to manage EOLFG as well as retrieve ALDFG properly and connect the chain between communities and recyclers, ensuring the collected EOLFG & ALDFG to be treated properly.

At the international level, NFS project is aligned with the CBD, UNFCCC, and SDGs. In CBD, the project echoes the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Goal A to enhance and restore the area of natural ecosystem by preventing used nets from polluting the marine environment.

While it may not seem to be explicitly related to climate change, the project will contribute to emission abatement by preventing fishing gears from being burned. The emission that will take place on a business-as-usual scenario, will not exist as the gear enters the recycling system. Furthermore, reduction of ALDFG can also decreases the risks of declining ocean's health as it contributes to largest carbon sink in the planet.

Last but not least, the project echoes multiple goals of SDGs, which are SDG 11, 12, and 14. In 12 and 14 the retrieved ALDFG and managed EOLFG directly translate to the effort to promote responsible consumption and reducing marine pollution. In 11, similar to UNFCCC, used fishing gears not being burned contribute to the prevention air pollution towards the environment.

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

Q15. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended capability and capacity Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- how you have reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective, and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- what the main activities will be and where these will take place.
- how you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).
- what practical elements will be included to embed new capabilities.

The NFS project is built upon a community-driven approach, offering adaptability, flexibility, and scalability tailored to specific community needs. It fosters direct engagement between fishing communities and recyclers, ensuring project efficiency, cost-effectiveness, transparency, and sustainability.

Since 2019, this framework has been successfully implemented in Thailand, where over 100 tonnes of fishing nets recycled, generating over £24,500 in revenue for participating communities. In Indonesia, NFS was launched in 2022 at 3 community centres in Central Java, West Java, and Jakarta provinces. The project retrieved 9.1 tonnes of nets and partnered with 2 recyclers to process it into new products.

We aim to replicate and enhance these successes in East Java and Bali through the following methodology:

Output 1 Community Engagement and Training.

The community engagement and training is designed to empower coastal communities to take active roles in managing ALDFG. Increasing awareness, skills, and resources for fishing communities will create sustainable practices that benefit both the environment and the community's economy.

Initially, the project will baseline communities' behaviour regarding ALDFG, problem scope in the area, existing recycling system for EOLFG, local social context, and economic losses from ALDFG as the basis to measure the project's progress as well as contextualise the situation.

To complement community training, community-based ALDFG management module will be developed. This module will encompass environmental awareness, advocacy and leadership, operational and financial management of waste management service, institutional building, GESI, and PSEAH. This module will be publicly available in Indonesian and English for stakeholders who's interested in implementing the similar scheme in the future.

Community leaders will receive TOT and gain vital skills in ALDFG prevention, retrieval, and EOLFG management. Once trained, these leaders will be equipped to train community members how to differentiate, clean, and store fishing gears properly. We will also assist local leaders in establishing a small waste aggregation service to collect used fishing gears in the area, providing them with small grant funding and institutional support.

The grant funding is crucial at initial phase as artisanal fishing communities lack capitals to invest in such initiatives due to low income. By providing the financial support, we enable communities to kick-start the waste aggregation service of EOLFG. To ensure the long-term sustainability of the business and create resilient system for ALDFG management and to warrant their commitment in implementing the project, we will set up an MOU and institutionalisation by establishing or strengthening the existing joint ventures.

Additionally, the project will establish essential infrastructures: connections to recyclers and storage hubs. These connections will promote a circular economy, creating economic and environmental benefits. As the project progresses, communities will take the lead in communication with recyclers. The storage hub is essential to accommodate the demand side, allowing communities to effectively aggregate fishing gear. This way, a market-fit solution can be tailored and create effective operations. We will provide technical assistance so that communities will have both the infrastructure and essential skills to organise and sustain the system as the project progresses.

Output 2 Capacity Building of Fishing Port and Enhance ALDFG Management.

This focuses on strengthening the capacity of fishing ports to effectively manage ALDFG. EIJ has been working closely with MMAF in the development of ALDFG management SOP for fishing ports. This SOP will serve as a critical framework for consistent practices and is aimed to be finished by the end of 2024. Upon the developed SOP, EIJ will build the capacity for one pilot fishing port. This activity consists of training the port authorities to monitor the fishing vessels' fishing gear management and the management of EOLFG disposal at port. The pilot will run for 15 months with monitoring and evaluation in place during the period.

