Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

Submit by Monday 2 December 2013

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 20: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

ELIGIBILITY

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

Name of organisation:	Address:
Zoological Society of London (ZSL)	Conservation Programmes, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4RY, UK Email: heather.koldewey@zsl.org
Zoological Society of London (ZSL) CMRP Philippines, Inc. (Philippines Country Office)	ZSL - Philippines 48 Burgos St., La Paz, 5000 Iloilo City, Philippines

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

(max 10 words) **Linking community resilience and sustainable coastal protection in the Philippines**

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 April 2014		End date: 31 March 2017		Duration: 3 years
Darwin request	**2014/15** **£ 101,645**	**2015/16** **£ 106,835**	**2016/17** **£ 110,484**	**Total** **£ 318,964**
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 46%				
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note you **cannot** apply for both)		**DFID Yes/No** **Yes**	**Defra Yes/No** **No**	

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

(max 30 words) 1,000ha of coastal habitats across four provinces in the Philippines are effectively protected and sustainably managed by communities, reversing declining trends in local fisheries, and rebuilding for more resilient livelihoods.

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: **Philippines**	Country 2:

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

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(Max 200 words)

Conservation, protection and rehabilitation of the environment and natural resources towards sustainable development forms part of the Philippines Development Plan (2011–2016; Goals 1-3) with special consideration for building a sustainable and climate resilient fisheries sector, prioritising protection and management of mangroves, sea grasses, coral reefs and beaches.

The National Framework Strategy on Climate Change also aims to build adaptive capacity and increase resilience of natural resources to climate change and is a focal area of FCO (Philippines), as discussed in meetings about our project.

The current 2nd Philippines NBSAP (2002) is under revision, due for completion in 2014. ZSL-Philippines staff are part of the stakeholder group providing expert input. This project will respond to new NBSAP outputs a) A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems; b) An Action Plan to integrate and mainstream gender equality into national biodiversity strategies and action plans; as well as in the implementation of the NBSAP.

The project supports Aichi Biodiversity targets by: 1 – raising awareness of the importance of mangroves and MPAs; 5 reducing the loss of mangroves; 10 reducing pressures on coastal habitats to maintain their integrity and function; 14 and 15 restoration of marine ecosystems and increasing area of protection.

[200 words]

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

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

The current Philippines' National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) considers Danajon Bank (Bohol, Cebu – two of the project target provinces) extremely high (EH) in conservation priority for marine areas of biological importance and, specifically, a priority conservation area for reef fishes, corals, molluscs and mangroves (Ong et al. 2002). This NBSAP is currently being updated by the Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) through a series of inter-regional consultations and experts' meetings. The Visayas consultative meeting (August 28-30, 2013) reaffirmed that the loss of biodiversity is driven by habitat change, climate change, over-exploitation, poverty, pollution and invasive alien species. Representatives from government line agencies, academe, business sector, local government units, and conservation NGOs (including ZSL) agreed that governance factors (i.e. lack of political will), land-use change, and over-population also contribute to loss of biodiversity and overfishing was considered the principal driver of the loss of marine biodiversity.

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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 - Main	Project Partner 2
Surname	**Koldewey**	Labrado	Savaris
Forename (s)	**Heather**	**Glenn**	**Jo**
Post held	**Head, Conservation Programmes**	**Country Manager**	**Project Manager**
Institution (if different to above)	**Zoological Society of London (ZSL)**	**Zoological Society of London - Philippines Country Office (ZSL-Philippines)**	**ZSL-Philippines**
Department	**Conservation Programmes**	**Conservation Programmes**	**Conservation Programmes**
Telephone			
Email	_____ _____	_____ _____ ____	

Details	Project Partner 4	Project Partner 5
Surname	**Blanco**	**Hill**
Forename (s)	**Amado**	**Nicholas**
Post held	**Net-Works Philippines manager**	**Marine & Freshwater International Project Manager**
Institution (if different to above)	**ZSL-Philippines**	**ZSL**
Department	**Conservation Programmes**	**Conservation Programmes**
Telephone		
Email		

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
20-023	Nick Hill	An integrated approach to enhancing socio-ecological resilience in coastal Mozambique
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-	Integrated river dolphin conservation for sustainable ecosystem

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
	Whetham	services in the Brahmaputra
17-029	Laura D'Arcy	Berbak to the future: Harnessing carbon to conserve biodiversity, Indonesia
16-009	Raj Amin	Crisis to Biological Management: rhinoceros, Grassland and Public engagement

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

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

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

| Lead institution and website:

Zoological Society of London (ZSL)
www.zsl.org

Zoological Society of London (ZSL) Philippines | Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)

ZSL delivers a diverse portfolio of collaborative international conservation projects in over 50 countries. ZSL's Marine and Freshwater Programme has extensive global experience of improving/securing marine biodiversity and livelihoods through community-based management of marine protected areas (MPAs), mangrove protection and rehabilitation. 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.

ZSL has worked in the Philippines on MPAs and livelihoods since 1996, community-based mangrove projects, community banking and national environmental policy since 2007 and Net-Works since 2012. Net-Works is a novel approach to livelihoods, where communities gain income for collecting discarded fishing nets that are recycled into carpets. ZSL-Philippines was set up as a registered NGO in 2009 as a result of a four year mangrove rehabilitation project that informed this application.

ZSL is the institutional host of the IUCN Mangrove Specialist Group with Dr Jurgenne Primavera (ZSL-Philippines) the co-chair.

ZSL will be responsible for overall project management, coordination and reporting to Darwin including project evaluation. We will provide technical input and training in MPAs, mangrove rehabilitation, monitoring, management approaches, policy and sustainable livelihood development.

