



17-016

Submit by Monday 1 December 2008

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 16: STAGE 2

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

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

Name: Fauna & Flora International (FFI)	Address: 4 th floor, Jupiter House, Station Road, Cambridge, CB1 2JD, UK
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Conservation and Sustainable Management of Kenya's Marine and Coastal Resources

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

Proposed start date: 01/04/09	Duration of project: 3 years	End date: 31/03/12			
Darwin funding requested	2009/10 £79,811	2010/11 £69,242	2011/2012 £66,089	2012/13 £	Total £215,142

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

Biodiversity conserved and livelihoods of coastal communities improved through conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine resources.

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Lamprey		Murage
Forename (s)	Richard		Dishon Lionel
Post held	FFI East Africa Technical Specialist		Coastal and Marine Resources Coordinator
Institution (if different to above)			East African Wild Life Society (EAWLS)
Department	Africa Programme		Coastal and Marine Resources
Telephone			
Email			

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details.

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
10009	Mr Mike Harding	Research, survey and biodiversity planning on the Tibet-Qinghai plateau, China
10100	Dr Alex Page	A National Strategy for Sustainable Wildlife Use in the Commonwealth of Dominica
10011	Ms Sara Oldfield	Community based conservation of Hoang Lien Mountain Ecosystem, Vietnam
11016	Ms Kerstin Swahn	Institutional strengthening and capacity building for Guyana's Protected Area System
13008	Mr Stephen van der Mark	Establishing community-based forest biodiversity management around Sapo Park, Liberia
13004	Mr Paul Hotham	Developing a model for the conservation of Croatia's grassland biodiversity
13005	Mr Evan-Bowen Jones	Community Conservation and Sustainable Development in the Awacachi Corridor, NW Ecuador
13025	Dr William Oliver	Pioneering Community-based Conservation Sites in the Polillo Islands, Philippines
14037	Dr Jenny Daltry	Building University Capacity to Train Future Cambodian Conservationists
14038	Mr David Brown	Ha Long Bay Environmental Awareness Programme
14043	Dr Matt Walpole	Mpingo Conservation Project – Community Forestry in Kilwa.
EIDPR079	Mr Paul Hotham	Building capacity and resilience within the conservation sector in Tajikistan
EIDPR081	Mr Paul Hotham	Carnivore conservation through human-wildlife conflict resolution and alternative livelihoods
EIDPR82	Dr Stephen Browne	Conservation through protecting traditional cultural beliefs and livelihoods
EIDPR83	Dr Martin Fisher	Enabling developing country conservationists to publish to international standards

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

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

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

<p>Partner Name: East African Wild Life Society (EAWLS)</p> <p>www.eawildlife.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>EAWLS is a regional NGO with wide experience in establishing community-managed conservation projects. Working closely with FFI under a partnership MoU, EAWLS will be responsible for community mobilisation, participatory planning, site selection, data collection and project monitoring, capacity building of local community groups and representatives, and implementing awareness campaigns. EAWLS will draw on its experience of establishing a community-managed marine conservation area, or Community Conserved Area (CCA) at Kuruwitu on the Kenya coast north of Mombasa, and on various conservation and awareness raising projects carried out in the south coast. Here, with support from UNDP and <i>Seacology</i>, EAWLS has already initiated two community-based projects on sustainable management and conservation of mangrove forests in Wasini Island and Vanga (Jimbo Village).</p>
<p>Partner Name: Local Communities in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga: Kwale District</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p><u>Beach Management Units (BMUs)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shimoni BMU - Majoreni BMU - Vanga BMU - Kibuyuni BMU <p>The proposed project aims to involve the above mentioned BMUs, which were established through The Fisheries (Beach Management Unit) Regulations 2007, in order to strengthen the management of fishery resources and the aquatic environment. Some of these BMUs and their members have undergone training to enable them to fulfil this role and within this project they will act as focal points through which to involve local communities in initiating and implementing project activities, particularly the scoping and establishment of CCAs.</p> <p><u>Community Based Organisations (CBOs)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jimbo Environmental Group - Wasini Women Group <p>Currently, EAWLS is working with the above mentioned groups in implementing mangrove resource conservation and management projects in Vanga and Wasini Island (Shimoni) respectively. The proposed project will build on these initiatives, in particular scaling up and replicating sustainable natural resource management activities.</p> <p><u>Community Forest Association (CFAs)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shimoni CFA - Vanga CFA <p>The local communities will be involved in all the stages of the project. EAWLS and FFI will identify representatives from the different areas who will form part of the project implementation team. They will be involved in planning, implementation and ongoing monitoring and management.</p> <p>BMUs, CBOs and CFAs are vital to the development and management of the CCAs, Alternative Income Generating Projects and sustainable</p>

