



Submit by Monday 7 November 2016

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: POST PROJECT

Please 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

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:	Blue Ventures
Address:	39-41 North Road
City and Postcode:	London N7 9DP
Country:	United Kingdom
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Post Project title

(max 10 words) Securing definitive protection and co-management throughout the Barren Isles archipelago
2b. Main Project reference and title Securing livelihoods and conserving marine biodiversity through rights-based fisheries management

3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)

This project will develop and operationalise co-management systems and local management capacity for the Barren Isles Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) while piloting rights-based fisheries management practices as part of a regional plan, securing the rights of representative fisher organisations to use and manage the area and its resources sustainably.
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4. Country(ies)

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

Country 1: Madagascar	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 April 2017	End date: 30 March 2019			Duration: 2 years
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	2017/18 £60,867	2018/19 £77,392	2019/20 £ -	Total £138,259
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost				46%

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	Harris	Robustin	Fevariste
Forename (s)	Alasdair		Gaetan
Post held	Executive Director	President	Directeur Régional des Ressources Halieutique et de la Pêche
Organisation (if different to above)		Vezo Miray Nosy Barren	Government of Madagascar
Department		n/a	Ministère des Ressources Halieutique et de la Pêche
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 3
Surname	Randriambola
Forename (s)	Tiana
Post held	President
Organisation (if different to above)	Government of Madagascar
Department	Centre de Surveillance des Pêches
Telephone	
Email	

7. 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 and the implementation of the main project. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

Lead institution and website: Blue Ventures www.blueventures.org	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): Blue Ventures (BV) has been working in the Barren Isles for six years, to support local fishing communities to secure and manage their marine resources. BV supported the establishment of temporary protected area status for the Barren Isles LMMA and is currently working with the Government of Madagascar to secure definitive protected area status for the area. BV facilitated a process for
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	<p>disperse local communities to form a formal, management association for the LMMA (Vezo Miray Nosy Barren), and now plays the role of technical and financial partner in supporting the development of the LMMA, of which Vezo Miray Nosy Barren and BV will be designated joint co-managers.</p> <p>Blue Ventures' field office for the site is in Maintirano, and the NGO employs a diverse team of fisheries scientists and socio-organisers to support activities in the area, including a number of staff recruited from the Melaky region.</p> <p>In the management of this project, Blue Ventures will coordinate the technical and capacity building components, as well as financial management and reporting. Community, outreach, and implementation of management activities will be led by VMNB at a community level, with the oversight and support of Blue Ventures staff.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	n/a

<p>Partner Name and website where available: Vezo Miray Nosy Barren</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Vezo Miray Nosy Barren (VMNB) is a representative management association for the Barren Isles LMMA. It was formally registered as a legal association in 2015 and is governed by 45 elected representatives of fishing communities using the Barren Isles LMMA. VMNB is proposed as the formal delegated co-manager of the Barren Isles protected area with Blue Ventures and will be assigned specific responsibilities for implementing the management plan for the protected area in a contract with the Government of Madagascar, along with Blue Ventures. As a young institution representing isolated and disperse communities across a large area in one of the most deprived areas of Madagascar where access to education is chronically lacking, VMNB's capacity to operate autonomously is low. Building the capacity of VMNB is at the core of Blue Ventures' strategy for supporting the Barren Islands LMMA, and BV will work very closely with VMNB on all aspects of this project, aiming for progressive increased ownership of activities.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available: Ministere des Ressources Halieutique et de la Pêche (via regional directorate) www.mrhp.mg</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>As the government ministry in charge of fisheries, MRHP is Blue Ventures' close partner on all activities undertaken in the field. BV is currently collaborating with MRHP for the development and implementation of the Regional Fisheries Plan for the Melaky Region, including the Barren Isles MPA, as well as for monitoring control and surveillance systems in collaboration with the Centre de Surveillance des Pêches (governed by MRHP).</p> <p>MRHP will maintain oversight of the project and ensure the activities align with national policy and regional plans, however their</p>
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	management capacity is low, so contribution will be in-kind, mainly by lending political support to mobilise relevant institutions.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

8. 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	Involvement in Main Project (if applicable)	1 page CV or job description attached?
Alasdair Harris	Project Leader	Blue Ventures	5%	Yes	Yes/No
Cecile Fattebert	Barren Isles Project Coordinator	Blue Ventures	100%	Yes	Yes
Jean-Berthieu Nomenjanahary	Barren Isles Community Coordinator	Blue Ventures	100%	Yes	Yes
Jean-Philippe Palasi	Madagascar Country Director	Blue Ventures	20%	No	Yes
Kitty Brayne	Conservation Programmes Manager	Blue Ventures	15%	Yes	Yes
Abdou Bin Julien Felix	Socio-Organiser	Blue Ventures	100%	Yes	Yes
Rindra Rasoloniriana	Fisheries Project Coordinator, BI	Blue Ventures	100%	Yes	Yes
Adrian Levrel	Sustainable Fisheries Manager	Blue Ventures	20%	No	Yes
Ny Aina Andrianarivelo	Partnerships and Policy Manager	Blue Ventures	20%	Yes	Yes
Jeanne Heriniainasoana	Administrative and logistical assistant	Blue Ventures	100%	Yes	Yes
Andry Andriambolol	Sustainable Fisheries	Blue Ventures	15%	-	Yes

ona	Assistant				
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9a. Post Project Outcome

Define the outcome of the Post Project and explain how this links with the outcome from the Main Darwin project. This should be the same as the text given in the logframe.

