



Submit by Monday 2 December 2013

**DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 20: 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.

**ELIGIBILITY****1. Name and address of organisation** (NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader)

<b>Name of organisation:</b> Blue Ventures Conservation	<b>Address:</b> Level 2 Annex, Omnibus Business Centre, 39-41 North Road, London, N7 9DP
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**2. Stage 1 reference and Project title**

Securing livelihoods and conserving marine biodiversity through rights-based fisheries management

**3. Project dates, and budget summary**

<b>Start date: 1 April 2014</b>		<b>End date: 31 March 2017</b>		<b>Duration: 3 years</b>
<b>Darwin request</b>	<b>2014/15</b> 71,650	<b>2015/16</b> £97,478	<b>2016/17</b> £82,727	<b>Total</b> £251,855
<b>Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 22%</b>				
<b>Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding?</b> (Note you cannot apply for both)		<b>DFID</b> Yes	<b>Defra</b> No	

**4. Define the outcome of the project. This should be a repetition of Question 24, Outcome Statement.****(max 30 words)**

The Barren Isles MPA empowers traditional fishers to secure and manage their fishing resources, leading to a decrease in overexploitation by industrial and itinerant fishing

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

<b>Country 1:</b> Madagascar	<b>Country 2:</b>
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**6. Biodiversity Conventions****Which of the three conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project be supporting? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring**

<b>Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)</b>	<b>No</b>

## 6b. Biodiversity Conventions

**Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s) your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.**

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

**(Max 200 words)**

The principal international agreements relevant to the project that Madagascar has signed or ratified are the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD) the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) Cancun Agreement concerning climate change mitigation targets, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).

The project's outcomes will contribute to all three main objectives of the CBD, in particular Articles 6, 8, 10 and 11. By establishing the largest MPA in Madagascar (and the largest community-managed MPA in the Indian Ocean), protecting critical marine ecosystems, including some of the largest and healthiest coral reefs and associated habitats in the Mozambique Channel region, and by safeguarding the rights of traditional fishers to the sustainable use of these marine resources, the project will make the largest contribution of any protected area in Madagascar towards CBD Aichi target 11; to protect at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, by 2020.

The project will also contribute to the objectives of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), which all promote the protection of coastal ecosystems and their services by member states.

**Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CITES/CMS focal point in the host country?**

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

The project team partners maintain regular contact with the focal points of CBD and CMS, Laurette Rasoavahiny and JN Zarasoa, respectively.

**7. Principals in project. Please identify and provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals.**

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1 - Main	Project Partner 2
<b>Surname</b>	Harris	Rakotoarisoa	Fevariste
<b>Forename (s)</b>	Alasdair	Dina	Gaetan
<b>Post held</b>	Research Director	Regional Director	Regional Director
<b>Institution (if different to above)</b>	NA	Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts (DREF)	Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques (DRPRH)
<b>Department</b>	Conservation	Direction Régionale de l'Environnement et des Forêts (DREF) Melaky	Direction Régionale de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques (DRPRH) Melaky
<b>Telephone</b>			
<b>Email</b>		<hr/>	<hr/>

<b>Details</b>	<b>Project Partner 3 - Main</b>
<b>Surname</b>	Randriambola
<b>Forename (s)</b>	Tiana
<b>Post held</b>	Chef de Service Opérations et Communication
<b>Institution (if different to above)</b>	Centre de Surveillance des Pêches (CSP)
<b>Department</b>	Service des Opérations
<b>Telephone</b>	
<b>Email</b>	<a href="#">_____</a>

**8. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before?**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
19-016	Dr. Alasdair Harris	Leveraging markets to conserve mangrove biodiversity and alleviate poverty in Madagascar

