



Submit by Monday 3 December 2012

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 19: 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 post and email to the Project Leader)

Name: The Zoological Society of London (ZSL)	Address: Conservation Programmes, The Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY, UK.
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2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

(max 10 words) **Application Ref: 2117:** An integrated approach to enhancing socio-ecological resilience in coastal Mozambique

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

Proposed start date: 1st Apr 2013. **Duration of project:** 36 months. **End date:** 31st Mar 2016

Darwin request	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
	£	£	£	£	£327,643

Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 27%

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

(max 100 words - 99)

The project will develop the mechanisms and capacity for incentivising and sustaining co-management of marine and coastal areas in northern Mozambique in a way that involves women and diversifies the livelihood base of coastal communities that are dependent on marine resources. Immediate beneficiaries will be two pilot coastal villages between the Rovuma River and Mocímboa da Praia, Mozambique, where wellbeing will be enhanced due to increased livelihood security and an improvement in the condition of marine biodiversity. Other key beneficiaries will be local NGOs and government authorities who will have the mechanisms and capacity to replicate this co-management approach.

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: Mozambique	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

6. Biodiversity Conventions

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

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

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 - 187)

This project aims to support the CBD. Specifically, the project will contribute to Mozambique's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the CBD by complementing efforts to (i) involve coastal communities in the management and benefit-sharing from the sustainable use of biological diversity; (ii) support local populations to use biological diversity in a sustainable manner; and (iii) enhance cooperation between government and the private sector (CBD Articles 8 & 10). The project will pilot conservation incentive measures, contributing to CBD Article 11. Training provided during the project will build capacity of local NGOs and authorities in coastal management, contributing to CBD Article 12. Promoting co-management and activities to diversify livelihood options in the concerned communities contributes directly to the objectives of the CBD's Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Programme of Work (Decision VII/22). The project contributes to Aichi Biodiversity Targets by reducing anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs (Target 10), increasing the percentage of coastal areas that are effectively and equitably conserved (Target 11), and safeguarding ecosystem services provided to poor and vulnerable communities, including women (Target 14), through the adoption of participatory planning processes (Strategic Goal E).

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

Yes No if yes, please give details:

The institution responsible for oversight of the NBSAP is the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA). We will coordinate our activities with MICOA, which operates on a local level through the District Services for Planning and Infrastructure (DSPI), and include them in project trainings and workshops. AMA already works closely with local branches of MICOA.

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	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Hill	Banze	Riddell
Forename (s)	Nicholas Anthony Owen	Vivaldino	Michael
Post held	Conservation Project Manager	Executive Coordinator	Livelihoods and Governance Advisor
Institution (if different to above)	ZSL	Associação do Meio Ambiente (AMA)	Bioclimate, Research & Development Ltd. (Bioclimate)
Department	Conservation Programmes		

Details	Project Partner 3	Project Partner 4	Project Partner 5
Surname	Samoilys	Rosendo	Da Silva
Forename (s)	Melita	Sérgio	Isabel Marques
Post held	Director, CORDIO East Africa	Senior Research Fellow	Lecturer
Institution (if different to above)	Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO)	Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas - Universidade Nova da Lisboa (FCSH-UNL)	Universidade Lúrio (UniLúrio)
Department	CORDIO East Africa	Geography and Regional Planning Research Centre (eGEO)	Biological Sciences

8. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, please provide details of the most recent (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
19-003	Andrew Cunningham	A sustainable future for Chinese giant salamanders
19-006	Sarah Durant	The CUT plan for large carnivore management in Tanzania
18-006	Lucy Boddam-Whetham,	Integrated river dolphin conservation for sustainable ecosystem services in the Brahmaputra
17-029	Laura D'Arcy	Berbak to the Future: Harnessing carbon to conserve biodiversity, Indonesia

9a. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 8 please complete Question 9,

9b. Provide detail of 3 contracts previously held by your institution that demonstrate your credibility as a research organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

9c. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

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.

Lead institution and website:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words - 200)
<p>ZSL</p> <p>http://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/habitats/marine/</p>	<p>ZSL currently delivers a diverse portfolio of collaborative international conservation projects in over 50 countries worldwide. ZSL's Marine and Freshwater Programme has extensive global experience of improving/securing marine biodiversity and local livelihoods through community-based management of marine protected areas (MPAs) - sometimes termed locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) - involving a range of levels of protection from multi-use zones to seasonally closed areas and pure no-take zones. This is achieved through working with communities, government, private sector and other stakeholders to identify threats, design locally relevant management plans, increase implementation capacity, and improve livelihoods, with outcomes underpinned by sound science. Further, we have a dedicated education and social sciences department with experience in education and training in a range of skills for in-country partners.</p> <p>ZSL has worked in northern Mozambique for over 5 years in community-based management of turtles, marine resource monitoring, and livelihoods research, leading to recognition of the area's conservation importance and key threats (e.g. Hill et al. 2009, Garnier et al. 2012 – see CVs).</p> <p>ZSL will be responsible for overall project management, coordination and reporting to Darwin including project evaluation. Further, we will provide technical input and training in management approaches, policy development and sustainable livelihood development.</p>