	<p>fisheries programmes. They will be responsible for the patrols, participate in resource and biodiversity monitoring activities, support environmental awareness programmes and the development and implementation of management strategies for the CCAs.</p>
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<p>Partner Name: <i>Kilimanyika</i></p> <p><i>www.kilimanyika.com</i></p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p><i>Kilimanyika</i> is a consultancy group specialising in ecological and socio-economic development activities. Their core focus is the promotion of effective utilisation and management of natural resources in order to support both sustainable economic growth and environmental adaptation and conservation.</p> <p><i>Kilimanyika</i> has previously worked with EAWLS on developing the pilot CCA in Kuruwitu (Kenya north coast), having undertaken a socio-economic assessment to guide the project on various livelihood options. The project will draw on <i>Kilimanyika's</i> expertise in socio-economic research and enterprise planning.</p>
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<p>Partner Name: Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO) – East Africa</p> <p><i>www.cordioea.org</i></p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>CORDIO supports biophysical monitoring and research on coral reefs, participatory monitoring of artisanal fisheries (biological, resource and socio-economic), education and awareness-raising, and policy development. Its primary goal is to conserve biodiversity in the context of improved livelihoods and sustainable development of people directly dependent on coastal and marine resources. CORDIO works in 14 countries of the Indian Ocean and has been active since 1999.</p> <p>CORDIO East Africa is a not-for-profit organization, limited by guarantee, under the laws of Kenya. CORDIO East Africa was registered to implement the CORDIO programmes in East Africa, focusing on coral reef health and recovery following mass mortality of corals in 1998 and addressing artisanal fishermen on coral reefs as the human population group that is most vulnerable to reef degradation.</p> <p>They will provide expertise on biodiversity and socio-economic monitoring undertaken during the project and beyond.</p>
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<p>Partner Name: Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI)</p> <p>www.kmfri.co.ke</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) is a State Corporation in the Ministry of Fisheries Development of the Government of Kenya. It is mandated to conduct aquatic research covering all the Kenyan waters and the corresponding riparian areas in the Indian Ocean waters. The Institute was established by an Act of Parliament (Science and Technology Act, Cap 250 of the Laws of Kenya) in 1979.</p> <p>KMFRI will be consulted on aquaculture and mangrove restoration as they have been involved in these activities in some of the project sites. They will also be consulted on the aquatic research that they have undertaken in these areas.</p>
<p>Partner Name: Ministry of Fisheries Development (MFD), Government of Kenya</p> <p>www.fisheries.go.ke</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Kenya Government's Ministry of Fisheries Development was established in 2008 out of the former Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Development. It is mandated to contribute to the development and conservation of the aquatic environment and fisheries resources in Kenya. Specifically for the project this partner will facilitate the registration and capacity-building of the BMUs within the project sites, and the development, endorsement and enforcement of BMU by-laws; it will also help raise awareness within local communities and participate in the implementation of other project activities. Through the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast Region) the Ministry has assigned a Senior Fisheries Officer in charge of BMUs to advise the project during implementation.</p>

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

EAWLS is currently in the process of assisting communities to establish Community Forestry Associations (CFAs) at the Kenyan Coast, through the Kenya Forestry Working Group (KFWG). An election forum process to identify representatives for the proposed CFAs has recently been completed, and the process of registration will probably be concluded by the end of 2009. One CFA in Vanga focusing on Mangrove Forests has already been registered and will be involved in the process of CCA establishment. The Kenya Forest Service (KFS) has been consulted to facilitate the process.

The National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) has been consulted in order for them to facilitate the process of conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the proposed future CCAs as well as the development of management plans. NEMA is the government authority responsible for the formal gazettelement of Marine Protected Areas (MPA), which includes CCAs

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) have undertaken ecological and social research along the Kenya coast, including the pilot CCA established by EAWLS at Kuruwitu. WCS has been consulted specifically on biodiversity research and habitat monitoring, both to draw on their experience and in order to avoid duplication.

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

Other users that have an interest in the marine resources, such as hotel investors and tour operators, will be consulted to assess and draw on their knowledge and perception of marine resources and how they can be involved in the project, specifically in the development and support of ecotourism and marine conservation awareness initiatives that will support or complement the establishment or maintenance of future CCAs. For example EAWLS and FFI have previously worked with Pollmans, a major tour operator in Kenya, in raising awareness of dolphin conservation in the Kenya south coast.

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

The CBD/CMS/CITES focal point is the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) who will be consulted particularly in the implementation of project activities such as the establishment of the CCAs, habitat surveys and training of local community scouts.

PROJECT DETAILS

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

Kenya's coastline stretches for 560 km, from the Somali border in the north to Tanzania in the south. The 'South Coast' which extends for about 150 km southwards from Mombasa, harbours highly significant marine biodiversity including 64 coral genera (including black corals), 9 species of mangroves and 12 species of seagrass. Reef diversity is high due to the presence of 3 different reef types with 2 distinct coral communities. Small islands here provide over-wintering and feeding grounds for over 15% of the global crab plover population, and five species of turtles and dolphins are found. The seas are located within the Indian Ocean Sanctuary established by the International Whaling Commission.