**10. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships.**

<p><b>Lead institution and website:</b> Blue Ventures Conservation (BV) <a href="http://www.blueventures.org">www.blueventures.org</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>BV is a conservation organisation dedicated to rebuilding tropical fisheries with the world's poorest coastal communities. Our work safeguards traditional livelihoods, alleviating coastal poverty and protecting marine and coastal biodiversity.</p> <p>With over 60 full-time field staff in Madagascar, BV has been involved in establishing locally managed marine protected areas (MPAs) in Madagascar since 2001. BV led the establishment of Velondriake (Madagascar's first community-managed MPA), and the Kirindy-Mite (KMT) MPA, in collaboration with Madagascar National Parks (MNP). The communities of the Velondriake and KMT regions are the largest sources of migrant fishers frequenting the Barren Isles. Consequently BV is well placed to develop community-based solutions to fisheries and biodiversity conservation challenges in the Barren Isles, and possesses a sensitive understanding of the local social, political, economic and ecological drivers of change.</p> <p>BV has maintained a fully staffed office in the town of Maintirano since 2011 to support local communities with the establishment of an MPA around the Barren Isles. Support for this initiative has since grown throughout local communities and government. Since 2012 BV has been recognised by the Government of Madagascar (DREF, DRPRH and CSP) as the promoter of the new protected area within Madagascar's protected areas system (SAPM).</p>
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<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b> DREF (Direction Régional de l'Environnement et Forêts) <a href="http://www.mef.gov.mg">www.mef.gov.mg</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>The regional office representing environment and forestry issues, DREF Melaky, has been the primary supporter of the establishment the Barren Isles MPA at a government level since 2009. DREF's ongoing support will be critical to the MPA's success. DREF will play a role on the MPA management committee (as co-manager alongside local communities and DRPRH), and has delegated BV as the MPA promoter within the Madagascar Protected Areas System (SAPM). As project promoter within the SAPM, BV works in close collaboration with DREF to ensure the project's close adherence to all appropriate national regulations (for example forestry management within the islands, and endangered species conservation).</p> <p>During the project DREF will be responsible for the provision of guidance on the MPA creation process and will ensure strong government and political support for the MPA, at both regional (Melaky) and national (Antananarivo) levels.</p> <p>Beyond its role in this project, DREF Melaky's primary responsibilities include developing the legal frameworks required for the protection of the natural environment and wildlife; preventing deforestation and forest fires; promoting sustainable exploitation of natural resources by communities; and promoting good environmental governance.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b> DRPRH (Direction Régionale de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques) <a href="http://www.peche.gov.mg">www.peche.gov.mg</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>DRPRH, the regional (Melaky) office of the Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques, is responsible for the implementation of national policies governing fisheries and aquaculture in order to promote sustainable use of Madagascar's marine resources. Its focus includes industrial, traditional and artisanal marine fisheries, and providing support services to fishers.</p> <p>DRPRH is a critical partner to the success of the project, and like DREF has endorsed BV as the MPA promoter within SAPM. DRPRH will participate in the MPA management committee alongside DREF and community representatives.</p> <p>Its role will be particularly important in the development of the MPA zoning and management plan, and a regional fisheries management plan. DRPRH will also play a lead role in promoting dialogue with the commercial and industrial fisheries sectors as industrial fishing rights within the Barren Isles MPA are withdrawn, and ensuring support within Madagascar's Ministry of Fisheries for the MPA and the prohibition of industrial fishing within the protected area.</p> <p>DRPRH will also contribute catch and landings data and statistics to the project, and will play an important role in supporting environmental awareness-raising and educational events carried out with partner communities.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b> CSP (Direction Régionale de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques) <a href="http://www.cspmadagascar.mg">www.cspmadagascar.mg</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>As national fisheries surveillance authority, CSP is closely involved in the creation of the Barren Isles MPA, working directly with BV and other partners to monitor and control illegal and industrial fishing activities within the Barren Isles archipelago and surrounding waters. Registered industrial boats are equipped with transmitters, allowing the CSP to monitor the position and speed (hence activity) of any official fishing boat at any given time.</p> <p>CSP's support for the project will include providing satellite surveillance of licensed industrial vessels; acting on information provided by the community-based MCS (monitoring, control and surveillance) system established to regulate illegal fishing activities (including illegal artisanal fishing such as the use of SCUBA for sea cucumbers); giving the MPA high-level political support in combatting illegal fishing activities; and protecting traditional fishers' rights. Within the project CSP can be contacted anonymously by any stakeholder to report illegal fishing activity within the MPA.</p> <p>At a national level CSP's responsibilities include enforcement of fishing regulations and agreements; inspection of boats and gears; monitoring catches, transshipment, storage, processing, transformation and commercialisation of fisheries products; monitoring industrial fishing vessels; managing the fisheries observers programme; and participating in the technical design of fishing regulations and access agreements.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b> Melaky Miaro ny Tontolo an-Driakany (MMTD) (no website)</p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>MMTD is the local community association working for the protection of the Barren Isles marine resources, representing local fishers. The association was established in 2008 by the Barren Isles Turtle Conservation Project (BITCP; a joint initiative between WWF Madagascar and The Geneva Museum, which monitored sea turtles in the archipelago between 2005 and 2009. In 2008 the BITCP assisted the Maintirano community in establishing Melaky Miaro ny Tontolo an-Driakany (which literally means <i>Melaky working to preserve its marine environment</i>), whose main objective was the protection of the marine biodiversity of the Melaky region.</p> <p>Awareness-raising, notably on sea turtles, coral reefs and threats to traditional fisheries, was done in Maintirano. A local law (<i>dina</i>) was also created by MMTD to regulate the exploitation of marine resources, but due to increasing numbers of migrants visiting the Barren Isles, as well as the lack of support once the BITCP project ended, the <i>dina</i> was never enforced. Today, MMTD still represents Maintirano fishermen, and Sebany Norbert, its current president, works in close collaboration with DREF, DRPRH and BV for the establishment of the Barren Isles MPA.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p><b>No – see cover letter</b></p>

**11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader**

**Yes – see cover letter**

**12. Problem the project is trying to address**

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address. For example, what biodiversity and challenges will the project address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

**(Max 200 words)**

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

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

In participative appraisals done in 2009, fishing communities unanimously identified these external fishing pressures as the single most important threat to their livelihoods. A fact reinforced through further consultations with communities and stakeholders since 2011.