<p>Partner Name and website available:</p> <p>AMA</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words - 200)</p> <p>AMA is a local environmental NGO of 50 staff focused on implementing community-based natural resources management in Cabo Delgado Province. AMA promotes participatory approaches and has substantial experience as a local implementing partner on conservation and development projects with large international NGOs and donor agencies including Helvetas, Danish Forestry Extension, CARE and WWF.</p> <p>AMA has previously worked with Bioclimate in Macomia and Ibo Districts on marine resource management and livelihoods, including rotating cowrie-harvesting zones and implementation of self-help financial services. AMA has never previously worked in either of the Districts covered in this proposal. However, it has identified and prioritised this area for future work, particularly owing to the growing pressure from exploitation of recently discovered oil and gas deposits, and has recently become implementing partners on IUCN's Fair Coasts Initiative. AMA expressed interest in the proposed project and has subsequently provided valuable input to the proposal including conducting a preliminary trip to potential target communities.</p> <p>As implementing partner, AMA will benefit from technical support, capacity-building and training provided by other project partners, and through the development of mechanisms to finance their work beyond the life of the action. AMA are committed to maintaining the legacy of the action post-project.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Bioclimate http://bioclimate.net/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words - 199)</p> <p>Bioclimate works to improve the lives of rural communities and the environment in which they live. An organisation of 13 staff, Bioclimate specialises in establishing and building the capacity of in-country partners to implement effective long-term ecosystem management schemes, and is involved in major USAID, DfID and EC-funded projects in 15 countries including Mozambique.</p> <p>Bioclimate has extensive experience in Community Payments for Ecosystem Services (Community-PES) programmes globally, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Community-PES is a system established in participation with rural communities, and aims to deliver performance-based payments to support natural resource management and the livelihoods of the most resource-dependent individuals, contingent on meeting specific conservation actions.</p> <p>Bioclimate have worked with AMA in Cabo Delgado Province on marine resource management and livelihoods issues, where they are also partners on a complementary project funded by the Waterloo Foundation focused on integrating women into management of intertidal resources.</p> <p>The concept for establishing Community-PES systems in this project arose from discussions between ZSL and Bioclimate and the desire of both organisations to find solutions to coastal sustainability issues in Mozambique. Community-PES in a marine context is novel and promising.</p> <p>Bioclimate will provide technical support and training for the design and establishment of Community-PES.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>CORDIO East Africa (EA) http://cordioea.net/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words - 200)</p> <p>CORDIO is a regional NGO specialising in research-based conservation addressing problems facing coastal people and marine habitats in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO). Having monitored the status of coral reefs and associated human communities in the WIO since 1998, CORDIO are leading experts on ecology of marine biodiversity in the region and have strong linkages with other conservation initiatives with which this action can share experiences. CORDIO also has experience in LMMAs and fisheries co-management in Kenya and Tanzania (see CV).</p> <p>CORDIO has undertaken marine surveys in Palma District, on one of the sites short-listed for this action (Samoilys et al. 2011 – see CV). They have also identified the action’s target area as a proposed site for UNESCO World Heritage listing (Obura et al. 2012 – see Letter of Support), underlining the regional conservation importance of the target area. Additionally, CORDIO are partners on IUCN’s Fair Coasts Initiative.</p> <p>CORDIO and ZSL team members have a long history of collaboration, including more recently on the EDGE (Evolutionary Distinct and Globally Endangered) Corals initiative, and have prioritised the development of collaborative projects in the area covered by this action.</p> <p>CORDIO will provide technical support for ecologically-relevant management plans and for biological resource assessments.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>FCSH-UNL http://www.fcsh.unl.pt/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words - 196)</p> <p>FCSH-UNL contributes expertise in needs assessment, socioeconomic monitoring and coastal zone governance. Dr Sérgio Rosendo (FCSH-UNL Research Associate) has been involved in several large research projects in the WIO including the EU-funded Transboundary Networks of Marine Protected Areas in East Africa; Coastal Resilience to Climate Change funded by the Leverhulme Trust; and NERC/ESRC/DfID Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation: Coastal and Marine Situational Analysis. Currently, he is investigating the drivers and socioeconomic implications of migration of fishers in the WIO and the preparedness of coastal local governments for climate change in South Africa and Mozambique</p> <p>Sérgio has extensive experience of working in northern Mozambique, which was included in many of the above-mentioned projects. Particularly, he has undertaken very relevant research on the human dimensions of MPA planning in Mozambique (Rosendo et al. 2011).</p> <p>Sérgio has collaborated with CORDIO and UniLúrio team members in the past, and was involved in discussions with ZSL about the proposed project from an early stage.</p> <p>Sérgio will provide a critical socioeconomic lens to planned activities, will be responsible for monitoring of socioeconomic impacts, provide training in research design and data collection to local partner AMA, and will help to supervise local students.</p>
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Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes
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Partner Name and website available: UniLúrio http://www.unilurio.ac.mz/index.htm	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words - 182) UniLúrio are uniquely positioned to engage students and early-career conservation professionals in capacity building and training to help ensure the legacy of the project. Isabel da Silva (lecturer at UniLúrio) has worked in northern Mozambique since 2005. She has experience in community-based conservation of marine turtles, engagement with the tourism sector in the area, and establishment of CCPs. Isabel has very good linkages with many of the communities and relevant tourism organisations within the project's target area. Isabel has worked with both CORDIO and ZSL on marine resource assessments and turtle conservation in the project's target area (e.g. Hill et al. 2009, Samoilys et al. 2011, Garnier et al. 2012). Isabel recently started her PhD research on the contribution of co-management to biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation, and will partly draw on information generated by this project for her thesis. Isabel's knowledge of the project's target area contributed to the development of the short-list for potential sites, and she will provide a direct linkage between the project and the local university for the purposes of capacity building and engagement of local students.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader	Yes
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TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE

12. Problem the project is trying to address

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

(Max 200 words - 200)

The coastal area between Mocímboa da Praia and Rovuma River has some of the highest levels of marine biodiversity in East Africa, shows evidence of resilience to coral bleaching and has suffered less from anthropogenic impacts than other areas regionally. At the same time, its coastal communities are among the poorest in Mozambique, with high dependence on marine resources. Marine biodiversity and livelihoods are threatened by socioeconomic changes caused by growing populations, increasing linkages to markets for marine products, illegal and foreign commercial fishing, luxury tourism developments that are often poorly integrated with local communities, and most recently the exploitation and refining of natural gas. Little work seeking to integrate conservation and development is focused in this area, which contrasts starkly with the Quirimbas National Park area, 100km further south. Mozambique's legislation supports co-management but currently there is little capacity for implementing it. The project addresses the key challenges of building local capacity and resources for co-management, creating incentives for conservation and diversifying livelihoods. They are important for local communities, the Mozambican government and conservation organisations; and were identified by discussions between all partners informed by their extensive experience of working in the region, and with local communities and government.