The implementation will then be reviewed and best practices of ALDFG management at fishing ports will be developed to support advocacy efforts. The document will be disseminated at a national knowledge exchange event as well as close-door meetings with national authorities.

Output 3 ALDFG Data Collection and Retrieval Training for Diving Communities.

This output focuses on enhancing the capacity of diving communities to address ALDFG through effective data collection and retrieval techniques. Key activities include scoping and identification of dive centres and potential ALDFG locations. This will be done through interviews of dive centres whether they often encounter ALDFG sightings. After the identification and scoping, the locations and dive centres will be selected as the training centre for ALDFG data collection and retrieval. The ALDFG data collection and retrieval protocol will also be developed before the training.

Q16. How will you identify participants?

How did/will you identify and select the participants (individuals and/or organisations) to directly benefit from the capability and capacity building activities? What makes these the most suitable participants?

How will you ensure that the selection process is unbiased, fair and transparent? How have you incorporated GESI considerations in identifying participants?

Coastal communities:

The selection of potential participating communities across East Java and Bali will be based on the result from the baseline community assessment survey. The main criterion of the survey target is artisanal fishing communities (<5 GT) as they are under equipped and under skilled, thus, lacking the capacity to manage their fishing gear. Communities that still practise harmful EOLFG treatment and have no access to recyclers will be prioritised. After the potential communities are identified, further assessment and consultations on the existing leadership and organisational capacity of the community will be conducted against the following scoring criteria: willingness, leadership experience, financial literacy, and business acumen. Through this approach, 40 local leaders in 4 coastal communities will receive a structured TOT. From the training, 8 best-performing participants will be selected to deliver the knowledge of ALDFG management to at least 20 community members in each community—80 in total.

Fishing port authority:

Upon the project start, EJF will consult with the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine of Fisheries (MMAF) to conduct a feasibility assessment to select the pilot fishing port for project implementation. The fishing port will be selected based on the availability of storage facilities and the best viability for recycling systems logistics.

Diving communities:

Diving instructors that have been identified from the scoping studies of ALDFG location mapping will be selected as the key persons of the training. Furthermore an open volunteer registration will be done to draw more participants from the diving communities. The criteria of the volunteers would be at least an advanced open water diver with 50 dives logged at minimum.

Q17. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be disadvantaged or excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will ensure meaningful participation for all those engaged.

The NFS project has and will continue to implement a multifaceted approach to community engagement. In Thailand 52% of the community members involved in the project are women. In the context of Indonesian fisheries, cultural norms have led to traditionally low participation of women in the sector. Typically, men venture out for fishing during the day, while women stay at home. To address this imbalance and fully embrace the principles of GESI, our project is committed to ensuring that women play a significant and active role in the NFS initiative.

With NFS Indonesia, we will actively engage with fishers' wives and female relatives within the fishing communities. When fishers' wives are not readily available to participate, the project will look to engage local women within these communities and provide education on ALDFG management along with necessary resources to ensure that they can carry out the initiatives while maintaining community collaboration with other community members.

GESI and PSEAH principles will be incorporated into the development of a community-based ALDFG management training module. In the training, at least 40% of the 40 local leaders provided with TOT of ALDFG management training are women. Of the total target of 80 community members who will be involved in and benefit from the project, at least 40% are women.

Our approach extends beyond gender inclusion; it seeks to empower women in these fishing communities. We are creating new economic opportunities by involving women in net collection and recycling processes. Through this, we aim to break down traditional barriers that have limited women's participation in the fishing industry. This, in turn, contributes not only to gender equality but also to broader social and economic inclusion goals.

Q18. Change expected

Detail the expected changes and benefits to both biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, and links between them, that this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who exactly will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project – including capability and capacity building benefits) and b) the potential changes in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be

the largest unit used.