Kenya's south coast has a rapidly growing human population of 1.2 million people. With nearly 60% of rural communities dependent on marine and coastal resources for their livelihoods, overfishing and illegal and destructive fishing practices are drastically depleting fish stocks. Fish breeding grounds in reefs and lagoons are impacted by sedimentation resulting from unsustainable agricultural practices, and disturbance or clearance of mangroves. Sedimentation, eutrophication, and loss of water filtration by mangroves affect seagrasses and coral reefs, lowering the productivity of the entire ecosystem. Climate change and associated sea level rises are intensifying its vulnerability.

Until recently, the marine and coastal environment was managed by central and local government, largely without the participation of local communities. This resulted in a lack of support by resource user groups, low levels of compliance and ineffective controls on exploitation. Current Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are managed by Kenya Wildlife Service, with an unfortunate legacy of animosity and distrust from local communities. Recognising this, the Kenya government is now encouraging local communities to take leading roles in collaborative management of marine resources. This policy is reflected in new environmental legislation i.e. the Environmental Coordination and Management Act (EMCA) 1999, the Forestry Act, 2005 and the Fisheries Act, Legal Notice 402.

Since 2004 EAWLS has supported an initiative that piloted a community-lead approach to marine conservation, MPAs and sustainable use. This involved the establishment of a 4km² Community Conserved Area (CCA) - or 'no fishing zone' - managed by the Kuruwitu Conservation and Welfare Association (KCWA), a local membership-based community organisation. Despite being a relatively new initiative, surveys and reports from fishermen indicate an increase in fish numbers and the return to a more sustainable fish harvest in areas adjoining the agreed exclusion zone. EAWLS are currently facilitating the formal gazettement of the Kuruwitu CCA according to Kenya's NEMA policy guidelines. FFI has also supported a pioneering conservation project for marine turtles (Hawksbill, Olive Ridley and Green) at Watamu (WTW/LOT), which links to FFI's other well-established projects and expertise on community-based conservation of marine turtles in other countries and regions.

The project proposed will extend the CCA initiative piloted at Kuruwitu to new areas in Kwale, Kenya's second poorest and southernmost coastal district. The proposed sites are in the Shimoni-Vanga area, adjacent to Kisite-Mpunguti Marine Park and Reserve (KSMMPR, total area 39 km²), and include areas of important biodiversity: patch and fringing coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangrove forests, and areas with restricted-range endemic species, all which constitute valuable natural and tourism resources. The total population here is about 10,000 people, of whom some 1000 are fisherfolk.

Adopting an ecosystem-focused and participatory approach, six new CCAs will be scoped and established, developing the institutional capacity of supporting CBOs with expertise from FFI and EAWLS. The management plans for the CCAs will include associated sustainable fisheries. Additional incentives for conservation will be created through support for alternative livelihoods linked with marine biodiversity identified during the scoping phase. For example, various low to zero impact livelihood options can be developed from healthy mangrove habitats: handicrafts, bee-keeping, fattening of mangrove crabs to profitable sizes, roots and bark as medicines, dyes, fruits, leaves as cattle fodder. The potential for ecotourism development, linked to KSMMPR, will also be explored. Such activities can build on the livelihoods benefits, ecotourism development and improved/offshore fishing already piloted in the Kuruwitu community-managed marine conservation area. Market analyses will be conducted to identify the most appropriate products, value addition activities and points of intervention.

The project addresses all the key priority areas under the Darwin initiative:

- 1) Research and Monitoring as a tool for securing conservation – FFI, local specialists and community members will undertake baseline surveys and mapping of biodiversity and natural resources important for coastal livelihoods, in order to scope the areas and constituencies for six new CCAs, and establish these as complementary to any existing community structures or NRM initiatives. The surveys will be used to determine initial levels of sustainable offtake. Socio-economic surveys will establish baselines for evaluating livelihoods impacts. Thereafter a programme of long-term community-based monitoring will determine the project's impact on biodiversity restoration, fishery and mangrove resources and livelihoods, with the data and results owned by and available to all.
- 2) Capacity Building – Using workshops, study tours and exchange visits, and practical on-the-job training, the project will enhance the ability of communities to establish their own mechanisms for managing marine resources sustainably, to form or strengthen CBOs/associations and their support to local enterprises, and give them a cohesive 'public voice' in matters pertaining to the integrated development of the Kenya coastline.
- 3) Training – This component will include training CCA members of the existing and newly-formed CBOs in implementing the CCA approach along the Kenya coastline. Training will involve community association governance and operation, support for basic business skills, biodiversity and resource surveys, participatory monitoring and patrolling by community scouts (e.g. fish monitoring), enterprise and ecotourism development, and sustainable use. Primarily, this exercise will involve 'training-the trainers' for maximum impact across many communities.
- 4) Public awareness - The programme will raise broader community awareness of the CCA approach and the need for coastal and marine conservation through media and press briefs, awareness materials, public meetings and workshops.