[199 words] |

Supporting partner Name and website where available: **Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)**	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
	The DENR is the primary government agency responsible for the conservation, management, development and proper use of the country's environment and natural resources, specifically forest and grazing lands, mineral resources, including those in reservation and watershed areas, and lands of the public domain, as well as the licensing and regulation of all natural resources as may be provided for by law to ensure equitable sharing of benefits for welfare of the present and future generations. ZSL has established strong partnerships with the DENR especially the Protected Areas and Wildlife Management Bureau (PAWB) over the past 5 years through the Community-based Mangrove Rehabilitation Project (CMRP) informing the agency on the importance and use of mangroves and beach forests for its National Greening Program. In this project ZSL will collaborate with the DENR and its regional offices in project management, monitoring and evaluation by securing policy advise in local policy review/formulation, participation in field activities (as resource persons, field monitoring and results dissemination), coastal resource management planning/review, and reporting integrating project results into the DENR program databases and reports. Whenever possible ZSL will promote cost/human resource counter-parting on specific activities like mangrove planting, MPA monitoring, MPA management planning, among others.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

Supporting partner Name and website where available: **Interface Inc.** - worldwide leader in environmentally responsible carpet manufacturing.	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
	Interface is a global leader in the design and production of carpet tiles and was one of the first companies to publicly commit to sustainability, when it made a pledge in the mid-nineties to eliminate its impact on the environment by 2020. Known as Mission Zero, it influences every aspect of the business and inspires the company to continually push the boundaries in order to achieve its goal. Interface is more than half way to reaching Mission Zero and has been widely recognised for its achievements to date. Interface collaborated with ZSL to develop Net-Works, an initiative designed to tackle the growing environmental problem of discarded fishing nets in some of the world's poorest coastal communities and to support Interface's ambitious goals for recycled content for its carpet tile. Net-Works has established a community-based supply chain for collecting discarded fishing nets in the Philippines that are then recycled to carpet tiles. Net-Works is unique because fishing nets are collected through an "inclusive business" partnership with strong social benefits. Interface will ensure communities get the best possible price for the nets, as well as inclusion in global supply chains that would otherwise not be available. [194 words]
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

12. Problem the project is trying to address

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

(Max 200 words)

The central Philippines has experienced two massive natural disasters: Bohol earthquake and Typhoon Haiyan. Although the country has >1000 marine protected areas (MPAs), these disasters have demonstrated an urgent need to increase coastal habitat and community resilience in response to climate change. We have identified five constraints needing innovative and quick solutions to help rebuild communities with greater resilience:

1. Most MPAs are small, falling short of national, international and ecological targets.
2. They are biased towards coral reefs, rarely including mangroves which support ~72% of fish catches and provide vital coastal protection. The Philippines has lost >70% of mangroves resulting in local fisheries collapse and increased vulnerability to climate change, demonstrated by the devastating storm surges following Typhoon Haiyan.
3. They are not yet "poor-friendly", taking 3-10 years to increase biodiversity and fisheries, imposing opportunity costs to communities with immediate concerns of food security and livelihoods, resulting in reduced enforcement and increased infringement that undermines resilience.
4. MPAs are usually implemented independently of poverty alleviation interventions.
5. International dissemination among conservation and development practitioners is generally poor.

Sustainable MPAs must demonstrate means to bridge opportunity costs of conservation while reducing community vulnerability, particularly considering the increasing frequency and severity of typhoons and documented fisheries declines.

[200 words]

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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)

We plan to increase MPA effectiveness by a) connecting MPAs with sustainable livelihood options, and b) diversifying habitats protected, focussing on mangroves due to the vital ecosystem services they provide.

1. Increase financial resilience in coastal communities

We will implement Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), tried and tested self-sustaining community savings groups. VSLA-training by ZSL staff in 10 communities, benefitting an additional 320 households (year 3), will build on our experience in Bohol. VSLAs are the platform for improved coastal protection and access to new enterprises.

2. Livelihood diversification for conservation

We will diversify livelihoods that allow individuals to rebuild income sources following recent disasters in a way that supports increased resilience:

- **Net-Works:** A ZSL/Interface community-based supply chain for discarded monofilament fishing nets. Communities are paid by Interface for nets, encouraging beach clean-ups. Nets are exported and recycled into carpet tiles. In year 1, participating Bohol villages have collected an average of 200 kg of nets/village/month, totalling >12 tonnes (July 2013). 2.5 kilos of nets equates to 1 kilo of rice. We will replicate this positive experience in target sites.
- **Aquaculture:** Based on our research recommendations, seaweed farming zones will be appropriately located proximate to MPAs. Philippines' research institutions (e.g. SEAFDEC) will technically inform the feasibility of community grow-out of valuable species (e.g. mussels, sea-cucumber, abalone) adjacent to MPAs. These aquaculture

zones will act as effective MPA buffer zones.
- **Mangrove-related enterprises**: ZSL has shown viable livelihoods can be generated from community mangrove nurseries supplying government/corporate replanting schemes, and community-managed eco-parks that protect biodiverse, mature forests and raise local awareness. We will apply these livelihoods to our project sites.

3. Enhance effectiveness and sustainability of MPAs with mangroves.

We will target sites badly affected by natural disasters, using mangrove rehabilitation with MPAs as mechanisms to restore coastal bioshields, fisheries and biodiversity, while rebuilding associated livelihoods. Our expertise will help:

a) Recover and strengthen two community-managed MPAs and three mangrove sites (Bohol, Bantayan, Capiz, Iloilo).
b) Implement two new mangrove MPAs in Bantayan (Cebu Province), Capiz and Iloilo.
c) Build/rebuild enforcement capability in four MPA sites, including guardhouses linked to livelihood diversification, marker buoys, signage and patrol boats.
d) Provide evidence for positive impacts MPAs have on marine life through biological surveys that engage and train local communities and government.
e) Ensure effective enforcement of existing coastal protection laws by implementing training of local Forest and Fish Wardens at each site.
f) Integrate MPA and mangrove management into local government long-term rehabilitation plans.

