

Ref. no. (to be filled out by CISU)

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1. Cover page

SMALL-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (less than DKK 1 million)

Project title:	Promoting an Enhanced Framework in Philippine Municipal Fisheries Registration and Licensing		
Danish applicant organisation:	People Uniting and Generating Aid for Development (PUGAD)		
Other Danish partner(s), if any:			
Local partner organisation(s):	Tambuyog Development Center (Tambuyog)		
Country(-ies):	Philippines	Country's GDI per capita: US\$ 2,210 GDP per capita in 2009 (Source: World Bank)	
Project commencement date: January 2013	Project completion date: December 2014	Number of months: 24	
Contact person for the project: Name: Einer Lyduch Email address: eily@niels.brock.dk			
Amount requested from the Project Fund: DKK 997,575.41		Annual cost level: (Total amount requested divided by number of project years) DKK 498,787.71	
Is this a re-submission? (To the Project Fund or Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, previous date of application:			
Is this a: <input type="checkbox"/> A. New project? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. A project in extension of another project previously supported (by the Project Fund or others)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. An intervention conceived from the outset as divided into several project phases, of which this phase is number [2] out of [2]? Note that section F must be filled in too in the case of phased projects			
In which language would you prefer the reply (chose one): <input type="checkbox"/> Danish or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English			
Synthesis (maximum 10 lines – must be written in Danish, even if the rest of the application is in English) Projektet vil udvikle en forståelse for betydningen af småfiskeriet (1,2 mio. fiskere) og tilvejebringe en fælles ramme mellem småfiskere og de lokale myndigheder ved registrering og tilladelse til at fiske i 2 af landets fiskeområder (fishgrounds – 13 i alt). Specielt ved et samarbejde mellem tre kommuner (fisk kender ingen grænser) i hvert område. Dette samarbejde vil udvikle følgende: Registrerings –og fisketilladelse går hånd i hånd med forvaltningen af fiskeriet (bæredygtigt) og i fællesskab udarbejder de lokale myndigheder og fiskerne en udviklingsplan for det lokale fiskeri, hvor hele området kortlægges (input (antal fiskeeei/metoder, grej mv.) og output (fangstmængde, yngelmuligheder mv.), værdiforøgelse, opbygning af nicher i fiskeriet mv.. Det er tanken, at dette projekt vil vise vejen for de andre 11 fiskerområder, således at Filippinerne får et bæredygtigt fiskeri, hvor der stadig er plads til lokalt fiskeri i en forsvarlig og bæredygtig ramme – og at resultaterne fra dette projekt kan kopieres til resten af landet..			

Date

Person responsible (signature)

2. Application text

A. THE PARTNERS

All applicants must fill in Annex A 'Basic information about the Danish applicant organisation', which is available at www.cisu.dk.

Experience of working in the particular field addressed by this project proposal

PUGAD's experience and capacity within the field of small-scale fisheries builds on over five years of engagement. In 2007, PUGAD co-founded 'fiskerifagligt netværk (FFN)', a network of Danish organizations working with small-scale fisheries. As a key partner of this network, PUGAD has implemented three conferences, and several workshops, meetings and field trips on small-scale fisheries. It has also taken part in international conferences and workshops on fisheries in Brussels, Bangkok and South Africa.

PUGAD's experience of previous cooperation with the local partner Tambuyog Development Center is described in detail in A.4 below. In this section, PUGAD's experience in development work, especially in fisheries, and its cooperation with other NGOs in the Philippines, Europe and other countries are discussed.

Consistency between the field of activity in Denmark and the work to be carried out in the project applied for
PUGAD participates on May 1st, the Labor Day, and on this occasion it also informs people in Denmark about its projects in the Philippines. Besides phase 1 of this Municipal Fisherfolk Registration and Licensing Project, CISU has funded one of PUGAD's projects over the last five years: "Udviklingsprojekt: Kooperativt fiskeriprojekt i Filippinernem," bevillingsnr. 07-403-MP-apr .I perioden 1.7.2007-31.12,2008. Approved D.kr.252,500.

The network on its own, organized a study tour to North of Jutland to a seminar in innovative Fisheries Management, visited Thorup Strand Coastal Fishing Guild and Hanstholm harbour. Its participation to 2 seminars on reform of the European Common Fisheries Policy of the European Commission in September 2009 and February 2010 to build up further the networks contacts in Brussels.

Particularly relevant to this project, PUGAD has gained valuable understanding of inshore and coastal fisheries as it actively worked with FFN. Through the years, FFN, along with PUGAD, has advanced the discussion and understanding of fisheries issues, mainly by organizing training seminars and conferences on the importance of inshore fishing to food security and the development of coastal communities in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries; the issues in commercial fisheries treaties involving the EU; fisheries management in inshore fisheries; and reforming the European Common Fisheries Policy of the European Commission. PUGAD also facilitated a study tour to South Africa to learn from AK and their partner's experiences in capacity building for civil society's organisations.

The past three years of cooperation with FFN has strengthened the knowledge and competencies of the organisation within: 1) methods and importance of supporting capacity building of the civil society in the coastal fisheries; 2) knowledge on international issues such as fishing trade between EU and ACP countries which means that our partners in the South can better carry out lobbying and advocacy to their decision makers as well as the international level; and 3) strengthening the network between South and North organisations as well as the South-South level.

Many of PUGAD's members have been participating in the courses and seminars arranged by the CISU. Many of PUGAD's members deal with project work in their profession and have been working for other NGOs and/or are students with knowledge of international relations and development.

Cooperative relations with other organisations or stakeholders in the recipient country

In recent years, PUGAD has implemented several small projects funded by Danish Trade Unions and via its own fund-raising activities. In 2010, it implemented a project in Cooperative organizing, education and

training with the local fisherfolk, including the women, in the island of Samar in Central Philippines. PUGAD supported this cooperative with DKK10,000 to repair the boat engines, to buy new fishing nets and feeds to the small-scale piggery project. Also, PUGAD supported the small-scale fisher cooperative in Samal, Bataan. In 2010 PUGAD sent DKK10,000 to support the cooperative's projects and did the same in 2011.

Aside from the above, PUGAD supported an anthrurium project for working students in Malaybalay in Mindanao and sent DKK10,000 in 2011 and in 2012 supported ex prisoners with livelihood projects also in Malyanallya- In the last three years, PUGAD has worked with Vimcon, an NGO in the Visayas, mainly in Ormoc, Leyte and in Cebu Island, where this NGO is organizing small-scale fishermen and women. Further, PUGAD was made a "Solidarity Fund" beneficiary in the last three years by El-Forbundet, the Trade Union for Electricians in Copenhagen. Recently, Congress donated DKK25,000 to PUGAD's work in the Philippines.