The importance of the project to biodiversity conventions is discussed in Section 12.

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

This is a new initiative which builds on the experience and learning of EAWLS in facilitating the establishment of another community managed marine conservation area in Kenya, as well as other conservation activities at the coast. This project will go beyond the marine area and covers the adjacent coastal/terrestrial zone habitats, species and resources.

As part of the existing work at the South coast, EAWLS is currently working with a number of CBOs and BMUs (both in Vanga and Wasini) to facilitate community engagement and participation

in environmental conservation, mangrove conservation and alternative livelihoods. In Shimoni EAWLS has already established contact with the Shimoni BMU and in Wasini with two CBOs (Wasini Women's Group and Wasini Environmental Care Association) on mangrove forest conservation. In addition, some CBOs have approached EAWLS to facilitate them to establish alternative income generating options (e.g. Shimon-Mkwiro Dhow Tours). In Vanga two CBOs known as Jasini Environmental Group and Mwabiage Womens' Group have been approached. Currently EAWLS, with some funding from the WWF East Africa Marine Ecoregion Programme, is organizing a learning visit of community representatives to Rufiji, Kilwa and Mafia where local communities are engaged in a co-management arrangement with the government in resource conservation. This project therefore links to and builds on these existing initiatives.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work? Yes No

Other organizations carrying out similar work in the coast region are listed below:

Marine Protected Area management

- Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)

Sustainable Fisheries

- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Alternative Livelihoods, Mariculture and Infrastructure Development

- Regional Programme for the Sustainable Management of the Coastal Zone of the Indian Ocean Countries (ReCoMaP)
- Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK)

Research

- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
- Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO)
- Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI)

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and 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:

Towards conservation of endangered and vulnerable species, most of the organizations mentioned above (11b) are concentrating their work in the Kenya north coast, and in Diani and Tiwi in the south coast; FFI will be establishing and reinforcing community-led marine conservation projects in a relatively neglected area which is of particular conservation importance for marine and coastal habitats (e.g. mangroves). FFI's experience in managing and supporting marine turtle projects, locally (e.g. Watamu Turtle Watch) and internationally (e.g. Nicaragua) will be used to inform any marine turtle conservation activities carried out by local communities in the project area.

Although KWS is managing neighbouring formal/state MPAs (at Kisite Marine Park and Diani Marine Reserve), FFI and EAWLS are the only organisations currently working on developing CCAs, based on an established local model. Currently WWF is working on building a concept to include sustainable fisheries on the Kiunga Marine National Reserve project, and the Lamu archipelago. The development of alternative marine/coastal livelihoods projects has been focused mostly in the north coast region, where ReCoMaP specifically funds projects around Mombasa, the Tana River and Lamu, and PACT Kenya has projects in Diani and Tiwi. The Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK) is supporting mariculture activities in Vanga, as well as schools and road construction projects.

FFI, EAWLS and local project partners will maintain ongoing cooperation and coordination with other organisations active in marine and coastal research and monitoring, including WCS, which has been working over the past 20 years in north and south coast. The relevant learning and expertise of CORDIO, which carries out biodiversity and socio-economic monitoring since 1999 in the north and south coast, and KMFRI, which conducts aquatic research within the Kenyan waters and surrounding riparian areas, will be included through their roles as project partners.

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

At least one must be selected.

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

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

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

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

Less than 1% of the Kenyan coastal and marine environment lies within designated MPAs; most of the ecologically important habitats (e.g. mangrove forests, coral reefs, and sea grass beds) lie outside protected areas, and are increasingly vulnerable to overexploitation or have already suffered major degradation or loss of marine resources. The government has instituted policy measures to provide for more community-driven initiatives for sustainable management of these resources. However, even with this conducive environment, communities have so far been unable to play an active role, largely due to lack of awareness and limited capacity. Local community user groups, CBOs and associations have now approached EAWLS to assist them in building their capacity to engage effectively in sustainable conservation of the marine resources they depend on. Community user groups have indicated their willingness to establish six community conservation areas in the Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga.

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

The project will enhance the marine and coastal environment and its management through the establishment of six community conserved areas, associated sustainable fisheries and mangrove resource management in the Shimoni-Vanga Area of the south coast of Kenya. As a result of the intervention, the knowledge, capacity, institutions, and practices of fisher folk and coastal communities, for monitoring and managing marine resources will improve, both locally, and in a wider regional context. With this enhancement of capacity, communities may improve and diversify their livelihoods. Consequently, degradation of coral reefs, fisheries and mangrove biodiversity in operating CCAs will be halted and/or reversed. Finally, through the protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, the resilience and resistance of ecological processes to climate change will improve.