The Barren Isles LMMA secures legal rights for 4,000 traditional fishers to manage their fishing resources sustainably, leading to a decrease in overexploitation of threatened marine biodiversity by industrial and itinerant fishing.

9b. Main Project Achievements

What have been the main achievements of the original project to date and when is it due to end?

(max 300 words)

The project is due to end in March 2017, and has made strong progress towards its target outputs during its 2.5 years to date. Specific achievements during the project term include:

The Barren Isles Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) established

- validation of delineation of the protected area and management measures by traditional and industrial fishermen and government, with zoning plans incorporating gear restrictions as well as temporary and permanent marine reserves
- establishment of Vezo Miray Nosy Barren (VMNB); a democratically elected fisheries management association, representing all communities within the protected area, through an extensive process of local consultation. VMNB now acts as a formal framework representing fishers' interests in the management of the Barren Isles ecosystem and fisheries
- regular technical training of community representatives within VMNB to represent fishing communities and fulfill duties as LMMA leaders, including through peer exchanges with other LMMAs, and training visits from community conservationists from elsewhere in Madagascar

Regional fisheries co-management

- agreement with government authorities of a regional fisheries management plan, prioritising conservation of marine ecosystems, sustainable use of marine resources, and poverty alleviation among coastal communities
- ratification of a ministerial ruling to pave the way for implementation of the regional fisheries management plan within national legislation
- establishment of a framework for registration of traditional fishers and fishing gears with VMNB

Community-based monitoring, control and surveillance

- strengthened community involvement and buy-in to local enforcement efforts, including documenting illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and mangrove cutting, within the LMMA

Participatory fisheries monitoring

- Expansion of community-based fisheries, shark, and turtle nest monitoring programme across the LMMA, including integration of android mobile-based monitoring system to improve community engagement, cost effectiveness and accuracy; and dissemination of monitoring results profiling fishery status to communities

10. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your Post Project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and how it will benefit the host country, in terms of development, capacity building and 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)

Traditional, small-scale fisheries are vital to millions of Malagasy, providing livelihoods for most of its coastal population and a key source of protein for the entire nation. Despite their importance, Madagascar's fisheries management regime is currently heavily weighted against small-scale fishers: fishing resources are open access; the customary fishing grounds of traditional fishers are given no formal recognition; industrial fishing takes place without due consideration to its impact on traditional fishers; and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is widespread. No legal mechanism explicitly protecting the rights of traditional fishers exists, undermining the livelihoods and food security of millions of coastal people and exacerbating their poverty.

The Barren Isles epitomises the predicament traditional fishers face. This vast and highly biodiverse region harbours one of the largest intact reef ecosystems in the Mozambique Channel. Its exceptional marine biodiversity and productive fisheries underpin the livelihoods of more than 4,000 traditional fishers; but also attract industrial longliners (including IUU), shrimp trawlers, illegal sea cucumber divers, and itinerant fishermen using semi-industrial nets.

These problems have been widely documented by Blue Ventures conservationists who have been based permanently on this coast since 2003. For example, in participatory appraisals carried out by Blue Ventures since 2009, fishing communities have unanimously identified these external fishing pressures as the single most important threat to their livelihoods.

This project will make substantial progress in mitigating these threats to traditional fishing livelihoods, by obtaining definitive legal protection to secure rights-based fisheries management for local traditional fishers through a locally managed marine area (LMMA). Through this post project, the Barren Isles will be secured as the largest protected area in Madagascar, and the LMMA in the Indian Ocean, safeguarding threatened marine biodiversity and the livelihoods and food security of some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable coastal communities.

11. New and additional work

Explain how gains from the Post Project work will be distinct and additional to those of the Main project. Show, where possible, how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding. How will these help to consolidate the work of the Main project?

(max 300 words)

In 2.5 years the main project has made substantial gains in establishing the protected area and regional fisheries management plan through a process of extensive community consultation, and providing communities with a strong and legitimate voice alongside government and private sector partners.

This has secured co-management responsibility for traditional fishing communities, who are now central to the management process, including maintaining monitoring, control and surveillance, and participatory monitoring of key fisheries, marine resources and conservation indicators.

The project is close to securing definitive formalisation of the temporary protection measures. It is only changes in government and ministerial responsibilities beyond the project's control that have resulted in unavoidable delays for this step.

This post project will therefore both secure the progress made in the main project, and build on these outputs to move towards stable operating of the protected area and regional fisheries management processes.

Both these processes require sustained and focused engagement from project partners to maintain the momentum and broad coalition of support that are currently behind the protected area and regional fisheries management plan processes.

Post-project costs therefore relate mostly to following requisite administrative procedures, however these are considered modest relative to the sustained long-term benefits that will be gained by securing the project's legacy through definitive protection.