Qualifications of relevant staff/members/volunteers

Name	Position in the organization	Educational Background/Profession
Einer Lyduch	Chairman	Masters in History/Culture-Communication/Political Science. Pedagogical consultant for Niels Brock and responsible for project implementation and managing
Søren Kristensen	Board member	Civil engineer, broad work experience from abroad in implementing huge projects from facilitating to implementing and monitoring
Naomi Lyduch	Board member	Master in International studies specializing in development. Different course/Diploma in project work.

A.1 The local organisation

Previous experiences and capacity with regard to the implementation of this particular project

Tambuyog started out in 1984 doing research and organizing in coastal communities in Lingayen Gulf in Northern Luzon. Subsequently, the knowledge and experience gained about the issues of coastal communities made it possible for Tambuyog to develop and implement the Sustainable Coastal Area Development (SCAD) Program beginning in 1994. The SCAD Program is an integrated and community-based approach to organizing, advocacy, capacity building, research, resource management and enterprise development in coastal communities.

In the 1990s, Tambuyog also conducted a national-level advocacy for Community-Based Coastal Resource Management (CBCRM) and initiated the CBCRM School, a capability-building program that aims to develop resource managers from the ranks of municipal fishers nationwide. Furthermore, during this period Tambuyog began to address related issues in aquaculture, implementing the Sustainable Aquaculture Advocacy Project, which promoted a sustainable aquaculture framework as an alternative to socio-environmentally harmful aquaculture practices.

In the first half of the 2000s, Tambuyog expanded its expertise to include fisheries trade issues. It conducted the Sustainable Fisheries and Trade Campaign Project which was aimed at influencing fisheries trade policies in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other international trade negotiations.

At present, Tambuyog's thrusts are poverty reduction and market empowerment in tandem with CBCRM and social enterprise development, together with the advocacy for fisherfolk access to adequate capital and appropriate infrastructure.

Besides its grassroots relationship with fisherfolk organizations, Tambuyog has been an active member of two government fisheries consultative bodies at the national level, namely the National Agriculture and Fisheries Council (NAFC) and the National Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council (NFARMC), both of which have recommendatory functions to the Department of Agriculture (DA).

The local organization Tambuyog was also a member of national agricultural trade consultative bodies during the WTO Hongkong Ministerial Negotiations. It has had projects with several European development agencies like NOVIB, Oxfam Great Britain, Christian Aid and the European Union.

Qualifications of relevant staff and/or members/volunteers

Name	Position in the organization	Educational Background/Profession
Felix Tanedo	Board Chairperson	Government Professional
Ma. Linnea Tanchuling	Board Vice-Chairperson	Professor, College of College of Social Work and Community Development, University of the Philippines
Jonas George Soriano	Board Secretary	Professor, Development Academy of the Philippines
Edna Co	Board Treasurer	Dean, National College of Public Administration and Governance, University of the Philippines
Jake Piscano	Board Member	B.S. Fisheries Development Consultant Businessman/Trader
Arsenio N. Tanchuling	Executive Director, Tambuyog Development Center	B.S. Business Management Certificate in Management and Development of Coastal Fisheries, International Ocean Institute, Univ. of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji Diploma in Social Development, Coady International Institute, St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia, Canada

A.2 The cooperative relationship and its prospects

For how long have the partners been in contact?

The first time PUGAD representatives met Tambuyog was during the FAO Conference for Small-Scale Fishers in Bangkok in 2008.

Which type of cooperation has taken place between the partners so far?

1) North-South political advocacy

After the Bangkok Conference, PUGAD and Tambuyog cooperated in the conduct of the Conference on Small-Scale Fisheries in Copenhagen in September 2009 where rights-based solutions to the global fisheries crises were put forward. PUGAD also participated in this conference together with the Network for Small-Scale Fisheries in developing countries, Africa Contact and the Living Sea. It should be noted that PUGAD has been active in this Network and has participated in cooperation work in the last four years, involving a study trip to South Africa to work with Masifundise and the Coastal Links, two South African fisheries organizations.

It was during this conference that we discussed a possible cooperation with Tambuyog on the issues of small fishers in the Philippines. At the COP 15 in Copenhagen, Tambuyog also participated and the Network organized a side conference in accordance with the alternative summit where Tambuyog, PUGAD and Africa Contact participated. The agenda was primarily about climate change and its impacts on Southeast Asian nations.

2) Project-related cooperation

The partners engaged in several meetings in 2010 to design phase 1 of this Municipal Fisherfolk Registration and Licensing Project. Since its implementation in the second half of 2011, PUGAD has been responsible for project-related information in Denmark through signboards, flyers and brochures and the publication of articles

in the media and through power point presentations, videos and the social media. PUGAD established a “Social Media Group” which coordinates the information work and activities.

PUGAD also has a role in project monitoring (and evaluation). Two PUGAD members traveled to the Philippines in the second half of 2011 and in the first half of 2012 to participate in project monitoring.

Moreover, three PUGAD members and the Danish expatriate-consultant participated in the Multi-Stakeholder Conference on Municipal Fisheries Registration and Licensing last July 9-11, 2012, together with Tambuyog, the representatives of national and local government agencies/units tasked to implement fisherfolk registration and permitting, and fisherfolk leaders. PUGAD also ensured the participation of two South African Delegates from Masifundise and Coastal Links. This conference discussed the Philippine experience in municipal fisherfolk registration and permitting, together with relevant experiences from Denmark, South Africa and Malaysia. (*Note: “Permitting” is the Philippine government term for licensing in the municipal fisheries setting and will be term used in this project proposal.*)

Subsequently, on July 14, 2012, PUGAD and Tambuyog further discussed the recommendations of the conference and based on these recommendations, initially designed the continuity project. (Please see more information on the preparation of this project in section B.2 below.)

How will the project applied for develop the partnership?

PUGAD contributes as a strategic partner in the development of an improved system for registration of municipal fishers and the management of fisheries. Since the first phase of this project, PUGAD has played a significant role engaging in learning processes together with Tambuyog and other stakeholders, and this has contributed to improved knowledge and capacities for both partners. PUGAD has also contributed in advocacy work at the international level—e.g. by engaging in the reform of European fisheries policy, which also has a significant impact on fishing in the Global South. PUGAD will continue to make these contributions on the basis of a shared vision for small-scale fisheries with Tambuyog.