4. Dissemination among practitioners

We will use the Philippines model to share lessons learned in rebuilding for resilience to natural disasters through these approaches through communities, schools, national conferences, the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress (ZSL is organising a session on Ecological Resilience as part of Stream 1),

The project will be implemented by the ZSL-Philippines' team, using their extensive expertise with livelihoods, mangroves and MPAs and our established relationships with communities in the study sites. We will build on established government collaborations to help meet their recovery plans, integrated coastal zone management plans and national targets..
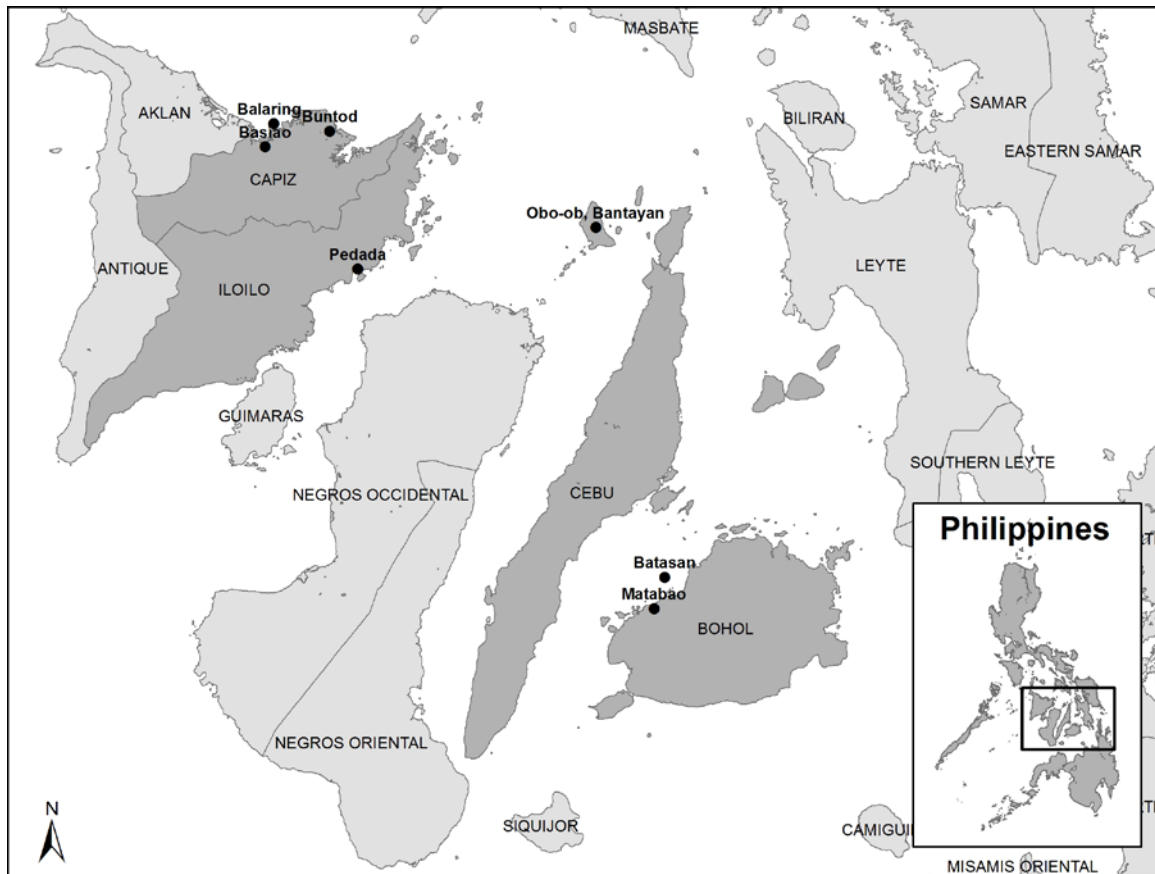
14. Change Expected

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

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

(Max 250 words)

This project will augment current community-based MPAs by:
- Using MPAs and mangroves as focal points for community recovery following natural disasters,
- Linking livelihood diversification directly to MPAs and mangroves,
- Rehabilitating mangroves, essential for fisheries production and coastal protection,
- Increasing MPA size and management effectiveness.

Specifically we will:
- Support 2,000 households in 10 target communities rebuild more resilient livelihoods following the natural disasters with enhanced wellbeing and food-security by:
  - Increasing the average size of MPAs from ~30 ha to ~100 ha in 2 villages.
  - Protecting and restoring mangrove habitats essential to coastal protection, fisheries production and long-term food security.
  - Enhancing financial security through the linking of VSLAs to MPA management. VSLAs reach the poorest, most vulnerable community members. Average annualised return on savings is 33%. >50% of members are female. Savings improve access to health and education services. Loans facilitate investment in new enterprises.
  - Diversifying livelihoods from an average of 2.0 (Hill 2011) to 2.5 in a way that supports conservation through encouraging active enforcement, bridges opportunity costs of these larger MPAs and is consistent with sustainable use of marine resources (mangrove nurseries, Net-Works, and aquaculture)
- Contribute directly to national and international targets for marine protection in the Philippines by increasing the area of well-managed mangroves with MPAs by 1,000 ha in 4 provinces in the Philippines.
- Provide a model for sustainable MPAs that support livelihood development in other countries that look to the Philippines as an example.

[248 words]

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

This project will integrate >15 years of coastal resource management experience in the central and western Visayas, Philippines. It is a new initiative as it directly connects biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation in response to an unprecedented series of natural disasters. Right now, we must respond to immediate needs to rebuild livelihoods while avoiding damaging behaviours that will have negative consequences on marine biodiversity.

