



Submit by Monday 1 December 2014

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 21: 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 in Question 7)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) – Indonesia Programme
Address:	Jalan Atletik No. 8
City and Postcode:	Tanah Sareal, Bogor 16161
Country:	Indonesia
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Ref	Title
2805	Diversifying Indonesian fisheries to protect elasmobranchs and alleviate poverty

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 April 2015		End date: 31 March 2018		Duration: 3 years
Darwin request	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total request
	£87,206	£92,217	£93,176	£272,599
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost: Matched funding is secured from: the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (£50,000, approved October 2014), the Margaret A. Cargill Foundation (£50,000, approved November 2014), the David and Lucile Packard Foundation (£63,000, approved November 2014), Imperial College London (£29,978) and WCS core funds (£43,054). Total matched funding: £236,032 (46% of total project cost).				
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding?			DFID	

4. Define the outcome of the project. This should be a repetition of Question 24, Outcome Statement.

Enhanced law enforcement and fisher transition to more sustainable livelihoods causes a 50% reduction in catches of threatened elasmobranch species at major Indonesian ports, whilst reducing poverty for >100 households.

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.

Country 1: INDONESIA	Country 2:
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6. Biodiversity Conventions

Which of the conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project be supporting? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

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

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 project will support the Government of Indonesia to develop a regulatory framework for CITES-listed shark and ray species, including two species of manta rays, and develop appropriate enforcement capacity. This will represent the first time any enforcement has been undertaken against the trade of any CITES-listed marine species in Indonesia, and is of high importance given that Indonesia is the world's largest shark and ray fishery and lies at the heart of the Coral Triangle, the centre of marine biodiversity. It will also support Indonesia to meet its commitments under the London Declaration on Illegal Wildlife Trade.

The project will assist Indonesia to fulfil its obligations under the CBD, in particular Strategic Goals A, B and C. The project will raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity and conservation measures (Aichi Target 1), and contribute towards ensuring the sustainable management of fisheries (Target 6). By targeting enhanced regulation of the legal trade in sharks and rays and enforcement against the illegal trade, the project will contribute towards the conservation of four globally threatened shark and ray species (Target 12). These actions will contribute towards improving the effectiveness of marine protected areas and shark sanctuaries in Indonesia (Target 11).

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES focal point in the host country?

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

The current CITES focal point (Nandang Prihadi) from the Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation (Direktorat Konservasi Keanekaragaman), Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), WCS's principal partner in Indonesia, has been consulted during project preparation. Under the new Indonesian government, MoEF is being significantly reorganised (including merging the Environment and Forestry ministries) and the CITES focal point will change. The project will engage actively with the new CITES focal point, when they are appointed, as they will need to be heavily involved in discussions over appropriate regulations to manage the trade in CITES-listed sharks and rays, which will be proposed by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF).

7. Principals in project. Please identify and 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 personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	WCS Personnel	WCS Personnel	WCS Personnel
Surname	Clements	Campbell	Adhiasto
Forename (s)	Tom	Stuart	Dwi
Post held	Deputy Director	Marine Director	Program Manager

Organisation (if different to above)	WCS - Indonesia	WCS - Indonesia	WCS - Indonesia
Department		Marine Program	Wildlife Trade Prog
Telephone			
Email			

Details	WCS Personnel	WCS Personnel	WCS Personnel
Surname	Herdiana	Hermawati	Kartawijaya
Forename (s)	Yudi	Irma	Tasrif
Post held	Program Manager	Policy/Legal Advisor	Fisheries Coordinator
Organisation (if different to above)	WCS - Indonesia	WCS - Indonesia	WCS - Indonesia
Department	Marine	Wildlife Trade Program	Marine
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2	Project Partner 3
Surname	[none]	Irianto	Cut Adek
Forename (s)	Elvizar	Sugeng	Miftachuddin
Post held	Deputy Director	Senior Commissioner	Secretary
Organisation (if different to above)	MMAF	Indonesian National Police, Criminal Investigation Division	Panglima Laot Aceh
Department	Directorate of Marine Resources Surveillance, Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance	Unit 1	
Telephone			
Email			

Notes: Ibu Elvizar only has one name (which is not uncommon in Indonesia). Government officials were reluctant to provide CVs.

Details	Project Partner 4	Project Partner 5
Surname	A	Milner-Gulland
Forename (s)	Marzuki	E.J.
Post held	Secretary-General	Professor
Organisation (if different to above)	KuALA Network	Imperial College London
Department		Conservation Science
Telephone		
Email		

8. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? **If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
2292	Lilian Painter	Sustainable Ranching and Participatory Land Use Planning in Bolivia and Paraguay
1969	Tom Clements	Conserving biodiversity and reducing poverty through wildlife-friendly farming in Cambodia
2114	Nyawira Muthiga	Strengthening the capability of Kenyan communities to conserve coral reefs
1970	Roan Balas McNab	Evaluating community-based conservation agreements in Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve

9a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 8 please complete Question 9a, b and c.

If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 10 (and delete the boxes for Q9a, 9b and 9c)

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. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Lead institution and website: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) – Indonesia Program http://indonesia.wcs.org http://www.wcs.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>WCS has been working to protect biodiversity in Indonesia since 1965, and has had a permanent office in the country since 1995, under an MoU with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). WCS Indonesia's programs include science and capacity-building, marine, community and landscape conservation and the Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU). Initiated in 2003, the WCU is an innovative partnership designed to combat illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia including: MoEF; MMAF; Indonesian National Police; Attorney General; Customs; anti-corruption agencies (Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre, PPATK); civil society and media organisations. Over 250 cases have been prosecuted by law enforcement agencies based upon information from the WCU, including the 10 largest wildlife crime cases in Indonesia. WCS's marine seascape programs include Aceh and Lombok, the field sites for this proposal.</p> <p>In this project, WCS will build upon its established seascape programs in Aceh and Lombok to support shark and ray fishers to transition to more sustainable livelihoods. WCS will also apply the WCU approach to CITES-listed sharks and rays, facilitating the first enforcement actions against the traders. WCS will be responsible for management of all project components, facilitating partnerships with government and non-government organisations, and delivery of the project outcome.</p> <p>Note: PPATK stands for <i>Pusat Pelaporan dan Analisis Transaksi Keuangan</i></p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF): Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance (Direktorat Jenderal Pengawasan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan, DG PSDKP), http://djpsdkp.kkp.go.id Directorate General of Marine, Coastal and Small Islands (Direktorat Jenderal Kelautan, Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil, DG KP3K) http://www.kp3k.kkp.go.id</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Indonesia's <u>Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)</u> is responsible for oversight of marine resources, including regulation of shark and ray species. Within MMAF, the Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance (DG PSDKP) is responsible for conducting surveillance of marine and fisheries resources within Indonesian waters, including enforcement of fisheries laws, and the Directorate General of Marine, Coastal and Small Islands (DG KP3K) is responsible for marine species policy, including sharks and rays. These two Directorate Generals, together with the district MMAF agencies that regulate fisheries practices at the local level, will be key partners. MMAF is supportive of the proposed project, and of WCS playing a leading role in strengthening the regulation and enforcement of the trade in shark and ray species. WCS has worked in collaboration with MMAF under project agreements since 2007.</p> <p>Under this project, MMAF will be responsible for leading all law enforcement activities and developing policies for protection and regulation of the trade in CITES-listed shark and ray species. MMAF will also be fully engaged in the development of alternative livelihood options for shark and ray fishers, including consultations with fishers and customary fisher institutions.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? Yes</p>	