What does each partner contribute (in addition to money) to the project concerned?

In general, Tambuyog will be mainly responsible for implementing the project and all its activities, while PUGAD, the Danish partner, will be closely involved in project planning, monitoring and assessment—besides its information work for the project in Denmark.

Moreover, expertise and technologies in fisheries management and social enterprise development can be shared between the two partners in the course of project planning and assessment workshops, and in the conduct of training seminars on value chain and social enterprise development.

Although the fishers and LGUs are the target groups in this project, their participation in the project activities will be a key ingredient in the success of the project.

B. PROJECT ANALYSIS

B.1 In what context is the project placed?

Relevant geographic, political, social and cultural conditions

The project aims to implement an enhanced framework on municipal fisherfolk registration & permitting in two major fishing grounds in the country, particularly in three coastal municipalities in each of these fishing grounds. The two fishing grounds are Tayabas Bay and Tanon Strait. It should be noted that the three municipalities per fishing ground includes the previous case study area for the implementation of fisherfolk registration & permitting during the first phase of this project. However, this project aims to expand to two more municipalities per fishing ground to emphasize its shift of focus from municipality to the fishing ground itself.

The two fishing grounds of Tayabas Bay and Tañon Strait belong to a group of 13 bays and traditional fishing grounds that are regarded as the country’s major fishing grounds on account of their significant number of fishers and volume of fish production. In fact, these are the two criteria used by this project to select the two fishing grounds as the project area, aside from the requirement that the registration process

has already been started and will not be conducted from scratch in this project. Two case study areas in phase one of this project did not meet these criteria: the municipality of San Fabian in Lingayen Bay did not meet the requirement of having started the registration process, while the municipality of Alabel in Saranggani Bay did not meet the criteria of significance in number of fishers and volume of fish production. In the municipalities of Cortes (in Lanuza Bay) and Calatagan (in Batangas Bay), several NGOs are now operating in the fisheries sector which can duplicate the objectives of this project. Therefore, these areas were no longer selected as project areas in this second phase of the project.

The latest census of the National Statistical Coordinating Board (NSCB) on the total number of municipal fishers was conducted back in 2002, which put the total number of municipal fishers at 1.4 million nationwide. However, breakdown of this data per municipality was not entered or inputted and are therefore not available at the NSCB. The problem is compounded by the fact that the demographic data gathered by the Municipal Planning and Development Office at the local level are not segregated per socio-economic sector.

It is worth noting that the NSCB data of 1.4 million fishers represent people who go out fishing using boats in the municipal waters. Thus the data do not include women who engage in the gathering (or gleaning) of shellfish and fish fry near the shore or in mangrove areas. The proper registration of fishers that include such women, as envisioned by this project, should be able to correct the current data on the true number of fishers or resource users nationwide.

Besides, the number of people who are dependent on the municipal fisheries sector would be significantly higher if one considers the fact that every fisher is likely to have a family. In the Philippines, the average number of people in a family is five. Therefore, assuming that a fisher household has five members that depend on his fish catch and income, then the total number of people that are dependent on the municipal fisheries sector would be around seven (7) million people.

Main area or sector/local conditions

The main areas of intervention are in advocacy, organizing and capacity building which have as target groups the municipal fishers and the Local Government Units (LGUs), the latter being the main policymakers and implementors at the local level. Through advocacy, organizing and capacity building activities, the project seeks to positively influence the target sectors in implementing the enhanced framework of fisherfolk registration and permitting described in B.2 below. The situation with regard to the implementation of registration and permitting is that there has been, in general, a lack of appreciation of both fishers and the LGUs on the broader objectives of these measures in the context of fisheries management and fisheries development. The inappropriate permit fees, for example, indicate that the LGUs regarded registration & permitting more as revenue-generation measures than anything else. (This situation and how the enhanced framework was developed in phase one of this project will be discussed further in B.2 below.)

Interventions by local authorities and other organizations

The LGUs, together with concerned national government agencies, are the ones primarily responsible for implementing the registration and permitting measures; they are also the ones that will provide the bulk of the financial resources for the completion of the registration and permitting processes. The management of municipal fisheries has been devolved to the LGUs since 1991, but national government agencies like the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources still have the important role of providing technical guidance to the LGUs and additional funds for local projects.

For this reason, it is important that both are influenced positively to implement the measure effectively and appropriately by means of what this project calls an “enhanced framework” of fisherfolk registration and permitting—mainly by linking this measure to the twin-needs of fisheries management and fisheries development at the local level. This explains why there is the need to integrate registration and permitting as part of the broader Municipal Fisheries Development Plan (MFDP) that needs to be formulated and implemented.

Together with Tambuyog, the Danish partner PUGAD and CISU—indirectly, that is—will co-implement the organizing, capacity building and advocacy activities that will enable the target sectors to implement the registration and permitting measures as part and parcel of the MFDP. This intervention on registration and permitting is the only one of its kind in the project areas.

B.2 How has the project been prepared?

Preparatory process

The Multi-Stakeholder Conference on Municipal Fisherfolk Registration & Licensing which was conducted in phase 1 was especially important to the conceptualization and designing of this second phase of the project. In this conference, the findings of the case studies on the Philippine experience in the implementation of the registration and permitting measures were presented together with the draft/initial analyses that had been developed. Also, the experiences of foreign countries were presented, specifically the Danish, South African and Malaysian experiences, their relevance to the Philippine context were assessed, including specific approaches in registration and permitting and specific modes or forms of permits.

Project planning/designing

It should be noted that Tambuyog and PUGAD, the fisherfolk representatives and participants from the Local Government Units (LGU), as well as the fisheries experts that attended the Conference all took part in the plenary discussions and open forums that were devoted to the presentations. The analyses regarding the Philippine case studies and those of the foreign experiences were summarized and then key recommendations for an enhanced framework to registration and permitting were put forward—which will be described and explained in detail below because they have been inputted in the design of this project.

Participation of target groups

During the Conference, 37 fisherfolk leaders, 15 of them women, participated in the conference; they represented the fisher organizations in the six case study areas. Twelve (12) LGU representatives from the same areas also took part in the conference. Aside from participating in the above discussions on the Philippine case studies and foreign experiences, the fisherfolk and LGU participants also conducted workshops which discussed the current problems and issues in the implementation of the registration and permitting measures and the necessary steps to be undertaken per municipality. The results of these workshops were further discussed in a plenary and then inputted in the design of this project.