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

The project will increase the size of marine and coastal areas of the south coast under protection and sustainable management, and will do so by providing incentives for conservation through sustainable use and livelihoods development for communities in the project area. In Kenya, there are no current plans to increase the extent of state MPAs. However, local communities are now able to establish and manage their own community marine protected areas, including CCAs, in areas of major biodiversity importance, not only those with habitats and species that are restricted and under increasing threat, but also of major local value to communities (e.g. corals reefs, mangroves and sea grass beds). Kenya's reefs have already suffered significant mortality from bleaching, and this is likely to increase under climate change, emphasising the need for a representative set of protected areas, including areas that are biologically important and resilient to climate change.

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

The project will contribute to achieving the CBD goal of significantly reducing the current rate of marine biodiversity loss by 2012, through the following activities:

- Implementation of integrated management and development plans (Article 6)
- Identification and monitoring of key aspects of the coastal and marine environment (Article 7)

- Supporting a network of community/co-managed MPAs and resource user groups (Article 8)
- Sustainable use of biodiversity with incentives for non-extractive exploitation and alternative livelihoods (Articles 10 & 11)
- Applied research and training, education and awareness, and exchange of information and UK expertise (Articles 12, 13, 17 and 18)

The project will contribute specifically to Programme of Work on Protected Areas agreed in Kuala Lumpur in 2004 (COP 7 Decision VII/28) to develop a representative network of Marine Protected Areas by 2012.

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

The results of the project will be disseminated to the local community through the membership of the local community groups and associations, through project awareness raising events, use of notice boards at landing sites for sharing resource status and monitoring information, and circulars to other relevant stakeholders (such as the Ministry of Fisheries and NEMA) through their involvement in the project. Wider public dissemination will take place primarily through press releases and the websites of EAWLS and FFI, and through their publications, primarily *Swara* - the quarterly magazine of EAWLS, and *Fauna & Flora* - the annual magazine of FFI. As appropriate, articles will also be submitted to the scientific journals published for EAWLS and FFI i.e. the African Journal of Ecology (Blackwell) and *Oryx* (CUP) respectively

All project related publications, equipment and events will acknowledge the support of the Darwin Initiative, and where appropriate (on publications and equipment), the Darwin Initiative logo will be displayed alongside that of FFI and EAWLS.

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

The proposed project aims at creating a number of community conservation areas, sustainably managed fisheries and other livelihood initiatives that will remain operational beyond project funding. Local CBOs will be strengthened and will assume responsibility for the ongoing management of the conservation areas. In common with many community-based initiatives, there are potential problems and pitfalls at various stages of the development of community structures and resource use agreements that are not predictable at the outset, but which may centre on overcoming latent resistance to change in behaviour, and bias or dominance of key individuals in group decision-making (e.g. CCA benefits). The livelihoods experience of UK-based staff will be of particular use in avoiding such contingency during CCA scoping and planning.

It is planned that a coastal and marine advisory/implementation group, established and managed by EAWLS as part of its wider coastal management policy-related work, will remain operational beyond the project period to provide ongoing input to the development of conservation and natural resource management plans and associated strategies in the region. This group will include and coordinate with representatives from government/statutory stakeholders and other organisations active in marine/coastal conservation and community development in the region.

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

Establishing community-based resource management initiatives typically requires long-term support, and it is unusual for projects to reach a stable and sustainable end point in only three years. In the case of this proposed project, since several community groups and associations have already been formed, the planning and gazettment of the linked CCAs should be possible in three

years, but it may take longer to establish their effective operation and the associated resource management and livelihoods initiatives to a point where no further support is necessary. The project approach is always collaborative, including engagement with government agencies in monitoring initiatives (such as the collection of fisheries and habitat data) which will be used to feedback to fishermen and other stakeholders.

Guidance and support to the community groups, including the representatives trained during the project, will be maintained after the project is concluded through FFI's ongoing funding support to the EAWLS marine programme, through its local coordinator, from current and additional donors/sources. In addition, the project will also gain the support of local lodges and tour operators, who will be encouraged to sponsor local awareness campaigns, adopt individual CCAs and promote ecotourism around them.

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

You should address each of these points.

Training needs will be assessed through surveys, focus groups, interviews & questionnaires, meetings and workshops. Target groups for training will be selected from local community resource user associations such as the BMUs and CFAs and CBOs (at Shimoni (3), Majoreni (1) and Vanga (2)), and from government and non-government agencies. A total of 30 individuals will be trained, on site as well as through specially organized training workshops; The programme will include production of training materials, modules and include field courses/visits. Training of trainers will maximise the spread and persistence of training skills and opportunities, and reduce vulnerability of the project to future staff changes.

It is expected that the trainees will gain knowledge and skills in a number of fields, including marine science, legal and international agreements on marine conservation, socio-economic monitoring, resource and habitat surveys, development of by-laws, catch assessments, sustainable fishing techniques, fisheries management, surveillance and control, project and financial management resource planning and management, resource mobilization, resource and biodiversity surveys, community enterprise development, data analysis and presentation of results from community-based monitoring. Training effectiveness will be measured continuously through the project period through tracking the progress of individual trainees within their future roles and activities for their respective organisations, and through monitoring of trainees participation in planned project activities (e.g. resource surveys and other participatory monitoring activities).