Output 1: Community engagement and training

Short-term

- > 40 potential local coastal community leaders, with at least 40% women, completed training in ALDFG management by September 2025
- > 80 community members within 4 small-scale fishing and coastal communities in project locations will benefit from fishing gear collection and sales. This includes women traditionally underrepresented in the fishing industry.
- Based on the data sampled from the coastal community in Pangandaran, local leaders who implemented this scheme can earn an additional income of up to IDR 21,600,000/household/yr from the used fishing gear collection and cleaning service. A community member who sells used fishing gear with an average collection of 60kg/month can earn an additional income of up to IDR 3,600,000/household/yr.
- 20 tonnes of discarded fishing nets are being collected and recycled by the end of the project
- 4 storage hubs in coastal communities established to manage ALDFG by the end of the project

Long-term

- Through training of trainers, local community leaders are expected to have the capability to deliver further knowledge on ALDFG management to the community members. This will result in the behaviour change from harmful practices of end-of-life fishing gear disposal to fishing gear recycling.
- Circular economy model for ALDFG management is developed and it will generate a sustainable, replicable and scalable recycling model in Indonesia,
- Communities, entrepreneurs, and businesses engaged in recycling and manufacturing products from ALDFG will experience economic opportunities and growth.
- This initiative will positively impact national marine ecosystems and the fishing sector, promoting a healthier marine environment.

Output 2 Capacity Building of Fishing Port and Enhance ALDFG Management.

Short-term

- 1 port authority is enhanced the capability and capacity of ALDFG management
- A national knowledge exchange event for fishing port authorities in Indonesia on ALDFG management

Long-term

- Adoption of best practices from NFS pilot port in other fishing ports owned by MMAF to manage ALDFG and fishing gears from ships in the area.
- Best practices for managing ALDFG at fishing ports will be shared to support future policy reforms and enhancements.

Output 3 ALDFG Data Collection and Retrieval Training for Diving Communities.

Short-term

- An ALDFG data collection and retrieval protocol developed
- 10 participants, with at least 5 women, from diving communities completed workshop on ALDFG data collection and retrieval

Long-term

- Increased awareness, capacity and participation of diving communities in ALDFG management.

Q19. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

How will the project reach a point where the benefits of strengthened capability and capacity can be sustained post-funding?

How will the capability and capacity be retained and remain available to deliver benefits in-country after the project? Is there potential for the new capability and capacity to renew itself or deliver additional capability and capacity, for example by building future environmental leaders beyond the project?

The empowerment of participating communities is a key element of project sustainability. Joint ventures at the community level will be established as a part of institutional building to manage ALDFG. Furthermore, local leaders who receive TOT will have a multiplier impact by passing on their retained skills and knowledge to community members while also mobilising them. By facilitating community joint ventures, TOT, and fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility among the communities, they will become advocates for ALDFG management and marine conservation. This not only perpetuates the project's impact but also empowers communities to develop their solutions and initiatives. The NFS project's focus on empowering women is particularly important as it enhances inclusivity and strengthens the project's roots within these communities, ensuring its continued success through the active participation of women.

The community-based ALDFG management training module and the best practice of ALDFG management at fishing port will be made publicly available so that it can be replicated amongst the coastal communities and fishing ports. These module and best practice will also be disseminated at the national knowledge exchange event.

Additionally, the project's integrated and flexible approach of engaging multiple stakeholders, creating economic incentives, and driving advocacy efforts is a model that can be replicated in different geographical and cultural contexts. The strategic alliance with recycling businesses and the development of a circular economy model for fishing net producers can also serve as a blueprint for similar initiatives globally, offering an innovative solution to the global issue of marine plastic pollution.

In essence, the NFS project's strong foundation and its commitment to creating sustainable change make it an ideal model for scaling up efforts to mitigate the impacts of ALDFG and marine plastic pollution on a broader scale.

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

 [Darwin proposal references](#)

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
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Fiduciary (financial): funds not used for intended purposes or not accounted for (fraud, corruption, mishandling or misappropriated). Fraud, unintended project spending, and malpractice of financial activities by any partners.	Major	Possible	Major	The NFS project will ensure all project activities are conducted transparently. All financial transactions and benefits for local communities are closely monitored. It should be noted that EJJ operates a strict zero-tolerance policy for corruption and will eject any participating community or project partner if corruption risks are identified.	Moderate
Safeguarding: risk of sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (SEAH), or unintended harm to beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff. Child labour is discovered and/or welfare of individuals in participating communities is affected by project participation.	Major	Unlikely	Major	EJJ informs a clear zero-tolerance child labour policy for any project partners; communities, cleaning stations or recyclers. Persons contracted under the NFS project must be paid at least the regional minimum wage set by the Ministry of Manpower. EJJ has a comprehensive safeguarding policy in place.	Moderate
Safeguarding: risks to health, safety and security (HSS) of beneficiaries, the public. Implementing partners, and staff. Conditions at storage centres and recycling facilities may cause risks to health and safety of the workers.	Moderate	Possible	Major	The conditions at storage centers and recycling facilities will be reviewed to conform with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia regarding Occupational Safety. Recyclers will be encouraged to not use harmful chemicals to clean nets and/or to release harmful chemicals into the natural environment without appropriate treatment.	Moderate

Delivery Chain: the overall risk associated with your delivery model.