A follow up project-designing workshop was conducted last July 14, 2012 which was participated in by Tambuyog and PUGAD representatives. The Tambuyog representatives include Arsenio Tanchuling, executive director; Dinna Umengan, deputy executive director; Rizalito Lopez, project coordinator; and Jaime Escobar, Jr., project documentor & writer. PUGAD was represented by Einer Lyduch and Naomi Lyduch; in addition, Jeppe Host, a Danish marine management specialist, was present. Follow-up consultations with fisherfolk leaders regarding the project design were also held.

Specific analyses/experiences

The case studies of the Philippine implementation of registration and permitting (in phase one of this project) have yielded the following findings and analyses:

- The registration of fishing vessels is in practice tantamount to a permit to fish in municipal waters. However, there is a hesitance on the part of the local governments to collect the legislated fees on fishing gears partly because fishers are complaining about the rates of the fees which they said were not based on their actual income from fishing. In fact, the decision on the rates of the fees for the permits for fishing boats and various types of fishing gears are not based on scientific calculations of the surplus/income from fishing, but instead on the existing municipal tax codes. Thus at present, the LGUs are mainly guided by the purpose of taxation and driven by the demand or need of the fisher-applicant to be given a permit in order to be able to fish.
- There are no clear provisions recognizing women's role in fishing activities, particularly shellfish gleaning and fry gathering. There are women shellfish gleaners and fry gatherers in all the areas, but they are not included in the registration. However, women fish vendors and fish workers in the aquaculture and fish processing sectors are included in the registration. This situation can be explained by the fact that fish vending and work in aquaculture or fish processing are more economically gainful and thus regarded as taxable activities, while milkfish-fry gathering and shellfish gleaning are not. This supports the view that LGUs regard registration and permitting primarily as taxation measures.
- In general, registration and permitting is not accompanied by efforts to develop a fisheries database that can be utilized as a basis for input and output control regulations, including limiting the fishing effort through an appropriate permitting system, in order to sustain the local fisheries. Given this

situation, registration and permitting is not utilized for fisheries management.

- In areas where registration has been implemented, there are still many fishers who have not yet registered, with the compliance rate ranging from 40-80 percent. Also, there has been a declining interest to renew the registration of fishing boats. Explaining the objectives of registration and permitting to the fishers could have been improved by emphasizing the fact that through registration, they are formalized or legitimized as a sector and it facilitates their claim-making activities for social and economic services from the government.

Major lessons

Given the above analyses of the implementation of registration and permitting, the following major lessons cum recommendations were formulated and agreed upon in phase one of this project:

- There is a need for both fishers and the Local Government Units (LGUs) to **appreciate** the link of fisheries registration and permitting to fisheries management and fisheries development. They should develop the perspective that the registration and permitting measures are an integral part of municipal fisheries development. This means appreciating them as measures to rationalize and sustain fisheries production, while parallel efforts are undertaken to develop fish processing technologies, provide marketing assistance and establish the needed infrastructures and postharvest facilities to ensure integration in the value chain. In this context, they should **learn** to formulate Municipal Fisheries Development Plans (MFDPs) should be able to provide the basis for a package of incentives and disincentives for fishers to comply with the demands of registration and permitting and of fisheries management.
- Municipal fishers should also **appreciate** the need for registration to be completed in the immediate term because it serves as a facilitating measure that formalizes them as a sector and identifies the legitimate fishers who have the right to receive social and economic services from the government. The issuance of permits can come later after the fisheries database has been developed and the appropriate management actions have been planned. Permit fees may not necessarily be tied up to the resource rent, particularly where resource rents have been evidently decimated. The fees can be based simply on the normal return of specific fishing activities, as well as the recovery of the administrative cost of managing the local fisheries.
- The principle of equity is paramount in the distribution of fishing permits. In this connection, there is a need to **develop the capacities** of fisherfolk association (or cooperative) in accordance with their central role in local fisheries development and in the advocacy for an equitable and community-based permitting system that should be adopted by LGUs in the municipal fishing grounds, in lieu of a system of individual transferrable quotas. This advocacy role can be effectively served if the fisherfolk association will exercise its negotiating capacities and leverage in the Municipal Fisheries & Aquatic Resource Management Council, which is a multi-stakeholder consultative mechanism for the LGUs in fisheries policymaking.
- The registration of women-fishers should be an integral part in recognition of their legitimate and unique status as resource users. Therefore, they should **participate** in the capability and advocacy activities to ensure their integration in the development process. Specifically, the MFDPs should include further studies on appropriate management and development options for women resource users such as shellfish gleaners and milkfish fry gatherers.

Review reports from previous phase

There is a research report on the findings of the case studies of the implementation of municipal fisherfolk registration and permitting and the corresponding analyses and set of recommendations. There is also the documentation of the proceedings of the Multi-Stakeholder Conference on Municipal Fisherfolk Registration & Licensing which has just been finalized and will soon be published. Together with documentations of similar other activities, the research report and the conference proceedings represent the systematization of the experiences in phase one of this project.

Experiences that helped improve the new project description

Besides the recommendations already mentioned above for an enhanced framework in registration and permitting, the Danish and South African experiences have been particularly relevant in the emphasis they put in the importance of the question of equity in the distribution of fisheries permits. These two foreign experiences, along with the Malaysian experience, also underscored the importance of government support in ensuring the development of the small-scale fisheries sector.

This project gives priority to addressing the underlying causes that is the failure to see the vital link between the registration and permitting measures with fisheries management and development, as well as the lack of appreciation of the development potential of the local fisheries industry or the role of women resource users. Moreover, the project addresses the equity issue in the distribution of fishing and fisheries permits. Addressing the underlying causes should mean that primarily, fishers will begin to see registration and permitting from the vantage point of fisheries development and, necessarily, of their own development socio-economic wise. This can hopefully serve as an incentive for them to undergo willingly the registration and permitting processes.

B.3 Problem analysis

Main problem that the project will address

The project is expected to address a situation where fisherfolk registration and permitting are not correctly understood or appreciated by both fishers and LGUs alike, with the latter regarding them primarily as revenue-generation or taxation measures. As a result, problems inevitable arose on the compliance of fishers to the measures and their willingness to pay what they see as inappropriate—because excessive—, permit fees. For instance, in three of the six case study areas in phase one, the registration and permitting processes have not been completed, with a fairly large percentage of fishers opting not to register precisely because of this problem of insufficient understanding of the measures and their purpose.

