



17-017

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	Address: 4 th floor, Jupiter House, Station Rd, Cambridge CB1 2JD, UK
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Innovative Governance Models for Marine Protected Area Management in Ecuador
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3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: 1 April 2009		Duration of project: 3 years		End date: 31 March 2012	
Darwin funding requested	2009/10 £58,407	2010/11 £64,550	2011/2012 £84,584	2012/13 £	Total £207,541

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

Improved capacity at the national and local level to establish participatory governance structures that facilitate the negotiation and implementation of actions for the practical management and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity in Ecuador, with lessons learned at 3 pilot sites informing the development of national and regional MPA networks.

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	Bensted-Smith		Heylings
Forename (s)	Robert		Pippa
Post held	Regional Director, Americas & Caribbean		Programme Director
Institution (if different to above)			Fundación Futuro Latino Americano (FFLA)
Department	Americas & Caribbean		Programme for Prevention and Management of Socio-Environmental Conflicts
Telephone			
Email			

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
7149	Mr Mike Appleton	Tabunan Forest Biodiversity Conservation Project, Cebu, Philippines
6173	Mr Mike Appleton	Protected Areas Management Planning in the Andaman Islands, India
9001	Mr Jamison Suter	Reviewing Management of Sapo National Park and Creation of Liberian Protected Area System
10009	Mr Mike Harding	Research, survey and biodiversity planning on the Tibet-Qinghai plateau, China
10100	Mr 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	Mr 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)

8. 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:</p> <p>Fundación Futuro Latino Americano (FFLA)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>FFLA, created in 1993, is an Ecuadorian NGO that promotes constructive dialogue, builds social, political and institutional capacity to reduce conflict over resource management and establishes innovative, socially legitimate and resilient governance models for protected area management, all of which are critical for achieving sustainable development. Since 1997, members of FFLA have been instrumental in the design and implementation of the first and only legally established protected area and co-management system in Ecuador, the Galapagos Marine Reserve. FFLA currently provides support to the Ministry of Environment and three local environmental NGOs in the participatory planning of three proposed Marine Protected Areas (MPA's) within Ecuador---the same areas that the DI project will focus on.</p> <p>Within the project FFLA will i) coordinate the on-site activities with authorities and stakeholders; ii) provide expert training and guidance on marine governance, participation, negotiation and conflict management to the actors involved; iii) lead in providing technical support to local actors in the application of theory to practice in the field in the design of participatory processes, the facilitation of negotiated agreements over resource use, and support to internal consensus-building processes; iv) together with FFI, ensure that decision-making processes that involve asymmetrical power relations and interests are adequately designed and facilitated; v) together with FFI, evaluate and document the lessons learned from the pilot models of participatory planning, governance, and resource management of the proposed new MPA's, and vi) support the Ministry of Environment (MoE) at national level in the design and facilitation of the participatory development of the national subsystem. A FFI-FFLA MoU will be drawn up following the approval of this project.</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p> <p>Ministry of Environment (MoE/ MAE in Spanish), Ecuador</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Within the MoE (MAE in Spanish), the National Directorate for Biodiversity is responsible for managing the national system of protected areas. It is also leading the establishment of a national subsystem of MPAs and is responsible for the creation of individual marine protected areas and the approval of management plans for them. In terms of the new subsystem of MPAs, the MoE is faced with the challenge of securing inter-institutional coordination with various ministries of Fisheries, Tourism and Defence, who also share mandates over resource management and security for coastal and marine areas. MoE is also very supportive of participatory processes and local empowerment but relies on expert knowledge for local engagement. As a result of the project addressing these issues, on 13 August 2008, the MoE, through the Directorate for Biodiversity, confirmed its approval for, and direct participation in, the proposed DI project.</p> <p>Since the Stage 1 application, the MoE has decreed the creation of one of the DI project's focal areas, the Galera-San Francisco Marine Reserve, and given a time-frame for the development of the management plan and for the establishment of the participatory management committee. The Directorate for Biodiversity and its Regional Environmental Department in the Esmeraldas area are participating fully in this process. The MoE is the lead institution for the whole MPA process, making final decisions on all aspects, but also benefiting from training and capacity-building. In 2004, FFI signed a MoU with MoE for the purpose of supporting them in the fulfilment of the work plan for protected areas work, under the CBD.</p>
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9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above?