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: Coastal and marine biodiversity in the south coast region of Kenya is conserved and natural resources are managed and utilised sustainably and equitably by local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduced damage to the coral ecosystem •Increased stocks of fish and other exploited species •Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species •Changes in the status of threatened species over the long term •Increased household income from coastal/marine resources and/or alternative livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project baseline biodiversity surveys, socio-economic surveys, perceptions surveys, livelihood assessment surveys •Project monitoring reports •Mid-term review •End of project and/or DI Closed project evaluation 	
Purpose: Biodiversity conserved and livelihoods of coastal communities improved through conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional community or co-managed marine conservation areas by Year 2 end •Improved management and utilisation of marine and coastal resources by Year 3 end •Strong community institutions in place by Year 3 end •Increased household income from coastal/marine resources and/or alternative livelihoods by Year 3 end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project progress reports, including analysis of resource use monitoring and socio-economic indicators •Mid-term review report and final evaluation report •Fisheries Department reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Existing policy and legislation environment remains in force •Minister approves gazette notices •Political environment remains stable
Outputs: 1. Socio-economic and bio-physical evidence base for developing and monitoring community-conserved areas established through participatory methods, disseminated and maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Priority marine and coastal habitats, species and resources identified and assessed by Year 1 end •Socio-economic, institutional and livelihoods surveys conducted in coastal communities in Year 1 and Year 3 end •Information gathered on policy background and legal basis for community-based management of marine resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ecological surveys and mapping of natural resources •Resource mapping study reports •Socio-economic (perceptions and attitudes) study reports •Alternative livelihoods assessment •Study of operative legislation and policy, specific to community-based resource management schemes •Assessment reports, annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Competent technical expertise available
2. Community based organisations in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga established and strengthened through sustained individual and institutional capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Organisational assessment and training needs assessment undertaken by end of Year 1 •Technical skills training i.e. biodiversity assessment and monitoring, business and entrepreneur skills •Well managed and organized community institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Organization and training needs assessment reports •Community Based Resource Use Association minutes •Training and identification manuals •AGM and meeting reports •Monitoring and field reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Community stakeholders have essential education and skills to benefit from training, •Other resources can be leveraged for continued operations of CBOs
3. Network of up to six marine/coastal community conserved areas (CCAs) in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Participatory assessment of marine and coastal issues by Year 1 end •Up to 6 potential CCAs surveyed and mapped by Year 1 end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mapping and survey reports •Minutes of stakeholders consensus meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Agreement by communities for CCA approach

Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga established, and resource management plans in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Up to 6 CCA management plans developed and implementation initialised by Year 2 end •Up to 6 CCA by-laws agreed and disseminated by Year 2 end •Initiation of the gazettelement of the CCAs by Year 3 •Local EIA done, as required by NEMA by Year 1 end •Network governance committee established and community scouts in place by Year 1 end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •District Environment Committee minutes •Government gazettelement notice •Management plans and by-laws •Guidelines for site selection and consultation process •EIA report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Favourable legislation for the gazettelement of the CCAs •Political goodwill
4. Marine and land-based alternative livelihoods identified and promoted and existing livelihoods developed sustainably	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Incomes of CBO members improved by 25% by Year 3 end •Number of alternative livelihood strategies pursued by CBO members by Year 3 end •Existing livelihood strategies of CBO members strengthened •At least 6 small enterprises established, with business planning guidance and support by mid-Year 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Socio economic baseline reports and subsequent monitoring reports •Mid-term review report •Project progress monitoring reports •End of project evaluation 	
5. Awareness of linkages between sustainably managed coastal marine environment and community well-being enhanced amongst fishers, fishmongers, youth and the wider community in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga and surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Knowledge, attitude and perceptions survey by mid-Year 1 •% community with improved knowledge (Year 1, Year 3 end) •% reduction in destructive and illegal practices (Year 1, Year 3 end) •% participation in livelihood development activities (Year 1, Year 3 end) •% participation in conservation activities (Years 1, Year 3 end) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Survey reports •Project and CBO monitoring reports •Media and press briefs •Awareness materials i.e. brochures, pamphlets, posters, videos •Notice boards at community centres, landing sites •Project, meetings and workshop reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support from community leaders, local and national government, media bodies

Activities (details in workplan)

1. Socio-economic and bio-physical evidence base for developing and monitoring community-conserved areas established and maintained

- 1.1 Participatory baseline biodiversity survey undertaken
- 1.2 Review of existing biodiversity information and compilation
- 1.3 Biodiversity monitoring plan developed and implemented
- 1.4 Survey of local community knowledge on marine and coastal biodiversity
- 1.5 Socio-economic survey
- 1.6 Socio-economic monitoring plan developed and implemented