**13. Methodology**

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

*(Max 500 words – repeat from Stage 1 with changes highlighted) (R2 developments italicised)*

*Through the full development of a community-managed MPA, the project will build on experiences of local fisheries management developed by the project team elsewhere in Madagascar to establish rights-based fisheries management for local traditional fishers. The project will be founded on four key outputs:*

**Gazetted MPA:** By creating a legally recognised MPA where coastal communities play a leading role within the management committee, the project will empower local fishers to negotiate an industrial fishing ban, protecting their traditional fishing grounds. The MPA will also give traditional fishers a legitimate platform to work with regional and national authorities to address other threats to their fishing livelihoods. For example, through the MPA management committee communities will have more legitimacy and voice to limit the destructive fishing or extractive mining activities on or around the isles. *The MPA's management and zoning plan will be developed through consultations with local and migrant fishing communities, regional authorities, and concerned private sector stakeholders. This process, led by BV in close collaboration with DREF Melaky, has been ongoing since 2012,*

**Fisheries management plan:** The MPA will provide a platform bringing together traditional fishing communities and the DRPRH to develop and implement a fisheries management plan for the Barren Isles. This will include measures to achieve sound ecosystem-based management of the region's fisheries, grounded in a rights-based approach to fisheries management. Fishing communities will develop the fisheries management plan, reaching a consensus on measures such as temporal and spatial closures, banning of destructive fishing practices, and limiting access rights of itinerant, semi-industrial and industrial fishers.

*The regulations will be enshrined at three levels: in traditional local law; within the MPA management and zoning plan; and within a regional fisheries management plan, all to be endorsed by the Ministry of Fisheries.*

**Community-based system of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS):** Working with the CSP (the government agency responsible for the enforcement of fishing laws), the communities of the MPA will implement an effective MCS system for combatting illegal fishing activities, including industrial fishing. *Community members will be equipped with smart phones and an Information and Communications Technology (ICT) system developed to communicate, in real-time, information gathered using MCS network to the CSP in Antananarivo, and to other community members within the network.*

**Fisheries monitoring:** BV will expand its existing support to fishing communities through strengthening and growing community-based catch monitoring of the key fisheries within the MPA. *First piloted in 2012 these participatory monitoring programmes will be expanded to cover all small-scale fisheries. Based on these data, stock estimates and assessments of the state of the fisheries will be made. These will be used to develop the fisheries management plans and enable ongoing adaptive management of these critical fisheries.*

*Partners will work together in the roles detailed in section 10. BV will lead the project with an initial inception meeting to detail workplans, followed by quarterly meetings to monitor progress and manage the project adaptively. Project management activities will also be detailed in the management plan and implemented through it.*

#### 14. Change Expected

Detail what the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit.

- If you are applying for Defra funding this should specifically focus on the changes expected for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- If you are applying for DFID funding you should in addition refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty. Q19 provides more space for elaboration on this.

(Max 250 words)

The project will empower over 4,000 traditional fishers, including women, to gain formal rights to their customary fishing grounds, as well as the legal mandate to manage these fisheries, over an area of over 4,300 km<sup>2</sup> of coast and ocean. This will mean that these communities have, for the first time, the means to combat the primary threat to their livelihoods – industrial and illegal overexploitation of an open access resource – and to be able to take the management measures necessary to guaranteeing the long-term viability of their fisheries.

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

By establishing a functioning, legally recognised model for rights-based fisheries management, the project will set a very important precedent for local fishing communities throughout Madagascar, giving them the formal right to protect and rationally manage their customary fishing resources. For the first time, a rights-based approach to fisheries management will become possible. Such a model has strong applicability throughout coastal Madagascar. Its broad replication will allow the rational management of fishing resources that underpin the livelihoods of many coastal people in Madagascar, as well as addressing key causes of their increasing poverty.



**15a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words):**

BV conducted a feasibility study for the Barren Isles MPA in 2009, which highlighted the exceptional biodiversity value of the archipelago, and the critical importance of this ecosystem to traditional small-scale fisheries throughout the region. The study also detailed recommended management actions based on consultations with the MPA stakeholders.

From 2011, with funding from the MacArthur Foundation (ending December 2013), BV has been permanently present in the region, conducting frequent consultations and awareness raising campaigns with communities, authorities, and industrial actors (including commercial fishing and mining) to foster broad community engagement in marine conservation, increase understanding of environmental issues, and build cross-sector support for the MPA at all levels.

Participatory conservation planning workshops have been held both in Maintirano and Antananarivo, engaging all stakeholders in the planning process. This has resulted in consensus on the MPA's perimeter, management scheme, strategies for addressing threats to biodiversity and livelihoods, conservation targets and long-term management objectives. This has produced all necessary documents to create an official MPA within Madagascar's protected areas system (DSAP). The government is expected to grant temporary protected status to the MPA – the first major milestone in attaining definitive protected status – in the coming months.