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Indonesian National Police – Criminal Investigation Division http://www.polri.go.id</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Indonesian National Police (INP), particularly its Criminal Investigation Division (CID, Bareskrim POLRI), based in Jakarta, is the national agency responsible for investigating and combating organized crime, including environmental offences and transnational crime. INP-CID is both interested and active in efforts to combat nationwide illegal wildlife trade, and has played a leading role in the majority of high-profile prosecutions brought successfully in Indonesia over the past 5 years. However, INP-CID has been entirely focused on terrestrial species to date, and has yet to be involved in investigation of the illegal trade in protected marine species, such as CITES-listed sharks and rays. INP-CID is hampered by organizational deficiencies, particularly related to investigative capacity and training systems, the small number of staff assigned to investigate species trading networks, the lack of interested and motivated police officers throughout the country, and the limited importance attached to species crimes by prosecutors, the judiciary and customs.</p> <p>INP-CID has been actively involved in the development of this initiative, and will play a key role in all law enforcement components of this project, including capacity-building activities (Output 2) and enforcement against CITES-listed sharks and rays traders (Output 3).</p>
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<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p> <p><i>As a matter of policy the Indonesian National Police never provide letters of support (or CVs) for applications such as this. However, the active and ongoing partnership between WCS and the INP is evident in the large number of successful cases brought by the INP based upon WCS support and facilitation over the past 5 years.</i></p>	No
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Panglima Laot</p> <p>www.panglimalaotaceh.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The <i>Panglima Laot</i> (Acehnese: “Commander of the Sea”) has existed in Aceh since the 14th century, and serves as the traditional institution that guides livelihood activities of fishers in a community fishing ground under Hukôm Adat La’ôt (customary maritime law). It also serves as a connecting component between fishers and the government in addressing fisheries-related matters. Its organizational structure is composed of several levels of positions covering provinces and districts, some with authority to manage fisheries, and others with a coordinating function.</p> <p>Under this project, we will work with several Panglima Laot institutions at district and village level to support the development of alternative livelihood for local manta/shark fishers, as well as raise awareness on manta/shark conservation. In addition, we will investigate the opportunity to develop customary laws or regulations under the Panglima Laot on manta/shark fishing, to reduce the fishing pressure on the species. Assisting the Panglima Laot to develop regulations would be an important result, as most local Acehnese fishers have high regard to customary laws.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>KuALA Network</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The KuALA Network was established on October 3, 2007 and consists of 23 member institutions (community groups and NGOs) located across Aceh Province. The KuALA Network is experienced at working with local communities on environmental and marine conservation awareness, and working with Panglima Laot to promote local fisheries management rights in Aceh.</p> <p>Under this project, the KuALA Network will support WCS to develop and implement an awareness strategy for manta/shark conservation, and will assist the Panglima Laot institutions to develop local customary laws on manta/shark fishing.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available: Imperial College London, Conservation Science http://www.iccs.org.uk</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Imperial College London has partnered with WCS, and in particular the project leader, Dr. Tom Clements, to undertake high-quality research into the design and impacts of conservation and development programmes in Southeast Asia since 2008. This has included the design of community conservation interventions (Clements et al., 2010 <i>Ecol. Econ.</i>) and evaluating programme impacts on local livelihoods, behaviour and environmental outcomes (Clements et al., 2013 <i>Biol Cons</i>, 2014 <i>World Dev</i>, in press <i>Cons Biol</i>). Imperial has a strong research programme on wildlife trade, including developing new methods for monitoring illegal behaviour (Nuno et al. 2013 <i>Cons Biol</i>). Fisheries projects include analysing outcomes of a PES scheme in Bangladesh (Darwin P20015), and understanding the impact of closures on tuna fishers (Davies et al. <i>PLoS One</i> in press). With its established Conservation Science research and postgraduate training programme, Imperial is well-placed to ensure that research under this project is carried out to the highest standard. Imperial has been involved in the development of the project design, including the behaviour change component and the research program.</p> <p>Under this project, Imperial will mentor Indonesian scientists to research the impact of the livelihood interventions, leading to the preparation of at least one peer-reviewed journal publication.</p>	
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>		<p>Yes</p>
<p>11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p><i>Note: As a matter of policy, the Indonesian National Police and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries do not provide CVs for applications such as this.</i></p>	

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?

Indonesia, the world's largest shark fishery, is of critical importance for the conservation of sharks and rays, including several globally threatened elasmobranch species recently listed on CITES Appendix II. National political support for conservation action is high, and hunting and trade of mantas and whale sharks has recently been declared illegal. However, despite these policy achievements, implementation is poor because regulations are inadequate and enforcement capacity limited. There have been no successful prosecutions to date against traders of illegal shark or ray products. Effective implementation of the law would have significant implications for the livelihoods of local fishers, hence appropriate mitigation measures need to be developed. Previous WCS research has shown that manta/shark fishing in Indonesia is highly specialized, conducted by a very limited number of poor fishers using far-ranging boats, who land their catches at particular ports. Over 80% of profits are captured by a small number of traders who control the export market. With escalating costs (due to removal of fuel subsidies) and declining catches, manta/shark fishers are interested to transition to more sustainable fisheries, if appropriate support is provided. By seizing these opportunities now, we can protect threatened biodiversity while improving the livelihoods of poor Indonesian communities.

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.).

The project will adopt an integrated approach to ensure a substantial reduction in shark and ray (elasmobranch) fishing in Indonesia by strengthening enforcement and transitioning livelihoods. We will target sites in two provinces (Aceh and West Nusa Tenggara), where 134 boats are responsible for 20% of Indonesia's total shark/ray catch. These sites were selected based upon research conducted by WCS in 2012-14, which included monitoring shark/ray landings, gaining the trust of local fishers, and understanding their fishing practices. We will focus on four CITES-listed species: scalloped hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*; Endangered), oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*; Vulnerable), and giant and reef manta rays (*Manta* spp.; Vulnerable). The project will:

Strengthen regulations and enhance law enforcement: Over 10 years, WCS has established the "Wildlife Crimes Unit" (WCU), a highly innovative and effective partnership with law enforcement agencies (MMAF, INP, Attorney General, Customs), which is responsible for the majority of enforcement actions against illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia. Building on this partnership, the project will: (1) strengthen regulations governing the protection of elasmobranch species, through providing information and supporting the ongoing MMAF review process; (2) enhance local government and community understanding of the regulations through local awareness campaigns; and (3) support government law enforcement agencies to undertake at least 10 test cases against major elasmobranch traders through the WCU. The project will only target major trade networks with the objective of restricting the trade, and hence the demand for shark/rays across Indonesia.

Support manta/shark fishers with livelihood transitions: WCS has strong relationships with local manta/shark fishers and customary fisher institutions (e.g. *Panglima Laot*), and knowledge of their fishing practices and business models. Research conducted with the fishers has identified a range of preferred livelihood options to which fishers are interested to transition as manta/shark fishing becomes unprofitable, including sustainable fisheries (e.g. squid), lobster and grouper mariculture enterprises, value-added fish processing (particularly for women) and agriculture. The project will undertake participatory planning with each interested household, identifying opportunities and barriers, and providing targeted assistance, such as training, equipment and access to capital to successfully navigate the transition. We will work only with households that are committed to investing time and effort to transitioning, rather than creating dependencies.

Monitoring: The project will monitor manta/shark catches, focusing on key landing sites in the two provinces, building on an existing baseline established by WCS in 2013. This information will be used to inform regular scientific assessments by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), which provides recommendations to Government about how the trade in species should be regulated and enforced. The data will also assist the Government to meet its CITES reporting requirements, and be used to assess the project's effectiveness. In collaboration with Imperial, we will track the drivers of fisher behavioural change, from a pre-intervention baseline, **for both intervention and control households**, in order to understand the role of elasmobranch fishing in their livelihoods, support effective intervention design and implementation, and assess the ongoing effects of the intervention on both fisher well-being and behaviour.