2. Community based organisations in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga established and strengthened through sustained individual and institutional capacity building

- 2.1 Organisational and Training Needs Assessment undertaken
- 2.2 Capacity building and training plan developed
- 2.3 Capacity building and training plan implemented based on needs assessment

3. Network of six marine community conserved areas (CCAs) in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga established with management plans in place and operational

- 3.1 Participatory assessment of marine/coastal issues
- 3.2 Identification and mapping of CCA sites
- 3.3 Demarcation of CCAs
- 3.4 EIA undertaken
- 3.5 Initiation of process to gazette CCAs
- 3.6 Identification and training of community scouts

- 3.7 Participatory development of management plan for CCAs (includes mangrove forest management and sustainable fisheries management plan)
- 3.8 Participatory development of CCA by-laws/ guidelines
- 3.9 Publication and dissemination of CCA guidelines
- 3.10 Implementation and monitoring of management plans
- 4. Marine and land-based alternative livelihoods identified and promoted and existing livelihoods developed sustainably**
- 4.1 Participatory livelihoods assessment
- 4.2 Identify shortlist of livelihoods initiatives to support at each site
- 4.3 Market analysis/feasibility studies for prioritisation
- 4.4 Training of community members on business planning, management, and AIG specific skills
- 4.5 Promotion of sustainable fisheries, using appropriate fishing gear
- 4.6 Establish and distribute regulations/guidelines for sustainable fishing methods/gear
- 4.7 Small enterprises established and supported
- 5. Awareness of linkages between sustainably managed coastal marine environment and community well-being enhanced amongst fishers/fishmongers, children, youth and the wider community in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga and surrounding areas**
- 5.1 Organise a project launch to create awareness of the proposed project
- 5.2 Attitudes and perceptions survey undertaken
- 5.3 Facilitate the production and dissemination of various educational and awareness materials e.g. posters, information boards, pamphlets, press briefings, etc
- 5.4 Hold sensitisation meetings at each of the project sites at Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga
- 5.5 End of project workshops

Monitoring activities:

Surveys of biodiversity, key habitats/resource, socio-economic status and perceptions will be conducted at the end of every year for each project site in order to determine change and the impact of project activities. Information and results of periodic community-based monitoring of fisheries and other key indicator resources of local value within and around CCAs will be disseminated on community notice boards and circulated through focal points of BMUs, CBOs and CFAs; these will highlight changes in resource status and trends before during and after CCA establishment. Recommendations will be made based on the results of the different surveys, discussed at regular community meetings/workshops with ministry/stakeholder representatives, and implemented by community organisations and CCA members towards achieving identified targets. End-of-project workshops will be convened to assess the project impact and agree follow-on plans for each project site.

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

	Activity	Milestones	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1.1	Participatory baseline biodiversity survey undertaken	Baseline resource and biodiversity report produced	3			X										
1.2	Review of existing biodiversity information and compilation	As above	5			X										
1.3	Biodiversity monitoring plan developed and implemented	Resource & biodiversity surveys completed	Annual				X				X					X
1.4	Survey of local community knowledge on marine and coastal biodiversity	Community knowledge survey report produced	6		X											
1.5	Socio-economic survey	Production of baseline socio-economic report	3		X											
1.6	Socio-economic monitoring plan developed and implemented	Annual report	Annual				X				X					X
2.1	Organisational and Training Needs Assessment undertaken	Training participants identified	3		X											
2.2	Capacity building and training plan developed	Training modules produced	1			X										
2.3	Capacity building and training plan implemented based on needs assessment	Training reports	24				X				X					
3.1	Participatory assessment of marine/coastal issues	Assessment report produced	2			X										

Activity	Milestones	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3					
3.2	Identification and mapping of CCA sites	Maps of proposed CCAs produced	6			X										
3.3	Demarcation of CCAs	1 st new CCA demarcated	30			X										
3.4	EIA undertaken	Production of approved EIA report	2			X										
3.5	Initiation of process to gazette CCAs	Production of gazette notice	18					X								
3.6	Identification and training of community scouts	Identification of participants	1					X								
3.7	Participatory development of management plan for CCAs (includes mangrove forest management and sustainable fisheries management plan)	1 st CCA Management Plan produced	27					X								
3.8	Participatory development of CCA by-laws/ guidelines	CCA by-laws produced	27					X								
3.9	Publication and dissemination of CCA guidelines	CCAs guidelines produced	14					X								
3.10	Implementation and monitoring of management plans	Production of monitoring and evaluation guidelines for CCAs produced	24						X							
4.1	Participatory livelihoods assessment	Production of livelihoods assessment report	1			X										
4.2	Identify shortlist of livelihoods initiatives to support at each site	Livelihoods initiatives identified	2			X	X									
4.3	Market analysis/feasibility studies for prioritisation	Enterprise feasibility studies produced	1				X									