13. Methodology

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

(Max 500 words – repeat from Stage 1 with changes highlighted - 496)

The project adopts principles from the sustainable livelihoods approach which takes a broader perspective of people's livelihoods than solely their fishing activities; involves participatory identification of resource management priorities; builds on people's existing capabilities and; addresses economic, institutional, social and environmental sustainability, which in turn secures the long term survival of marine biodiversity. We propose three integrated actions:

1. *Community-based fisheries co-management through CCPs* (formally recognised community fisheries councils). **Methods will include:** (i) training of local NGOs, government agencies and private sector to support CCPs; (ii) participatory approaches to help CCPs establish and implement management plans to protect their marine and coastal areas and conserve marine biodiversity; (iii) application of existing and new socioeconomic and biological data to inform these plans using ZSL and CORDIO's global experience in community-based marine resource management and CORDIO's knowledge on biology of target species (e.g. spawning behaviour). CORDIO's linkages to fishery co-management structures in Kenya will facilitate cross-learning regionally. FCSH-UNL's research and expertise ensures management plans are locally relevant and benefit local communities.
2. *Establishing community-PES*. Community-PES delivers performance-based payments to incentivise natural resource management and to support the livelihoods of the most resource-dependent people. **A Community-PES system will be designed and piloted following participatory methods which include:** (i) designing a benefit-sharing arrangement that incentivises CCP management plans, makes PES funds accessible to VSLAs and small enterprise groups, and involves AMA and local government in coordination and monitoring; (ii) establishing monitoring systems; (iii) formation of a PES Trust Fund and Committee to ensure transparent governance of PES; (iv) testing the PES mechanism based on communities meeting agreed conservation targets (e.g. preventing infringement to community MPAs); (v) sourcing additional funds from high-end tourism operators and other private sector actors to capitalise the PES fund and extend project activities beyond its lifetime.
3. *Establishing Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) and sustainable enterprise development*. VSLAs are tried and tested (including in Mozambique) self-sustaining financial self-help groups. While savings are rapidly generated, people often have limited skills and access to new markets and enterprises. **CCPs will form the entry point for establishing VSLAs, which will assist with constituency building for conservation. Once established, the methodological approach followed will include:** (i) assessing local needs and enterprise opportunities; (ii) developing necessary linkages and providing training, prioritising tried and tested approaches based on ZSL's global experience of success and failure in such enterprises. Opportunities include collaborating with the FlipFlop Recycling Company (Kenya), garden associations to supply community and tourism markets, and oyster aquaculture.

These actions will be implemented in two pilot coastal villages between Mocímboa da Praia and Rovuma River, whilst building the capacity amongst local partners to replicate these actions elsewhere.

Monitoring, evaluation and documentation of experiences underpins the project, with effective monitoring essential for the functioning of Community-PES. Biological monitoring will focus on key fisheries species and biodiversity metrics. Fisheries monitoring will be undertaken in collaboration with government fisheries institutions including Institute for the Development of Small-scale Fisheries (IDPPE) and Fisheries Research Institute (IIP).

14. Outcome

Detail what the expected outcomes of this work will be. The outcome should identify what will change and who will benefit. The outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty while contributing to sustainable development and management of biodiversity and its products. A summary statement of this outcome should be provided in question 4 and 24.

(Max 250 words - 245)

The project will develop mechanisms and capacity for incentivising and sustaining co-management of marine and coastal areas in northern Mozambique in a way that involves women and diversifies fishers' livelihood base. Immediate beneficiaries will be two pilot coastal villages between the Rovuma River and Mocímboa da Praia, Mozambique. Specifically:

- Women (the most vulnerable group and normally excluded from fisheries management) become integrated into CCPs and gain capacity to manage intertidal resources critical to their food security and that of their children.
- Community-PES empowers resource users through group working; increases access to financial capital for enterprise; incentivises conservation action; improves governance of community funds.
- VSLAs reach poorest, most vulnerable community members. Average annualised return on savings assets is 33%. >50% of members are female. Savings improve living conditions and capacity to invest in household wellbeing and new enterprises.
- Community-PES, VSLAs and sustainable enterprises bridge opportunity costs of conservation and enhance livelihood security for marine-dependent communities.
- Community-based management (CBM) protects the high levels of marine biodiversity and benefits key fisheries species (see Indicators).
- CBM protects important functional groups (e.g. herbivores), enhancing resilience of coral reefs to increasingly frequent and severe bleaching events.
- Increasing AMA and local government capacity in coastal management, and development of post-project PES provides longer-term support for CBM and a platform for representing community interests to tackle external threats (e.g. natural gas development).
- Local and national government seek to replicate the project in other coastal communities.

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

This is a new initiative. ZSL, CORDIO EA, FCSH-UNL and UniLúrio have been involved in work between the Rovuma River and Mocímboa da Praia. This experience has informed the identification of needs and development of the project, in conjunction with the knowledge and experience of AMA and Bioclimate in neighbouring areas. Despite the formation of some CCPs in the project area (Vamizi, Quirinde, Palma-sede, Ulumbi, Malinde and Mocímboa-sede villages), there has been very little support from government authorities and NGOs owing to a lack of resources – with only one (Vamizi) receiving external support.

The next few years will be decisive for marine biodiversity and local livelihoods in the project area owing to the rapidity of planning for the exploitation and refining of huge natural gas reserves. Projects focused on the governance of this planning process do not engage at the community-level owing to a lack of representative structures. We jointly recognised the timely importance of developing the capacity and mechanisms for co-management of marine resources both to provide a platform for community-representation in these planning stages, and to secure this important area of marine biodiversity. We believe that our partnership represents a unique opportunity to establish innovative and lasting solutions.

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:

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.

We're applying for funding from:

1. The European Commission's recent call for proposals under the Thematic Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, including Energy (ENRTP), Lot 2: biodiversity. The concept note was submitted on 16th October 2012 and we expect to hear whether we will be invited to stage 2 in January 2012. Final funding notification will be provided in May 2013. The ENRTP proposal includes a larger package of work that has a greater focus on governance, involves more biological research, and incorporates expansion to a greater number of habitats and sites. Although the ENRTP proposal is only at a very early stage, this Darwin Initiative project would form an excellent precursor to such a large scale project. Because the ENRTP proposal is at such an early stage and is still pending approval beyond the first stage of the application, we have not included any figures under 'unconfirmed funding'.
2. Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. Concept note submitted on 16th November 2012. The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation application was submitted to generate additional matched funding to the Darwin Initiative, and would provide funds for the establishment of the community-PES fund and related trainings.

16. Value for money

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

(Max 250 words - 241)

Costs, particularly transport, in Northern Mozambique are generally high, but our budget is realistic, current and based on validated local knowledge. Our application is good value for money for five main reasons:

1. The project is timely. Linking with the Fair Coasts Initiative will gain far more traction in the policy and private sector arena than we could achieve on our own, and ensure the outputs of the project are incorporated into planning processes for natural gas exploitation at an early stage. Investing in conservation and development now is more cost-effective than attempting to undo damage that oil and gas development may do to marine biodiversity and local livelihoods.
2. Investment in sustainable resource management ensures that communities can feed their families now and in the future.
3. Developing Community-PES and linking with the private sector provides a framework for communities, local authorities and NGOs to access private sector funding to sustain their activities.
4. By investing in proven self-help financial services and sustainable enterprise models, we ensure that communities can continue to benefit from the project long afterwards: >90% of VSLAs continue 5 years after establishment, and are replicated organically through a Village Agent model.