We are well placed to achieve this, being part of Project Seahorse initiatives that implemented 34 MPAs across Danajon Bank (Bohol) with scientific monitoring of 10 MPAs for 14 years. ZSL's Community-based Mangrove Rehabilitation Project funded by the Big Lottery Fund (2008-2012) resulted in 100,000 mangroves planted, 107.8 hectares of mangrove forest rehabilitated and >4,000 people engaged, with many receiving intensive training. Six Peoples' Organisations (POs) were established or strengthened, gaining capacity and rights for mangrove forest management. Our mangrove manual and team's expertise are in high demand from government and NGOs.

In 2012, we started a project (Waterloo Foundation funded) to expand mangrove areas in MPAs within Panay, Guimaras and Bohol. As marine conservation interventions cannot be developed in isolation of community socioeconomic needs, we have developed some innovative approaches, particularly Net-Works, funded by Interface.

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**.**

The project 'Reducing Poverty in Coastal Communities through Linked Ecosystem-Based Approach to Biodiversity Conservation and Community Banking' will run for 30 months from January 2014 to June 2016, if successful. Both the Darwin Initiative and the Philippines-Italy proposals are highly complementary, but they are discrete in terms of both geography and focus. The Philippines-Italy swap involves more of a focus on higher-level capacity building, as it involves re-initiating an established national-level alliance/network for managing MPAs and ensuring the sustainability of this network in Bohol, as well as knowledge transfer to other NGOs that we are partnering with. In the Darwin proposal, we are focused more to the need for rebuilding livelihoods and channelling that rebuild into the direction of enhanced resilience, and building on our own expertise and experience. Therefore, lessons learned from the Darwin Initiative project, if successful, will have a route for replication through the knowledge transfer involved with the Philippines–Italy proposal, if successful.

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)

The suite of interventions has been selected based on their economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The project will make use of existing materials that have been developed by the team or are otherwise available; minimising the cost of inputs for developing these materials. These include the community-based mangrove rehabilitation manual (ZSL-Philippines), and the VSLA approach (developed by CARE). Based on the team's experience in the area and existing relationships with the communities, we also know that we can source necessary materials that are fit-for-purpose at the best possible price, including keeping transport and logistics costs to a minimum. In terms of efficiency, we are building on progress in sites where we have initiated MPAs and/or mangrove conservation in place, rather than trying to develop new sites. By expanding on these sites, we can reach a much larger area at higher efficiency and achieve more with community members who already know and trust us, rather than if we were to try and initiate MPAs and mangrove conservation in new sites where we would need to start small and build new relationships. Additionally, VSLAs need only one year of support and replicate organically through a village agent model. Finally, in terms of effectiveness, larger mangrove stands and MPAs are likely to be far more effective than smaller MPAs and mangroves at providing coastal protection, food security, and biodiversity conservation.

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)

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 (e.g. ethical procedures, health and safety) will be provided to all project staff as is standard practice in all ZSL's international projects. ZSL's thorough field policies and procedures will be

implemented. To ensure local relevance, the project will be **implemented by ZSL-Philippines staff (all Filipino)** and our partners who have years of experience at the focal project sites.

We prioritise **traditional and local ecological knowledge** of local communities, and adopt a participatory approach to intervention design and implementation. We have existing experience at all proposed project sites and appropriate **community and local government support**. However, during the start-up phase of this project we would 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, consulting The National Commission of Indigenous Peoples as appropriate.

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. Our community organisers will ensure there are no adverse effects on any community members and that project interventions are pro-poor.

Scientific data collection will be undertaken by experienced project staff, with communities engaged in monitoring to inform decision making. Project biologists and community organisers work together to ensure the ecological and social components are fully integrated, with appropriate **feedback loops to relevant stakeholders**.

18. Legacy

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

(Max 300 words)

The two disasters that hit the Philippines in the last month provide a difficult lesson and important warning about the urgency of building ecological and social resilience in coastal communities. The scale of the earthquake (magnitude 7.2 on a previously unknown fault-line) and magnitude of Typhoon Haiyan (strongest to ever hit landfall) are almost beyond comprehension, and quickly turn community-based conservation activities into disaster relief response. With the ever-increasing frequency and severity of such events in the context of climate change, we must create more innovative and proactive responses that integrate environmental protection and rehabilitation with human need.

Our legacy from this project can be summarised as:

- Strong People's Organisations at project sites, equipped to reduce the impact of natural disasters, but ready for disaster response. Such POs have proven to be the organised focal point for relief efforts following disasters, but were poorly prepared.
- Income recovery, through rapid support to impacted communities to mobilise sustainable livelihoods e.g. mussel farming.
- Resilient coastlines, with 1,000 ha well protected and managed coral reefs, seagrasses and mangrove forests providing strong bio-shields and carbon sinks.
- Diversified livelihoods, providing 2,000 poor households with wider options for income resulting in enhanced wellbeing and long-term food security.
- A stronger exchange between development and conservation interventions to develop a more holistic approach to resilience. For example, while VSLAs are widely used in development projects, their use in conservation actions is limited. We will use VSLAs as a platform for environmental activities and connecting livelihoods with sustainable marine resource management.
- Developing resource materials (e.g. manuals) and dissemination mechanisms (local to global) to facilitate replication.
- Government systems for disaster preparedness that covers a whole suite of interventions – early warning systems, elevated shelters, mangrove planting guided by science-based protocols, and long term public education.

19. Pathway to poverty alleviation

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

(Max 300 words)

The Philippines has made only modest progress at reducing poverty (Philippines Development Plan 2011-2016). The Philippines recognises the importance and role of mangroves and MPAs to the resilience of fisheries and adaptation to climate change, and prioritises their establishment and rehabilitation in its development plan. This plan also recognises the importance of community-based approaches to conservation.