Yes No

If yes, please give details:

Within each of the three MPAs identified in the proposed project, there has been direct consultation over the aims of the project with:

i) The local environmental NGO which has been involved on a long-term basis in the creation of the MPA. In Machalilla, this is the Centre for Applied Ecology of the San Francisco University (Instituto Ecología Aplicada- ECOLAP); in Galera-San Francisco, this is the Nazca Institute of Marine Research (Instituto NAZCA de Investigaciones Marinas); and in El Morro, this is the Guayaquil branch of the Ecuador Nature Foundation (Fundación Natura -Ecuador). Each of these local NGOs has expressed interest in, and support for, the particular technical assistance that the DI project will bring. These are all local environmental NGOs with strengths in ecological monitoring and conservation activities but that have little or no experience in governance, the negotiation of resource management strategies and how to incorporate scientific and traditional knowledge systems in planning and decision-making. They each have long-term commitment to the MPAs in question and will, therefore, be the focus of capacity-building together with government and local community actors, as they are critical to the planned exit strategy and the sustainability of the project activities. In the first week of December this year, there will be a series of on-going meetings in relation to Galera, and with NGOs involved with Machalilla; both FFI and FFLA will be present at these events.

ii) Representatives of the local communities and community-based organisations that have been actively involved in the planning process for the creation and management of the areas. In Machalilla, FFLA facilitated two meetings of the Machalilla Management Committee in which presentations were made by different organisations interested in supporting the national park as an effort to ensure coordination between different partners, and leadership of the management committee in terms of coordinating activities. The representatives thought that the project's contribution on strengthening innovative governance structures was particularly important. The Machalilla Management Committee has specifically requested continued support in the strengthening of themselves as an effective forum for representation and decision-making, particularly in regards to management of tourism activities related to the migratory whale populations that visit each year. In Galera-San Francisco, a meeting was held with representatives of each of the eight communities that border the marine reserve, who are currently organised in a form of pre-management committee. In this meeting, the local representatives expressed their interest in being able to count on support in the participatory process for developing the management plan and setting up the structure of the management committee. In El Morro, to date no meeting has taken place to specifically discuss the DI project; however, the local representatives who are interested in forming part of a future participatory management structure have participated in workshops facilitated by FFLA and have expressed interest in continuing support.

iii) Conservation International (CI). This NGO has been a key donor for the local environmental NGOs over the past two years via a small grant mechanism financed through funding from the Walton Family Foundation. CI has just secured a second phase for this programme and is currently negotiating a second phase of small grants for the local environmental NGOs with whom FFLA and FFI will be working during the DI project. CI has played a technical coordinating role as well as a donor role in these projects, but has had little or no contact at the local level. CI has agreed to co-finance the DI project in order to make the most of the unique opportunity offered in Ecuador at this point in time to experiment with innovative governance models and reach early negotiated resource management strategies. CI would be one of the possible sources of funding for the implementation of the negotiated resource management strategies.

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders?

Yes No

If yes, please give details:

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated?

Yes No

If yes, please give details:

Within the Ministry of Environment, FFI and FFLA have had direct contact with the Under Secretary for Natural Resources, who has shown strong support for the concept of the DI project. There has also been continued communication with the technical staff within the Regional Environment Office in each of the areas of Manta, Guayaquil and Esmeraldas, where the project's focal areas are located.

During the planning process in the three areas, FFLA has had direct contact with officials in the regional offices of the General Directorate of Fisheries and the Navy in order to understand their perspectives regarding marine conservation and the importance of inter institutional coordination. In Machalilla, FFLA facilitated a process, which achieved the signing of an inter-institutional Memorandum of Understanding in which each of these governmental authorities agreed to support the participatory process for reaching an agreement on zoning of the marine area.

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

The partnership with the MoE in the DI project holds a particular significance because our direct contact in the National Directorate for Biodiversity, Mr Antonio Matamoros, the CBD focal point in Ecuador. The CMS focal point person, Dra Gabriela Montoya, is also within the National Directorate for Biodiversity, but within the Wildlife Unit. FFI will be in regular contact with the CBD and CMS focal points.

PROJECT DETAILS

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

A unique political, social and economic opportunity exists in Ecuador enabling the creation and management of a national system of marine protected areas (MPA) by 2012, in accordance with its commitments to the CBD. However, the government faces severe constraints, notably:

- i) the ever-increasing pressure of environmentally-damaging productive activities that are important to the national economy, e.g. industrial fishing, shrimp farming etc.
- ii) the socio-economic situation facing the local coastal communities--over 70% live in situations of extreme poverty and rely on coastal/marine resources for food and their primary source of income;
- iii) the lack of an enabling policy, legislative and institutional framework that caters for the creation and management of MPAs as an integral part of the national system of protected areas.
- iv) the lack of inter-institutional coordination at multiple scales of government, which is complicated by conflicts over overlapping powers for coastal and marine use, management and control.

Addressing this critical situation is a priority for Ecuador. A study presented in 2006 strengthened its resolve by validating the international significance of Ecuador's marine/coastal biodiversity and identified areas of Very High Priority for marine biodiversity along the coastline. National and international NGOs and the MoE proposed several areas as future MPAs, of which three constitute the pilot areas of this DI project. At the national level, Ecuador has initiated a participatory process for the design of this network of MPAs, which will include modification of the existing legislative framework. At the COP meeting in Bonn earlier this year Ecuador seized the opportunity to act as the regional coordinator for the South American effort to meet the 2012 CBD target on creating and managing regional MPA networks, thereby confirming its commitment to the target and willingness to be a regional leader and innovator in marine biodiversity conservation.