**15b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?**  Yes  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:

Within Madagascar BV is closely involved in supporting the ongoing development of locally managed marine areas (LMMAs), community-based coastal conservation efforts in which management is enforced by traditional and customary local law, known as *Dina*. This movement has seen rapid growth in the last seven years, with 38 LMMAs in varying stages of development, collectively covering 7,456 km<sup>2</sup> of Madagascar's coastal marine environment.

At a number of LMMA sites in Atsimo Andrefana region (southwest Madagascar), BV is also working to promote gender mainstreaming in small-scale fisheries management, empowering women to play an active role in the management of coral reef fisheries and reducing current high levels of gender inequality. The Barren Isles MPA project will draw directly on the experiences of this initiative, in particular adopting lessons learned in supporting women to participate in fishers organisations.

Independently of this project, BV is leading the creation of a national consortium for Madagascar's rapidly evolving LMMA network, connecting communities, NGOs, research institutions and authorities to support local communities in their fisheries management efforts. This network, called Mihari, provides an essential platform for exchanging experiences and best practices between sites and partner organisations, including WWF, CI and WCS and others, as well as with national authorities.

Two Mihari partner organisations, Reefdoctor and WCS, are applying independently for Darwin R20 support for integration of conservation and development efforts across a total of eight such LMMA sites. The collaborative approach fostered by Mihari will ensure that these parallel projects will remain complementary to one another, and will not result in any duplication of effort.

The Barren Isles MPA project will be complementary to these parallel efforts on account of its focus on enshrining *dina*-based local fisheries management within a robust legal mechanism affording formal fisheries management rights, recognised at a national level, to local fishers.

By using the MPA as a legal framework for the sustainable management of fisheries within the largest community-managed MPA in both Madagascar and the broader western Indian Ocean region, the project will create a model for rights-based fisheries management in Madagascar that will be shared with partner organisations through the Mihari network.



Similarly, lessons learned from other LMMA sites will be fed back to the Barren Isles MPA through the annual community networking meetings and exchange visits organised by the Mihari network. Educational and social marketing tools will also be shared between sites, and efforts to advocate in favour of rights-based approaches to fisheries management will be coordinated through Mihari.

**15c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?**

Yes  No

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

- BV has applied to the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation for support to two projects that complement this one and that will ensure its wider replication:
  1. The full establishment and functioning of a national LMMA network (Mihari), a project that will be led by BV in partnership with CI, WCS and WWF. This project aims to support the growing movement of community-based marine resource management that is currently underway in Madagascar.
  2. The development of local capacity for the sustainable management of small-scale fisheries, as well as building sufficient institutional support to create an enabling environment for such management. This project will take place at six specific sites along the west coast of Madagascar, including the Barren Isles.
- BV has applied to Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM) for support to develop a sustainable financing plan for the Barren Isles MPA. This will investigate options to develop incentive-based approaches to support the long-term operating costs of the MPA, drawing on BV's experience of promoting market-based solutions to funding MPAs elsewhere in Madagascar.
- BV has applied to the CMS small grants programme for support to expand and increase capacity for community-based protection of marine turtle populations in the Barren Isles. The project aims to not only protect a nationally important nesting population of marine turtles, but also works towards building greater stakeholder support for wider marine resource management and endangered species conservation.

The results of all these applications are expected in early 2014.

**16. Value for money**

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money?

(Max 250 words)

- At over 4,300 km<sup>2</sup> the project will create and police the largest community-managed MPA legally recognised by national government in the Indian Ocean.
- 4,000 fishers depend on the fishing resources of the MPA; currently the open access of these is eroding their livelihoods. Recent studies have documented the enormous economic value of small-scale fisheries. By preventing outsiders from overexploiting fishing resources, securing fishing rights for local fishers and establishing sustainable fisheries management, the project will ensure that significant economic benefits continue to accrue to the target communities and downstream actors in their value chains.
- Fisheries management undertaken by the project will be largely implemented by the target communities themselves using a traditional system of governance. Community members themselves will undertake many of the project's activities. Such participatory coastal management represents a proven low cost strategy for implementing decentralised fisheries management at scale.
- The project strongly involves both local and national government authorities, including significant support provided in-kind.

- The project builds on BV's efforts to create the Barren Isles MPA, starting with the feasibility study in 2009. It will also be strongly complemented by projects BV will undertake over the same period to build a national LMMA network and capacity for local, sustainable management of small-scale fisheries.
- The project takes place in one of the most isolated and least developed regions in Madagascar. Simply by establishing community management structures, BV can leverage the investment made by this project to carry out other activities, such as seaweed aquaculture and community health.