Inadequate participation of communities in providing the required volumes of discarded fishing nets for recyclers.

Moderate Possible Major

EJF will work with a diverse set of fishing communities to minimise the risk of particular communities not participating in the project. EJF will also seek the most cost-effective and logistically sound connections between communities and recycling partners to minimise project costs. M&E activities will be conducted.

Minor

Insufficient reporting or declaration by project partners for the transparent collection and logistics of fishing nets within the project delivery chain.

Risk 5

The intended timeline is not achieved due to external factors that was not accounted for during the planning towards the agenda.

Moderate Likely Moderate

EJF will set up a legal instrument with the local CSO that comprises adherence to the timeline. As for the government and local communities, a buffer time will be accounted stakeholders will be involved during planning to mitigate delay risk to ensure they are onboard and understand the expected timeline.

Minor

Risk 6

Availability of suitable recycling companies who are able and/or willing to buy and process discarded fishing nets unavailable in the project area;

Moderate Possible Major

EJF has already formalised partnerships with two recyclers in Java and will diversify partnerships with more recyclers to make logistics more efficient and reduce costs.

Minor

The price of fishing nets is not competitive enough to attract company involvement.

Project pricing is always transparent, meaning companies are able to make well-informed decisions for participation. Localising of supply chain within Indonesia keeps costs low.

Risk 7

The recycling process of nets may pose risks to the environment

Moderate Possible Major

EJF will work with all partners to ensure that all processes conform to minimum environmental regulations and standards. EJF will carry out announced and unannounced spot checks to communities and other project stakeholders to ensure compliance with project requirements.

Q21. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

☒ No

Section 8 - Workplan

Q22. Workplan

Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities.

 [WORKPLAN NFS Indonesia Darwin Initiative Round 31.pdf](#)

 21/10/2024

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q23. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the performance 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 improved delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an ‘add’ on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see Finance Guidance).

The project's M&E framework involves regular assessments, data collection throughout the project, and feedback mechanisms to track progress and make informed decisions. The project team, in collaboration with community coordinators, will collect data at various stages through field visits which include data on the volume of ALDFG collected, recycling rates, economic impacts on communities, and changes in coastal and marine ecosystems. The data will be systematically analysed to measure progress.

Furthermore, participating communities will be actively engaged through regular feedback sessions, enabling them to voice their concerns and suggestions for improvements. This participatory approach ensures that the

project remains responsive to community needs and ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data collected and the relevance of the project's impact on their lives.

End of project audit: EJF already conducts annual audits of its accounts and specific project grants where required by the grant agreement.

Stakeholders involved in the recycling and product manufacturing aspects will provide data and reports related to their contributions to the project.

By engaging multiple stakeholders and distributing responsibilities, the NFS project establishes a comprehensive M&E system that tracks progress and ensures accountability and transparency in managing project resources. This collective effort guarantees that the project remains on course to achieve its objectives and makes any necessary adjustments to maximise its impact on ALDFG management and marine conservation.

Total project budget for M&E (£):	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Total project budget for M&E (%):	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Number of days planned for M&E	

Section 10 - Indicators of Success & Standard Indicators

Q24a. Indicators of success

Please outline the Outcome and Outputs of the project and how you will show that they have been achieved by using SMART indicators and milestones.

	SMART Indicator	Means of Verification
Outcome Enhanced coastal communities resilience and reduced environmental impact through effective ALDFG management, ultimately contributing to a healthier marine ecosystem and sustainable livelihoods.	0.1 A total of 80 coastal community members, with at least 40% women, benefitting from the sales of discarded fishing nets by the end of the project [DI-D03b]	0.1 A transaction report of discarded fishing nets sales from coastal communities
	0.2 A total of 20 tonnes of discarded fishing nets are being collected and recycled by the end of the project	0.2 A tracking database of collected and recycled discarded fishing nets
	0.3 A best practice of ALDFG management at fishing port is published and endorsed by the end of the project [DI-C01]	0.3 Numbers of port authorities officials received the best practice report