The three MPA sites within the DI project span roughly 150,000-200,000 ha of marine/coastal habitat and are areas critical to the conservation of migratory species of whales and sea turtles listed under Appendix I of CMS and CITES, as well as numerous migratory birds. Two of the three proposed MPA sites addressed in this project were recently declared protected areas: Galera-San Francisco Marine Reserve and El Morro Mangrove Refuge; the MoE intends to declare the third site at Machalilla a marine reserve.

FFI and local partner FFLA will support Ecuador in meeting (a) its CBD obligations for the establishment of a network of MPAs and development of new governance structures; and (b) certain commitments to CMS through the negotiation of two pilot resource management strategies

for migratory species, according to priorities identified during the local participatory planning process.

FFI/FFLA, together with MoE, will provide training, capacity building and direct technical support to key actors at national and site level, in order to overcome two of the key problems listed above: inter-institutional coordination, and a legal/policy/institutional framework for MPAs. We will then work with key actors to establish participatory governance structures that empower local communities and decentralise government agency roles to the lowest appropriate level, facilitating effective inter-sectoral cooperation at the two new MPAs, and to adapt and strengthen the participatory governance structure that already exists for Machalilla National Park – in order for it to address marine conservation. These locally driven governance structures will provide the opportunity for authorities and stakeholders to work on a pilot basis in two of the sites to negotiate resource management strategies that have the potential to tackle pressures of environmentally damaging activities, and depletion of coastal/marine resources. FFI and partners will seek/secure co-financing in order to implement these resource management strategies. Additionally, FFI/FFLA will provide technical support to the MoE at the national level through the design and facilitation of key events planned as part of the roadmap towards the establishment of the sub-system of MPAs. Thus, this project will contribute to the design of the national sub-system and, through Ecuador's regional leadership role, MPA network development across South America. We will use international fora and our established networks to disseminate lessons learned from the whole process, raising awareness amongst sustainable development practitioners and decision-makers.

Expected benefits of the project include:

1. Innovative and locally-appropriate governance models that ensure participation and clarity in roles, responsibilities and decision-making processes are installed for 2 new MPAs with direct involvement of key actors, and at the third site the existing participatory structure is adapted and strengthened to effectively involve actors who depend on coastal and marine resources.
2. Local stewardship is strengthened at two of the three pilot sites with key actors using available scientific and traditional knowledge to reach agreements over the resource management of one key species per site, preferably migratory.
3. The establishment of the National Sub-System of MPAs is enriched by an analysis of documented evidence of lessons learned about: i) the diverse governance models proposed, justifying the need for a more enabling institutional framework for local participation and inter-institutional coordination, and ii) participatory approaches to negotiating resource use strategies, for migratory and/or CITES listed species where applicable.
4. Local to international awareness raised about innovative governance and local stewardship approaches to biodiversity management.

FFI, as the lead agency, will manage and supervise the project and give technical input on (i) public policy for marine conservation; (ii) MPA sub-system design; (iii) MPA management at the three pilot sites, including scientific, local stewardship and capacity building aspects; and (iv) management of and livelihood benefits from the selected key resource species. FFI will also implement the international dissemination activities and, together with FFLA, document lessons learned. FFLA will i) lead the on-site activities with authorities and stakeholders; (ii) give training and guidance on marine governance and social and environmental conflict management, iii) facilitate negotiation agreements in at least 2 of 3 pilot sites; and iv) support the MoE at national level in the facilitation of key events in the participatory development of the national subsystem. The MoE will lead the whole MPA process, making final decisions on all aspects, whilst benefiting from training and capacity-building.

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

Please give details:

The proposed DI project will develop an existing programme and substantially expand its scope and impact.

The project is an integral part of Ecuador's ongoing process to establish a network of MPAs, in fulfilment of its commitments under the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas. As explained elsewhere, this process has, after several years of neglect acquired real momentum and

government leadership. Central to this national process is the establishment of MPAs with the full participation of local communities. For some five years, environmental NGOs have been promoting this idea but until recently all efforts were frustrated by lack of clear procedures, inter-institutional disputes, opposition by politically connected economic interests, and lack of political will. Here too the logjam is clearing. In 2007 and 2008, the first two continental MPAs were created, specifically to conserve coastal and marine biodiversity: Galera and El Morro. The third project site, Machalilla National Park was created in 1979 as a terrestrial park with a coastal and marine component but no attention has been paid to marine management since its creation. However, the Park is committed to addressing marine management as a priority in the next three years, and is even considering it being extended and declared as a marine reserve in its own right.