## 17. Ethics

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

(Max 300 words)

All work and research conducted in this project is focused on poverty reduction, and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

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

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

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

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

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

## 18. Legacy

Please describe what you expect will change as a result of this project with regards to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use and poverty alleviation (for DFID funded projects). For example, what will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and poor people) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

(Max 300 words)

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

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

The rights-based approach being promoted by this project, that explicitly recognises local fishers' traditional resource use needs, will be fundamental to ending the wholesale overexploitation of the Barren Isles' marine resources by industrial and illegal fishers, safeguarding the region's fisheries resources for traditional use by coastal communities. This will have a direct impact on protecting the marine biodiversity underpinning the livelihoods and food security of coastal communities. It will also give the fishing communities the legal mandate needed for them to take ownership of and to manage their fisheries, as well as the structure and capacity to enact management measures.

Above and beyond its direct local impacts with the Barren Isles region, this project will establish a very important legal precedent for Madagascar. By creating a management structure and legal mechanism in which local communities are empowered with the authority to manage their fishing grounds, the project will create a model for broader adoption throughout the Mihari network of LMMAs throughout Madagascar. Mihari currently includes 36 management associations comprising more than 134 villages. It therefore represents a vehicle through which this project can achieve a national legacy where coastal communities are empowered to legally protect and manage the very resources upon which they depend.

### 19. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. All projects funded through DFID in Round 20 must be compliant with the OECD Overseas Development Assistance criteria. Projects are therefore required to indicate how they will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation in low-income countries.

(Max 300 words)

Madagascar is currently one of the world's poorest countries, ranked amongst tropical countries with the lowest adaptive capacity to climate change, combined with very high vulnerability (Burke 2011). What little welfare infrastructure that existed prior to the political coup of 2009 has not been sustained since, with rural populations being hit hardest. More than half of Madagascar's population is coastal and the isolated communities targeted in this project are highly dependent on dwindling coastal resources as their primary source of food and income, as well as having higher than average population growth rates.

The timing of this intervention is particularly urgent. We are witnessing the unprecedented collapse of the marine ecosystems on which Madagascar's fishing communities are utterly reliant. Unsustainable levels of fishing are driving degradation of the natural capital underpinning local fishing economies. Western Madagascar's coral reefs – amongst the largest in the Indian Ocean – are shifting towards algal dominated systems as a result of combined human and climate stresses. A failure to intervene through ecosystem-based management at this late stage will have serious, permanent repercussions to biodiversity, food security, and community resilience, with levels of poverty, vulnerability and deprivation only worsening as the negative impacts on the coastal resources accumulate.

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

## 20. Exit strategy

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

(Max 200 words)

The sustainability of this project will be fostered by the participatory approach to marine management, which requires relatively small amounts of long-term funding. The project will use village exchanges and fisher-fisher education to build a social movement for maintaining community-based fisheries management, creating a culture and tradition of fisheries management to ensure that actions are sustainable beyond the lifetime of the project.

BV will work to empower community representatives to undertake most of the management decision-making on the ground, and provide a sense of true local ownership of the MPA, as well as strong and technically competent representation by community members on the management committee alongside government co-managers (DRPRH and DREF), with minimal dependence on NGO support. Furthermore, local and national government partners are strongly involved in the project, ensuring that there is sustained institutional support for it beyond the project's lifetime.

By covering the costs of creating a permanent MPA recognised nationally, the project will achieve a stable end point. Beyond this, we are confident of establishing a cost effective management model with annual operating costs of approximately £12,000. These costs can be realistically covered by ongoing fundraising efforts undertaken by BV, as well as revenues from BV's ecotourism social enterprise

## 21. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

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

BV is working with a range of partners to establish a national network of LMMAs in Madagascar. Through this network we plan to promote and replicate the successes this project achieves. In addition to establishing a national LMMA network for Madagascar, BV is working with other LMMAs throughout the western Indian Ocean to establish a virtual LMMA network for the sharing of information and practices. The network will possibly be connected to the LMMA Network in the Asia / Pacific region. Through these media we will work to share the results of the project to both regional and global audiences.

BV has a current project (Live With the Sea [www.livewiththesea.org](http://www.livewiththesea.org)) that is developing training and educational material for LMMAs by drawing from actual experiences and practices of local communities. The approach uses photographs, video and sound to record villagers putting into practice conservation and development actions. This material is brought together to tell a clear, how-to story that other local communities can understand. BV is disseminating the material through the website, through free CDs and printed material, as well as other NGOs. The successes of this initiative will be made available to a wide range of community audiences and local managers through this project. The target populations have been identified through our established community-based conservation work, where partner communities have expressed a need for these services.

The project partners local and national government actors in fisheries management. Through their involvement, we believe that the lessons learnt from the project can be effectively communicated to government decision makers and rights-based fisheries management for communities strongly advocated for from within the government.

The project will be publicised and promoted through local and national media in both the UK and Madagascar, as well as through BV's website and quarterly newsletters.