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.

The project will directly lead to a major (50%) reduction in the volume of CITES-listed manta/shark species caught by one of the world's largest manta/shark fisheries, through enhanced law enforcement, increased awareness and supporting fishers to transition to more sustainable livelihoods. By targeting the major manta/shark traders in Indonesia, the project will

have significant impacts on the manta/shark trade across the world's largest archipelagic nation. The reduction in fishing will ensure the conservation of four globally threatened species, and will generate significant economic benefits through marine tourism. One manta ray, for example, is valued at \$1 million over its lifetime from tourism, against only \$500 if caught (Malley et al. 2013; PLoS One).

The project targets a specific manta/shark fishery, operated by particular poor communities whose livelihoods are threatened by decreasing catches, escalating costs risk of prosecution, and reduced trade. The project will target >100 households (>500 people), from two provinces which are responsible for approximately 20% of Indonesia's overall shark and ray fishery. These households will be assisted to transition to alternative sustainable livelihoods, boosting incomes by >25% and thereby contributing to poverty alleviation, with a particular focus on women. Other manta/shark fishers in the same and nearby communities will benefit through learning opportunities and embedding the project approach in customary fisher institutions, so that successful transitions are promoted widely. The project will inform efforts to support manta/shark fishers elsewhere in Indonesia, and will be replicable for other specialised fisheries focused on protected marine species (e.g. cetaceans, turtles, etc.).

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

This is a new project specifically developed for the Darwin Initiative. It builds upon WCS's >10 years of experience supporting the Indonesian ministries to combat illegal wildlife trade, but represents the first application of this approach to any marine species in Indonesia. The contribution of the Darwin Initiative will be prominently acknowledged and attributed throughout.

During the proposal development, WCS began initial investigations. These uncovered several major manta traders, who were arrested between September and November 2014 (see below); the cases will be prosecuted later in 2014. The initial results have greatly exceeded expectations. As a consequence, prices for manta parts at two well-known landing sites have fallen dramatically by up to 50%, as traders have begun to stop buying manta products, which represent a small portion of their overall traded volumes. Manta fishers are now actively requesting assistance to transition to other livelihoods or fisheries. These initial successes, achieved in only three months (August-November 2014) demonstrate the viability of the project approach. The challenge now is to expand beyond a couple of high-profile arrests, and, crucially, to provide support to the manta fishers requesting assistance to transition to other livelihoods. The Darwin proposal is specifically designed to achieve this.

<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/asia-pacific/2014/11/bali-makes-arrest-over-huge-manta-ray-haul-2014118182713344997.html>

<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/oct/01/indonesia-makes-first-arrests-of-manta-ray-traders>

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:

WCS is the only organization in Indonesia with established relationships with Indonesian law enforcement agencies at high levels focused on addressing illegal trade in protected species. Following the CITES listing of some shark and ray species, WCS was specifically asked by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and several leading NGOs (e.g. Conservation International, CI, and the Manta Trust) to assist with documenting trade networks and supporting enforcement actions. The endorsement from the other NGOs has been important, because they have led efforts to advocate for manta protection across Indonesia. WCS will liaise closely with these other NGOs during project implementation, to share lessons learned about viable approaches to reducing shark/manta fishing while supporting sustainable fishing livelihoods.

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.

Since the Stage 1 concept was drafted for the Darwin Initiative, WCS has secured matched funding totalling £163,000 from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (£50,000, approved October 2014), the Margaret A. Cargill Foundation (£50,000, approved November 2014) and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation (£63,000, approved November 2014). Further support is available from Imperial College London (£29,978) and WCS core funds (£43,054).

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?

WCS Indonesia makes long-term, on-the-ground commitments, and leverages this commitment by establishing strong partnerships in-country with both government and local communities, and applying the contextual knowledge and lessons learned to plan culturally-appropriate and feasible projects. This positions us to deliver results and make significant impact.

The livelihood component is deliberately focused in order to generate real change in fisher behaviour while supporting livelihoods. Results will be leveraged beyond the direct beneficiaries, through the support of the partner customary fisher institutions (*Panglima Laot*), and through exchanges with NGOs working at other sites (e.g. CI, Manta Trust). Embedding the project within the customary institutions helps to ensure results are sustained long-term.

Indonesian government law enforcement agencies have significant capacity, professional standards and funding. For terrestrial species, WCS has demonstrated that these agencies are willing and able to act against wildlife traffickers, with appropriate advice and support. The project will apply this successful approach to marine species for the first time. In so doing, the project will leverage the significant resources of the Indonesian Government, and build lasting partnerships between government agencies.

Therefore, for a modest investment, this project will shut down the major Indonesian trade networks of some of the world's most charismatic and threatened marine species, securing the future of a substantial, and significantly growing, marine tourism industry worth millions of dollars annually, whilst supporting >100 specialised manta/shark fishers to transition to sustainable, profitable livelihoods. These results would represent a significant achievement for the Darwin Initiative and the Indonesian Government.

17. Ethics

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

WCS Indonesia's management systems ensure adherence to labour, finance, banking and registration regulations specific to Indonesia, alongside US government regulations and donor compliance requirements. WCS is legally registered in Indonesia, operating under a MoU with MoEF. The law enforcement aspects of this project will be carried out in accordance with Indonesian Law.

WCS participates in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/social_policy/sp_themes/hrande/scpl_cih/). Our Internal Review Board ensures that any research protects the rights of human subjects. This project contains components focused on collecting data about the livelihoods, behaviour and attitudes of manta/shark fishers (components 2 & 3), which may conflict with the component supporting government law enforcement actions (component 1). These components will be kept entirely separate, with law enforcement actions focussed on traders not fishers, and different in-country partners working with us to monitor and change livelihoods to those working on law enforcement. No information collected in components 2 & 3 of the project will be used in component 1. We will safeguard the identities of all actors who chose to provide information towards the law enforcement component. Within components 2 & 3, all survey data will be

anonymised to ensure that identities are protected, and all participants will enter into the project after giving free, prior and informed consent. All data will be collected according to protocols approved by Imperial College's Research Ethics Committee.

WCS Indonesia's approach to working with local fisher communities is based upon understanding and recognising their rights, and helping them to secure these rights through locally-managed marine areas and manage marine resources sustainably. Our partnerships with local people often build upon existing customary fisher institutions, such as the *Panglima Laot* in this proposal. This helps to ensure that interventions are culturally appropriate and owned by the community, whilst maximising the poverty alleviation impact.

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?

There is no system in Indonesia to analyse, regulate or control the trade of any CITES-listed marine species, which is a CITES requirement. The project will support the Indonesian government to establish such a system for the first time, using sharks and rays as the model. The legacy of this investment will be significant. Trade in manta rays, among the world's most charismatic and threatened marine species, will be significantly curtailed. Appropriate mechanisms will be put in place to regulate the trade of other CITES-listed shark species, which can then be applied to other fisheries. Through changing policy and leveraging government enforcement capacity, these results will be sustained in the long-term.

The project will assist >100 manta/shark fishing households (>500 people), to transition to more sustainable livelihood practices that improve incomes by >25%, ensuring their long-term viability and helping to reduce poverty. Promotion of the project approach, by partner customary fisher institutions and exchanges with other organisations, will benefit other manta/shark fishers, both in nearby communities and elsewhere in Indonesia.