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

FFLA has begun to meet some of these needs, particularly in relation to the governance of Machalilla National Park and the role of its local management committee. FFLA has been working there since 2007, with funding from CI. Subsequently, FFLA has obtained partial funding from CI and The Ecosystem Grants Programme of IUCN Netherlands National Committee, to extend their work to Galeras and El Morro. However, FFLA and FFI have seen that by working together we can not only support and strengthen FFLA's work in their specialist field, but also cover many of the other expertise needs mentioned above and expand the impact of the programme to the rest of Ecuador and internationally.

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

No

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:

As has been mentioned, in each of the pilot areas there are local environmental NGOs that have long-term commitment to the creation and management of MPAs in these sites; they are the Centre for Applied Ecology of the San Francisco University at Machalilla; the Nazca Institute for Marine Research, Foundation in Galera-San Francisco and The Guayaquil Chapter of The Nature Foundation in El Morro. They have involved the local actors to a certain extent. However, none of them has the expertise or experience in participatory processes or resource management in MPA's. FFLA has been working with them recently and they have specifically requested continued support in this area, recognising the need for particular skill sets and knowledge to complement their work.

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

At least one must be selected.

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

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

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Yes No

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

A unique opportunity exists in Ecuador to create and manage a national system of MPAs by 2012. However, ongoing efforts are currently focused on ecological and biological studies and recommendations for biodiversity conservation measures. A governance analysis undertaken by FFLA between 2007 and 2008 showed that the existing legal and institutional framework limits the government's ability to fulfil its CBD commitment on the promotion of innovative governance models for protected area management. Public sector and conservation experts understand the

importance of local participation but lack the knowledge necessary for i) the analysis of governance issues, ii) necessary experience in the ecosystem approach to incorporate scientific and traditional knowledge into decision-making, and iii) methodologies for facilitating the negotiation of key resource management strategies necessary for complying with commitments to CBD and CMS.

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

As a result of the training and technical assistance provided throughout the project, we expect to see improved capacity at the national and local level to establish participatory governance structures that i) enable decentralization to the lowest appropriate level with effective inter sectoral cooperation between environment, fisheries, tourism and defence agencies, and that empower the participation of local coastal communities, and ii) facilitate the negotiation of actions at site-level for the practical management and sustainable use of prioritised marine species. Lessons learned at the three pilot sites will provide valuable information for the development of national and regional MPA networks.

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

The biological/ecological richness of the Guayaquil marine ecoregion, of which Ecuador is a part of, is amongst the highest in the world. A Conservation Gap Analysis (2004) identified four 'very high' priority areas for marine and coastal conservation along the Ecuadorian coastline with high levels of endemism, species representation and groupings of rare and vulnerable species existing within sub-tidal and inter-tidal systems. This project focuses on three of the four priority areas. Major species of flora and fauna represent 8 taxonomic groups (fishes, marine mammals, molluscs, echinoderms, crustaceans, reptiles, birds, and corals). Various migratory (Appendix I) and CITES listed species (Appendix I) exist here, including Humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), nesting sites for three species of threatened sea turtle, and migrating bird communities.

These three sites also support local communities that suffer high levels of poverty, stressing the importance of local communities receiving benefits from the conservation of these areas.

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

By supporting Ecuador's establishment of a MPA sub-system, the DI project addresses CBD Articles: 8 (in-situ conservation), 10 (sustainable use of components of biodiversity), 13 (public education & awareness), and 17 (exchange of information), and directly contributes to the CBD's Programme of Work for Protected Areas, specifically Element 2 directed at governance, equity and participation. It also helps strengthen Ecuador's role and value as the COP Regional Coordinator of the South American effort to meet the 2012 CBD target on MPA networks.

Where possible, according to priorities of local communities for their desired resource use and recommendations by conservation scientists, the project will also assist Ecuador to honour commitments to CMS, particularly Article III, through negotiation and development of resource use management strategies. For example, Machalilla has Migratory species may be CITES listed, however the project will not work with trade issues as such.

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

Internationally, FFI/FFLA will present results at MPA related conferences. Internationally and regionally, MoE (Regional Coordinator for the S.A. MPA network) will present its findings at the 2012 meeting. FFI /FFLA/MoE will also distribute the results through their internal and external conservation and governance networks, i.e. organizational web-sites, FFI magazines, FFI newsletters, and FFI's Oryx (CUP) journal (if appropriate) plus Ecuadorian media. FFLA will disseminate through the IUCN WCPA expert commission on governance, in its role as South America coordinator for marine governance; and also through the National Working Group. Partners will brief the UK Ambassador to Ecuador of the achievements and value of the project. National events at each pilot area/ MAE HQ will present findings of the final report. Dissemination events will provide a platform for sharing lessons learned; deliverables will serve to demonstrate how the pilot initiatives can be replicated/adapted elsewhere in Ecuador for the establishment of the national MPA sub-system, and to demonstrate to future donors such as Global Environmental

Facility (GEF) and Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the value of their contributions.