## 22. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this. (See Section 9 of the Guidance Notes for further information)

(Max 250 words)

In keeping with BV's commitment to promoting open access to data, findings, tools, resources and lessons learned, project outputs will be distributed throughout the Mihari network within Madagascar, and made freely available both on BV's own website (<http://www.blueventures.org/publications/conservation-reports.html>), as well as the independent multilingual [www.livewiththesea.org](http://www.livewiththesea.org) information portal, an information sharing platform established by BV to promote networking and exchange of information regarding community-based coastal management in the western Indian Ocean. All written outputs and tools produced by this project will be focused on documenting key lessons learned to enable others to replicate the rights-based approach pioneered in this project. Outputs will be produced to target both community groups and technical audiences (NGOs, institutions). Materials produced for local use will be tailored to community audiences, building on BV's experience of developing local language educational materials in local dialects (including factsheets, comics and films; examples on [livewiththesea.org](http://livewiththesea.org)).

This project aims to use Darwin funds to cover the costs of translation of materials for publication on this site (French, Malagasy and English), as well as the artistic design of social marketing materials and media incorporated in educational tools.

In addition to online publication, results and lessons learned will be shared with key stakeholders and members of the conservation and development community at relevant meetings, specifically selected to ensure the highest likelihood of messages reaching those most likely to benefit from and act on the lessons we have learned. Key lessons learned will also be prepared for publication in peer-reviewed journals.

## 23. Importance of subject focus for this project

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

(Max 250 words)

Globally over one billion people depend on the sea for protein, and around 97% of the world's fishers live in the developing world, most of them in the species rich tropics. It is these small-scale fishers who have the greatest interest in conservation because their livelihoods and food depend on it. Throughout the tropics, community-based management has proven to be an effective way of managing fisheries, finding win-wins in which conservation and livelihoods go together. Yet at the same time around 80% of global fish stocks are fully exploited or overexploited, and foreign industrial fishing fleets are exploiting the fishing grounds of many tropical coastal developing states and across the Indopacific. Local fishing communities are also powerless to control the overexploitation of their resources by industrial fleets, as well as by semi-industrial fishing boats. Frequently they have little voice against domestic or international commercial and industrial actors in national fishing policy.

The natural capital of coastal communities is mined for short-term profit. Their lack of ownership and control in the face of outside exploitation means that they have no incentive to manage their fisheries. Instead of being effective stewards, they are alienated and disenfranchised. A crucial step towards addressing this, and to mobilizing the hundreds of millions of people that work in and around fishing to engage in conservation, is gaining formal fishing rights for communities and implementing rights-based management. By setting a precedent for doing this, our project addresses a present critical need in conservation and poverty alleviation.

## 24. Leverage

### a) Secured

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

#### Confirmed:

BV has not yet secured sure funding for the project from other sources, but has made second-round applications for three grants that will support and complement the proposed project, without overlapping on proposed activities. These are detailed below, and explained in more detail in section 15c above.

### b) Unsecured

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

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
October 2013	MacArthur Foundation	\$350,000 USD	\$40,000 USD per year for two years ear-marked site-based support for Barren Isles LMMA
October 2013	MacArthur Foundation	\$150,000 USD	Grant to reinforce Madagascar LMMA Network, of which Barren Isles is a member. Will support BI community members to participate in exchange trips and annual LMMA forum
November 2013	FFEM- le Programme de Petites Initiatives (PPI) du Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial	€35,000	Capacity building and feasibility assessment of sustainable finance for Barren Isles MPA
November 2013	CMS Small Grants Programme	€15,000	Community-based protection and awareness-raising of nesting marine turtle populations in the Barren Isles.

**PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION**  
**MEASURING IMPACT**

**25. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this. Further detail is provided in Annex C of the guidance notes which you are encouraged to refer to. The information provided here will be transposed into a logframe should your project be successful in gaining funding from the Darwin Initiative. The use of the logframe is sometimes described in terms of the Logical Framework Approach, which is about applying clear, logical thought when seeking to tackle the complex and ever-changing challenges of poverty and need. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

**Impact**

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

(Max 30 words)

Community-managed MPAs form a strong foundation for the broad scale establishment of rights-based fisheries management for small-scale fishers in Madagascar, protecting the fishing resources and livelihoods of small-scale fishers.

**Outcome**

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products. This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to question 14.

(Max 30 words)

The Barren Isles MPA empowers traditional fishers to secure and manage their fishing resources, leading to a decrease in overexploitation by industrial and itinerant fishing.

**Measuring outcomes - indicators**

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	Barren Isles MPA receives definitive protection status by Y3, including a boundary that protects traditional fishing grounds from industrial fishing
Indicator 2	50% decrease in the incidence of industrial fishing and illegal scuba diving for sea cucumbers within the MPA from Y1 to Y3
Indicator 3	Stock assessments of coral reef fisheries in all five participating villages show fisheries within the MPA are not overexploited and below maximum sustainable yield (MSY)

**Verifying outcomes**

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.