The project will ensure the survival of the Indonesia manta population, which is critical to a tourism industry worth over US\$15 million annually (versus only US\$442,000 for the entire Indonesian manta fishery), generating significant local employment. Marine tourism focussed around charismatic marine megafuna is central to efforts to conserve Indonesia's incredible marine biodiversity, including the Coral Triangle, the richest marine environment in the world. For example, in Nusa Tenggara (which includes Komodo), marine tourism is calculated to generate US\$113-229 million annually, against only \$13 million for the entire Indonesian shark fishery. Here marine tourism is being promoted as the only viable alternative to large-scale fisheries exploitation. Through improving protection of charismatic marine species, the project will enhance the viability of overall conservation efforts and the burgeoning marine tourism sector.

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 21 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.

The project will provide direct and indirect benefits to marginalised fishing communities, improving shark and ray fishers' economic situation in the short term whilst putting in place structures that will create conditions for longer-term financial security through more sustainable fisheries and tourism.

Direct beneficiaries will be the >100 households (>500 people) that specialise in shark and ray fishing in Aceh and West Nusa Tenggara, earning \$50-120/month. This livelihood is highly unsustainable, given declining catches, increasing costs and trade restrictions, and the risk of prosecution. Profits are captured by a few traders. Households have expressed interest in transitioning to alternative sustainable fisheries (pelagic fish and squid), mariculture enterprises

and agriculture. Baseline research has indicated that fishers can earn approximately \$150-200/month from these fisheries, an increase of 25% over manta/shark fishing. In addition, the project will provide targeted support particularly to women to engage in value-added fish processing, which will further boost incomes by up to 50%. The goal is to replace an inherently unsustainable, risky and sometimes illegal livelihood with one that delivers significantly greater income and has long-term security.

Indirect beneficiaries will include other manta/shark fishers in the same and adjacent communities who will be encouraged to undertake similar transitions through learning opportunities and the influence of customary fisher institutions. WCS will engage with other NGOs who are working at other sites in Indonesia (but not yet developing alternative livelihoods for manta/shark fishers), to share information on the project approach.

Finally, the project will benefit the large number of rural poor in Indonesia who become involved in the burgeoning marine tourism industry, which is worth US\$7 billion per year and provides 3% nationwide employment. For example, marine tourism at Komodo, which uses mantas as a flagship, is worth \$28 million/year, a majority of which is captured by local people.

19a. Impact to beneficiaries

If applying to DFID funding, please indicate the number of beneficiaries who are expected to be impacted by your project. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

The poverty alleviation component of this project is designed to be very focused, concentrating only on the estimated >100 households (>500 people) who specialise in catching sharks and rays in Aceh and West Nusa Tenggara (which comprises 20% of Indonesia's shark fishery). For these households, baseline research and focus groups conducted by WCS and the project partners during 2014, indicated that it should be possible to raise incomes by 25-100% through supporting transitions to more profitable sustainable fisheries (pelagics or squids) or mariculture enterprises. The principal barriers to making these transitions are a lack of equipment (e.g. attractor devices), capacity and access to capital (e.g. microfinance). However, these livelihoods also generate higher incomes and are less inherently risky than manta/shark fishing, which requires long fishing trips for an uncertain reward. These alternatives were therefore attractive to fishers in the focus groups. In addition to the >100 manta/shark fishers, the project will support >50 women from the same households, who will learn and become proficient in the processing and production of fish products. This will involve provision of training, technical assistance and equipment for women from manta/shark fishing households to start working in the production of common Indonesian food products such as fish 'balls', salty fish and boiled fish. Markets for processed fish products are available within existing supply chains enabling the products to be sold locally. Research conducted during 2014 suggested that these activities could provide a further 50% increase in household income.

Although the number of direct beneficiaries is low, facilitating livelihood transitions is challenging and we believe maintaining a strict focus is critical to success. In general, the available literature on the effectiveness of alternative livelihoods suggests that projects rarely put in place appropriate monitoring programs to measure the effectiveness of the interventions, and projects generally have weak underlying theories of change. Our approach is different. We have developed a rigorous theory of change, based upon extensive research in the manta/shark communities and focus group discussions regarding livelihood transitions. Through partnering with Imperial College London, we will put in place a before-after, control-intervention (BACI) impact assessment program in order to assess the effectiveness of the alternative livelihoods component. In this way, the project will generate concrete evidence regarding how to design and implement successful alternative livelihood programs, and will accurately quantify the impact on the beneficiaries.

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 from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

This project's integrated set of interventions will substantially alter the prevailing incentives driving trade in CITES-listed shark and ray products, especially mantas. It will establish the necessary institutional arrangements and capacity in government to ensure effective control of the shark and ray trade, without requiring ongoing support. Following the project, Indonesia will have functioning management capacity for CITES-listed sharks and rays, and law enforcement agencies will have the awareness and capacity to regulate legal trade and undertake enforcement against illegal trade. Given the huge size of Indonesia (over 17,000 islands spread over 6 million km²) leveraging action by national government law enforcement agencies is essential for the success of the project over the short and long terms.

At the community level, the project will work local customary fisher institutions to support fishers to transition to viable and profitable alternative livelihood practices. Once the livelihood transition has been achieved, these results will be continued beyond the length of the project without the need for further assistance. An explicit project objective is to *not* create fisher dependencies on external financial support, but continuing support and engagement will be ensured through the customary fisher institutions and WCS's long-term presence in the seascapes.

21. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

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

Achieving sustained behavioural change, by government, marine traders and local communities, is central to the success of this project. With government, the project targets changes in policy, levels of awareness and behaviour of law enforcement agencies and officials, so they prioritise action against unregulated or illegal trade in CITES-listed shark and ray species. For traders, the project anticipates that they will stop carrying CITES-listed species, which represent a small portion of their overall trade in marine products.

Undertaking test cases is one approach we will use to stop the trade in CITES-listed species. However, facilitating arrests and prosecutions will have limited impact if these achievements are not known. The project will therefore raise awareness of the importance of manta/shark protection amongst government enforcement agencies, so they begin to take action without external support, and with traders so they are fully aware of the risks. WCS's experience suggests that using media to raise the profile of Indonesian law enforcement agencies (and agents) that undertake successful enforcement actions helps foster a culture of professionalism and dedication. WCS will partner with government press departments, Indonesian journalists and media groups to ensure that information about high profile test cases is appropriately disseminated and rewards the officials and agencies responsible.

The impact of the project will be communicated internationally through international news articles, reports, and the peer-reviewed journal paper produced with Imperial.

For local shark and ray fishers, the project aims to raise awareness of the value of shark and ray species and of the new regulations. Local advocacy efforts, such as community events, targeted campaigns using SMS messaging 'blasts' and promotional materials, will be coordinated and implemented through the local customary fisher institutions. Manta/shark fishers that successfully transition to alternative fisheries will be given the opportunity to act as ambassadors or advocates, if willing.

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.

WCS is a science-based organization committed to an evidence-based approach to conservation. The project will make all analytical outputs publicly available through the WCS Indonesia website (indonesia.wcs.org).

Additional project outputs, including policy briefings, research findings, training manuals, reports, and information on enforcement cases will also be made available through this portal. Some of this information will be incorporated into reports to the CITES secretariat/standing committee and available as online CITES information documents. Funds have been allocated in the proposal budget for printing and disseminating reports, and holding meetings and workshops to disseminate these results.

The impact of the project will be communicated internationally through the peer-reviewed journal paper produced with Imperial. This paper will be made Open Access using the Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) licence, with the costs covered by Imperial.

In addition, the marine Wildlife Crimes Unit will gather information on trade in CITES-listed shark and rays in Indonesia. Due to the sensitive nature of this information, WCS will share this information only with trusted law enforcement personnel from the Government of Indonesia. This sharing of information is typically done in person with law enforcement staff – the costs for such meetings are in the WCS staff salary and travel lines in the budget.

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.