5. Engagement of government and local NGOs (AMA) will allow these actions to be scaled up nationally using the pilot sites as a demonstration project.
6. We foresee Darwin Initiative funding acting as a catalyst to leverage additional funds for broader-scale and longer-term conservation projects.

17. Ethics

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

(Max 300 words - 272)

ZSL have rigorous in-house protocols with an independent ethics committee that will review and approve any planned activities prior to implementation. Additionally, the project will be subject to a full risk-assessment to ensure the health and safety of all staff. Appropriate training in ethical procedures and health and safety will be provided to all project staff, regardless of nationality, as is standard practice in all ZSL's international projects.

To ensure local relevance of the action, the implementing partner is a local environmental NGO with a track record of working in Cabo Delgado. Additionally, we prioritise the traditional and local ecological knowledge of local communities, and adopt a participatory approach to intervention design and implementation. These principles form the basis of community-based management of natural resources including community-based MPAs and community-PES. Additionally, during the site selection process we will provide full explanation of the principles and objectives behind the project and seek written Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) from village officials and local authorities. Obtaining FPIC will therefore be an important factor in site selection.

Prior to the collection of any socioeconomic or personal information for the purposes of baseline surveys or monitoring, the aims of the research, and confidentiality arrangements of resulting data will be explained to respondents, and they will be given the opportunity to opt out of the interview or survey.

Finally, we have included a socioeconomic researcher with experience in the socioeconomic impacts of marine management in the area as a project partner (FCSH-UNL) to ensure that all planned activities are designed to ensure there are no adverse effects on any community members and that our interventions are pro-poor.

PATHWAY TO 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 example, what will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and poor people) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

(Max 300 words - 294)

The project will build the capacity and technical skills within vulnerable communities, government agencies and local NGOs to co-manage coastal resources, resulting in changed management practices and therefore more sustainable use of marine resources and increased livelihood resilience. Specifically, the project will improve the existing co-management mechanism (CCPs) by (i) increasing the representation of vulnerable groups such as women who are currently excluded from CCPs and decision making; (ii) improving the capacity of local NGOs and government institutions to support communities engaged in fisheries co-management, using a "train-the-trainer" approach that benefits from ZSL's experienced education department; (iii) building the capacity CCPs in two pilot communities to plan and manage natural resources and to engage in policy decision-making that affects coastal resource use. These actions are particularly relevant at present since northern Mozambique is experiencing a hydrocarbon boom that regional precedence suggests will pose substantial threats to marine biodiversity and local livelihoods.

The development of a framework for sustainable financing of co-management will provide a lasting legacy within Mozambique and regionally. Mozambique suffers from a lack of resources to support conservation efforts. Additionally, the short-term opportunity costs of conservation can represent a challenge for rural poor communities. The Community-PES system will help to bridge the short-term opportunity costs of conservation. Many coastal areas of Mozambique with high marine biodiversity have attracted luxury tourism operators, who depend on the continued provision of the aesthetic value of coastal marine systems, and therefore are potential funders of a Community-PES system. The challenge lies in developing a locally-appropriate PES approach with rigorous monitoring. Although the potential for PES within the marine context is increasingly highlighted, it has yet to be tested. Once validated at this local scale, systems for passive and active replication of this approach will be developed.

19. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Projects are required to show how positive impact on poverty alleviation will be generated from your project in low-income countries. All projects funded under the Darwin Initiative in Round 19 must be compliant with the Overseas Development Assistance criteria as set out by the OECD. The outcomes of your research must at the very least provide insight into issues of importance in achieving poverty alleviation.

(Max 300 words - 298)

Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and is classified by OECD as a least developed country. Coastal communities in the area between Rovuma River and Mocímboa da Praia have some of the highest levels of chronic malnutrition in the country, and average daily incomes of less than US\$1 per capita. Households have an average two sources of income, with fishing, farming and gleaning (particularly for octopus) the most prevalent occupations. These livelihoods are typically extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts, which are reducing agricultural productivity in the area (Rosendo et al. 2011), and declining fish catches. With limited financial resources, access to education and health services are limited. Women, whose primary source of cash income is octopus, typically form the most vulnerable group.

Our project will increase social and ecological resilience of two pilot communities. Ecological resilience will be increased by improving the capacity for management of marine resources and incentivising action through community-PES, halting or reversing declines in marine biodiversity and securing food supply for the future. Community-PES will offset the short-term opportunity costs of conservation. We will also diversify livelihoods and improve people's living conditions through the establishment of VSLAs and the development of sustainable enterprises. VSLAs will improve the capacity of >50% of households to manage income from community-PES and small enterprise and build incremental savings for times of need or for investment in sustainable enterprise opportunities. VSLAs combined with the development of locally relevant and proven sustainable enterprises will see average livelihood diversification rising from 2 to 3 sources of income per household by year three, reducing the relative dependence on capture fisheries and increasing livelihood resilience. The development of sustainable enterprises will link into existing markets and established business models, of which we have a number of possible opportunities.

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?

(Max 200 words - 198)

Activities within the target communities will continue beyond the three-year project period. AMA will continue to support the CCP, together with IDPPE and DSEA (District Services for Economic Activities). This continuity will be funded through the established Community-PES fund that will be topped up by private sector actors in the area – particularly established luxury tourism operators, but opportunities to secure further PES funding from hydrocarbon/other private sector actors will also be explored during the project in conjunction with the IUCN Fair Coasts Initiative.

Training-of-trainers within CCPs, local NGOs and government authorities are an essential component of our exit strategy, with the transfer of knowledge and capacity to Mozambican institutions core to our approach as reflected in the investment in AMA staff. Clear documentation of protocols and procedures will be compiled into training manuals and reference texts in both English and Portuguese that will be distributed to local NGOs and government authorities. Training sessions will also link with students from UniLúrio to ensure that emerging conservation professionals and resource managers are familiar with the approaches. Finally, the two pilot sites will act as demonstration sites for learning visits and to assist in replicating the project approach to other sites.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE

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?