Output 1 Increased capacity of local coastal communities across East Java and Bali to manage ALDFG.	1.1 A community-based ALDFG management module is published and endorsed by June 2025 [DI-C01]	1.1 The training module is being published and endorsed by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
	1.2 A total of 40 potential local coastal community leaders, with at least 40% women, completed training in ALDFG management by September 2025 [DI-A01]	1.2 Training attendance records, post-training assessment results, training certificates
	1.3 A total of 4 joint ventures in coastal communities established or strengthened to manage ALDFG by the end of the project	1.3 Joint venture establishment certificates and/or ALDFG management certificates for the organizations
Output 2 Strengthened the implementation capacity of government of Indonesia to manage ALDFG.	2.1 1 port authority with is enhanced the capability and capacity of ALDFG management [DI-A03]	2.1 SOP development, training attendance records, post-assistance assessment
	2.2 A national knowledge exchange event for fishing port authorities in Indonesia on ALDFG management	2.2 Event report and documentation, post-event survey
Output 3 Enhanced capacity of diving communities to conduct ALDFG data collection and retrieval	3.1 A total of 10 participants, with at least 5 women, from diving communities completed workshop on ALDFG data collection and retrieval [DI-A01]	3.1 Training attendance records, post-training assessment results, training certificates
	3.2 A protocol on ALDFG data collection and retrieval is developed [DI-C01]	3.2 The ALDFG data collection and retrieval protocol is published and endorsed
	3.3 2 clean-up dives to survey and retrieve entangled ghost gear from the marine environment safely by trained diving community members are completed	3.3 Event reports for 2 pilot clean-up dives and baseline data on underwater ALDFG in Indonesia are published
Output 4 No Response	No Response	No Response

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

1.1 The development of a community-based ALDFG management module and induction training for project officers

- 1.2 Baseline assessment survey and situational analysis of coastal communities related to ghost fishing gear management, behaviour, and recycling system
- 1.3 MOU establishment and community-based ALDFG management training delivery with coastal communities
- 1.4 Logistics and infrastructure support procurement in the form of storage units, cleaning technology, and other supports for participating communities
- 1.5 Community-based ALDFG management facilitation, monitoring, and evaluation
- 1.6 Community joint venture establishment and/or strengthening
- 1.7 Project handover to participating communities
- 2.1 Feasibility assessment to determine the pilot plan for ALDFG management at fishing port
- 2.2 Initial training on ALDFG SOP implementation at the pilot port
- 2.3 Technical assistance, monitoring, and evaluation on ALDFG management SOP implementation at the pilot fishing port
- 2.4 Development of best practice of ALDFG management at fishing port
- 2.5 A national knowledge exchange event on ALDFG management for fishing port authorities in Indonesia
- 3.1 Scoping and identification of diving communities and potential ALDFG locations
- 3.2 Development of ALDFG survey and retrieval dive protocol that is safe for divers and marine ecosystems
- 3.3 Workshops and clean-up dives to survey and retrieve entangled ALDFG

Important Assumptions:

Please describe up to 6 key assumptions that, if held true, will enable you to deliver your Outputs and Outcome.

- If coastal communities and port authorities are being nurtured on-the-ground, then they will be able to have a strong capability to sustain an ALDFG management system.
- If coastal communities effectively manage ALDFG, then community resilience will be enhanced, reducing environmental impacts and contributing to healthier marine ecosystems, economic opportunities.
- If government agencies understand the importance of managing ALDFG, then ALDFG management policy will be prioritised and strengthened.
- If awareness and market demand for recycled plastic materials in the manufacturing sector are improved, then an established Circular Economy model for ALDFG management will be possible to scale for sustainability.

Q24b. Standard Indicators

Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
e.g. DI-A01: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	e.g. Output indicator 3.4 / Output 3	e.g. 60	e.g. 30 non-indigenous women; 30 non-indigenous men
DI-D03b: Number of people with improved income	Outcome indicator 0.1	80	Indonesia; 48 men; 32 women; non-indigenous; waste management sector

DI-C01: Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	Outcome indicator 0.3	1	Indonesia; Bahasa Indonesia and English
DI-C01: Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	Output indicator 1.1	1	Indonesia; Bahasa Indonesia and English
DI-A01: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	Output indicator 1.2	40	Indonesia; 24 men; 16 women; non-indigenous
DI-A03: Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity	Output indicator 2.1	1	Indonesia; government institution
DI-A01: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	Output indicator 3.1	10	Indonesia; 5 men; 5 women; non-indigenous
DI-C01: Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	Output indicator 3.2	1	Indonesia; Bahasa Indonesia and English
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

If you cannot identify three Standard Indicators you can report against, please justify this here.