Events/activities, equipment, and written material funded by the project will acknowledge the DEFRA DI funding verbally and/or by displaying the DI logo as appropriate.

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)

Ecuador's initiative to establish MPAs can reverse decades of decline of biodiversity, including resources vital for coastal communities. This DI project can ensure benefits endure long-term, by building resilient governance structures and local monitoring for adaptive management. It will help to establish the MPA sub-system on a sound governance platform - a characteristic that underpins effective long-term MPA management – and develop models/resource use strategies replicable to other sites. Moreover, skills and experience acquired by government and local actors in this project can catalyse widespread local empowerment for devolved resource management, which is a feature of Ecuador's new Constitution. The project will produce a rich portfolio of experiences that Ecuador can exchange with others at regional and international fora beyond the life of the project- especially for regional MPA network development in Latin America.

Potential obstacles to long-term benefits are (i) new legislation, reflecting the new constitution and allowing a variety of participatory governance structures, is never enacted, and (ii) notwithstanding constitutional and policy commitments, institutional and economic interests slow down or undermine local empowerment. The project is designed to address these issues, by focusing on negotiated governance structures, informed decision-making and MoE ownership of the process.

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)

This project supports a wider progressive approach to establish the MPA sub-system in Ecuador. By 2012, DI funds will specifically have helped produce discrete, 'cornerstone' deliverables, such as the implementation of robust models for local governance, and inter-institutional coordination at three MPA pilot sites. Important community resource uses will be identified/prioritised for two pilot sites, and two strategies developed that will be implemented based on funds raised. Outputs will be replicated elsewhere beyond the DI project, but reinforced by the project's collaborative evaluation of lessons learned/recommendations that will be fed into national processes of MPA establishment/management and regional coordination of MPA networks. The MoE sees this project as an important contribution to the wider initiative that will be presented to GEF and IADB as proof of long-term commitment to the management of the new network of MPAs, and to show the complementary nature of donor funds.

FFI and FFLA operational models both reinforce close partnerships with local actors and working through multi-sectoral, disciplinary alliances to achieve maximum conservation and social empowerment impact, respectively. Interventions, based on institutional strategies, are long-term. Therefore, FFI/FFLA both show commitment to continue supporting the MPA process beyond the life of the DI project.

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 do you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

We plan two kinds of training: governance training and technical training for monitoring and adaptive management. Target groups are the key actors at each site. Prior work at each site has identified some governance training needs as universal, especially negotiation and conflict management, whilst others depend on respective roles of each actor within the governance system and will be worked out with them. For example, one training need of a local fishing sector leader may be how to represent and communicate with his/her constituency. Where economic interests are conflictive, needs may focus on how to develop negotiation strategies that consider other actors' immediate and long-term needs. Profiling each trainee group will identify priority

needs and provide a baseline for measurement of skills acquired. Delivery will be through workshops and technical advice during the process. Effectiveness of training will be reflected in effectiveness of the new governance structures (see M&E section) and in sample interviews undertaken six months later.

Technical training relates to the monitoring and adaptive management system, which will be an important element of resource management plans and of MPA management in general. Together with local actors, FFI and FFLA will first help to design the monitoring and adaptive management system, then define skills needed, then profile the trainee groups and identify training needs. A key element of the training will be for all parties to learn how to combine traditional and scientific knowledge, to generate the most complete, reliable picture possible for decision-making. Another element will revolve around the concept of adaptive management and how to apply it here. Delivery will be by workshops and field practice. Effectiveness will be assessed by recording how information is used in the participatory decision-making process, recording effort invested by stakeholders in gathering data, and by interviews six months after training.

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
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: Innovative and locally validated models of governance are incorporated into the new National Sub-system of MPAs, thereby helping Ecuador to meet its 2012 CBD targets on MPAs, contributing to the establishment of a regional MPA network in South America, and facilitating the negotiation of pilot agreements on the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species along the coast of Ecuador.</p>	<p>SG1 Number and size of MPAs in Ecuador, and proportion of them which have a participatory governance model. SG2 Percentage of interviewees at key national and regional meetings who are familiar with lessons learned in the Ecuadorian context.</p>	<p>SG1. Ecuador's Official Register . SG2. Results of interviews undertaken</p>	
<p>Purpose Improved capacity at the national and local level to establish participatory governance structures that facilitate the negotiation of actions for the practical management and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity in Ecuador, with lessons learned at 3 pilot sites informing the development of national and regional MPA networks.</p>	<p>P1. Proposed MPA network at the national level has specific reference to participatory governance structures. P2. At 2 pilot MPA sites, percentage of key actors identified that participate actively in the negotiation of resource management strategies through the local management committees to be established.</p>	<p>P1. Proposal document by MoE for National Subsystem of MPAs. P2 Attendance lists and notes of meetings held by the local management committees at each site.</p>	<p>Ecuadorian government continues to favour local empowerment /participatory processes.</p>
<p>OUTPUTS 1. At two pilot sites (Galera-San Francisco and El Morro) a governance system has been designed, and at the Machalilla site the existing governance model has been adapted and strengthened in a way that enables decentralization to the lowest appropriate level with effective inter sectoral cooperation</p>	<p>1.1 One participatory and multi sectoral platform designed and established through ministerial decree at two pilot sites 1.2 Percentage attendance and participation by each of the members of the three local management committees. 1.3. At least 30 key actors applying skills and knowledge in</p>	<p>1.1 Ministerial decree and internal regulations for functioning of local management committees 1.2. Minutes of meetings held. 1.3. Training registry; manuals and reports prepared by trainers; training evaluation feedback; contact database to determine % of trainees who are formally representing constituencies in platforms (fora);</p>	<p>Stakeholders keep willingness to participate in the design of governance models. Government decentralisation is retained.</p>