(Max 300 words - 246)

A key goal of the project is to improve local communities' understanding of existing laws and regulations, their access rights, and the importance of – and options for – sustainable management of marine resources. Primary target groups are local fishers – male and female. Outreach and education will occur through feedback sessions, workshops, training sessions, and participatory monitoring. The primary route for community engagement will be the CCPs, but ZSL's experience with VSLAs has demonstrated the value that they provide as a platform for education and outreach, and thus constituency-building for conservation. Simple visual materials, including comics and posters in local languages (Portuguese, Kiswahili and Kimwani) will be developed with the help of ZSL's dedicated education department, and distributed through CCPs and local schools. Signboards will be erected at key village gathering points and on the beaches near CCP areas. AMA will also employ local community extension workers who will be primarily based in the two target communities, so they can engage and communicate with community members on a daily basis.

Government, the private sector and civil society will also be targeted for raising awareness of the value of marine biodiversity – both to the country and to local communities – and the issues faced by marine biodiversity. This will occur primarily through workshops and training sessions for government authorities, local NGOs, local students and luxury tourism operators. We will link with workshops run by the Fair Coasts Initiative to reach private sector actors involved in the oil and gas industry.

22. Importance of subject focus for this project

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

(Max 250 words - 244)

Three key areas have had limited attention:

1. Although PES has been highlighted as a potentially useful tool for marine conservation (e.g. Lau et al. 2010, Dunn 2011), it has never been implemented in this context. The project will therefore be breaking new ground, providing valuable insights and experiences for others interested in PES in marine contexts.
2. VSLAs are widely used in development projects, but have never been linked directly to conservation actions. In theory, VSLAs should help people to manage risk and income flows, and build incremental savings – possibly for investment in productive assets. ZSL is extremely interested in exploring the contexts under which VSLAs could support conservation goals rather than hindering them e.g. through investment in fishing gear, and is currently implementing VSLAs in coastal communities in the Philippines and planning new projects including VSLAs in various countries and contexts worldwide (including Matthew Gollock's Darwin proposal for Nepal – Fish-Watch) that are already highlighting potential conservation applications. This project will provide comparative experiences and data through the monitoring of project impacts using standardised methods which, together with ZSL's other projects, will help to increase integration of conservation and development interventions.
3. Although the project area has some of the highest and least impacted marine biodiversity in the region, it has received little conservation attention due to its remoteness. This project will shine a spotlight on this part of the world, ensuring its conservation value is recognised in national and regional planning processes.

23. 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:

Bioclimate have secured GB£XX from the Waterloo Foundation to work with AMA to implement VSLAs and integrate intertidal harvesters into CCPs in Ibo District. £XX of this will be used to co-fund the salary and travel of Bioclimate staff, a position for a specialist in VSLAs and livelihoods in AMA, training sessions, and the costs of a car that will be used for both projects.

CORDIO are partners on IUCN's Fair Coasts Initiative project, which aims to enhance the sustainability and fairness of benefits realised from gas exploration and development on the north-eastern Mozambican coast by creating enabling institutional frameworks for the effective management of stakeholder relationships and interests. We had initially anticipated £XX in matched funding from this Initiative, but owing to some changes in the content and delivery of the project, this has subsequently been reduced to £XX5, which will co-fund CORDIO staff time and travel in year 1, and a joint workshop on Community-PES and co-management in year 1.

ZSL will be offering in-kind staff time over the three year project for Dr Heather Koldewey, and a finance manager.

FCSH-UNL will provide in-kind support towards the salary contribution of Dr Sérgio Rosendo.

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
16 th Nov 2012	Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation	Euro XX	Only at concept note stage at this time.
Ongoing	Luxury tourism operators	£XX	In-kind support for diving costs. Some operators have expressed interest in supporting conservation efforts and are searching for opportunities for engaging in community-based management initiatives. As well as offering in-kind support for diving, they have also indicated the potential of providing project funds.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT

24. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

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

Impact

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

(Max 100 words - 26)

Social and ecological resilience is improved for Mozambique's coastal poor communities, including women, as a result of marine biodiversity conservation through co-management and increased livelihood security.

Outcome

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

(Max 100 words - 99)

The project will develop the mechanisms and capacity for incentivising and sustaining co-management of marine and coastal areas in northern Mozambique in a way that involves women and diversifies the livelihood base of coastal communities that are dependent on marine resources. Immediate beneficiaries will be two pilot coastal villages between the Rovuma River and Mocímboa da Praia, Mozambique, where wellbeing will be enhanced due to increased livelihood security and an improvement in the condition of marine biodiversity. Other key beneficiaries will be local NGOs and government authorities who will have the mechanisms and capacity to replicate this co-management approach.

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	Community fisheries councils (CCPs) in two pilot villages have developed and are actively implementing co-management plans covering key fisheries species and at least 200 ha of marine and coastal areas by year 3.
Indicator 2	At least 30% of CCP members and elected officials in the two pilot villages are women (representing intertidal harvesters) by year 3.
Indicator 3	Current declines in biomass of key fisheries species (as identified in co-management plans) and key biodiversity metrics halted or reversed within pilot CCP management areas by year 3.
Indicator 4	At least 50% of fishing households in the two pilot villages report average improvement in wellbeing scores (using locally defined indicators and material style of life) by year 3.
Indicator 5	At least 50% of fishing households report an increase in the average number of occupations per household (from 2 to 3) and a decrease in the relative importance of capture fisheries to household income by year 3 (as identified by ranking the contribution made by all household occupations to household income).
Indicator 6	The project approach is voluntarily replicated at a minimum of one new site by local NGOs and local authorities by year 3.

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	CCP management plan documents; GPS plots of areas covered by management plans; AMA extension worker monthly reports with details of management activities undertaken.
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Indicator 2	CCP minutes from AMA extension worker monthly reports; government CCP Statute records and membership lists.
Indicator 3	Biological survey data from underwater visual census; IIP/IDPPE creel survey data; community perception survey data; biodiversity impact assessment report; peer-reviewed publication of results.
Indicator 4	Before-After-Control-Impact household survey data; focus group discussion data; socioeconomic impact assessment report.
Indicator 5	Before-After-Control-Impact household survey data; focus group discussion data; socioeconomic impact assessment report.
Indicator 6	Annual reports of local NGOs and local authorities, government CCP Statute records, VSL-Associates global database of VSLAs, annual reports/websites of local luxury tourist operators.