Globally, an estimated 100 million sharks and rays are killed each year (6-8% of the total population). This exceeds the average reproductive rate for many shark populations, and explains reported ongoing declines. As a consequence, in March 2013, the Sixteenth CITES Conference of the Parties voted to list five shark species and manta rays on CITES Appendix II; a significant achievement towards regulating the shark and ray trade.

Indonesia is the world's largest shark and ray fishery, accounting for approximately 13% of the global trade, including six of the seven CITES-listed species¹. Ensuring adequate regulation of the Indonesian shark and ray fishery is therefore critical for global conservation efforts. The project has been specifically designed to support the Indonesian government to achieve its CITES obligations, and to put in place the appropriate institutional and enforcement frameworks and capacity. This will represent the first framework for marine species protection by Indonesia, the world's largest archipelagic nation.

'Alternative livelihoods' are widely promoted as a solution to conservation problems, but in practice are extremely difficult to achieve. For this reason, the project takes a very focussed approach, working only with 100 households, and undertaking in-depth research in order to ensure that livelihood support programs are appropriately targeted and do lead to a change in behaviour. Demonstrating how to work with local people to change behaviour, in a consensual way that also improves their livelihood security, is broadly applicable to many other conservation challenges, including bushmeat hunting and small-scale deforestation.

¹ The six CITES-listed sharks and rays found in Indonesia are: reef manta ray *Manta alfredi*, oceanic manta ray *Manta birostris*, oceanic whitetip shark *Carcharhinus longimanus*, scalloped hammerhead shark *Sphyrna lewini*, great hammerhead shark *Sphyrna mokarran*, and smooth hammerhead shark *Sphyrna zygaena*

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:

Matched funding totaling £236,032 is secured from: the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (£50,000), the Margaret A. Cargill Foundation (£50,000), the David and Lucile Packard Foundation (£63,000), Imperial College London (£29,978) and WCS core funds

(£43,054). The three foundation applications were based upon the Stage 1 Darwin proposal and were specifically designed to co-finance this Darwin initiative application.

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

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.

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.

Globally threatened elasmobranch populations in Indonesia are protected by simultaneously reducing trade through improved law enforcement, and diversifying livelihoods, demonstrating a replicable, scalable model for other highly threatened fisheries.

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.

Enhanced law enforcement and fisher transition to more sustainable livelihoods causes a 50% reduction in catches of threatened elasmobranch species at major Indonesian ports whilst increasing fisher incomes by >25%.

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	By 2018, at least two new or revised government regulations have been approved that enhance the protected status of CITES-listed shark or ray species, against a baseline of one regulation approved up until 2014.
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Indicator 2	By 2018, surveys indicate that 50% of local government officials and manta/shark fishers understand regulations regarding CITES-listed manta/shark species, against a baseline of 5% in 2014, reflecting improved enforcement capacity and knowledge of shark and ray conservation measures.
Indicator 3	By 2018, government law enforcement agencies have successfully prosecuted 10 cases against major exporters or middlemen dealing in CITES-listed shark or ray species, from a baseline of 0 cases as of 2014.
Indicator 4	By 2018, at least 100 specialised shark and manta fishers have transitioned to alternative sustainable fishing or non-fishing practices, that increase incomes by >25% and offer long-term livelihood security.
Indicator 5	By 2018, landings of CITES-listed shark and ray species at key sites in Aceh and West Nusa Tenggara provinces (which together comprise 20% of Indonesia's total catch) have been reduced by at least 50%, against a baseline of 924 in 2013.

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	Revised regulations and government documents.
Indicator 2	Training sessions and project notes with fisheries officers and communities. Surveys of the level of awareness of government officers, community leaders and manta/shark fishers.
Indicator 3	Documented evidence of successful prosecutions, such as court documents, public announcements, and cases recorded by the Attorney General and Indonesian National Police.
Indicator 4	Surveys of the 134 fishers documented as involved in the fishery (by a WCS pilot study in 2012-14), to assess incomes and livelihood security, and the role of shark/manta fisheries in their livelihoods, at start and end of project.
Indicator 5	Shark and manta fisheries catch data available on a quarterly basis from the sites.

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	The project assumes that the government is willing to strengthen and implement shark and manta fisheries regulations. WCS has been a key partner supporting MMAF and the CITES Scientific Authority (the Indonesian Institute of Science; LIPI) with the development of national assessments of the scientific case for introducing regulation, including evaluation of the costs and benefits of protection (e.g. the value of the trade versus the potential benefits from marine tourism). This led to the MMAF decision to protect whale sharks and mantas in 2013 and 2014 respectively. Similar legal routes will be used to introduce regulations for other species, such as CITES-listed sharks.
Assumption 2	Local Government officials and fisheries agencies must be willing to engage in awareness-raising about new manta/shark regulations and support

	prosecutions. Local government's primary concern is not to penalize against poor fishers, hence the developed of improved livelihoods for manta/shark fishers is critical in order to secure their support.
Assumption 3	Government law enforcement agencies (Indonesian National Police, Attorney General) must also be interested in undertaking prosecutions of manta/shark traders under the revised regulations, and doing so in a fair and uncorrupt manner. WCS has more than 10 years of experience in Indonesia advising law enforcement agencies on prosecutions for illegal wildlife trade. Through a combination of legal advice, providing accurate information about illegal activities, training and engaging local media, WCS has been able to enhance the prosecution rate for wildlife crimes from 10% to over 90%, which is unparalleled in the Southeast Asian context and is a testament to the "Wildlife Crime Unit" approach. Local media interest is critical where cases have the potential to be dropped or criminals released due to corruption and nepotism. Similar approaches will be used to enhance the likelihood of successful, fair prosecutions under this project.
Assumption 4	Fishers must be willing and able to transition to other fisheries or non-fishing livelihoods, and able to generate increased incomes from these livelihood transitions if provided with appropriate support. Manta/shark fishers are already highly interested in successfully navigating these transitions, as declining catches and increasing costs reduce the profitability of their livelihoods. These fishers are particularly vulnerable to increases in fuel prices, as the Government withdraws fuel subsidies, because they travel large distances to find the sharks and mantas. Initiating enforcement further up the supply chain is likely to increase the incentives to transition. WCS is therefore confident that manta/shark fishers will want to make the transition, if appropriate support is available.
Assumption 5	Fisher communities and customary fisher institutions are receptive to embracing new laws on sharks and rays so long as mitigation measures are in place to ensure there are no adverse livelihood impacts. The letter of support from some of the strongest customary fisher institutions (the <i>Panglima Laot</i>) demonstrates that this political will exists.

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	Regulations for CITES-listed sharks and mantas have been developed or revised to ensure enhanced legal protection for at least four species (scalloped hammerhead shark <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> , oceanic whitetip shark <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> and giant and reef manta rays <i>Manta</i> spp.; all CITES Appendix II). This will be achieved either by listing the species on the national protected species list (PP.7/1999), which can be achieved through a ministerial decree, or through changing the legal penalties under the Law 45/2009, or both.
Output 2	Local government officials, traders and fishers have sufficient awareness and training in the new regulations governing shark and ray conservation and the applied management actions required to adequately manage shark and manta fisheries.
Output 3	A new "Marine Wildlife Crime Unit", comprising representatives of the

	Indonesian National Police, Attorney General and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, has been established and is focusing on high-profile prosecutions of major manta/shark traders.
Output 4	At least 100 manta/shark fishers have transitioned to alternative sustainable fisheries or other livelihood practices, and support structures are in place to encourage other interested fishers to make the transition.
Output 5	The conservation and social outcomes of the project are evaluated, based on ongoing monitoring of shark and ray landings and change in the wellbeing and behaviour of fishers.