Activity	Milestones	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				
4.4	Training of community members on business planning, management, and AIG specific skills	Business skills training modules produced	7				X								
4.5	Promotion of sustainable fisheries, using appropriate fishing gear	Fishing gear demonstrations	Annual			X			X				X		
4.6	Establish and distribute regulations/guidelines for sustainable fishing methods/gear	Production of guidelines on sustainable fishing methods/gear	3			X									
4.7	Small enterprises established and supported	Alternative income generating activities initiated	30							X					
5.1	Organise a project launch to create awareness of the proposed project	Project launch event	1	X											
5.2	Attitudes and perceptions survey undertaken	Survey report completed	Annual	X		X				X					X
5.3	Facilitate the production and dissemination of various educational and awareness materials	1 st education posters and information boards produced	20				X								
5.4	Hold sensitisation meetings at the project sites (Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga)	Sensitisation Meetings held	25		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
5.6	End of project workshops	Workshops held													X

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

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

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

In the initial stage, FFI and EAWLS will hold a consultative workshop with the main project partners and other identified stakeholders to discuss the project design, implementation and monitoring plans. Drawing on the results of preliminary workshops held at each project site, primary indicators towards achieving the outputs of the project will be identified, agreed and used to determine whether the overall objectives of biodiversity conservation and improved livelihoods will be achieved in this project through establishment of the planned CCA areas, with primary indicators focused on:

- a. abundance and distribution of key indicator species or habitats, as indicators of the overall 'health' of the ecosystem within and around CCAs
- b. species and resources in reef and mangrove habitats used by local communities at project sites, and limits set within CCAs on catch or harvest of these resources to ensure recovery or sustainable use
- c. livelihoods initiatives and targets that support members of local CBOs, BMUs and CFAs, and local incentives to manage and maintain effective CCAs

The progress of the project will be monitored against the agreed indicators with assistance from the UK experts and staff from the Conservation & Livelihoods division of FFI in the UK. For continuity EAWLS and selected staff from the communities involved in the project will be trained on specific methods such as biodiversity monitoring, socio-economic monitoring and livelihoods assessment by FFI staff and UK experts, so that future progress can be monitored after the end of the project.

All project outputs, including monitoring data and progress towards the identified targets, will be presented at the community workshops convened at least annually at each project site, and these will be published in project annual reports.

Project progress will also be evaluated through two independent evaluations, one mid-term and the second on closure of the project. The mid-term evaluation will primarily focus on adaptive changes needed to improve progress towards the identified results before the end of the project, and the end of project evaluation will focus on planning follow-on activities, using lessons learned from the project and other relevant marine/coastal conservation programmes in the Kenya coast.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

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

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

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

In 2007, FFI had a total income of £9,631,000 from a range of sources:

- 38% from Statutory sources
- 27% from Trusts and Foundations
- 17% from Corporate Donors
- 17% from Individuals
- 1% from Membership

Donor relationships have been maintained over a prolonged period of activity, demonstrating both a strong conservation performance and technical credibility, combined with effective financial management and reporting. Furthermore, conservation expenditure accounted for 85% of overall expenditure in 2007, with just 10% being spent on Management and Administration and a further 5% on Fundraising.

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

Confirmed:

Co-finance is confirmed from the FFI through its biodiversity partnership with BAT (£16,460 over two years: 2009 & 2010) that is allocated to support the EAWLS marine programme, including community-based marine conservation initiatives; there is additional focus on the projected impacts of climate change on marine/coastal resources and dependent livelihoods. Co-finance to support FFI UK and East Africa staff time is confirmed through a variety of sources: Arcus Foundation, FFI-Anglo American partnership, St Katherine's Fund and the Ruth Smart Foundation (£49,724 over 3 years).

Unconfirmed:

Further funding to FFI-EAWLS marine programme (£8,230) is anticipated from BAT partnership for 2011 and has yet to be confirmed.

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

<p>Financial resources:</p> <p>A contribution to institutional overhead is being provided by EAWLS (equivalent to £9,000 over 3 years). Further co-finance has been secured by EAWLS for 2009 from <i>Seacology</i> (£24,939) towards the establishment and support to Community Forest Associations for the conservation and sustainable use of mangrove forests around Vanga.</p>
<p>Funding in kind:</p> <p>Provision of office space and facilities by EAWLS, in Nairobi and Mombasa (equivalent to £3,000 over 3 years).</p>

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

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

Yes (no written advice) Yes, advice attached No

CERTIFICATION 2009/10


On behalf of the trustees of Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of £79,811 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2010 on the activities specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

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

Name (block capitals)	ROBERT BRETT
Position in the organisation	Regional Director, Africa

Signed  Date:

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	✓
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	✓
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?	✓
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	✓
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	✓
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 the Project Leader, any other UK staff working 50%+ on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	✓
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	✓
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	✓
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	✓
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	✓

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

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