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	CCPs and communities remain interested in engaging with this process.
Assumption 2	The private-sector remain interested in providing additional funding for Community-PES schemes to support activities in the co-management plans (we have already received expressions of interest from some luxury tourism operators), and there is compatibility between the ecosystem services the private sector is willing to finance and CCPs are willing/able to provide through their co-management plans.
Assumption 3	Appropriate indicators and targets for releasing PES funds that can be accurately monitored and are achievable within a reasonable timeframe can be identified and agreed with CCPs in a marine context.
Assumption 4	Appropriate market linkages and income-generating opportunities can be established that are relevant to the local culture and environment.
Assumption 5	Elite capture, corruption and theft do not fundamentally undermine PES, VSLAs and enterprise development. These interventions are specifically designed to ensure transparency, which in turn reduces these risks.

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	CCPs with three user groups and integrating women formally established in two pilot villages and supported to develop and implement co-management plans through (a) the delivery of training courses targeting CCP members and supporting institutions (AMA, IDPPE, District Service of Economic Activities – DSEA) and (b) the collection and feedback of relevant biological and socioeconomic data.
Output 2	Equitable and robust Community-PES schemes reinforcing the implementation of co-management plans in the two pilot villages, and supported by local authorities and private sector actors.
Output 3	VSLAs established and Village Agents trained in two pilot villages, increasing the capacity of villagers to manage income from PES and improve living conditions, and supporting investment in new sustainable enterprises.
Output 4	New sustainable enterprises developed through the provision of training and linking to relevant markets, increasing levels of livelihood diversification.

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	
CCPs with three user groups and integrating women formally established in two pilot villages and supported to develop and implement co-management plans	
Indicator 1	Two pilot villages have CCP Statutes approved by government authorities and published by year 1.
Indicator 2	Fishing review for the two pilot villages with biological and socioeconomic assessments produced and submitted in appropriate formats to CCPs, IDPPE and DSEAs for review (CCPs will require verbal and graphical formats due to low literacy rates, while IDPPE and DSEAs will require full written reports) by year 1.
Indicator 3	Co-management plans established by CCPs through participatory planning with three user groups (intertidal, reef and pelagic fisheries) covering key fisheries species and at least 100 ha of marine and coastal habitat in each of the two pilot villages by year 2.
Indicator 4	Intertidal user groups consist of women and represent at least 30% of CCP membership and officials by year 2.
Indicator 5	Peer review paper submitted for publication on project achievements in halting or reversing the current declines in key biodiversity indicators and biomass of key fisheries species within the two pilot villages.

Output 2	
Equitable and robust Community-PES schemes reinforcing the implementation of co-management plans in the two pilot villages, and supported by local authorities and private sector actors.	
Indicator 1	PES-eligible management activities agreed and integrated into co-management plans of CCPs in the two pilot villages by year 2.
Indicator 2	Participatory monitoring system for linking management activities and outcomes to performance-based PES developed by year 2.
Indicator 3	Workshop on marine and coastal co-management and Community-PES held in partnership with the IUCN Fair Coasts Initiative and government authorities, and attended by the private sector by year 2.
Indicator 4	CCPs in the 2 pilot villages enter into PES contracts with AMA stating management activities and payment terms linked to monitoring outcomes by year 2.
Indicator 5	CCPs in the 2 pilot villages earning and sharing PES payments worth £8,000 by year 2 and £16,000 by year 3 in accordance with benefit sharing agreements and benefiting all fishing households within the two villages.
Indicator 6	MOUs signed with minimum of 2 private sector supporters of Community-PES (e.g. luxury tourism operators) by year 3.
Indicator 7	Community-PES manual incorporating lessons learned produced and distributed to local NGOs and government authorities in northern Mozambique by year 3.

Output 3	
VSLAs established and Village Agents trained in two pilot villages, increasing the capacity of villagers to manage income from PES and improve living conditions, and supporting investment in new sustainable enterprises.	
Indicator 1	At least one VSLA with 20-25 members established through CCPs in each of the project sites by year 1.
Indicator 2	At least two additional VSLAs established in each site through Village Agents by year 2, taking the total number of households engaged in VSLAs to 150.
Indicator 3	Households involved in VSLAs see improvements in living conditions (measured through socioeconomic surveys as material style of life and locally defined wellbeing indicators that are identified during baseline socioeconomic/wellbeing assessment) by year 3.
Indicator 4	Female household heads report reduced frequency in the use of food coping strategies, reflecting improved food security, by year 3.
Indicator 5	Households engaged in VSLAs saving at least US\$20 per year and investing 25% of savings and loans in new enterprises (non-capture fisheries and non-destructive) by year 3.

Output 4	
New sustainable enterprises developed through the provision of training and linking to relevant markets, increasing levels of livelihood diversification.	
Indicator 1	Two new enterprise opportunities in each of the two pilot villages by Y3.

Indicator 2	50% of fishing households engaged in an increased number of occupations per household (from 2 to 3 on average) by year 3.
Indicator 3	50% of fishing households report a decrease in the relative importance of capture fisheries to household income by year 3 (as identified by ranking the contribution made by all household occupations to household income).
Indicator 4	50% of fishing households report a decrease in the relative importance of capture fisheries to household food production by year 3 (as identified by ranking).

Verifying outputs

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

Indicator 1	CCP records and documents (e.g. co-management plans)
Indicator 2	Biological and socioeconomic survey reports
Indicator 3	Training manuals produced for co-management and community-PES, with documented monitoring system.
Indicator 4	Transaction records for PES Trust Fund.
Indicator 5	Annual project progress reports
Indicator 6	Peer-reviewed papers

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	Communities have the will to manage their natural resources effectively
Assumption 2	Government authorities remain consistently agreeable to proposed co-management arrangements
Assumption 3	Money earmarked for PES in the budget is sufficient to provide incentives for implementation of agreed PES-eligible management and livelihood activities.
Assumption 4	Private sector actors recognise the benefits for their business of supporting Community-PES and have the financial means to invest in Community-PES.
Assumption 5	PES systems are sufficiently robust that they are not undermined by corruption resulting in a lack of external investment
Assumption 6	CCPs can agree equitable PES benefit sharing arrangements.
Assumption 7	Appropriate monitoring targets, indicators, performance thresholds and payment levels can be agreed for timeframes that are acceptable to CCPs and local fishers.
Assumption 8	Sufficient numbers of households are interested and able to engage in VSLAs.
Assumption 9	Appropriate enterprises can be identified that can absorb sufficient labour and are more economical than fishing