Underlying causes of the main problem

The main underlying cause of this problem is the failure to see the vital link of registration and permitting with the broader objectives of fisheries management and fisheries development at the local level. Admittedly, a related underlying cause is the lack of appreciation of the development potential of the local fisheries industry—which in itself is the result of a situation where local government officials and key personnel in general do not have a fisheries background and are biased toward land-based agriculture.

Issue of women's needs

Also related to the failure to see the vital link of registration and permitting with the broader objectives of fisheries management and fisheries development is the lack of appreciation of the economic contribution of women resource users such as shellfish gleaners and fry gatherers, whose activities the LGUs merely regard as “subsistence” and therefore should not be registered even if they continue to be allowed. This attitude fails to take into account the need for some future management measures that are appropriate for these women resource users, and neither does it consider any potential role for them in fisheries development.

C. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

C.1 Target group and participants

Primary & secondary target groups

The project target groups are the municipal fishers and the LGUs, particularly the local chief executive (i.e. the town mayor), the Municipal Agriculture Office which is in-charge of both agriculture and fisheries affairs, and the Municipal Planning & Development Office which is in-charge of the formulation of the comprehensive municipal development plans. The municipal fishers are the primary target group, while the LGUs are the secondary target group.

The primary target group comprises the poorest sector in the Philippines with a poverty-incidence rate of 41.4 percent in 2009 as per data of the National Statistical Coordinating Board (NSCB).

Total number of target group

There are an estimated total of 9,180 fishers who engage in fishing in the project areas composed of six municipalities and two major fishing grounds. It should be noted, however, that this number does not yet include women gleaners and fry gatherers which this project aims to correct by including them in the registration. The two fishing grounds are found in Luzon and Visayas, which are two of the three main geographical subdivisions of the country (the other one is Mindanao).

It is for the purpose of making an impact on the whole fishing ground that the project will be implemented in three municipalities in each of the two fishing grounds. These municipalities will be composed of the case study area in phase 1 of this project and two other *expansion municipalities*. It should be noted that the existence of fisher associations in the case study areas in phase 1 (i.e. the original project areas) should facilitate project implementation.

Fishing Ground	Original Project Area (Note: Two more municipalities will be added in this second phase of the project.)	Fishers Organization
Tayabas Bay	Unisan	Unisan Fisherfolk Federation
Tañon Strait	Badian	Zaragoza Multi-Purpose Cooperative and Mahaliao Multi-Purpose Cooperative

Local partner's legitimacy vis-à-vis target groups

Tambuyog has always worked with the municipal fisher sector since it was formed in 1984. Over the years, it has conducted researches on the municipal fisheries situation and advocated reforms such as the establishment of community-based coastal resource management (CBCRM) to sustain the local fisheries, and the development of municipal fisheries as the solution to the widespread poverty in coastal areas.

In the abovementioned project areas, Tambuyog has piloted CBCRM projects in which the fishers themselves were trained to become resource managers. At the same time, it engaged both LGUs and the national government to adopt this form of fisheries management locally and at the national level.

C.2 The project's objectives and success criteria (indicators)

Development Objective:

Enhance the capacities of fishers and Local Government Units (LGUs) for the establishment of a developed and sustainable municipal fisheries sector in the Philippines.

Immediate Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators of Achievement	Sources and Means of Verification
<p>1.0 Municipal fishers and LGUs complete the process of fisheries registration and permitting as prerequisites in fisheries management and development and based on the enhanced framework developed in phase 1 of this project in three municipalities in each of the following two (2) major fishing grounds: Tayabas and Tañon Strait</p> <p>(Note: This immediate objective and the second one below require behavioral changes on both fishers and LGUs resulting from the project's capacity building and advocacy activities).</p>	<p>The fisheries registration and permitting is undertaken based on the following characteristics of an enhanced framework in fisheries registration and permitting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both fishers and LGUs <i>appreciated</i> that fisheries registration & permitting are linked to fisheries management and development. Municipal fishers <i>appreciated</i> the need for registration to be completed in the immediate term because it serves as a facilitating measure that formalizes them as a sector and identifies the legitimate fishers who have the right to receive social and economic services from the government. One fishers' association or cooperative is organized per municipality and its <i>capabilities are developed</i> in accordance with its central role in fisheries development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Project Report Municipal fisherfolk registries Activity reports of the registration process

Immediate Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators of Achievement	Sources and Means of Verification
	<p>and in the advocacy for an equitable and community-based permitting system, in lieu of a system of individual transferrable quotas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The registration of women-fishers is an integral part and they <i>participated</i> in the capability and advocacy activities to ensure their integration in the development process. 	
2.0 Municipal fishers and LGUs establish sustainable Municipal Fisheries Development Plans (MFDPs) in three municipalities in each of the above two fishing grounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal fishers and LGUs adopted the MFDPs. LGUs allocated adequate budget and both fishers and LGUs advocated additional support from the national government. LGUs, fishers associations/cooperatives and the private sector established partnerships on key projects in the MFDPs where additional funding is needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Project Report Documentation of the proceedings of the MFDP workshops Copies of the LGU-approved MFDPs

C.3 Outputs and activities

Regarding Objectives	Expected outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators of Achievement	Activities
In pursuit of immediate objective 1	1.1 The municipal fishers and LGUs gained appreciation of municipal fisheries registration and permitting and their link with fisheries management and development.	Both fishers and LGU officials decided during public consultations to complete the enhanced registration process which includes the women.	<p>a. Conduct of Community Information-Education Campaigns (IEC) to explain the enhanced framework of fisherfolk registration and permitting (<i>Note : Fisheries permits can be implemented after an adequate database has been established.</i>)</p> <p>b. Fishers' Association/Cooperative Organizing, including the conduct of the following education/capacity building activities :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Management Orientation Seminar Pre-Membership Education Seminar (PMES) – for associations who want to develop themselves into cooperatives Organizational Development ad Management Workshop