Alongside formalisation of the legal status of the project, the post project will deliver higher-level technical training for the VMNB local management association to execute their legal responsibilities as co-managers of the protected area. This is a long-term process given low education levels in the area, however the systematic approach developed to cover priority themes (e.g. governance and association management) is already demonstrating benefits, and the technical training and mentoring proposed will be build on prior training programmes.

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 scoring.

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

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. You may wish to 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's outcomes will contribute to all three main objectives of the CBD, in particular Articles 6, 8, 10 and 11. The project is strongly aligned with the Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity by promoting full participation of communities in the establishment and maintenance of marine protected areas in line with decision VII/28 on protected areas.

By working participatively with small-scale fishers to manage biodiversity with the goal of reducing poverty and protecting their preferential access rights, the project fulfills articles 7 and 8 of the basic principles of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity.

By reinforcing the effective management of marine resources through a community-managed MPA and taking practicable actions to rebuild fish populations and protect key habitats, the project will help protect critical ecosystems and ensure local, poor communities are able to benefit sustainably from biodiversity; helping Madagascar achieve CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6, 10, 11 and 14.

Project activities will make a substantial contribution towards Madagascar's commitment to

SDG 14: conserve and sustainably use the ocean, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Specific targets include: to effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, IUU fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible; and to increase scientific knowledge, and develop research capacity in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries.

In addition to Goal 14, since Madagascar's small-scale fisheries make a vital contribution to livelihoods, this work will also support both Goal 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere – and Goal 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

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:

Blue Ventures' Antananarivo-based policy team will remain in close contact with CBD and SDG focal points (within the Ministry of Environment) throughout the project.

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)

The three outputs of this post project build directly on the work completed in the original project, with the aim of securing long lasting impacts.

Output 1. Definitive protected status for the LMMA will be obtained and the first steps of the protected area management plan implemented. This programme of activities is designed to move beyond the procedural work currently underway to secure the definitive status of the protected area, towards establishing the long term operational processes of the LMMA. This involves supporting community-led outreach and facilitation (by VMNB) to put management rules in place (designed during main project as part of the Barren Isles management plan) and to set up monitoring systems in a participatory manner. An adaptive management approach will be followed that harnesses participatory fisheries monitoring to demonstrate progress and refine the tools in place.

Output 2. The first steps of implementation of the recently adopted Melaky regional fisheries management plan will be undertaken, with Blue Ventures supporting VMNB to pilot management measures in the Barren Isles LMMA and working with the regional fisheries department (DRRHP) to develop management systems and processes to implement the plan in the wider region.

At a field level in the Barren Isles LMMA this will entail: community consultations; outreach and communication tours and workshops; establishment of village level fishers' associations within the LMMA; introduction of fishers' registration system for small-scale fishers throughout the LMMA; and facilitating biannual surveillance visits by central fisheries authorities (CSP).

Output 3. VMNB's capacity will be strengthened through bespoke training and mentoring in practical skills needed to manage the association and fisheries. A systematic training programme for the association members has been developed focusing on association management and governance. A subsequent phase of advanced training is planned for the post project to build more specific skills for the management of the LMMA and widen participation in training, enabling VMNB to progressively take more ownership of activities to develop the LMMA and secure long lasting impact (fisheries management and monitoring measures, data collection and reporting, monitoring, control & surveillance, communications, partnership development). This will be done through regular training sessions and mentoring engaging specialist partners (eg. WIO-COMPAS), peer to peer learning via exchange visits to other LMMAs in Madagascar (facilitated via the national MIHARI network), community outreach, using training resources developed at other sites and equipping VMNB with communications and IT equipment, in particular to support monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of the LMMA.

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)

In the short-term, the post project will build on the results of the main project by securing permanent exclusive rights, from the state of Madagascar, for over 4,000 traditional fishers, including women, to access their customary fishing grounds within Barren Isles LMMA, as well as a robust and permanent legal mandate to manage these fisheries, over an area of over 4,300 km².

This will empower these communities with a permanent and inalienable right and means to – combat the primary threat to their livelihoods – industrial and illegal overexploitation of an open access resource – and to be able to take the management measures necessary to guaranteeing the long-term viability of their fisheries.

Ratification of the broader regional fisheries management plan will in turn address the primary drivers of marine biodiversity loss in coastal areas surrounding the LMMA in Melaky region.

Consequently, the project will bring about a decrease in illegal and destructive fishing; and the enactment of sustainable fisheries management. This will reverse the without-project scenario of continued degradation of fishing resources and the undermining of fishing livelihoods that increases poverty, to a with-project scenario where a rights-based approach allows the sustainable management of fishing resources, preventing the loss of fishing livelihoods and so arresting the increase in coastal poverty.

In the long-term, by establishing a functioning, legally recognised, robust model for rights-based fisheries management, the project will set a precedent for fishing communities throughout Madagascar, giving them the formal right to protect and rationally manage their customary fishing resources.

For the first time, a rights-based approach to fisheries management will become enshrined through Malagasy law. The legacy of Darwin's support for this project will be the existence of a new model for securing rights-based community-led marine conservation that can be replicated elsewhere in Madagascar.