Assumption 10	Households that engage in VSLAs and new enterprises include fishers.
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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. Any risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
CCPs with three user groups and integrating women formally established in two pilot villages and supported to develop and implement co-management plans	
Activity 1.1	Site selection and approvals, including CCP establishment and/or formalisation where necessary.
Activity 1.2	Establishment of biological and fisheries baselines through collection, analysis and feedback of data from underwater visual censuses, creel surveys, community perception surveys and secondary sources.
Activity 1.3	Identification and formation of resource user groups, including intertidal resource harvesters consisting of women, and integration into CCPs.
Activity 1.4	Workshop, training-of-trainers and advocacy on community-based management approaches for CCPs, local NGOs, government agencies and the private sector, including cross-visits where relevant.
Activity 1.5	Participatory development of co-management plans for user groups and mapping of management areas.
Activity 1.6	Implementation of co-management plans (linked to output 2).
Activity 1.7	Biological and fisheries impact assessments through collection, analysis and feedback of data from underwater visual censuses, creel surveys and community perception surveys.
Activity 1.8	Reporting and preparation and submission of peer-reviewed paper.

Output 2	
Equitable and robust Community-PES schemes reinforcing the implementation of co-management plans in the two pilot villages, and supported by local authorities and private sector actors.	
Activity 2.1	Preparation and delivery of PES training course to two pilot villages and local partners (AMA, IDPPE, DSEA).
Activity 2.2	Agreement at village level and integration of PES-eligible management activities into co-management plans.
Activity 2.3	Development of monitoring system for linking management activities and outcomes to PES.
Activity 2.4	Development of PES benefit sharing arrangements with 2 CCPs.
Activity 2.5	Establishment of PES governance infrastructure and formation of PES Trust Fund and Committee.

Activity 2.6	Participatory monitoring and delivery or commensurate PES payments to two CCPs.
Activity 2.7	Stakeholder engagement workshop in partnership with Fair Coasts Initiative and including government agencies and the private sector.
Activity 2.8	Agreement MOUs with private sector supporters.
Activity 2.9	Monitoring of benefit sharing and evaluation of impacts of Community-PES.
Activity 2.10	Document of results and preparation of Community-PES manuals for distribution to government authorities and partners.
Activity 2.11	Community-PES wrap-up workshop – lessons learned and results.

Output 3	
VSLAs established and Village Agents trained in two pilot villages.	
Activity 3.1	Workshop and training-of-trainers on VSLAs.
Activity 3.2	Establishment of socioeconomic baselines through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal.
Activity 3.3	Establishment and fostering of first VSLAs in the two pilot villages.
Activity 3.4	Replication of VSLAs through Village Agent model.
Activity 3.5	Socioeconomic impact assessment through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal.
Activity 3.6	Reporting and preparation and submission of peer-reviewed paper.

Output 4	
New sustainable enterprises developed through the provision of training and linking to relevant markets, increasing levels of livelihood diversification.	
Activity 4.1	Participatory assessment of local needs and enterprise opportunities.
Activity 4.2	Establishment of market linkages through identification and workshop with relevant market actors and experts (e.g. The FlipFlop Recycling Company, tourism operators).
Activity 4.3	Training for identified enterprise opportunities.
Activity 4.4	Trialling of new enterprise opportunities.
Activity 4.5	Development of business models for new enterprise opportunities.
Activity 4.6	Enterprise wrap-up workshop – lessons learned and results.
Activity 4.7	Socioeconomic impact assessment (in combination with Activity 3.5).

25. 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 CCPs with three user groups and integrating women formally established in two pilot villages and supported to develop and implement co-management plans													
1.1 Site selection and approvals, including CCP establishment and/or formalisation where necessary.	6	X	X	X	X								
1.2 Establishment of biological and fisheries baselines through collection, analysis and feedback of data from underwater visual censuses, creel surveys, community perception surveys and secondary sources.	6		X	X	X								
1.3 Identification and formation of resource user groups, including intertidal resource harvesters consisting of women, and integration into CCPs.	2			X									
1.4 Workshop, training-of-trainers and advocacy on community-based management approaches for CCPs, local NGOs, government agencies and the private sector, including cross-visits where relevant.	2				X								
1.5 Participatory development of co-management plans for user groups and mapping of management areas.	6				X	X	X						
1.6 Implementation of co-management plans (linked to output 2).	18							X	X	X	X	X	X
1.7 Biological and fisheries impact assessments through collection, analysis and feedback of data from underwater visual censuses, creel surveys and community perception surveys.	6									X	X		
1.8 Reporting and preparation and submission of peer-reviewed paper.	6											X	X
Output Equitable and robust Community-PES schemes													

2	reinforcing the implementation of co-management plans in the two pilot villages, and supported by local authorities and private sector actors.													
2.1	Preparation and delivery of PES training course to two pilot villages and local partners (AMA, IDPPE, DSEA).	1				X								
2.2	Agreement at village level and integration of PES-eligible management activities into co-management plans.	6				X	X							
2.3	Development of monitoring system for linking management activities and outcomes to PES.	6					X	X						
2.4	Development of PES benefit sharing arrangements with 2 CCPs.	6					X	X						
2.5	Establishment of PES governance infrastructure and formation of PES Trust Fund and Committee.	6				X	X	X						
2.6	Participatory monitoring and delivery or commensurate PES payments to two CCPs.	18							X	X	X	X	X	X
2.7	Stakeholder engagement workshop in partnership with Fair Coasts Initiative and including government agencies and the private sector.	1		X										
2.8	Agreement MOUs with private sector supporters.	18							X	X	X	X	X	X
2.9	Monitoring of benefit sharing and evaluation of impacts of Community-PES.	12								X	X	X	X	X
2.10	Document of results and preparation of Community-PES manuals for distribution to government authorities and partners.	6									X	X	X	
2.11	Community-PES wrap-up workshop – lessons learned and results.	1												X
Output 3	VSLAs established and Village Agents trained in two pilot villages.													
3.1	Workshop and training-of-trainers on VSLAs.	2			X									
3.2	Establishment of socioeconomic baselines through	6		X	X									

	collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal.													
3.3	Establishment and fostering of first VSLAs in the two pilot villages.	12				X	X	X	X					
3.4	Replication of VSLAs through Village Agent model.	18							X	X	X	X	X	X
3.5	Socioeconomic impact assessment through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal.	6										X	X	
3.6	Reporting and preparation and submission of peer-reviewed paper.	6											X	X
Output 4	New sustainable enterprises developed.													
4.1	Participatory assessment of local needs and enterprise opportunities.	9	X	X	X									
4.2	Establishment of market linkages through identification and workshop with relevant market actors and experts (e.g. The FlipFlop Recycling Company, tourism operators).	6			X	X	X							
4.3	Training for identified enterprise opportunities.	6					X	X	X					
4.4	Trialling of new enterprise opportunities.	24					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.5	Development of business models for new enterprise opportunities.	6									X	X		
4.6	Enterprise wrap-up workshop – lessons learned and results.	1												X
4.7	Socioeconomic impact assessment (in combination with Activity 3.5).	9										X	X	X