<p>between environment, fisheries, tourism and defence agencies, and that empowers the participation of local coastal communities, and capacity has been built for its implementation.</p>	<p>participation, negotiation and conflict management gained through training course, technical field assistance visits and exchange visits between pilot sites.</p>	<p>Field reports from field assistance visits; exchange visit reports.</p>	
<p>2. In 2 of 3 pilot sites (Galera-San Francisco, El Morro or Machalilla) local stewardship of the marine ecosystem is strengthened through the negotiation of an agreed, adaptive resource management strategy for one species (preferably migratory or CITES listed) at each site, on the basis of available scientific and traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>2.1 Percentage of key actors identified that participate actively in the negotiation of resource management strategies. 2.2 Signed agreement document for resource management strategy at 2 sites 2.3 Information starts to be generated by participatory monitoring system for use in adaptive management strategy; 2.4 Co-financing raised and other funds leveraged for implementation of resource use strategies</p>	<p>2.1 Negotiation meeting minutes 2.2 Signed Agreement documents; final resource use strategy doc; minutes of meetings. 2.3. Monitoring protocol; field manuals 2.4 Donor agreements signed.</p>	<p>Willingness of communities and stakeholders to participate and reach consensus on difficult issues, such as resource management.</p> <p>Local stakeholders support and attend workshops /training and remain committed to the project.</p> <p>Funds leveraged to permit start-up of participatory monitoring system.</p>
<p>3. Capacity built at the national level in the MoE in the facilitation of the participatory process for development of the subsystem of MPAs and guidance provided for adjustments necessary to legal and institutional framework to incorporate governance models as part of the national, regional and international initiatives to meet 2012 CBD target of creating and managing national and regional MPA networks.</p>	<p>3.1 Percentage of recommendations made that are incorporated in new legal and institutional framework. 3.2 Percentage of interviewees at key national and regional meetings who are familiar with lessons learned in the Ecuadorian context.</p>	<p>3.1 Interviews notes. Baseline analysis document. 3.2 Results of interview undertaken; register of receipt of document.</p>	<p>MoE continues with the predisposition of receiving support from civil society to fulfil their CBD targets.</p>
<p>4. Key groups informed about project results and awareness about local stewardship of marine biodiversity raised nationally and internationally.</p>	<p>4.1 Percentage of interviewees at key national and regional meetings who are familiar with lessons learned in the Ecuadorian context. 4.2 Number of communicational materials with Darwin Initiative logo that have been disseminated in the UK and at international fora</p>	<p>4.1 Results of interviews undertaken 4.2 SA MPA Network meeting minutes; materials on established marine networks (IUCN, TNC, CPPS); presentations at UK and international fora, at least 3 articles published in various media; exposure on websites.</p>	

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1 FFLA/FFI develop through participatory process draft Ministerial Decrees and relevant management plan chapter
- 1.2 FFLA/FFI to organize and facilitate meetings to present and negotiate proposed governance structures and proposed inter institutional MoU's
- 1.3 FFLA to facilitate meetings of management committee to prioritize, negotiate, validate, and evaluate activities and products; practice skills learned in training.
- 1.4 FFLA to facilitate and support organisation of General Assembly workshops per pilot site in which management committee plans are approved and evaluated
- 1.5 FFLA to design and implement training courses in MPA governance, participation and negotiation
- 1.6 FFLA to organise exchange visits between pilot sites as support to capacity-building in governance and resource management
- 2.1 Technical working group created; and to hold meeting to present and discuss local biodiversity based on scientific and traditional knowledge
- 2.2 Technical working group to identify and prioritises key resources uses at 2 pilot sites
- 2.3 Technical working group to study lessons learned from successfully implemented resource use strategies and experiences
- 2.4 Technical working group develop and pre-negotiate 2 final resource use management strategies, present proposals for final negotiation
- 2.5 FFI/ Technical working group to develop baseline and monitoring systems for socio-economic benefits for each key resource; FFLA/trainees assist agreement
- 2.6 FFI/ Technical working group to develop local biological monitoring systems for 2 key resource use strategies developed, plus FFLA/trainees assist agreement.
- 2.7 FFI, FFLA and other partners generate and present funding proposals and also liaise with government and development agencies
- 3.1 FFLA to support MoE in the design and facilitation of key national and regional meetings for participatory development of national subsystem
- 3.2 FFI/FFLA to present at key events their recommendations on legal and institutional changes necessary for innovative governance models
- 4.1 MoE to internally disseminate governance models and merits.
- 4.2 Project partners to present /expose project at/through regional conferences and networks (including MoE for SA MPA network).
- 4.3 Project partners to present/expose project to various international fora and media.
- 4.4 Project partners to disseminate project goal, progress and results to national media.
- 4.5 Project partners to organize organise national events to disseminate project results.