15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will contribute to the economic development and welfare of developing 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)

Madagascar is currently one of the world's poorest countries, ranked amongst tropical countries with the lowest adaptive capacity to climate change, combined with very high vulnerability.

Despite the extremely high dependence of Madagascar's coastal communities on marine resources for food security and livelihoods, Malagasy law does not explicitly protect the rights of traditional fishers to their customary fishing grounds, particularly against outside exploitation.

Nor does it give them the legal mandate to manage their fisheries. Fishery resources are open access. Nowhere is this paradox more true than in the Barren Isles, where the productive fisheries of this until recently pristine area attract industrial longliners (including illegal vessels), shrimp trawlers, semi-industrial itinerant fishing vessels and illegal scuba teams diving for sea cucumbers.

Formal rights to protect and manage their fisheries are fundamental to communities being able to arrest the current decline in marine biodiversity and coastal fisheries, and so avoid deepening poverty. Without such rights, their efforts will come to nought. By empowering communities, including women, to gain these rights and to undertake management of the marine ecosystems of the Barren Isles, this project will improve resource management practices in the region. This will in turn improve the fisheries sustainability, addressing the root cause of biodiversity loss and increasing coastal poverty, while safeguarding traditional coastal livelihoods and food security. Together these will build communities resilience to climate change.

A national health census conducted in 2013 indicates a population of 6755 people in the fokontany (local communal districts) in which the post project will operate. A conservative estimate indicates at least 4730 of these people are fishers, of whom approximately half are women.

16. What steps have been taken to ensure that the outcome and outputs of the Main project will be achieved within the original project term?

(max 200 words)

Following the 2016 annual review of the main project, the project team focused on the priorities highlighted: renewing temporary protection, finalising processes for permanent protection, finalising the structure of the VNMB, gaining an official decree for the regional fisheries management plan and designing an MCS system.

In order to achieve these within the final 6 months we enlisted support from an outgoing Project Coordinator and two in-country experts to lead on key pieces of work. These consultants know the project well and were able to dedicate significant time to writing these documents, after field visits, in order that field staff can continue with the in-depth community consultations required.

However, we acknowledge that unforeseen challenges, for example administrative delays caused by changes in central government and restructuring of national agencies responsible for marine environmental and conservation planning, and some over-ambitious goals on our part, may result in some outcomes not to be fully achieved by the end of the main project. However, we feel that despite delay with definitive status, we have made a good deal of progress in terms of capacity and buy-in from all stakeholders, due to efforts building relationships with the government and the community.

17. 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 wider 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)

This project will provide permanent legal protection for a participative and low-cost approach to marine management that will provide coastal communities with a feasible way forward for halting the collapse in critical fisheries. The Barren Isles LMMA has been designed to promote long term cost effectiveness – drawing on extensive in-kind technical support and resources from partner organisations, and promoting a peer networking approach to capacity building that is inherently low cost.

Given the low capacity of local institutions and low educational levels in the area, this project will not reach a sustainable end-state where Blue Ventures can withdraw from the activities. But by prioritising capacity building of the VMNB Association, the project will play a key role in enabling LMMA leaders to take an increasing lead in the protected area's coordination and strategic direction; with a growing ability to mobilise future funds directly, including long-term operational funding. Blue Ventures is committed to continuing its long term strategy towards autonomous local management of the area with BV acting as a financial and technical backstop, however further and expanded training and capacity building is required over the next 5-10 years to reach this point.

18. What will be the long term benefits of the Post Project in the host country or region and how will these help to strengthen the impact and legacy of your Main Darwin project? Have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

(max 250 words)

Through post project support, we expect the Barren Isles MPA to shift from a nascent temporary protected area with a young local management association, to one that has obtained permanent protected area status with an active and trained management association, ensuring a secure future for biodiversity conservation and sustainable local user rights.

The rights-based approach being secured by this project, in which local fishers' traditional resource use needs are explicitly recognised, will be fundamental to ending the wholesale overexploitation of the Barren Isles' marine resources by industrial and illegal fishers, safeguarding the region's fisheries resources for traditional use by coastal communities in the long term.

This will have a direct impact on protecting the marine biodiversity underpinning the livelihoods and food security of coastal communities. It will also give the fishing communities the legal mandate needed for them to take ownership of and to manage their fisheries, as well as the structure and capacity to enact management measures.

Above and beyond its direct local impacts with the Barren Isles region, this project will establish a very important legal precedent for Madagascar. By creating a secure management structure and legal mechanism in which local communities are empowered with the authority to manage their fishing grounds, the project will create a model for broader adoption throughout the Mihari network of LMMAs throughout Madagascar.

MIHARI currently includes nearly 200 community groups embarking on LMMA initiatives nationwide. It therefore represents a network through which this project's results, experiences and learning can be leveraged to achieve national significance, demonstrating how coastal communities can be empowered to legally protect and manage the very resources upon which they depend.

19a. Harmonisation

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

Blue Ventures has been working with the regional government and local communities since 2010 to develop the Barren Isles as a new nationally recognised LMMA. This proposal is the development of an existing project to consolidate the legacy of the DARWIN-funded main project.