No Response

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q25. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

Q26. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q26a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

- ☒ Development of existing/past activities

Please provide details:

This NFS project expansion builds upon existing activities in Thailand and Ghana as well as leveraging valuable insights collected from the piloting of NFS in Indonesia since 2022. This feasibility study was previously funded by the Rufford Foundation and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). Subsequently, the project's current implementation is funded by the Norwegian Retailers' Environment Fund (NREF).

The NFS Indonesia pilot conducted preliminary assessments, identified key challenges, and outlined strategies for managing ALDFG in coastal communities. NFS Indonesia currently works with 3 community centres in Central Java and has facilitated the collection of 9 tonnes of nets and partnerships with 2 recyclers to process these nets into new products.

The current phase of the project, represents the practical implementation of the insights and recommendations gathered from the feasibility study. It aims to translate the study's findings into concrete actions by expanding the project's reach to two community clusters across East Java and Bali. This expansion involves extensive capacity-building programs, advocacy efforts, and collaboration with various stakeholders.

In essence, the project's current activities build upon the foundation established through the feasibility study, taking a step further towards addressing the critical issue of ALDFG in Indonesia's coastal regions.

Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

- ☒ Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional, avoiding duplicating and conflicting activities and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and share lessons learnt for mutual benefit.

Based on our assessment of coastal fishing communities along the northern coast of West and Central Java, some communities have sold their discarded fishing nets to informal waste aggregators in the past. This might also be practised in East Java and Bali but informal waste aggregators are likely selling the nets to unverified recycling facilities. This results in an untraceable waste supply chain which may lead to improper waste handling that doesn't comply with environmental standards. The NFS project will work with coastal fishing communities and verified recycling facilities to improve traceability and to ensure the supply chain of discarded fishing net recycling conforms to environmental standards.

The Global Ghost Gear Initiative (GGGI) has done research and advocacy on ghost gear prevention with the

Government of Indonesia in 2018. Their project is focused on Northern Coast of Central Java and Coast of Yogyakarta. The grassroots approach of the NFS project, where we work closely with coastal fishing communities, will add value to the ongoing advocacy efforts of the GGGI and the Government of Indonesia.

Q27. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

The Net Free Seas project offers exceptional value for its budget, driven by its strategic design, cost-efficiency, and potential for substantive localised impact for coastal communities.

Efficiency: The project efficiently allocates funds to key staff, activities such as ALDFG storage unit construction, and travel expenses. It centres on making ALDFG collection and recycling as cost-effective as possible. Our previous implementation in Thailand has facilitated the collection of over 100 tons of ALDFG worth over £24,000 alone.

EJF internal finance procedures actively scrutinise and compare forecast project expenditures to make sure that they are truly cost-effective. EJF encourages all staff to minimise project expenditures wherever possible to keep project costs low.

Effectiveness: The project targets a critical issue of ALDFG prevalence, empowering fishing communities through training and actively collaborating with the government to promote effective policy changes. Our ambition is to consistently deliver more than promised regarding deliverables and outcomes.

The project itself is centred around making the collection and recycling of fishing nets as cost effective and competitive as possible. This mentality is interwoven into all NFS activities, ensuring that all project outcomes are delivered as cost-effectively as possible.

Q28. 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. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

The capital items funded by the Darwin Initiative grant will include:

1. Sub-grant for coastal communities: A small grant funding will be distributed to the participating communities as this is an essential component for communities to aggregate the end-of-life fishing gears from the community members.
2. ALDFG Storage Units: These will be constructed as required by communities and will remain in communities for the foreseeable future, ensuring sustainable ALDFG management. Communities will be required to sign agreements with EJF to ensure their long-term and responsible use.
3. Cleaning Equipment: Communities will own and operate high-pressure washers and other net cleaning equipment, facilitating efficient ALDFG cleaning.

These strategic investments not only fulfill our project's immediate goals but also fortify its legacy.

Section 12 - Safeguarding

Q29. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in operation.