This project will contribute to the welfare and economic development of communities heavily impacted by the recent earthquake and Typhoon Haiyan. We have been providing urgent relief aid to these communities, who are now looking to us and the international donor community to help with longer-term recovery - the focus of this project:

- **Protection from natural disasters**. Increased mangrove forest will help to protect communities from the increasing frequency and severity of natural disasters. In recent decades, natural disasters have resulted in financial and human losses of roughly USD$300 million and 850 lives per year (World Bank/NDCC, 2004). Typhoon Haiyan has claimed >5,000 lives. Mangrove restoration is less expensive than man-made solutions, providing a win-win for biodiversity and coastal communities.
- **Ensure food security for coastal communities** – restoration and conservation of mangrove forests, seagrasses and coral reefs willsupport local fish-stocks – a vital protein source.
- **Increase agricultural productivity** – mangrove forests help prevent saline inundations onto agricultural lands.
- **VSLAs and diversified livelihoods** – VSLAs improve the capacity of households to manage income, particularly helping in times of need. Furthermore, >50% of members are typically women, leading to gender empowerment and reaching the most vulnerable community members. Livelihood diversification reduces dependence on fish stocks and increases food security. >50% of people involved in mangrove nurseries are typically women.
- **Climate change mitigation** - mangroves and seagrasses help the government mitigate its climate greenhouse gas emissions by ensuring storage of vast quantities of 'blue' carbon.

[299 words]

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)

ZSL has a long term commitment to the Philippines and has established a permanent presence as part of ZSL's international hub country strategy. This provides a platform to implement the project but to phase out of certain elements at the end of this project, while still being available for ongoing technical advice if needed. Our exit strategy involves:

- **VSLAs** are proven to be self-sustaining after just one year of support, with >90% continuing 5 years after becoming independent.
- **Net-Works** is designed around an inclusive business model which, after a start-up phase, transitions to a self-financing system from the income from nets, providing sufficient funds to support a local co-ordinator.

- **Diminished requirement for grant funding to support conservation due to** integration into coastal resource management plans supported by local government and linking of conservation interventions with sustainable livelihoods.
- **Local ordinances** implemented to provide a governance framework to protect mangrove forests and delineate MPAs.
- **Trained People's Organisations and MPA Management Committees** to help manage MPAs, establish mangrove nurseries, replant mangroves, develop new livelihoods.
- **Increased capacity** within government and NGOs to successfully rehabilitate mangroves and institutionalise sustainable social and ecological approaches that are not currently widely practiced.

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)

A key goal for this project is to increase understanding that **conservation must underpin development**, in this case through demonstrating the importance of **nature's security systems** in coastal protection and disaster mitigation.

We will encourage, train and implement the protection and restoration of nature's defences, particularly the coral reefs and coastal greenbelts comprising the intertidal mangroves and beach forests. Such approaches can be rapidly disseminated using ZSL's science-based methodology: *Manual of Community-based Mangrove Rehabilitation* (Primavera et al., 2012) as well as two earlier curriculum packs for elementary schools (Primavera et al., 2009). We will disseminate this manual through our partner government agencies and NGOs with practical training courses.

A focus of the project is to improve local communities' understanding of 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 People's Organisations, but ZSL's experience with VSLAs has demonstrated the value they provide as a platform for education and outreach, and thus constituency-building for conservation.

At the government level, we will work with government agencies to enforce existing laws for mangrove protection and reversion as well as the implementation of MPAs. With around 50% of mangroves lost in the Philippines and less than 2% of coastal waters protected in MPAs, we will promote policy changes and approaches that support greater coastal protection. We will use available geo-hazard maps to inform siting of our coastal restoration efforts.

An active communications programme will engage the media – targeted in the Philippines and UK – while disseminating key messages, case studies and project activities through our website and social media, particularly Facebook which is cheap, accessible and widely used across the Philippines.
[299 words]

22. Access to project information

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

(Max 250 words)

We have an existing data entry, management and back-up system in place for biological and socioeconomic data. One project output will be to develop an **open-access MPA biological database**. This is currently an Access database at ZSL which, while organised, is difficult to disseminate widely as it requires good understanding of the database. We have consulted with relevant organisations and plan to collaborate with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity and local universities (e.g. University of the Philippines, University of San Carlos) to produce this open-access database of biological data collected from the project MPAs and additional MPAs from our long-term monitoring programme. This will enable 14 years of marine biodiversity data to become open-access, informing national and international policy and research e.g. National Red Lists, Living Planet Index. We will also provide the following access to project information:
- **Peer-reviewed papers**. The budget includes publication of two peer-reviewed papers in open access journals.
- **National MPA effectiveness monitoring**. We will use the Philippines' standardised MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment (MEAT) tool and contribute our evaluations to the national Marine Protected Area Support Network (MSN).
- **Conferences**. We will communicate the project through national meetings, e.g. Philippines Association for Marine Science annual conference, MSN MPA awards, and Coastal Zone Philippines. Internationally, the project will be profiled at the IUCN World Parks Congress in 2014.
- **Public dissemination**. We will share the project publically through community feedback sessions, ZSL website and social media channels, newsletters (including Darwin) and Philippines and UK media.
[250 words]

23. Importance of subject focus for this project

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

(Max 250 words)

The combined disasters of the Bohol earthquake and Typhoon Haiyan have demonstrated the urgent need to invest in 'natural capital' and the public service imperative for doing so. Healthy, properly-functioning ecosystems provide a range of services that are essential to human health, security, and wellbeing. Typhoon Haiyan showed some sites with mangrove reforestation saved lives and buffered against damage to local infrastructure, limiting losses to the local economy. Mangrove-beach forest greenbelts have been neglected in their role as 'bioshields' and are unreported in the yearly Philippine Forestry Statistics. This project will help protect and restore these vital coastal habitats at sites impacted by these disasters.