Other funding for Blue Ventures' work in the Barren Isles has been received from the GEF Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project and the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), who share the project's impact goal. GEF support is focused at ensuring the integration of priority seagrass habitats within the zoning plan of the LMMA, while CEPF is supporting efforts to manage access to marine resources for both traditional fishers whose activities will be targeted by the fishery management process put in place.

CEPF is committed to this project for three years, starting July 2016 while GEF is committed to support the project until September 2018.

19b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes/No

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

Within Madagascar Blue Ventures is closely involved in supporting the ongoing development of locally managed marine areas (LMMAs); community-based coastal conservation efforts in which management is led by fishing communities, and enforced by traditional and customary local law, known as *Dina*. This movement has seen rapid growth in the last decade, with over 13% of Madagascar's inshore seabed now contained within LMMAs. All these sites (over 65 in total) are now represented within the national MIHARI LMMA network (along with many more communities embarking on LMMA creation), a community conservation support network that is managed by and hosted within Blue Ventures' national office in Antananarivo.

While the unprecedented growth of marine management in Madagascar over the past decade is encouraging, few of these sites have any secure legal protection from outside and industrial fishing interests. For this reason, the experiences and lessons learned during this post project will be shared broadly with the network, with a view to scaling up this project's models to secure more robust management at other LMMA sites.

Across these sites Blue Ventures collaborates with dozens of civil society organisations, as well as fisheries companies, universities and government agencies. NGO partners involved in supporting LMMA efforts include WWF, WCS, CI and ReefDoctor. There are no other conservation organisations or research institutions involved in community based marine and fisheries management operating projects on the Barren Isles, on account of the region's severe remoteness and difficulties of access.

Alongside site-based and networking activities, Blue Ventures is also working closely with the Government of Madagascar to support the development of new fisheries and protected area legislation aimed at facilitating the process through which communities are able to secure access rights to their inshore fisheries. This is in line with the Government's 2014 commitment, made at the World Parks Congress in Sydney, to triple the country's total area of marine protection with a focus on LMMA-based models.

20. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the Guidance.

(Max 300 words)

All activities and research conducted in this project are focused directly on poverty reduction and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Blue Ventures' work in the Barren Isles explicitly promotes local leadership and participation in fisheries management, to ensure that the needs, perspectives, interests and food security of coastal communities and other stakeholders affected by the LMMA are properly addressed.

By empowering communities with legal rights to manage their fisheries, the project will ensure that traditional ecological knowledge will be utilised wherever possible, for example through participatory zoning of the timing and placement of fishing restrictions.

The LMMA's fisheries management strategy has been developed and managed by local beneficiaries, creating a solution that is led by communities in partnership with state authorities. Although this post project aims to reinforce conservation efforts with legal protection, the governance frameworks promoted by the post project rest on customary social conventions, and so any restrictions will have strong local legitimacy. Empowering communities for fisheries management strengthens social capital by promoting environmental stewardship and community cohesion, creating positive social and ecological synergies, which both enhance the effectiveness of local management and support other areas of community development.

As with all Blue Ventures field personnel, the project team will follow rigorous UK-accredited operational policies and protocols, reviewed annually by BV directors. These cover all aspects of field operations and welfare, including health and safety, navigation at sea, marine research methods, child protection, discrimination, research ethics, conflicts of interest, anti-bribery and fraud.

Blue Ventures maintains a research ethics committee within its Madagascar team, responsible for validation of all social research methods. All research personnel adhere to a free, prior and informed consent framework governing community research, ensuring prioritisation of local rights, privacy and safety, and ensuring that information obtained through community research is fed back to participants.

21. 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 there 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)

Blue Ventures' Antananarivo office hosts and manages the national network of LMMAs in Madagascar, MIHARI. This network brings together coastal community groups from throughout Madagascar, and acts as a platform for promoting and sharing the learning and outcomes of this project.

Project results and lessons learned will be shared with MIHARI members through educational materials and resources, and during the annual national and regional training forums of the MIHARI network.

Project communications will receive a strong online presence through digital communications shared by Blue Ventures news (eg. <https://blueventures.org/category/bv-latest-news/>) and the MIHARI network (eg. <http://mihari-network.org/news/>), as well as through social media (eg. <https://www.facebook.com/miharinetwork/>), blogs (eg. <http://bit.ly/2e8ZBvc>), interactive

sites (eg. <https://discover.blueventures.org/marine-management-pays/>) and photo-journalism sites (eg. <http://explore.blueventures.org/madame-kakoly>), all of which will be developed to engage online, global and mobile audiences.

The post project activities work closely with local and national government actors, with a view strengthening national level support for and awareness of the need for marine conservation and sustainable marine management. Through governmental involvement, we believe that the lessons learnt from the project can be effectively communicated to government decision makers and rights-based fisheries management for communities strongly advocated for from within the government.

The project will be publicised and promoted through local and national media in both the UK and Madagascar, as well as through BV's website and quarterly newsletters. Examples of recent media interest in Blue Ventures' conservation efforts in Madagascar can be seen at <https://blueventures.org/category/in-the-media/>

22. 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)

Local associations: increased knowledge of relative importance of fisheries, training in local enforcement and fisheries management, training on mobile phone use. Local associations and community members will be involved and trained in all LMMA management processes including participatory fisheries monitoring activities. Involving local stakeholders in the design, collection and analysis of data on natural resources has been shown to increase empowerment for local management, and lead to quicker decision-making and implementation of decisions at the local level.