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: Regulations for CITES-listed sharks and mantas have been developed or revised to ensure enhanced legal protection for at least four species	
Indicator 1	In year 1, MMAF and WCS produce a report in consultation with other key government agencies, which identifies policy and regulatory gaps, options to introduce regulation of trade in CITES-listed sharks and rays and increase the level of species protection.
Indicator 2	During the life of the project, at least 5 government-civil society meetings are held with the support of WCS to review the status of CITES-listed sharks and rays and identify mechanisms to regulate the trade and enhance the overall level of protection.
Indicator 3	By end of year 3, at least three government scientific papers (<i>Naskah Akademik</i>) have been produced Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI, the CITES Scientific Authority) with input from WCS, the project partners and other NGOs, setting out the scientific case for trade regulation or enhanced protection measures for CITES-listed sharks and rays.

Output 2: Local government officials, traders and fishers have sufficient awareness and training in the new regulations and the applied management actions required to adequately manage shark and manta fisheries.	
Indicator 1	By end of year 1, training modules have been designed and produced by WCS and MMAF, and are being used for training programmes with government officials, village leaders, fisher institutions and fishers on CITES-listed manta/shark species and enforcement of trade or protection regulations.
Indicator 2	Fisheries management agencies, community fisher institutions, fishers and traders at >5 key shark and ray landing sites are trained and updated annually by WCS and MMAF on knowledge and enforcement of regulations regarding CITES-listed manta/shark species.
Indicator 3	By end of year 3, 50 personnel from Indonesian law enforcement agencies are trained on knowledge and enforcement of regulations regarding CITES-listed manta/shark species.
Indicator 4	By end of year 3 there have been >250 news articles in Indonesian and international press based upon at least 10 individual incidences (arrests or prosecutions, press releases or events), against a baseline of one event in

	the period leading up to July 2014 (that event was the announcement of the MMAF Ministerial decree protecting mantas in February 2014).
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Output 3: A new “Marine Wildlife Crime Unit” has been established and is focusing on high-profile prosecutions of major manta/shark traders.	
Indicator 1	By end of year 1, a Marine “Wildlife Crime Unit”, facilitated by WCS in partnership with MMAF, Indonesian National Police and other law enforcement agencies, is operational and achieving arrests and prosecutions of major manta/shark traders.
Indicator 2	By end of year 3, at least 30 investigations into traders or trade routes of CITES-listed sharks and rays species have been undertaken by the marine WCU.
Indicator 3	By end of year 1, a marine “Wildlife Crimes” tracking database is established by WCS in partnership with MMAF, which is cataloguing cases of trafficking of CITES-listed or protected marine species, especially sharks and rays, and recording actions taken (arrests, prosecutions, fines, etc.).

Output 4: At least 100 manta/shark fishers have transitioned to alternative sustainable fisheries or other livelihood practices, and support structures are in place to help other manta/shark fishers to make the transition.	
Indicator 1	An assessment report on opportunities for shark and ray fishers to transition to sustainable fisheries, mariculture enterprises and other livelihoods is produced by WCS, MMAF and Imperial College in year 1, based upon updating existing research and consultations with local fishers, fisher institutions and other stakeholders.
Indicator 2	Two livelihood-transitioning programs are developed with local fishing communities by WCS, MMAF and customary fisher institutions in year 2, which provide new opportunities in sustainable fisheries, mariculture enterprises and other livelihood practices.
Indicator 3	Customary fisher institutions are empowered and have the capacity to continue supporting fishers to transition from manta/shark fisheries to other livelihood strategies by year 3.

Output 5: The conservation and social outcomes of the project are evaluated.	
Indicator 1	By the end of quarter 1 of year 1, a fully functioning shark and ray fisheries catch monitoring program is established by WCS, MMAF and Imperial College, collecting monthly data on landings of CITES-listed sharks and rays, catch and product prices and fishing activities, and providing quarterly reports. Thereafter reports are produced and made available by WCS on a quarterly basis throughout the life of the project.
Indicator 2	Assessment of fisher attitudes and behaviours, social norms around manta/shark fishing, and change in livelihoods and poverty. Surveys in year 1 and resurvey in year 3 of intervention and control households to determine the impact of the livelihood interventions, conducted by WCS and Imperial College.
Indicator 3	By end of Year 3, a peer-reviewed paper is produced by WCS and Imperial documenting the results of the project.
Indicator 4	By end of Year 3, at least 5 information exchange and lessons learned events have been held with customary fisher institutions or other organisations so

	that other groups can learn about the project approach and promote livelihood transitions in other sites.
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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.

Output 1, Indicators 1-3	Published policy and regulatory review reports, meeting records, and copies of completed <i>Naskah Akademik</i> .
Output 2, Indicators 1-4	Copies of training modules and awareness-raising materials. Records of training and awareness-raising sessions with fisheries officers, traders and fishers. Copies of media reports.
Output 3, Indicators 1-3	Documented and photographic evidence of the agency structure, roles, goals, operations and successful actions of the Marine Wildlife Crime Unit. Data on investigations conducted and the results, from the marine wildlife crimes tracking database.
Output 4, Indicators 1-3	Reports on livelihood options assessments. Survey data, photographs, and documentation of the manta/shark fishing fleet, fisher behaviour, and the interventions supported by the livelihood program.
Output 5, Indicators 1-4	Quarterly reports on the shark and rays fisheries catch monitoring program, including photographs and data on catch, prices and sales. Completed reports on fisher behaviour, household well-being and occupational status. Final draft of the submitted paper for publication by a peer-reviewed journal. Reports on information exchange events.

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 (Output 1)	WCS's support and advice on how to develop regulations for CITES-listed shark and ray species is sought and welcomed by MMAF and the other relevant government ministries. The letter of support from MMAF is evidence that they are willing to engage actively with this project and welcome the partnership with WCS.
Assumption 2 (Output 2)	Local government officials, traders and fishers actively engage with and are able to learn from training and awareness-raising events. For these events to be useful they must be well designed and relevant in the local social and cultural context. The project will achieve this by integrating government training events into formal government training programs, and with local fishers by working through the customary fisher institutions which are partners on this proposal.
Assumption 3 (Output 2)	There is sufficient interest by Indonesian, regional and international news agencies and media companies to promote the work the Indonesian government is doing to protect manta rays and introduce domestic regulations for CITES-listed shark species. The high level of press attention afforded to MMAF's first enforcement action (in October 2014) indicates that this will be forthcoming.
Assumption 4 (Output 3)	Sufficient information can be obtained on the extent of the trade in mantas and CITES-listed sharks in Indonesia, and identity of the traders, to enable

	enforcement actions. Although the trade is known to be extensive, as soon as law enforcement efforts start it is expected to become clandestine and information may be hard to obtain. WCS has >10 years experience documenting illegal wildlife trade networks for highly protected species such as tigers, rhinos and elephants in Indonesia, hence this is not expected to be a particular problem.
Assumption 5 (Output 3)	Traders in CITES-listed shark and rays stop trading protected species and focus on other fish species. This is not expected to be a particular problem, as the trade in CITES-listed mantas and sharks is reasonably small and represents very little of the traders' profits or traded volumes. Consequently, the expectation is that the traders, who operate legally-registered legitimate businesses, will simply stop carrying the risky (i.e. protected) products. This is quite different from the trade in highly endangered and valuable mammals (tigers, elephants, primates, etc.), which is entirely illegal and conducted by criminal syndicates that operate in secret.
Assumption 6 (Output 4)	The alternative livelihood opportunities that have been identified can be followed through into actual livelihood transitions that are poverty alleviating, risk reducing and sustainable, and that encourage further uptake by other fishers. The project will maximise the leveraged impact of the project by working with customary fisher institutions to ensure that results and approaches are widely known throughout the communities, and late adopters can also access support to achieve the transition.
Assumption 7 (Output 5)	Sufficient capacity exists within the project team to design appropriate scientific monitoring programs to measure the effectiveness and impact of the project interventions. The project team includes substantial academic expertise and a track record of collaborative impact evaluation using similar monitoring design, published in the scientific literature, hence this is not expected to be a problem.
Assumption 8 (Output 5)	Ongoing information can be collected on shark and ray catches, prices and sales, and the behaviour of shark and ray fishers. As soon as law enforcement efforts start, the trade is expected to move undercover and such information may be hard to obtain. During 2014, WCS data collectors and researchers have built a strong relationship with the shark and ray fishers, which means they should still be trusted even as the level of awareness about the illegality of the trade increases. As noted under the ethics statement, WCS will keep the data collection and enforcement parts of this project separate, so as to protect the identify of interviewed subjects and data collectors.