26. Project based monitoring and evaluation

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 monitoring and evaluation. 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. Monitoring and evaluation is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words - 499)

ZSL has a good reputation for managing global conservation projects based on sound science.

Progress in project activities and completion of key milestones will be monitored through monthly reports submitted to the lead organisation by all project partners, using ZSL's new simple web-based system. Each project principal is responsible for the timely submission of their organisation's monthly reports. The project leader checks and compiles these reports into an overall monthly project report that is distributed back to all partners with comments. This is an established ZSL project management tool to ensure timely completion of activities, and quickly flags up any issues for attention. Monthly reports provide the basis for writing an annual progress report that is submitted to all project partners and donors, according to required format.

Project progress towards biodiversity and socioeconomic targets will be monitored and evaluated through scientific research, participatory monitoring, and a focus on key milestones. The community-PES system necessitates the establishment of transparent and clear monitoring of management activities and/or results (depending on PES design) against agreed conservation targets, with roles and responsibilities clearly identified. Conservation targets under PES may relate to biodiversity outcomes (e.g. increase in population metric), but more typically relate to completion of management activities (e.g. demarcation of management areas, preventing infringement of co-management regulations within those areas, turning over banned fishing gears, or completion and submission of participatory monitoring activities) because they are more time relevant in the context of poor communities, and are stepwise progressions towards the ultimate conservation goals. The Community-PES system incentivises the timely completion of monitoring and evaluation because the attainment of conservation targets triggers the release of performance-based payments. Thus, the development of processes and methods for monitoring and evaluating progress in biodiversity targets is itself a key component of the PES system, and a benefit of taking a PES approach within this project. Bioclimate have substantial experience in the establishment of PES monitoring systems, and CORDIO and ZSL have substantial global experience in setting targets and implementing participatory monitoring methods within a marine context. Thus, these organisations will provide the technical support required to establish monitoring methods and systems.

As well as the intrinsic monitoring of management activities through PES, we will undertake scientific monitoring and evaluation of the biodiversity and socioeconomic impacts of the project. We will employ a Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI) design to monitor the biodiversity and socioeconomic indicators and evaluate impact. Scientific data collection will largely be undertaken by experienced project staff, with FCSH-UNL responsible for technical support and design of socioeconomic monitoring methods, and CORDIO responsible for technical support and design of biodiversity monitoring methods. This will ensure these data are relevant in a regional and global context through standardised methodologies. We also anticipate the involvement of independently-funded MSc and PhD students in monitoring and evaluating impact, particularly from the MSc and PhD programmes in conservation that are run by ZSL, FCSH-UNL and UniLúrio. Any MSc or PhD students involved will receive supervision by at least one of the project principals.

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.

27. Value for Money

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

(max 300 words - 299)

Costs in Northern Mozambique are generally high, especially following the recent discovery of huge hydrocarbon reserves in Cabo Delgado. AMA, Bioclimate and UniLúrio are experienced in managing logistics and in-country work in a way that reduces costs. Our project team are all local or experienced in developing country work and have simple needs for clean, safe accommodation and food. Communication will be primarily done through low cost options including email, webex/Skype and SMS.

ZSL uses a financial management tool that requires quarterly financial reporting from project partners before additional funds are released. Project expenditures are checked and approved by the project leader. This is an established ZSL financial management tool to ensure spending remains within budget, and quickly flags up any issues for attention. AMA overheads involve a contribution towards AMA's in-country financial manager, who will be responsible for reporting to ZSL.

Our budget was worked out based on the knowledge and experience of AMA, UniLúrio and Bioclimate of current prices.

We will rely on locally developed solutions where possible. For example, we will adapt low-cost and locally constructed *machua* (sailing boats) and add outboard engines for travelling to island communities and conducting in-water work.

The majority of trainings and workshops will be held at local schools in the target villages and at UniLúrio facilities, substantially reducing these costs. Field offices will be established in government or local authority properties who will provide the basic infrastructure for a nominal fee to help avoid construction or rental costs.

By linking with Fair Coasts Initiative, Bioclimate's Waterloo project and UniLúrio, we will coordinate training sessions to help improve the efficiency of funding, and share the costs of a car.

Only 2% of the requested funds will be spent on capital equipment. 45% of requested salaries are for local Mozambican project staff.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

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

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

Yes (no written advice) Yes, advice attached No

The FCO has no travel restrictions in place for Mozambique (<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/travel-advice-by-country/sub-saharan-africa/Mozambique>). Therefore, we have not contacted the local British High Commission for further advice at this stage. Contact will be made with the British High Commission if and when this application is successful.

CERTIFICATION 2013/14

On behalf of the trustees of
The Zoological Society of London

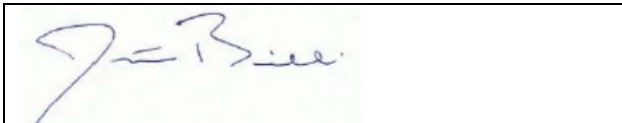
I apply for a grant of £327,643 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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 lead institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.*)

I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support. Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report can be found at:
<http://www.zsl.org/about-us/annual-reports/>

Name (block capitals)	PROFESSOR JONATHAN BAILLIE
Position in the organisation	DIRECTOR OF CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES

Signed



Date:

3rd December 2012

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
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?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 7?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations identified at Question 10?	Yes
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes – via FCO website
Have you included a copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	Yes
Have you read the Guidance Notes?	Yes
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Yes

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 3 December 2012 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.