The recent natural disasters have also shown the need to build resilience in poor fishing communities. Livelihood options available to fishers are limited, currently focused on fishing, seaweed farming and ecotourism. With few alternatives, fishers out-compete each other to catch remaining fish stocks. Our approach is to develop new strategies to jointly address issues of poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation and build environmental and social resilience. Indeed, we see conservation underpinning sustainable development.

The Darwin Initiative has supported mangrove-related projects (Ecuador, Ghana, Panama, Madagascar, Malaysia, Sri Lanka) though this is a relatively small number in relation to the scale of the loss of mangrove biodiversity and the consequence on associated species and the coastal communities who depend on them. We will engage with current and former Darwin projects as part of the IUCN Mangrove Specialist Group to share information and secure this biodiversity.

24. Leverage

a) Secured

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

Confirmed:

1. The Waterloo Foundation funded a 3-year project that ends on 16th June 2015 is contributing **£13,016** as match funding.

2. **Interface Inc.** has confirmed 3 years of funding to support the Net-Works project and implementation of VSLAs from 1st January 2013 to a value of **£118,337** in match funding.

3. **Selfridges & Co.** have confirmed **£16,230** in match funding to support the MPA of Matabao and surrounding area for one year from 1st January 2014.

4. ZSL is committed to make an in-kind staff salary contribution of **£32,168** over three years.

Total match funding = **£179,751**

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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
20th September 2013	Philippines-Italy Debt for Development	£526,992	Only some areas of this proposal overlap with the Darwin application.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT

25. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

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

Impact

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

(Max 30 words)

Community-based marine protection in the Philippines contributes to disaster recovery and resilience to natural disasters while helping meet national and international targets (10% by 2020) through habitat and livelihoods diversification.

Outcome

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

(Max 30 words)
1,000ha of coastal habitats across four provinces in the Philippines are effectively protected and sustainably managed by communities, reversing declining trends in local fisheries, increasing food security and diversifying livelihoods.

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	At least 200 ha of mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs are protected in two new MPAs (Bantayan (Cebu province), Iloilo/Capiz) and at least 800 ha are protected through restoring and strengthening two existing MPAs and six mangrove forest sites in four provinces (Bohol, Northern Cebu, Capiz, Iloilo), including using government tenurial instruments (Community-based Forest Management Agreements; CBFMAs), making a total of 1,000 ha effectively protected by year 3 from a baseline of 60 ha.
Indicator 2	Current declines in fish biomass and habitat cover for corals and mangroves within new and existing MPAs will be halted or reversed by year 3.
Indicator 3	Set baselines in year 1 through household baseline surveys and achieve an average of at least 20% improvement in locally-defined wellbeing scores and material style of life indices for 2,000 households within the 10 target villages by year 3. Wellbeing will be assessed using subjective quality of life approaches applied to fisheries and quantitative indicators (e.g. the proportion of households with tin roofs).
Indicator 4	Number of households in VSLAs increases from 100 at project start to 320 by year 3, with an average of £20 each in savings (based on experience in Bohol).
Indicator 5	Communities assessed and where feasible, linked up to Net-Works business model which involves collecting an average of 200kg of nets per month per site for recycling (equivalent to £560 per village per year in communities where average household income is ~£110 per month) by year 3.
Indicator 6	All 10 communities have diversified livelihoods to include sustainable enterprises (e.g. NetWorks, aquaculture, mangrove enterprises) with an increase from an average of 2 to 2.5 livelihoods across the 2000 households in the target villages by year 3.
Indicator 7	4 project MPAs are independently scored from Level 3 (Sustained) to Level 4 (Institutionalized) under the National MPA Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) for effective management and enforcement by year 3 (none scored prior to project).
Indicator 8	This Philippines model for sustainable community-based MPAs that encompass mangrove habitats is replicated in at least 1 site in the Philippines and in at least 1 DFID priority countries by the end of Year 3 through invited cross-visits with project staff.

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	Maps and GIS database of sites, training workshop reports, MPA ordinances, CBFMAs awarded, fish/forest warden names and legal certificates of registration.
Indicator 2	MPA survey reports, MPA open access database, MPA local monitoring team reports, community feedback.
Indicator 3	Socioeconomic survey reports.
Indicator 4	List of members of VSLAs, reports from training workshops, savings books, annual report on savings and loans.
Indicator 5	Tons of nets collected, accounts of funds received by VSLAs for nets sold.
Indicator 6	Household surveys, case studies, significant change stories and photos, progress reports
Indicator 7	Membership lists of MPA management committees, training reports, fish/forest warden names and legal certificates of registration, records of poaching incidents and apprehensions, MEAT evaluation scores.
Indicator 8	2014 World Parks Congress resolutions, 2016 CBD Philippines national report, cross-visit reports, training reports, training manuals disseminated.

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	Government bureaucracy and political processes e.g. elections do not significantly delay implementation at project sites.
Assumption 2	Further natural disasters, particularly tropical storms, typhoons and earthquakes do not hinder significantly project sites or activities.
Assumption 3	Communities can be trained technically to implement stock enhancement for sea cucumbers, sea urchins and/or abalone to a level that ensures income exceeds expenditure.
Assumption 4	The Philippines model developed in this project is broadly applicable to other DFID priority countries with mangroves.