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: Regulations for CITES-listed sharks and mantas have been developed or revised to ensure enhanced legal protection for at least four species	
Activity 1.1	Examine the effectiveness of existing government regulations to protect shark and ray species, identify the gaps of government regulations to implement shark and ray protection, specifically the constraints of government regulations to create strong law enforcement efforts and deterrent effects, and set up a strategy to increase the profile of shark and ray species protection through revision of government regulations.
Activity 1.2	Hold meetings to align MMAF's, MoEF's, and LIPI (Scientific Authority) policies on the protection of marine species and implementation of CITES for marine species.

Activity 1.3	Hold meetings to strengthen policies and establish the protection status of CITES-listed Indonesian sharks and rays.
Activity 1.4	Facilitate the development of species regulations and policies by MMAF, which identify management actions or changes to trade regulations (e.g. size restrictions).
Activity 1.5	Facilitate changes in the protection status of CITES-listed species, through changes to the national protected species list (PP.7/1999), Ministerial Decrees, or changes to regulations under the fisheries law.

Output 2: Local government officials, traders and fishers have sufficient awareness and training in the new regulations and the applied management actions required to adequately manage shark and manta fisheries.

Activity 2.1	Create awareness-raising materials and distribute regulations on CITES-listed shark and ray species in landing areas for sharks and rays. Identify key persons including traditional leaders, village chiefs, and local MMAF officers as frontline leaders to disseminate the materials to fishers, fisheries middlemen, and exporters.
Activity 2.2	Initiate regular joint meetings, workshops and training with MMAF local agencies, police, customs agencies to develop and implement regulations on CITES-listed shark and ray species.
Activity 2.3	Train fisheries middlemen and exporters to improve their knowledge on implementing regulations for CITES-listed shark and ray species.
Activity 2.4	Assess the impact of awareness-raising campaigns and training events using robust <i>Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice</i> surveys.
Activity 2.5	Publish and disseminate law enforcement achievements, to promote the importance of abiding by shark and ray regulations among the wider community, and to create a deterrence effect. Emphasis will be placed on Indonesian websites, newspapers, TV or radio and social media, as well as regional and international press.

Output 3: A new “Marine Wildlife Crime Unit” has been established and is focusing on high-profile prosecutions of major manta/shark traders.

Activity 3.1	Create informant network to monitor shark and ray trafficking in key areas, specifically in Java, Aceh, Bali, West and East Nusa Tenggara. Investigate key middlemen and exporters at hotspot locations for trade and export at Cilacap, Indramayu, Surabaya, Bali, Lombok, and Sidoarjo. Produce an assessment of the current trade networks.
Activity 3.2	Provide technical assistance and information for law enforcement officers (Police, MMAF civil service investigators, Customs, Quarantine) in intelligence, surveillance, apprehension and processing of evidence.
Activity 3.3	Assist the Police, MMAF civil service investigators, Customs, and Quarantine officers to complete legal documents for each trafficking case, and maintain strong communications with prosecutors and judges to ensure that all cases are processed and adjudicated promptly and in accordance with law.
Activity 3.4	Support MMAF and the Attorney General’s Office to develop a tracking database, to record information on marine species crime cases, action taken by Indonesian law enforcement agencies, and the results (arrests, prosecutions, fines, etc.).

Activity 3.5	In the last year of the project, produce an assessment of how trade networks have changed after three years of enforcement.
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Output 4: At least 100 manta/shark fishers have transitioned to alternative sustainable fisheries or other livelihood practices, and support structures are in place to help other manta/shark fishers to make the transition.

Activity 4.1	Produce an assessment report on the opportunities for manta/shark fishers to transition to sustainable fishing and other livelihoods, based upon the focus groups and research conducted by WCS in 2014, and additional research and consultations in year 1 of the project.
Activity 4.2	Implement targeted livelihood assistance and incentive programs to transition households to alternative sustainable fishing or non-fishing practices, providing long-term livelihood security.
Activity 4.3	Put in place long-term sustainability mechanisms, by embedding interventions in customary fisher institutions and other mechanisms (e.g. microfinance) to enable continuing support after the end of the project.
Activity 4.4	Information exchange and learning events to spread awareness about the project approach and encourage other manta/shark fishers to also begin to transition to other livelihoods.

Output 5: The conservation and social outcomes of the project are evaluated.

Activity 5.1	Conduct monthly shark and manta fisheries catch surveys at target sites. The program will build upon and be consistent with baseline data collected by WCS and others during 2012-2014.
Activity 5.2	Undertake surveys, analyse and assess changes in shark and ray catch landings, prices and demand in response to changes in stakeholder knowledge and capacity, law enforcement and awareness raising activities.
Activity 5.3	Design socio-economic surveys to examine fisher behaviour, attitudes, social norms around fishing and other livelihoods, and household well-being and occupational status, in partnership with Imperial College. These surveys will expand upon the existing baseline data collected by WCS in 2014, to be able to provide consistent information on trends. Identify both intervention and control households.
Activity 5.4	Conduct socioeconomic surveys of fisher behaviour and household well-being and occupational status in years 1 and 3, for intervention and control households.
Activity 5.5	Analyse and assess changes in fisher behaviour and household well-being and occupational status in response to the livelihoods transition intervention.
Activity 5.6	At least one peer-reviewed paper produced in partnership with Imperial, by Indonesian scientists undertaking visiting research fellowships at Imperial.

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 Assessment of existing government regulations and development of a strategy to strengthen regulations for CITES-listed sharks and rays.	12	X	X	X	X								
1.2 Hold meetings to align MMAF's, MoEF's, and LIPI (Scientific Authority) policies on the protection of marine species and implementation of CITES for marine species.	16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
1.3 Hold meetings to strengthen policies and establish the protection status of CITES-listed Indonesian sharks and rays.	16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
1.4 Facilitate the development of species regulations and policies by MMAF, which identify management actions or changes to trade regulations (e.g. size restrictions).	18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.5 Facilitate changes in the protection status of CITES-listed species, through changes to the national protected species list (PP.7/1999), Ministerial Decrees, or changes to regulations under the fisheries law.	18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 2													
2.1 Create awareness-raising materials and distribute regulations on CITES-listed shark and ray species in landing areas for sharks and rays.	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
2.2 Initiate regular joint meetings, workshops and training with MMAF local agencies, police, customs agencies to develop and implement regulations on CITES-listed shark and ray species.	11		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.3 Train fisheries middlemen and exporters to improve their knowledge on implementing regulations for CITES-listed shark and ray species.	6		X		X		X		X		X	X	
2.4 Assess the impact of awareness-raising campaigns and	12	X	X				X	X				X	X

	training events using robust <i>Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice</i> surveys.													
2.5	Publish and disseminate law enforcement achievements.	9		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
Output 3														
3.1	Create informant network to monitor shark and ray trafficking in key areas. Produce an assessment of the current trade networks.	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.2	Provide technical assistance and information for law enforcement officers in intelligence, surveillance, apprehension and processing of evidence.	24	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	
3.3	Assist the law enforcement officers to complete legal documents for each trafficking case, and maintain strong communications with prosecutors and judges to ensure that all cases are processed and adjudicated promptly and in accordance with law.	12		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
3.4	Support MMAF and the Attorney General's Office to develop a tracking database, to record information on marine species crime cases, action taken by Indonesian law enforcement agencies, and the results (arrests, prosecutions, fines, etc.).	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
3.5	Produce an assessment of how trade networks have changed after three years of enforcement.	6									X	X	X	X
Output 4														
4.1	Produce an assessment report on the opportunities for manta/shark fishers to transition to sustainable fishing and other livelihoods.	12	X	X	X	X								
4.2	Implement targeted livelihood assistance and incentive programs to transition households to alternative sustainable fishing or non-fishing practices, providing long-term livelihood security.	21					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4.3	Put in place long-term sustainability mechanisms, by embedding interventions in customary fisher institutions and other mechanisms (e.g. microfinance) to enable continuing support after the end of the project.	12					X	X	X	X				