Wider community of practice supporting locally-led marine management in the region: increased understanding of models for local fisheries management and community governance models, that can be replicated throughout Madagascar, as well as regionally and internationally.

Lessons learned by both local associations and NGOs can be shared with partners via the MIHARI network, which links nearly 200 communities engaged in implementing LMMAs in Madagascar through national and regional forums, meetings and training workshops.

National and regional government: key relevant members of the government and ministries will be closely involved on the delivery of the outcomes of this project and wider ministry personnel will be briefed on the methods and results of this project. The government has made significant commitments to supporting small-scale fishers in Madagascar and the facilitation of bottom-up natural resource management. The capacity of the fisheries surveillance office will also be increased through working closely on enforcement strategies in such a remote region.

Individual:

Communities: individual members of the local association will increase their capacity to lead and enforce fisheries management in the region, whilst gaining training in monitoring natural resources and monitoring tools.

Blue Ventures' team: Malagasy socio-organisers will be trained in community communication techniques to improve effective community engagement, which is vital for a project such as this, working on key marine resources to local food security and income. Blue Ventures is committed to the training, empowerment and professional development of national staff.

23. 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)

Information, data, learning and publications acquired and developed through this project will be made publically available through Blue Ventures’ websites, as well as the Mihari network platform (mihari-network.org). Blue Ventures has a commitment to promoting open access of data across its programmes, a process that will be introduced during the project with the introduction of an online research and learning portal containing georeferenced research outputs and data from conservation and research activities in Madagascar.

24. 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:

Match funding is secured from the GEF Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project and CEPF (Critical Ecosystem Project Fund). Match funder all share the impact goal. The funding we would direct to this project would cover budget items such as salaries and community-based initiatives.

The GEF Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project will contribute £33,537 and CEPF will contribute £69,876.

24b) 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
N.A.			

24c) None

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

N.A.

25) 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)

Blue Ventures' approach to risk management is proactive and fully integrated into day-to-day working. The organisation maintains a comprehensive register of risks (governance, operational, financial, regulatory, environmental & external risks), and maintains mitigation controls and contingency plans, with designated responsibilities for monitoring & managing risks. This register is reviewed and updated quarterly by our board. Field risk assessments are carried out annually for our programme operations, and our policies are fully compliant with the highest standards of field operating protocols in our diverse programmatic specialties.

This risk management strategy has enabled uninterrupted continuation of our conservation activities in Madagascar for 14 years, as a result of which the organisation is well structured and resourced to deal with the operational difficulties and uncertainties that are inherent in working in complex and challenging developing country settings. We typically incorporate contingency costs of approximately 5% of the direct project costs when embarking on projects that we consider medium to high risk.

As a charity registered in England and Wales overseen by an independent board of Trustees, Blue Ventures is independently audited annually, and maintains rigorous financial management and operating procedures to manage the complexity of supporting field programmes across numerous jurisdictions.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MEASURING IMPACT