Regarding Objectives	Expected outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators of Achievement	Activities
	1.2 The number of registered fishers has significantly increased to comprise a big majority of municipal fishers in the project areas.	At least 90 percent of municipal fishers, including the same percentage of women, are registered in the six (6) municipalities that comprise the project area.	a. Facilitate coordination among the DA, BFAR, Coast Guard and the Department of Interior & Local Government (DILG) to ensure effective conduct and completion of fisherfolk registration. b. Conduct of the following registration activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of list of fishers • Validation of list of fishers • Supervision of applications for registrations through the filling up of registration forms • Review of entries in registration forms • Inspection of fishing boats and fishing paraphernalia • Approval of registration applications • Numbering/color coding of fishing boats • Preparation of computer database • Encoding of registration data re: name & number of fishers and fishing implements
	1.3 Developed fishers associations for the twin-tasks of fisheries management and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of four (4) fishers associations are formed • The capacities of these associations are improved for both fisheries management and social enterprise undertakings 	Conduct the following training seminars for fishers associations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Management Orientation Seminar • Pre-Coop Membership Education Seminars (PMES) • Registration in the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) • Organizational Development and Management Workshops
In pursuit of immediate objective 2	2.1 Comprehensive Municipal Fisheries Development Plans (MFDPs) are formulated and started to be implemented that integrate fisheries registration, permitting and management to the end-goal of fisheries development.	A total of six (6) municipalities in the above two fishing grounds formulated MFDPs and started to implement them.	a. Consultations with LGU officials b. Review of secondary socio-economic and environmental data c. Review of past fisheries-related development plans d. Conduct of training workshops on MFDP Formulation e. Conduct initial activities in the MFDPs, such as: (a) fish catch monitoring to update the fisheries database; (b) mentoring sessions on fisheries management with fishers' associations; (c) value chain research; and d) mentoring sessions on social enterprise

Regarding Objectives	Expected outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators of Achievement	Activities
			and organizational development.
	2.2 Advocated the attainment of MFDPs, including key components in cooperative and social enterprise development, infrastructure development (e.g. fish port & cold storage), and appropriate permitting & fisheries management systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the consultations and dialogues with LGU and/or national government officials, it is agreed that they will provide the needed budgetary allocations or facilitate access to other sources of funds. Consultations with the private sector are held for the purpose of establishing public-private partnerships in municipalities where public funding is most needed. Articles/live interviews and appearances in the tri-media publicize the importance of, and the need to support, the MFDPs. 	<p><i>Activities for expected output 2.2:</i></p> <p>a. Organize an advocacy support group for the promotion of the MFDPs, to involve the following sub-activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of members of the advocacy support network Initial consultations Orientation of role and tasks of the advocacy support network <p>b. Conduct lobbies, dialogues with LGUs and with key officials in the national government.</p>

C.4 Strategy: how does the project cohere?

Methods of implementation/modus operandi

This project will be carried out using the participatory method in all key activities, such as advocacy and capacity building, as well as the organizing of fisherfolk associations or cooperatives in the expansion municipalities. The specific type of fisherfolk organization, whether it is an association or a cooperative, will depend on the choice of the fisherfolk per municipality. What is important is that the information-education campaigns will explain to them the advantages and disadvantages of both types of organization.

It is through the participation of the target groups and other stakeholders in the information-education campaigns and during consultations that they will learn to understand and appreciate the link between registration & permitting and fisheries management and development. This understanding is crucial in the target groups' agreeing to undertake the registration process and, subsequently, to formulate the Municipal Fisheries Development Plans (MFDPs).

Moreover, appropriate social enterprise systems will be established by the fisherfolk organizations to manage the different phases of business operations. Besides the four fishers' associations in the expansion municipalities, this activity will also cover the two fishers' associations in the original municipalities in phase 1 of this project. Accordingly, organizational development and management seminars will focus on the following capacities: a) consolidation/aggregation of fishery products; b) postharvest handling and marketing; c) management of fishery docking sites where the fish products are brought in from the sea; d) financial management of the business operations, including the distribution of individual profits and dividends of coop members; and d) integration of fish catch monitoring in the management of fishery docking sites. The formal organizational development and management seminars will be followed up by mentoring sessions for fisherfolk leaders and managers to further upgrade their capabilities in the course of actual operations of the associations.

Another method is the building of a network of advocates (support group) for municipal fisheries

development in each of the two fishing grounds. Every network will be composed of local fisherfolk leaders, local government officials and members of local academic institutions. It will be supported by national-level fisherfolk leaders and the Tambuyog national-level staff who will help carry on the advocacy for municipal fisheries development at the national level. This network will help access and mobilize additional fund resources for the MFDPs, as well as access the needed technical expertise in fisheries management and social enterprise development.

Stages in implementation

The project will be implemented in two stages. The first stage will consist of public advocacy in the form of information-education campaigns, the completion of the registration process, and the organizing and establishment of fisherfolk associations or cooperatives that will have a leading role in the conduct of the registration (as well as in the planning of appropriate forms of permitting in the future).

The second stage of the project will consist of the capacity building training seminars for the fisherfolk associations or cooperatives and the training workshops on the formulation of the MFDPs which will ensure that registration takes place in relation to subsequent fisheries management and development activities that will be part of the MFDPs. The fisheries management part of the MFDPs will set out, on its own, the logical succession of fishing effort regulation, including appropriate forms of licensing. Again, in the implementation of any fishing regulation, the appreciation, participation and willingness of the target groups should always be sought first.

It should be noted, however, that the MFDPs are more or less strategic plans whose implementation will continue beyond this project term of two years. What the project aims to achieve, basically, is to ensure that the MFDPs are established since they constitute the blueprint of fisheries management and development.

Men and women participation

Both men fishers and women shellfish gleaners and fry gatherers will be registered. Both men and women will also be members of the fisherfolk association or cooperative and will be represented in the organization's leadership and its various committees. They will both participate in all other project activities, such as the capacity building seminars, formulation of the MFDPs and the advocacy for these plans.

Coherence and balance in project strategy

The advocacy, organizing and capacity building activities follow a logical sequence of implementation. In the first year, project implementation starts with the information-education campaigns (IECs). The IECs will explain to the municipal fishers the importance of their joining fisherfolk associations (or cooperatives), as well as the enhanced framework of registration & permitting. The IECs will be followed by the organizing of the fisherfolk associations (or cooperatives), together with the conduct of orientation and organizational development seminars. The completion of fisherfolk registration in accordance with the enhanced framework will also be completed.

In the second year, the training workshops for the formulation of the MFDPs are a major activity. These are followed by the formation of an advocacy network that will promote the MFDPs and seek the support of various stakeholders, including national government agencies, to help ensure their implementation and sustainability. Initial but important MFDP activities such as researches in appropriate permitting methods and value chain studies will then be conducted. Advocacy activities in support of the MFDPs, mainly in the form of consultations and dialogues with LGUs, national government agencies or private groups also comprise a major strategy before the project ends in order to secure their commitment to support the MFDPs.