Monitoring activities:

Indicators: P1, P2, 1.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 (indicators for capacity building at national level, and national and international dissemination).

- Training and workshop participants complete questionnaires to determine value of these events, and any areas requiring follow-up.
- Workshop and training leaders are able to make any recommendations for necessary or desirable follow-up.
- Indicators are followed closely to determine at 6 monthly intervals whether progress is satisfactory, adjustment of work plan needed etc.

Indicators: 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 (indicators for local level activities).

- Local management committees and project partners develop site-specific monitoring and evaluation protocols for effectiveness of i) biological and socio-economic monitoring, as well as ii) for governance.
- For 1.3 and 2.3 trainee group profiles used as baseline to measure against knowledge and skills gained.

Overall:

- Project partners monitor and evaluate the progress, context, risks and assumptions of the DI project on a bi-annual basis, based on yearly DI work plans
- Project partners conduct participatory evaluation held in last trimester of project, validating results at each pilot site and with national authorities.

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	Months*	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
0 <u>Detailed yearly workplan prepared</u> by project partners (including design of monitoring and evaluation templates and complete a baseline for the project against the key indicators identified in the project log frame).	1	x											
M1 <u>Indicators monitored at 6 monthly intervals</u> to assess progress, make adjustments of work plan if needed / Progress, context, risks and assumptions of the DI project evaluated on a bi-annual basis, based on yearly DI work plans.	1			x		x		x		x		x	
1.1 <u>Draft Ministerial Decrees developed</u> by FFI/FFLA in participatory process plus relevant management plan chapter detailing members, structure, roles and decision-making procedures for management committees at 2 pilot sites.	2		x				x						
1.2 Meetings organized and facilitated by FFI/FFLA between local actors and key regional government authorities (Environment, Fisheries, Tourism, Defence) to <u>present and negotiate proposed governance structures and proposed inter institutional MoUs.</u>	6	x	x		x	x				x			
1.3 FFLA to facilitate meetings of management committee at each pilot site in which <u>project activities and resource management strategies are planned, prioritised, negotiated, validated and evaluated;</u> also opportunity for applying in practice skills learned in training course.	8	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1.4 FFLA to facilitate and support organisation of General Assembly workshops per pilot site in which <u>management committee plans are approved.</u>	3			x			x		x		x		x
1.5 FFLA to <u>design and implement training courses</u> in MPA governance, participation and negotiation.	3		x		x		x						
1.6 FFLA to <u>organise exchange visits</u> between pilot sites as support to capacity-building in governance and resource management.	2			x				x				x	
2.1 <u>Technical working group to be formed</u> by local management committee and to hold meetings to present and discuss local biodiversity based on scientific and traditional knowledge.	1			x									
2.2 Technical working group to <u>identify and prioritise key resources</u> uses at 2 pilot sites.	1				x								
2.3 Technical working group to <u>study lessons learned</u> from successfully implemented resource use strategies and experiences.	1					x							
2.4 Technical working group to develop and pre-negotiate 2 final resource use management strategies, <u>presenting proposals for final negotiation</u> at the local management committee meeting.	2					x	x						

2.5	FFI and Technical working group to <u>develop baseline and monitoring systems for socio-economic benefits for each key resource use strategy developed</u> , plus FFLA/trainees to assist agreement by stakeholders.	2						x						
2.6	FFI and Technical working group to <u>develop local biological monitoring systems for 2 key resource use strategies developed</u> , plus FFLA/trainees to assist agreement by stakeholders.	2						x						
2.7	FFI, FFLA and other partners <u>generate and present funding proposals</u> and also liaise with government and development agencies (including USAID) to ensure inclusion of resource management strategies in their development programmes	3-4						x	x					
3.1	FFLA to support MoE in the <u>design and facilitation of key national and regional meetings</u> for participatory development of national subsystem.	3	X	x		x			X			x		
3.2	FFI/FFLA to <u>present at key events their recommendations on legal and institutional changes necessary for innovative governance models</u> .	3	X										x	
4.1	MoE to <u>internally disseminate governance models and merits</u> .	2												x
4.2	Project partners to <u>present /expose project at/through regional conferences and networks</u> (including MoE for SA MPA network).	3		x				x				x		x
4.3	Project partners to <u>present/expose project to various international fora and media</u> .	3		x				x				x		x
4.4	Project partners to <u>disseminate project goal, progress and results to national media</u> .	4		x		x		x		x		x		x
4.5	Project partners <u>organize national events to disseminate project results</u>	2												x
M2	Project partners conduct participatory evaluation held in last trimester of project, <u>validating results at each pilot site and with national authorities</u> .													x