Please outline how your project will ensure:

- (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how they can confidentially raise a concern,
- (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld,
- (c) you will ensure project partners also meet these standards and policies.

Indicate which minimum standard protocol your project follows and how you meet those minimum standards, i.e. CAPSEAH, CHS, IASC MOS-PSEA. If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans to address this.

All staff are asked to read, review and sign EJF's Safeguarding policy upon joining the organisation.

This policy is designed to protect people, particularly children, at-risk adults and beneficiaries of assistance, from any harm that may be caused due to coming into contact with EJF or our partners. This includes harm arising from: The conduct of EJF staff or associated personnel (contractors, partners, programme visitors etc), EJF considers safeguarding risks in the design and implementation of its programmes in line with this policy, which is attached to this submission.

Defra recommend you appoint a safeguarding focal point to ensure the project's PSEAH work is taken forward. This can be a separate member of staff or a current member of staff who spends a proportionate amount of time for safeguarding and PSEAH activities. Please name this individual here - this person should also be included in your overall staff list at Q31 and in your budget.

Hanif Arzaq - Project Coordinator

Section 13 - British Embassy or High Commission Engagement

Q30. British embassy or high commission engagement

It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them. Please note that some embassies or high commissions may not be able to respond to you but your project will not be penalised for a lack of response.

☒ Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 Email exchange with FCDO

 21/10/2024

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 pdf 426.64 KB

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q31. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Dominic Thomson	Project Leader	5	Checked
Pruksa Singhapol	Deputy Project Leader	5	Checked
Hanif Arzaq	Project Coordinator	100	Checked
Donny Julius Christian	Project Officer	100	Checked

Do you require more fields?

☒ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Nanda Yoga Prasetya	Program Manager	25	Checked
M Rizky Sukmayadi	Project Coordinator	50	Checked
Handry Damendra	Finance Officer	50	Checked
Alfa Miranti Kuntaryo	MEL Officer	50	Checked
[New Hire]	Community Development Officer	100	Checked
[New Hire]	Community Development Officer	100	Checked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

 [Team CVs](#)

 21/10/2024

 11:06:54

 pdf 1.28 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

☒ Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q32. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Organisation who will administer the grant and coordinate delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

Lead Organisation name:	Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)
Website address:	ejfoundation.org
Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value do they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	EJF will lead this project given its extensive experience in implementing NFS in Thailand, Ghana and Indonesia to date. EJF has already developed and tested its community-based model of engagement, developed training resources, information packs and posters for dissemination to participating communities. It has also already developed partnerships with a number of key recycling partners who will be pivotal for project development. EJF will be responsible for all aspects of project implementation, knowledge transfer to communities and project partners, financial management and monitoring and evaluation. EJF has long-standing experience for all of these key responsibility areas having developed similarly extensive projects across the region.
International/In-country Partner	☒ International
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	☒ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☒ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

☒ Yes

1. Partner Name:	Divers Clean Action (DCA)
Website address:	diverscleanaction.org

	DCA or Yayasan Penyelam Lestari Indonesia (YPLI) is a youth-driven NGO which focuses on the problems of marine debris. DCA has worked closely with BRIN (National Research and Innovation Agency) and several universities to carry out various scientific researches. In addition, DCA also collaborates with various diving institutions, acts as a facilitator to sustainably develop coastal communities and conducts various campaigns and trainings.
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	DCA has led the development of marinedebris.id, a coastal waste data provider website which has collected more than 576 waste data from all regions in Indonesia, together with collaborators who come from a variety of backgrounds. DCA has been also supporting the government's program regarding waste management from household and community level implemented in 17 Province and supports more than 20 waste banks within Jakarta, Bali, Labuan Bajo. DCA will contribute to implementing and achieving Output 1 and Output 2 in this project.
International/In-country Partner	☒ In-country
Allocated budget:	
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	☒ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☒ Yes

2. Partner Name:	<i>No Response</i>
Website address:	<i>No Response</i>
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<i>No Response</i>
International/In-country Partner	☐ International ☐ In-country
Allocated budget:	<i>No Response</i>
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	☐ Yes ☐ No

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q33. Lead Organisation Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

☒ No

If no, please provide the below information on the Lead Organisation.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	01 January 2000
What is the legal status of your organisation?	☒ NGO
How is your organisation currently funded?	EJF is primarily funded by private foundations and government agencies. In Southeast Asia, in recent years this has included the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Humanity United and the US State Department. Further information can be found at https://ejfoundation.org/who-we-are/funders-financials