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	10 VSLAs implemented by year 2, and this number >doubled through the Village Agent model by year 3, increasing the financial security of villagers in four provinces (Bohol, Cebu, Iloilo, Capiz) and acting as a platform for community engagement in the management and protection of coastal ecosystems.
Output 2	The Net-Works project is operating in at least 3 of the target villages in Bantayan Island (Cebu province) and Bohol, with villages feeding into the two sustainable business units (one in Bohol, one in Bantayan) that

	engage 20 communities in collecting an average of 200kg of discarded fishing nets per month and per village by year 3; cleaning beaches, preventing ghost fishing, and providing sustainable income.
Output 3	Business models developed and implemented at buffer zone sites adjacent to mangrove MPAs that diversify community livelihoods and include income from seaweed farming, mussel culture, ranching sea cucumbers/abalone, and mangrove nurseries.
Output 4	>1,000 ha of mangrove, seagrass and coral reef habitats are effectively protected through MPA ordinances and community-based forest management agreements (CBFMAs) in four provinces (Bohol, Cebu, Capiz, Iloilo) by year 3.
Output 5	10 mangrove MPAs and community-based mangrove forest management plans are being implemented by year 2 from a baseline of 0, with MPAs enforced by 20 legally deputised fish and forest wardens, rated between Levels 3-5 under the national MPA Rating System (MEAT).
Output 6	Side event at IUCN World Parks Congress provide the forum for dissemination amongst protected area managers, that result in stakeholder cross-visits and training sessions to replicate the approach in at least one DFID priority country with mangroves.

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. 10 VSLAs implemented by year 2, and this number doubled through the Village Agent model by year 3, increasing the financial security of villagers in four provinces (Bohol, Bantayan Island (Cebu province), Capiz, Iloilo) and acting as a platform for community engagement in the management and protection of coastal ecosystems.	
Indicator 1	At least 10 VSLAs with 15-25 members established through People's Organisations or MPA management committees in project sites by year 1.
Indicator 2	At least 1 additional VSLA established in each of the 10 total sites through Village Agents by year 3, taking the total number of households engaged in VSLAs to at least 320.
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 by socioeconomic/wellbeing assessments) 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.
Indicator 6	Number of VSLA members involved in marine conservation activities e.g. trained fish/forest wardens, members of MPA management committees, participants in coastal clean-ups.

Output 2: The Net-Works project is operating in at least 3 of the target villages in Bantayan (Cebu province) and Bohol, with villages feeding into the two sustainable business units (one in Bohol, one in Bantayan) that engage 20 communities in collecting an average of 200kg of discarded fishing nets per month and per village by year 3; cleaning beaches, preventing ghost fishing, and providing sustainable income.	
Indicator 1	At least 11 tons of discarded nets collected from 5 villages annually and fed into global supply chain through Interface.
Indicator 2	100 households earning additional income from NetWorks in year 2 and 300 households earning additional income from year 2.
Indicator 3	Business model of Net-Works generates sufficient funds to support a local co-ordinator salary by Year 2.
Indicator 4	Annual coastal clean-up event implemented in 10 villages.

Output 3. Business models developed and implemented at buffer zone sites adjacent to mangrove MPAs that diversify community livelihoods and include income from seaweed farming, mussel culture, ranching sea cucumbers/abalone, and mangrove nurseries.	
Indicator 1	Feasibility study report of potential sustainable aquaculture ventures at each of the 10 project sites with community feedback by the end of Year 1.
Indicator 2	Seaweed farms and mussel farming re-established at sites damaged by earthquake/typhoon by the end of Year 1.
Indicator 3	Mangrove nurseries operational in at least 8 project sites by the end of Year 1 and supplying government agencies, NGOs and/or private companies by the end of Year 2.
Indicator 4	Pilot studies completed (with biological and economic data recorded as part of local university student research projects) for three trials of grow-out of juvenile abalone and sea cucumbers supplied by SEAFDEC at 2 sites by the end of Year 3.
Indicator 5	Business plans in place for five livelihoods linked with coastal protection and sustainable marine resource use connected to an action plan for dissemination and replication by the end of Year 3.
Output 4. >1,000 ha of mangrove, seagrass and coral reef habitats are effectively protected through MPA ordinances and community-based forest management agreements (CBFMAs) in four provinces (Bohol, Bantayan Island (Cebu province), Capiz, Iloilo) by year 3.	
Indicator 1	Two new MPAs that include mangroves with legal ordinances in place by the end of year 3 in Bantayan Island (Northern Cebu) and Capiz or Iloilo.
Indicator 2	MPA infrastructure restored (marker buoys, guardhouse, patrol boats, signage) in two villages in Bohol (Batasan, Matabao) by Year 1.
Indicator 3	CBFMAs in place for 3 villages in Capiz and Iloilo by Year 2 (Pedada, Balaring, Buntod) and underway in 3 further villages (provisionally Matabao, Bohol; Obo-ob, Bantayan; Basio, Capiz).
Indicator 4	Two MPAs in Bohol (Batasan, Matabao) expanded in area by the end of Year 3 supported by a local ordinance.
Indicator 5	Area of mangrove replanted using ZSL's science-based methodology (Primavera et al., 2013) in 10 project sites by the end of Year 3.
Indicator 6	Project site maps showing area of mangrove, seagrass and coral reef under protection by Year 3.

Output 5. 10 mangrove MPAs and community-based mangrove forest management plans are being implemented by year 2 from a baseline of 0, with MPAs enforced by 20 legally deputised fish and forest wardens, rated between Levels 3-5 under the national MPA Rating System (MEAT).

Indicator 1	MPA and mangrove forest management plans for all sites by Year 3
Indicator 2	Project sites featured in relevant local government Coastal Resource Management Plans by Year 3
Indicator 3	Deputised fish and forest wardens by Year 3
Indicator 4	Number of patrols, apprehensions and fines conducted by fish and forest wardens documented by Year 3
Indicator 5	Species and habitat survey data reported annually
Indicator 5	Open access database of 14 years of MPA monitoring data online by the end of Year 2
Indicator 5	MEAT rating generated annually

Output 6. Side event at CBD SBSTTAs and/or COP and presentation at the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress provide the forum for dissemination, that result in stakeholder cross-visits and training sessions to replicate the approach in 1 DFID priority countries with mangroves.