Indicator 1	Government decree and map showing the gazetted MPA boundary; Meeting minutes from consultations and validation workshops
Indicator 2	Reports of the community surveillance committee; CSP data showing the movements of industrial vessels based on satellite monitoring
Indicator 3	Analyses of catch data of key fisheries using Spawning Potential Ratios (SPR) based stock assessments

### Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Through using the formal process to gazette the MPA, local fishers are able to negotiate a MPA boundary that protects their fishing grounds against industrial fishing
Assumption 2	With the support of CSP (the Malagasy government agency for the enforcement of fishing laws) the community is able to enforce an industrial fishing ban within the MPA and decrease illegal scuba diving for sea cucumbers
Assumption 3	Local fishing stakeholders are able to agree on an effective fisheries management plan
Assumption 4	Catch data collected is sufficient to assess the sustainability of key fisheries using Parfish and other tools for data-deficient fisheries stock assessments

### Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	The proposed Barren Isles MPA, with a zoning plan which protects traditional fishing grounds, is gazetted as a protected area by the government of Madagascar
Output 2	A fisheries management plan is developed and implemented by the fishing communities in collaboration with the regional fisheries authorities (DRPRH)
Output 3	A system of community-based monitoring, control and surveillance of illegal fishing activities in the Barren Isles MPA is developed and implemented in partnership with the CSP
Output 4	Community-based monitoring of the key fisheries within the Barren Isles MPA is carried out, enabling reliable stock estimates and providing a basis for sustainable management and improvement of the fisheries

### Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1	
Indicator 1	Stakeholder agreement on zoning plan for Barren Isles MPA by end Y1

Indicator 2	Representation of all key stakeholders groups in management committee with >90% attendance by nominated representatives
Indicator 3	80% of villages elect representatives to fishing association and management committee by Y3

### Output 2

Indicator 1	Stakeholder consultations show approval for fisheries management plan by end Y1
Indicator 2	Key fisheries and habitats covering at >80% of protected area envelope are included in management plan draft
Indicator 3	Fisheries management plan is approved in collaboration with DRPRH by Y2 and ratified by Y3

### Output 3

Indicator 1	Minimum 10 community members trained in ICT for use in MCS by Y2.
Indicator 2	3/4 participating communities filing monthly reports on industrial and illegal fishing activity (including negative observations) within the MPA limits by Y3.
Indicator 3	CSP effectively provides support/responds to reports of illegal fishing by community by Y3.

### Output 4

Indicator 1	5 MPA communities involved in weekly participatory fisheries monitoring and contributing data to quarterly resource status dashboard
Indicator 2	Workshop on monitoring and stock assessment results held with stakeholders by Y3
Indicator 3	Fisheries management plan is updated annually to include findings and recommendations of stock assessments

### Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Mission reports and meeting minutes
Indicator 2	Barren Isles MPA management and zoning plan
Indicator 3	Fisheries management plan document
Indicator 4	Fisheries monitoring resource status dashboards: created and distributed to stakeholders quarterly
Indicator 5	List of members of fishers association and MPA management committee

### Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Sufficient political will exists for the creation of the Barren Isles MPA and development of a fisheries management plan
Assumption 2	Fishers are aware of threats to resources, and are prepared to take management action
Assumption 3	CSP and regional authorities have the political will to enforce fisheries regulations

### Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Consultation of local and migrant fishing communities for management plan development
Activity 1.2	Community exchange visit (build fishing community support for management)
Activity 1.3	Workshop with all MPA stakeholders to determine management plan, zoning and management association
Activity 1.4	Follow-up community consultations and final management plan validation workshop
Activity 1.5	Creation of MPA management committee
Activity 1.6	Training and work planning sessions with newly formed MPA management committee
Activity 1.7	Assessment of legal mechanisms to secure fishing rights for communities and enable rights-based management, lessons learned and policy recommendations

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Consult with Ministry of Fisheries at national and regional levels to develop fisheries management plan terms of reference
Activity 2.2	Conduct stakeholder consultations
Activity 2.3	Hold validation workshops
Activity 2.4	Develop implementation plan with DRPRH and Barren Isles MPA management committee

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Liaise with CSP to develop plan for improved community-based MCS
Activity 3.2	Develop ICT system for MCS (with IT consultant)
Activity 3.3	Conduct trainings and field trials in ICT with community members

<b>Output 4</b>	
Activity 4.1	Participatory fisheries monitoring established in 5 villages
Activity 4.2	Community-based turtle nest monitoring at 8 sites
Activity 4.3	Community-based monitoring of marine habitats at 10 sites
Activity 4.4	Disseminate monitoring results to communities and stakeholders (presentations, resource status dashboard, etc.)
Activity 4.5	Incorporate results of fisheries monitoring into MPA and fisheries management planning