C.5 Phase-out and sustainability

Phase-out:

By the end of this two-year project, financial and human resources from the project grant fund will be phased out and terminated. To ensure that the municipal fishers will not be left in a position of dependency, prior commitment from the Local Government Units (LGUs) will be obtained with regard to providing funding the MFDPs—or at least for activities in the MFDPs that the LGUs are capable of funding on their own. Aside from this, additional funding for key MFDP projects will be accessed from the national government or even through joint venture with the private sector, especially for MFDP projects that LGUs do not have enough funds for, such as infrastructure and postharvest facilities. Signed contracts will be obtained if negotiations

for funding from these sources are agreed upon.

However, initial MFDP activities within the two-year project term will still be included in the project funding, such as: a) updating the fisheries database through fish catch monitoring; (b) fish catch monitoring workshops and mentoring sessions on fisheries management; and c) value chain research and mentoring sessions in social enterprise and organizational development.

Sustainability:

Key to sustainability is the continuation of the MFDPs, especially in terms of the implementation of key projects and activities in these plans. The existence of fisherfolk cooperatives in the project areas will serve as the advocacy mechanism of municipal fishers that will continue the advocacy in support of the MFDPs beyond the project term, demanding that the LGUs honor their commitment to implement and provide funding for the MFDPs.

Furthermore, the existence of a network of advocates in each of the two fishing grounds will ensure that advocacy for the MFDPs will continue beyond the project term. As already mentioned, these networks will have fisherfolk leaders as national spokespersons or representatives who will engage with national government agencies for the accessing of additional funding and/or technical expertise in fisheries management and social enterprise development. The national Tambuyog staff will also assist in the post-project advocacy work.

C.6 Assumptions and risks

To attain immediate objective 1, the following assumptions are listed together with an explanation for each (in *italics*):

- Fishers in general are willing to be members of the fisherfolk cooperative (per fishing ground). *This is important because the equity issue in the distribution of licenses/permits can be addressed only by the cooperative acting in behalf of the common interest of the fisherfolk community.*
- The participation of the Department of Interior and Local Governments (DILG) in planning and overseeing the conduct of registration is important because it maintains certain supervisory functions over the Local Government Units (LGUs). *Enlisting the DILG in the registration & licensing task will certainly put more pressure on LGUs to implement the measure more earnestly, but it is not necessary.*
- Fishers and the LGUs are both able to appreciate the advantages of fisherfolk registration, particularly in the context of an enhanced framework linking it to fisheries management and development. *It should be noted that this enhanced framework was agreed upon in a unity declaration of the Multi-Stakeholders' Conference on Municipal Fisherfolk Registration & Licensing last July 11, 2012 in phase 1 of this project. Regardless, it is still better put as an assumption to emphasize the independent ability of fishers and LGUs alike to appreciate the framework.*

Furthermore, to attain immediate objective 2, the assumptions are listed below together with any necessary explanation (in *italics*):

- LGUs are willing to shoulder the majority of the total cost of the Municipal Fisheries Development Plans (MFDPs). *An MFDP is a strategic plan of the municipality in the fisheries sector which should be implemented in several phases or stages encompassing several years (e.g. five years). In this set-up, the LGU should be able to access or mobilize and therefore provide the majority of the required funds for the MFDP.*
- The Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources are willing to shoulder part of the cost of the MFDPs or access the necessary additional funding, especially for key projects in the MFDPs that are beyond the capability of LGUs to provide sufficient funding for (e.g. projects for fish ports and postharvest facilities).

The one external condition that may delay project implementation is the conduct of the forthcoming May 2013 local elections and the electoral campaign period preceding it which starts in February 2013. This could mean up to four months in which no project activities besides capacity building could be conducted. To adjust to this situation, the project intends to focus on the conduct of information-education campaigns in the barangays (i.e. villages) regarding the enhanced framework of fisherfolk registration & permitting, and the

capacity building for the fisherfolk associations. The conduct and completion of registration begins after the elections in the second half of the first year.

Moreover, the local partner Tambuyog has consistently observed strict neutrality in local elections in its project areas and always maintained professional relations with opposing political parties. Over the years, this stance has served Tambuyog in good stead whatever political party wins in local elections.

D. PROJECT ORGANISATION AND FOLLOW-UP

D.1 Division of roles in project implementation

Local organization

Tambuyog will be mainly responsible for the conduct of all project activities, which are mainly activities in advocacy, capacity building and cooperative organizing. It will also ensure effective and efficient project monitoring, assessment and evaluation (including reporting).

Danish organization

PUGAD will coordinate regularly with Tambuyog in project planning, monitoring and evaluation. It will assist in fisheries management and social enterprise development, providing expertise and technologies in these areas which it can share in the course of project planning and assessment workshops, and in the conduct of training seminars on value chain and social enterprise development.

Furthermore, PUGAD will assign an expatriate staff to closely monitor the project implementation and achievements in the areas. It is also a way of strengthening the partnership of Tambuyog and PUGAD and give PUGAD the opportunity to further learn about the Philippine fisheries context. Aside from these, PUGAD will ensure the dissemination in Denmark of relevant information on the activities and experiences in this project.

Project set-up

A Project Committee will be formed composed of the following regular staff members: one (1) Project Coordinator; four (4) Community Organizers; and one (1) Expatriate-Staff Member. The Project Coordinator heads the Project Committee and is primarily responsible for ensuring effective and efficient project management. In addition, He/she will be responsible for advocacy work with the LGUs and with national government agencies. He/she will be supervised by the Tambuyog Executive Director.

The four Community Organizers will be directly responsible for the implementation of all area-based activities. They will assist the Coordinator in the conduct of advocacy activities and provide guidance to the target groups, especially the fishers as well as the LGUs, in the conduct of registration activities and the formulation of Municipal Fisheries Development Plans (MFDPs). They will also coordinate the conduct of all project activities, including the training seminars and researches. Furthermore, an expatriate staff from PUGAD will closely monitor the project implementation and achievements in the areas.

In addition to the above regular staff, the following will be hired on a part-time or consultancy basis: one (1) Fisheries Management Consultant; one (1) Social Enterprise Consultant; one (1) Documentor; and one (1) Bookkeeper.

The Fisheries Management Consultant will assist in the designing of resource management activities in the MFDPs. He/she will conduct fish catch monitoring workshops for the fisherfolk associations and provide them with other basic skills in fisheries management through mentoring sessions. The Social Enterprise Consultant will assist in the designing of social enterprise development activities in the MFDPs. He/she will also conduct the value chain research as well as mentoring sessions with fisherfolk associations on social enterprise and organizational development.