Milestones are underlined.

* **NOTE:** To avoid ambiguity, *Months* indicates the concentrated, total amount of time needed to complete an activity, rather than total number of months required to carry it out.

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)	x
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	x
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	x
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	x
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	x
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	x
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	x
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	x
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	x
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	x
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)	x
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)	x
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	x
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	x

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

During the first two months of the project, FFI, FFLA and MoE will prepare a detailed yearly workplan, design monitoring and evaluation templates and will complete a baseline for the project against the key indicators identified in the project log frame. FFI, FFLA and MoE will monitor progress towards expected outcomes once every six months and will complete a participatory evaluation during the last trimester of the project. Monitoring meetings and reports are considered a learning opportunity at FFLA and are intended to assess the need for changes in strategies and activities where necessary by examining within six-monthly periods any changes in context, risks and project assumptions. Tracking of the indicators, where feasible, will also allow project officers to monitor whether they are achieving expected outcomes within the planned timeframe and to adjust accordingly. This collaborative approach between FFI and its two host country partners will focus principally on monitoring the indicators which show progress towards capacity-building at the national level and towards national and international communication of results; and which show the impact of outputs 1 and 3 in the pilot sites (see indicators 1 and 2 at the level of the Purpose of the project; indicator 1.1; indicator 2.2; indicators 3.1 and 3.2; and indicators 4.1 and 4.2.

As the project derives its greatest impact from activities at the local level, the remaining indicators will be monitored in a participatory way together with the members of the local management committees to be established. An initial baseline will be developed with community and institutional actors in each pilot site, establishing perceptions about the level of participation in planning and decision-making, and the appropriateness of the participatory events/ structures that have existed to date; also determining expectations in terms of the roles, skills and characteristics of the future participatory structure. In each participatory management committee, a site-specific monitoring and evaluation programme will be developed to measure effectiveness and tendencies of the governance structure on the one hand, and participatory socio-economic and ecological monitoring systems will be developed on the other hand, as the basis for the generation of information necessary to adaptive management. In this way, members of the local management committees will be actively involved in monitoring indicators that will contribute to measurement of indicators 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. As mentioned in section 16 on Training, profiles will be prepared on each trainee group in order for post-training measurement of knowledge and skills for indicators 1.3 and 2.3.

During the last trimester of the project, a participatory evaluation will be undertaken. The initial results will be validated at each pilot site and with national authorities. Final results of the evaluation will be documented and disseminated according to Section 13 on Dissemination.

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:
FFI Unrestricted funds (£14,000); British American Tobacco: £10,000 (FFI);
Ecosystem Grants Programme: 83,825 Euros for period December 2008 to June 2010 (FFLA).
Conservation International: US\$ 48,000 for period December 2008 to December 2009 and US \$36,000 for period January 2010 to December 2011.

Unconfirmed:
FFI has approached Walton Family Foundation regarding funding for its marine programme in the Americas & Caribbean Programme, with Ecuadorian MPAs as a priority area for support. Discussions will resume after the Foundation's board meeting at end of Nov 2008.

Expansion of marine/coastal conservation is a priority identified in FFI's Business Plan for 2009-2013, expected to be approved in December of 2008. Within that expansion, Ecuador's MPAs are identified as a priority, and will therefore feature strongly in FFI's fund-raising programme over this 5-year period.

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)

Financial resources:
FFLA has signed a Teaming Agreement with the International Resources Group as part of a bid for USAID's Property, Livelihood and Conserving Ecosystems project, which aims to enhance coastal and marine conservation while promoting equitable economic growth and instilling stronger environmental governance systems, from 2010- 2013.

Funding in kind:
The MoE will provide the time and expertise of its staff throughout the project. At the local level, the members of the participatory governance structure will cover any opportunity and transaction costs incurred in active participation in the co-management schemes.

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

On behalf of the trustees of Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of **£58,407** 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 BENSTED-SMITH
Position in the organisation	Regional Director, Americas & Caribbean

Signed



Date:

1 December
2008

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	X
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?	X
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	X
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	X
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	X
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?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	X
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	X
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	X
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	X

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.