26. 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	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1													
1.1 Consultation of local/migrant fishers	6												
1.2 Community exchange visit	3												
1.3 Workshop with all MPA stakeholders to determine management plan, zoning and management association	1												
1.4 Follow-up community consultations and final management plan validation workshop	9												
1.5 Creation of MPA management committee	6												
1.6 Training and work planning sessions with newly formed MPA management committee	Ongoing												
1.7 Assessment of legal mechanisms to secure fishing rights for communities and enable rights-based management	Ongoing												
Output 2													
2.1 Consult with Ministry of Fisheries at national and regional levels to develop fisheries management plan terms of reference	3												
2.2 Conduct stakeholder consultations	12												
2.3 Hold validation workshops	1												
2.4 Develop implementation plan with DRPRH and Barren Isles MPA management committee	Ongoing												
Output 3													
3.1 Liaise with CSP to develop plan for improved community-based MCS	1												
3.2 Develop ICT system for MCS (with IT consultant)	9												
3.3 Conduct trainings and field trials in ICT with community members	Ongoing												
Output 4													
4.1 Fisheries monitoring in four villages	Ongoing												

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.2 Community-based turtle nest monitoring at eight sites	Ongoing												
4.3 Community-based monitoring of marine habitats at 10 sites	Ongoing												
4.4 Disseminate monitoring results to communities and stakeholders (presentations, resource status dashboard, etc.)	Ongoing (quarterly)												
4.5 Incorporate results of fisheries monitoring into MPA and fisheries management planning													

## 27. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

(Max 500 words)

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

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

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

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

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

As well as maintaining rigorous M&E throughout the project's implementation, two of the project's outputs focus specifically on building community-based monitoring systems to enable responsive and adaptive management of the MPA itself, by community members themselves. The first (output 3) seeks to build community engagement in monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) within the MPA, and the second (output 4) will engage community members, including women, in participative fisheries monitoring to enable ongoing adaptive management of key stocks and zoning plans. The monitoring programmes established under these outputs will also provide essential baseline data against which the effectiveness and performance of the MPA can be monitored in the long term, and compared against other sites in Madagascar and the broader western Indian Ocean, as well as against internationally recognised benchmarks. In addition to monitoring the sustainability of target fisheries, the catch monitoring programme will provide the data necessary to quantify the impacts of the project on communities and key social groups (for example changes in catch-per-unit-effort, or income for women). Results of this monitoring programme will be fed back to all MPA stakeholders (not only participating villages) quarterly, as part of the resource status dashboard being developed by the project.

The direct participation of community members in these aspects of project monitoring will ensure that their needs are reflected in the M&E process.

At the start of the project, multilingual ICT-based data management systems will be built in consultation with participating communities.



## FUNDING AND BUDGET

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

**NB:** Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

### 28. Value for Money

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

(max 300 words)

Forecast costs have been calculated based on over a decade of experience of field-based marine conservation programming by BV in coastal Madagascar and reflect the real and essential costs of achieving the project's goals.

Since BV began working in Madagascar, we have developed a very resource-light management structure ensuring that funds extend as far as possible on the ground.

We further reduce costs by ensuring that as much work as possible is carried out in the field at local salary rates, with minimal UK staffing in a concerted effort to minimise overhead costs. BV has a commitment to building the capacity of national staff, and the majority of staff employed by the project will be Malagasy; many will be community members.

Income from Blue Ventures' ecotourism activities is used to minimise organisational overheads, including covering central office costs, and investing directly in funding long-term conservation activities in Madagascar. This ecotourism funding is likely to contribute to long-term legacy costs to maintain core activities in the Barren Isles MPA after this project's termination.

Maintirano, the regional capital of Melaky where the project team will be based, is one of the most isolated towns in Madagascar. During the rainy season, it can often only be accessed by irregular boats or light aircraft, cut off by land for long periods. Even in the dry season overland travel to Maintirano involves a gruelling 4x4 trip that can frequently last many days. For the efficient use of staff time, we have had to include the costs of flights between Antananarivo and Maintirano (variable but approximately 250 USD per flight).

## FCO NOTIFICATIONS

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

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

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

## CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees of Blue  
Ventures Conservation

(\*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £251,855 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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

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

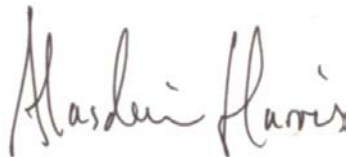
- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	Dr. Alasdair R. Harris
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Executive Director

**Signed**

**Date:**

29<sup>th</sup> October 2013



**Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission**

	Check
Have you <b>read the Guidance Notes</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you provided <b>actual start and end dates</b> for your project?	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding. NB: you cannot apply for both</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you provided your <b>budget based on UK government financial years</b> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you checked that your <b>budget is complete</b> , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has your application been <b>signed by a suitably authorised individual?</b> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you included a <b>1 page CV for all the Principals</b> identified at Question 7?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you included a <b>letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations</b> identified at Question 10?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you <b>been in contact with the FCO</b> in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you included a <b>copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts</b> for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you <b>checked the Darwin website</b> immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	<input type="checkbox"/>

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 2 December 2013 to [Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk) using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

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