26. 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: Community-managed MPAs form a strong foundation for the broad scale establishment of rights-based fisheries management for small-scale fishers in Madagascar, protecting the fishing resources and livelihoods of small-scale fishers.</p> <p>Outcome: The Barren Isles LMMA secures legal rights for 4000 traditional fishers to manage their fishing resources sustainably, leading to a decrease in overexploitation of threatened marine biodiversity by industrial and itinerant fishing.</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 VMNB management association is formally delegated as joint co-managers of the Barren Isles protected area by the government of Madagascar (alongside Blue Ventures), and named as official fisheries management body for the area by fisheries ministry within the regional management plan, by end Y1</p> <p>0.2 50% of infractions reported within the BI MPA are discussed and followed up on by community Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) agencies by end Y2.</p> <p>0.3 Corridor currently permitted for industrial shrimp vessel use is closed in 2017.</p> <p>0.4 50% of key activity list for meetings performed fully by VMNB by end Y2 (baseline: BV leads date setting and arrangements, with VMNB members supporting ad hoc).</p>	<p>0.1a Government decree for BI MPA and Melaky regional fisheries management plan, and map showing the gazetted MPA boundary</p> <p>0.1b Protected area co-management contract of delegation</p> <p>0.2 Reports of VMNB surveillance committee; Meeting minutes on follow up of infractions.</p> <p>0.3 Agreement with Industrial Shrimp Committee (GPACM); CSP data showing the movements of industrial vessels based on satellite monitoring</p> <p>0.4 Record of time-keeping on meeting organisation by Blue Ventures' staff; Task responsibility lists for VMNB.</p>	<p>Government of Madagascar continues to support Barren Isles MPA, and the regional fisheries management plan.</p> <p>Community MCS system is designed that allows simple reporting of infractions.</p> <p>Community report infractions and are willing to follow up on those caught.</p> <p>GPACM continues to be open to discussions on Barren Isles MPA and meet with Blue Ventures and the community.</p> <p>Training provides VMNB with sufficient capacity to take a greater lead on management and organisations; and sufficient willing remains.</p> <p>Shorter-term livelihood benefits for fisheries can be built into local management to continue engagement in protected area process.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. The Barren Isles LMMA is zoned by communities with corresponding local rules (Dina), and the first steps of the protected area management plan are implemented</p>	<p>1.1 Zoning and MPA Dina are in place by end Y1.</p> <p>1.2 The permanent protected zone (<i>noyau dur</i>) is in place by end Y1, and receives no reports of infractions by traditional fishers in Y2.</p> <p>1.3 Local management rules for the <i>Zone d'Utilisation Durable</i> (ZUD) (Sustainable Use Zone) are in place by end Y1, and first infraction meetings held in Y2.</p>	<p>1.1 Final signed Dina and map of zones.</p> <p>1.2 Map of zones and reports of MSC committee</p> <p>1.3 Agreed rules for ZUD are in signed Dina; Reports of infractions and meeting minutes.</p>	<p>Wider community agrees with management suggestions and the Dina is signed.</p> <p>Illegal sea cucumber divers do not disrespect the permanent protected zone and undermine the local laws.</p> <p>Industrial shrimp trawlers do not fish in the BI MPA, and undermine the community regulations.</p> <p>Broad understanding and acknowledgement of the Dina rules to ensure infractions are reported properly.</p>
<p>2. The BI MPA implements the Melaky regional fisheries management plan as the initial pilot, in collaboration with the fisheries department and partners.</p>	<p>2.1 Village-level fishers' associations established within the LMMA by end Y1.</p> <p>2.2 Registration by VMNB/DRRPH/CSP of 75% fishers and gears within LMMA by end Y2.</p> <p>2.3 Biannual surveillance visits of LMMA by CSP</p>	<p>2.1 Registration documents of fishers associations from each LMMA village</p> <p>2.2 Fisher and gear registration database</p> <p>2.3 Surveillance visit infraction reports filed to central CSP authorities</p>	<p>Fishers see benefits of being part of an association, and receiving fisher cards.</p> <p>Authorities agree that fisher card registration process can be handed over to VNMB and their village-level associations.</p> <p>Registration process is correct for level of capacity and infrastructure.</p> <p>CSP continue to take active interest in BI MPA.</p>
<p>3. The capacity of the Vezo Miray Nosy Barren (VMNB)'s management association is strengthened through specialist protected area management training, mentorship and peer learning</p>	<p>3.1 45 representatives of VMNB management committee complete a cycle of management and leadership training, including Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) training.</p> <p>3.2 Five VMNB leaders receive direct mentorship (eg. from WIO-COMPAS</p>	<p>3.1 Assessment results of training programme and certificates.</p> <p>3.2 Minutes of mentorship meetings; Photographs and video diaries of work together.</p>	<p>Continued interest of VMNB committee to lead MPA, and invest time in management training.</p> <p>A suitable system for MCS can be developed that enables effective local enforcement, with timely follow up of infractions.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>professionals and/or MIHARI network) via quarterly meetings in person and over phone.</p> <p>3.3 Participation of VMNB management committee in annual community exchanges with other LMMA sites through national MIHARI network, and sharing of lessons learned with VMNB communities.</p>	<p>3.3 Minutes of community workshops sharing results of participants' experiences in learning exchange in LMMA villages; Photographs of attendance.</p>	<p>Language abilities of VNMB allow them to participate in training properly, and also communicate with mentors effectively.</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Wide dissemination of MPA management plan (validated in main project via a participatory process), combined with thorough community consultations to design new/updated <i>Dina</i> (local laws) for each zone following management plan.</p> <p>1.2 <i>Dina</i> updated and ratified by regional courts followed by VMNB-led outreach to ensure new rules are understood within all communities.</p> <p>1.3 Training and support missions for VMNB in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) system (designed during main project).</p> <p>1.4. Assessment of MCS system by key stakeholders.</p> <p>1.5 Quarterly Dina committee meetings to discuss infractions and follow up organised (Y2).</p> <p>1.6 Reports of illegal industrial fishing submitted to authorities.</p> <p>2.1 Consultations and development of village level fisher associations</p> <p>2.2 System for fisher registration designed and process for VNMB authorized to administer cards (via village level associations).</p> <p>2.3 Training in fisher registration process.</p> <p>2.4 Registration process ongoing.</p> <p>2.5 Organise CSP visit to BI MPA (twice a year).</p> <p>3.1 Training course outline finalised for VMNB and two year schedule of training outlined engaging specialist partners.</p> <p>3.2 Mentors for VNMB committee found through WIO-COMPAS and MIHARI network of contacts; and contact plan arranged for each quarter.</p> <p>3.3 Trainers contracted and training course implemented (start by mid Y1).</p> <p>3.4 Regional and national exchanges (4 over 2 years) via MIHARI network organised.</p> <p>3.5 Quarterly training and dissemination of learning via Blue Ventures and trained VNMB members at Association meetings.</p>			