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

Aims	EJF exists to protect the natural world and defend our basic human right to a secure environment. EJF works internationally to inform policy and drive systemic, durable reforms to protect our environment and defend human rights.
Activities	EJF has worked in Thailand since 2012 and Indonesia since 2018 to combat IUU fishing and serious human rights abuses through investigations, operations with law enforcement and high-level advocacy meetings. In 2019 EJF began pilots into the retrieval and recycling of fishing nets through the Net Free Seas project.
Achievements	EJF has achieved many policy victories in SE Asia connected to combatting IUU fishing and associated abuses. These include Thailand ratifying C188, Thailand implementing new fisheries legislation, Thai authorities introducing new SOPs for collection of ghost gears. EJF produces public reports, documentaries, and government briefings to raise public awareness.

Provide detail of 3 contracts/projects held by the Lead 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 application.

Contract/Project 1 Title	Net Free Seas Thailand
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	4 years
Role of organisation in project	Project implementer
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	EJF set out to pilot the feasibility of a net collection and recycling project that was community-based and aimed to be as efficient and cost-effective as possible. Starting in 2019, EJF has demonstrated this by scaling the project up to 18 community centres, constructing 6 community-hubs, collecting over 100 tonnes of nets and generating over £24,000 in revenue for participating communities. The success of NFS Thailand has spurred EJF to expand the project to Ghana and Indonesia.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Mari Kristin Martinsen, [REDACTED]
Contract/Project 2 Title	Net Free Seas Indonesia Pilot Project
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	£86,000
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	2 years
Role of organisation in project	Project implementer
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	The NFS Indonesia pilot project was started in 2022. EJF has conducted activities in 3 community centres in West Java, Central Java, and Jakarta provinces. The project has partnered with 2 recycling companies and collected over 9 tons of nets, generating over £3,530 of revenue for participating communities. Our team in Indonesia has been actively engaging with the ministerial focal point of ALDFG management, namely the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to develop the ALDFG management SOP for fishing ports.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Mari Kristin Martinsen, [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 3 Title	Combating illegal fishing and human rights abuses in fisheries and recruitment channels (Indonesia)
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	██████████
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	4 years
Role of organisation in project	Project implementer
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	This project focuses on conducting field investigations into IUU fishing, human rights abuses and exploitation of Indonesian migrant fishers by recruitment agencies. This focuses on conducting in-depth interviews with survivors of abuse and analysing the results into reports, documentaries, and briefings. We also engage directly with the Government of Indonesia to drive advocacy efforts to resolve identified capacity gaps and make enforcement of recruitment agencies more effective. EJF has recruited investigators and advocacy officers to help conduct these activities.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Humanity United, Ame Sagiv (Senior Director, Forced Labor & Human Trafficking) ██████████

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts (or other financial evidence as indicated in the Finance Guidance)?

☒ Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q34. Certification

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.

Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be made ineligible.

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)

I apply for a grant of

£200,000.00

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

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

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, theory of change, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (or other financial evidence – see Finance Guidance) are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Dominic Thomson
Position in the organisation	SE Asia Regional Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 DT Signature  21/10/2024  11:40:49  jpg 14.29 KB
Date	21 October 2024

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts or other financial evidence (see Finance Guidance)

 2022 EJJ Annual Report & AFS  21/10/2024  11:39:54  pdf 3.09 MB	 2021 12 31 EJJ AFS signed  21/10/2024  11:39:35  pdf 2.2 MB
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Please upload the Lead Organisation's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF. Optionally you can also upload your Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan here.

 EJJ Safeguarding Policy May 2023  21/10/2024  11:43:31  pdf 127.94 KB
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Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

Ensure you submit this application on	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the “Darwin Initiative Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Standard Indicator Guidance”, “Risk Guidance”, and “Finance Guidance”.	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided the budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked

I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to the application:	Checked
• a cover letter from the Lead Organisation.	Checked
• a budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
• a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation (or other financial evidence – see Finance Guidance), or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
• a completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Organisation's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 29).	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Organisation's Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan (Question 29)	Unchecked
• 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 31, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.	Checked
• a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and partner(s) identified at Question 32, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
The additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all the responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked
Ensure you submit this application on Flexi-Grant.	

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our regular newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, project leader, location, and total grant value).