The Documentor will be responsible for systematizing the project experiences and designing the publication of these experiences. The Bookkeeper will assist the Tambuyog Finance Unit in the recording of the project financial transactions.

D.2 Monitoring and evaluation in project implementation

Annual planning will be conducted at the start of every year in the two-year project implementation. Project monitoring will be done through monthly staff reporting and meetings. The staff reports will be validated during area visits by the Project Coordinator.

Project assessments will be conducted quarterly followed by plan adjustments, if necessary. Thus the monthly monitoring and quarterly assessments are crucial in determining the area situation or the status of the project implementation which would warrant any adjustment in the project. Any recommended change in project strategy or activities will be recommended by the Project Coordinator to the Tambuyog Executive Director. Any final decision on the change will be made only after it is agreed upon with PUGAD.

The project staff will collect data on the indicators by securing copies of primary documents such as the municipal fisherfolk registries, attendance sheets of an activity and the activity reports of the staff, including any supplementary photos of the activity. Other raw documents of any activities can also help. However, reports on qualitative indicators regarding the target group (e.g. improvement in the attitude or capacities of fishers) can be further validated by actual consultations with the fishers themselves or by observing any positive changes in attitude or behavior (e.g. willingness to undergo the registration process, etc.).

Project evaluation is planned at the end of the two-year project term, for which an external evaluator will be hired. Financial auditing will also be conducted by an external auditor that is acceptable to both Tambuyog and PUGAD.

E. INFORMATION WORK

E.1 Has project-related information work in Denmark been planned?

As in phase 1 of the project, PUGAD will inform about all the project activities through signboards, flyers and brochures and will publicize articles in the media and through power point presentations, videos and the social media. The Danish government and policymakers, the Danish trade unions and civil society in general will be the target groups of the information work. PUGAD will prepare and conduct the information work, together with the “Social Media Group” established by PUGAD.

It should be noted that PUGAD is active in CISU, NGO Forum, the Fisheries Network, Tårnby Foreningsråd, the trade unions, etc. The project will be a topic in the Fisheries Network and also in the conferences arranged by the Fisheries Network. It should be noted that the Network has just applied in the NGO Forum for a project that deals with coastal fisheries and focusing on the differences between industry and coastal fisheries and the consequences for the environment.

There are around 40 activists working in PUGAD, and its members come mainly from the greater area of Copenhagen, but a few are from Jutland and Holbæk and Næstved in Zealand. The members have worked in other NGOs (Arbejderbevægelsens Internationale Forum, Babaylan, KULU, FN- FN Forbundet, MS og andre), the Trade Union movement, center-left political parties, universities and remarkably many have ethnic backgrounds other than Danish (e.g. Philippine and African ethnic backgrounds).

Most importantly, the enhanced fisheries and licensing framework (or model) that has been developed based on the principles of community-based coastal resource management, and which is going to be piloted in this phase 2 of the project, can be an inspiration for others. Therefore, it will be shared with both Tambuyog and PUGAD's network and its partners in the Philippines, in the EU and globally. The effect should be the necessary discussion among policymakers at all levels about sustainable fisheries in an environmental, social and economic context.

3. Budget summary

Here a summary of the main budget items should be provided.

A detailed budget with notes must be submitted in the annex '*Budget format*', which can be downloaded at: www.cisu.dk. NOTICE: Remember to click on all three tabs in order to fill in all three spreadsheets.

See also 'Guide to budget preparation' at www.cisu.dk

Budget summary		Currency
Indicate the total cost (i.e. including contributions from the Project Fund as well as other sources)	1,019,999.39	DKK
Of this, the Project Fund is to contribute	997,575.41	DKK
Of this, indicate the amount to be contributed by other sources of finance, including self-funding by the Danish organisation or its local partner, if any	22,423.97	DKK
Indicate total cost in local currency	7,285,709.89	Philippine Peso (PhP)
Indicate exchange rate applied		1 PhP:0.14 DKK
If relevant: Indicate the extent of project-specific consultancy assistance (spreadsheet 3 of the budget format), see also 'Guide to budget preparation'		

Main budget items:

	Full amount	Financing plan	
		Of this, from Project Fund	Of this, from other sources
1. Activities	203,098.00	184,786.00	18,312.00
2. Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Expatriate staff	23,730.00	23,730.00	0.00
4. Local staff	454,160.00	454,160.00	0.00
5. Local administration	67,200.00	67,200.00	0.00
6. Project monitoring	46,809.00	46,809.00	0.00
7. Evaluation	37,961.00	37,961.00	0.00
8. Information in Denmark (max 2% of 1-7)	16,659.16	16,292.92	366.24
9. Budget margin (min 6% and max 10% of 1-8)	84,961.72	83,093.89	1,867.82
10. Project expenses in total (1-9)	934,578.88	914,032.81	20,546.06
11. Auditing in Denmark	18,691.58	18,280.66	410.92
12. Subtotal (10 + 11)	953,270.45	932,313.47	20,956.99
13. Administration in Denmark (max 7% of 12)	66,728.93	65,261.94	1,466.99
14. Total	1,019,999.39	997,575.41	22,423.97

4. ANNEXES

OBLIGATORY ANNEXES

The following annexes must be submitted both in print by post and electronically by email:

- A. Basic information about the Danish applicant organisation
- B. Factsheet about the local organisation
- C. Budget format

Annex B is filled in and signed by the local partner. It can also be submitted in a copied/scanned version.

The following annexes about the Danish organisation must be submitted in print by post:

- D. The organisation's statutes
- E. The latest annual report
- F. The latest audited annual accounts

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNEXES (max 30 pages):

Annex no.	Annex title
	Logical Framework
	Gantt Chart

Notice: All annexes should be submitted in print in three copies (no magazines, books, newspaper cuttings or ring binders, but copies of relevant excerpts thereof).

SUBMITTING THE APPLICATION

1. The application form, including Annexes A-C must be submitted both electronically and in print in three copies.
2. Annexes D-F and supplementary annexes must be submitted in print in three copies.

All annexes should be submitted in a format allowing for easy photocopying (i.e. no magazines, books or newspaper cuttings, but copies of relevant excerpts thereof).

The application form and all annexes must be submitted in three printed copies to:
CISU – Civil Society in Development, Klosterport 4A, 3.sal, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark

In addition, the application form and Annexes A-C must be sent electronically to: projektpuljen@cisu.dk.

Annexes D-F may also be submitted in an electronic format, although this is not required.