27. 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			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1									
1.1 Wide dissemination of MPA management plan (validated in main project via a participatory process), combined with thorough community consultations to design new/updated <i>Dina</i> (local laws) for each zone following management plan.	6								
1.2 <i>Dina</i> updated and ratified by regional courts followed by VMNB-led outreach to ensure new rules are understood within all communities.	6								
1.3 Training and support missions for VMNB in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) system (designed during main project).	12								
1.4 Assessment of MCS system by key stakeholders.	3								
1.5 Quarterly <i>Dina</i> committee meetings to discuss infractions and follow up organised (Y2).	12								
1.6 Reports of illegal industrial fishing submitted to authorities.	12								
Output 2									
2.1 Consultations and development of village level fisher associations	12								
2.2 System for fisher registration designed and process for VNMB authorized to administer cards (via village level associations).	6								
2.3 Training in fisher registration process.	6								
2.4 Registration process ongoing.	15								
2.5 Organise CSP visit to BI MPA (twice a year).	4								

EIDPO048 ref Post 4035

Output 3									
3.1	Training course outline finalised for VMNB and two year schedule of training outlined engaging specialist partners.	2							
3.2	Mentors for VNMB committee found through WIO-COMPAS and MIHARI network of contacts; and contact plan arranged for each quarter.	3							
3.3	Trainers contracted and training course implemented (start by mid Y1).	18							
3.4	Regional and national exchanges (4 over 2 years) via MIHARI network organised.	4							
3.5	Quarterly training and dissemination of learning via Blue Ventures and trained VNMB members at Association meetings.	24							

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

Describe, referring to the Indicators in Q25, 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)

Understanding the effectiveness and impact of activities and interventions is central to the design of this post project. The post project's monitoring and evaluation systems will enable the project team to learn from, adapt and improve the performance of the project, while ensuring our accountability to Darwin and partner organisations and communities.

The project team will undertake internal evaluations of the project's progress and performance against the log framework and timetable of activities. The logframe is based on a "theory of change" derived using the Miradi adaptive management software and endeavours to use standards outlined in the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation.

Evaluations will take place according to Darwin's reporting periods as well as monthly within BV's internal project management system, designed to enable efficient coordination of programming between BV's diverse portfolio of conservation projects underway in Madagascar.

Evaluations will be performed at activity, output and outcome level by BV's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) coordinator, working with the project leader and project staff. Many of the methodologies implemented during this project have been developed and tested by BV over the past decade in Madagascar. Most have been developed after extensive research into M&E methods, and use many internationally approved indicators. Standardisation of methodologies used in this project with those employed at other MPA sites in Madagascar will also enable comparative analysis of key indicators with other conservation initiatives.

The results of the evaluations will not only serve to monitor project progress, but will also enable identification of opportunities and challenges, in real time, ensuring that the project is adaptive and able to respond to the changes that will inevitably take place in the social, political or economic context of implementation.

Building this capacity for iterative learning into the project design from the outset will maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of programme delivery, enabling implementation strategies to be adjusted whenever necessary.

Number of days planned for M&E	45 days
Total project budget for M&E	£25,000
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	10%

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.

29. 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.

The project takes place in one of the most isolated and least developed regions in Madagascar. At over 4,300 km² the project will create and police the largest community-managed MPA legally recognised by national government in the Indian Ocean.

Over 4,000 fishers depend on the fishing resources of the MPA; currently the open access of these is eroding their livelihoods. Recent studies have documented the enormous economic value of small-scale fisheries. By preventing outsiders from overexploiting fishing resources, securing fishing rights for local fishers and establishing sustainable fisheries management, the project will ensure that significant economic benefits continue to accrue to the target communities and downstream actors in their value chains.

The approaches to community-based marine management that this project will secure have already proven to be highly replicable and cost-effective methods of helping fishing communities rebuild fishing stocks, reduce poverty and increase socio-ecological resilience to climate change. The ongoing proliferation of these management models by coastal communities both in Madagascar and further afield is a testament to their sustainability and replicability.

Fisheries management undertaken by the project will be largely implemented by the target communities themselves using a traditional system of governance. Community members themselves will undertake many of the project's activities. Such participatory coastal management represents a proven low cost strategy for implementing decentralised fisheries management at scale.

The project strongly involves both local and national government authorities, including significant support provided in-kind.

30. 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.

The laptops and smartphones purchased, if they are used by BV staff, remain on our asset register. There is a lot of wear and tear in capital items used in the field due to local conditions - salt and seawater affecting electronics, however we do take a lot of care in use, storage and maintenance.

31. What was the amount of funding for the Main Darwin Project?

	Total Project Costs £
Amount of Main Darwin Initiative project award	£251,855
+ Funding/Income from other sources	£71,229
= Total Main project cost	£323,084

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 **Blue Ventures Conservation**
 (*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £138,259 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 (not a weblink)

Name (block capitals)	DR. ALASDAIR R. HARRIS
Position in the organisation	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Signed**



Date:

4th November 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.**

Post Project Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance for Main Projects and for Post Projects?	✓
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 6?	✓
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner organisations identified at Question 7?	✓
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	✓
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 7 November 2016 TBC to Darwin-Applications@Itsi.co.uk using 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 (e.g. 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.