4.4	Information exchange and learning events to spread awareness about the project approach and encourage other manta/shark fishers to also begin to transition to other livelihoods.	8									X	X	X	X
Output 5														
5.1	Conduct monthly shark and manta fisheries catch surveys at target sites.	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.2	Undertake surveys, analyse and assess changes in shark and ray catch landings, prices and demand in response to changes in stakeholder knowledge and capacity, law enforcement and awareness raising activities.	7		X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X
5.3	Design socio-economic surveys to examine fisher behaviour, attitudes, social norms around fishing and other livelihoods, and household well-being and occupational status, in partnership with Imperial College.	3	X											
5.4	Conduct socioeconomic surveys of fisher behaviour and household well-being and occupational status in years 1 and 3, for intervention and control households.	12		X	X						X	X		
5.5	Analyse and assess changes in fisher behaviour and household well-being and occupational status in response to the livelihoods transition intervention.	10			X	X						X	X	X
5.6	At least one peer-reviewed paper produced in partnership with Imperial, by Indonesian scientists undertaking visiting research fellowships at Imperial.	9										X	X	X

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.

We monitor and evaluate impact for three project components: (1) local impact of the fisher transitioning programme; (2) fisheries management and illegal trade in marine species; and (3) capacity building of stakeholders. Monitoring will be conducted by WCS, with guidance from Imperial College. Data will be gathered by a range of stakeholders, under the supervision of WCS.

Impact of fisher transitioning programme

We will use a before-after-control-intervention approach to monitor changes in fisher wellbeing, attitudes and norms, and behaviour, selecting control households with similar demographic profiles in communities without interventions using statistical matching. We will also monitor non-participating households in the target villages (both manta/shark fishers who choose not to join the programme and households with other livelihoods). We will conduct surveys in years 1 and 3 of the project. WCS already has data on the identity of the shark and ray fisher households, which was collected earlier in 2014.

Fisheries management and illegal trade in marine species

Project impacts on biodiversity will be monitored through monthly shark and ray fisheries catch landing surveys and market demand. These will be used to measure the species of sharks and rays landed, the size and numbers of the catches, the fishing gears used, locations of fishing, and the portions and the prices of the species sold. Data will be analysed to assess if there have been changes in overall catches or prices of sharks and mantas or market demand for sharks and mantas. We will also collect data on marine species trade networks and prosecutions in Indonesia, to assess the effectiveness of our overall efforts at securing prosecutions, against a baseline of zero prosecutions in the period leading up to August 2014.

Awareness and Capacity Building

We will monitor the awareness of local government officials, fishers and traders towards the new regulations governing fishing and trade in shark and rays and their capacity to adopt and support conservation management actions, through assessments at the beginning and end of the project, and to trainees at the beginning and end of training sessions. We will also measure the number of media reports on manta trade as an indicator of increased public awareness of marine species trafficking.

Indonesian researchers' capacity will be built through collaborations with Imperial and assessed based upon the number of theses and peer-reviewed journal publications they successfully complete, and their participation in conferences. Through this, they will gain practical skills and experience that will enable them to become future conservation leaders.

Adaptive Management

WCS-Indonesia uses an adaptive management approach. Results from monitoring activities (e.g. fisheries catch monitoring) are fed into management decisions made by government agencies and community fisher organisations, facilitated by WCS. Quarterly project meetings will be used to assess progress against the project indicators, develop workplans for the next quarter, and determine necessary changes to the overall strategy. Annual progress will be discussed with national and local authorities and community organisations through consultative meetings to solicit stakeholder input, and get confirmation that project achievements are accurate and valued.

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. Cost Effectiveness

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.

WCS has been leading research and conservation projects in Indonesia since 1963, and began working on marine issues in Aceh and Nusa Tenggara in 2005 and 2010 respectively. We have strong working relationships with governments, fisher institutions (e.g. *Panglima Laot*), and the target fishing communities. Through this experience on the ground, project staff have learned the most cost-effective approaches to carrying out activities and we relied on this experience to craft a lean budget that is fiscally responsible and will allow us to achieve the desired project outcome.

WCS has a low indirect cost, and the basic infrastructure (i.e. established offices in Bogor [headquarters] and the field sites, office equipment, boats, vehicles, diving gears) is supported mostly through previous work, co-finance from other projects, or contributions from partners, thereby maximizing the impact of the Darwin funding. Darwin's support would allow us to leverage additional funding in support of project objectives.

Additional project specifics:

- 100% of project staff are living in Indonesia, based either at the project sites or in WCS's head office in Bogor (outside Jakarta), for management and policy/government liaison staff. Thus the budgeted funds for international travel and subsistence are for Imperial only, and supporting Indonesian scientists to visit Imperial to write-up research.
- The majority of senior-level management and financial administration are covered through the co-financing.
- Government partners (MMAF, Police) will bring their own resources to the project (equipment, staff) and will pay their own costs (salaries, travel and per diems for field work with fishers and enforcement operations). This additional co-finance is not reflected in the budget but is expected to be significant (tens of thousands of USD).

Financial audits will be performed at the end of the project to verify that WCS and our partners have used all project funds responsibly, efficiently and transparently.

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/company* of Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

I apply for a grant of £272,599 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 signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at:

2014 Audit:

<http://www.wcs.org/about-us/~media/Files/pdfs/Audited%20Financial%20Statements%202014%20WCS.pdf>

2013 Audit:

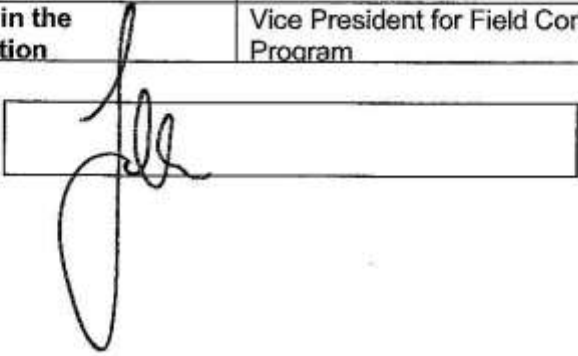
http://www.wcs.org/about-us/~media/Files/pdfs/F_180473_13_Unsecured_WildlifeConservationSociety_Subsidiaries_CFSS.pdf

2013 Annual Report:

<http://www.wcs.org/files/pdfs/2013-WCS-Annual-Report.pdf>

2012 Annual Report:

<http://www.wcs.org/files/pdfs/2012-WCS-Annual-Report.pdf>

Name (block capitals)	JOE WALSTON
Position in the organisation	Vice President for Field Conservation; Global Conservation Program
Signed	
Date:	11/24/14

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

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

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 1 December 2014 to 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.