Indicator 1	Project information presented at CBD SBSTTA and/or COP by Year 3
Indicator 2	Project presented at 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress by Year 1
Indicator 3	One stakeholder cross-visit and training session in 1 DFID priority country with mangroves by Year 3.

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	MPA Management Committee and People's Organisation records and documents (e.g. MPA management plans)
Indicator 2	Biological and socioeconomic survey reports
Indicator 3	Training manuals
Indicator 4	Transaction records for VSLAs (savings books).
Indicator 5	Open access database of MPA monitoring surveys for up to 14 years
Indicator 6	GIS and satellite maps of project sites
Indicator 7	Student project theses
Indicator 8	Annual project progress reports
Indicator 9	Peer-reviewed papers
Indicator 10	Website information, blogs, social media, images and videos

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	Infrastructure damage from earthquake/typhoon does not hamper project activities, beyond that known and planned for from site visits and assessments.
Assumption 2	Communities have the will to manage their natural resources effectively in the light of recent natural disasters.
Assumption 3	Sufficient numbers of households are interested and able to engage in VSLAs.
Assumption 4	Appropriate enterprises can be developed that can absorb sufficient labour and are more economical than fishing.
Assumption 5	Aquaculture ventures do not negatively impact MPAs or mangrove habitats.
Assumption 6	Households that engage in VSLAs and new enterprises include fishers.

Activities

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

Output 1. 8 VSLAs implemented by year 2, and this number >doubled through the Village Agent model by year 3, increasing the financial security of villagers in four provinces (Bohol, Cebu, Capiz, Iloilo) and acting as a platform for community engagement in the management and protection of coastal ecosystems.	
Activity 1.1	Workshop and training-of-trainers e.g. other conservation NGOs on VSLAs.
Activity 1.2	At new sites, development of socioeconomic baselines through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal. Updated data collection and feedback at existing sites.
Activity 1.3	Establishment and fostering of VSLAs in the 10 village sites in four provinces.
Activity 1.4	Replication of VSLAs through Village Agent model i.e. identification and mentoring of VSLA Village Agents.
Activity 1.5	Socioeconomic impact assessment through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal.
Activity 1.6	Training of VSLA members on waste management, coastal protection and rehabilitation and sustainable livelihoods.

Output 2: The Net-Works project is operating in 5 additional villages in Bantayan and Bohol, with villages feeding into the two sustainable business units (one in Bohol, one in Bantayan) that engage 20 communities in collecting an average of 200kg of discarded fishing nets per month and per village by year 3; cleaning beaches, preventing ghost fishing, and providing sustainable income.	
Activity 2.1	Scoping site visits to 5 villages in Bantayan and Bohol to assess levels of discarded nets and to introduce the Net-Works concept.
Activity 2.2	Implementation of collection systems, through seeding VSLAs with net buying funds or providing direct payments for nets.

Activity 2.3	Implementation of packaging and transport systems to bale nets and ship them to Net-Works transport hubs for consolidation and export.
Activity 2.4	Monitoring and reporting of income and expenditure as part of Net-Works business model.
Activity 2.5	Annual coastal clean-up event in 10 villages.

Output 3. Business models developed and implemented at buffer zone sites adjacent to mangrove MPAs that diversify community livelihoods and include income from seaweed farming, mussel culture, ranching sea cucumbers/abalone, and mangrove nurseries.	
Activity 3.1	Site visits to 10 villages to conduct habitat mapping, resource assessments and community consultations on livelihood ventures.
Activity 3.2	Establishing zoned areas for marine livelihood ventures around MPAs and mangrove forests at each project site, with associated local ordinance(s).
Activity 3.3	Provision of labour, materials and training to rebuild mussel and seaweed farms.
Activity 3.4	Provision of materials and training to establish mangrove nurseries.
Activity 3.5	Development of a directory of mangrove nurseries distributed to government, NGOs and private enterprise (through national business networks).
Activity 3.6	MoA with project plan and budget with SEAFDEC to conduct trials of grow-out of sea cucumber and abalone at two selected sites.
Activity 3.7	Supervision of local university students to monitor grow-out trials at two sites to completion of project theses.
Activity 3.8	Preparation, publication and dissemination of business plans for five livelihood options.
Activity 3.9	Publication and dissemination of technical manual, reports and peer-reviewed publications.

Output 4. >1,000 ha of mangrove, seagrass and coral reef habitats are effectively protected through MPA ordinances and community-based forest management agreements (CBFMAs) in four provinces (Bohol, Cebu, Capiz, Iloilo) by year 3.	
Activity 4.1	Community consultations in Bantayan Island (villages Obo-ob, Kodia, Maalat), Capiz (Buntod, Balaring) and Iloilo (Pedada) to assess potential sites for new mangrove MPAs.
Activity 4.2	Repairs/construction of new guardhouses – redesigned to incorporate scope for livelihood diversification - with marker buoys and signage in Batasan and Matabao, Bohol.
Activity 4.3	Engagement with People's Organisations, local, regional and national government to update and secure CBFMAs for Buntod (Capiz), Balaring (Capiz) and Pedada (Iloilo) following Typhoon Haiyan.
Activity 4.4	Establishing and/or strengthening People's Organisation in 3 villages (provisionally Matabao, Bohol; Obo-ob, Bantayan; Basio, Capiz) for CBFMAs.
Activity 4.5	Provide training and mentorship for People's Organisation through CBFMA process (as documented in Primavera et al., 2013).
Activity 4.6	Community consultations and endorsement (through village and local government hearings and updated ordinance) of revised, expanded

	boundaries of MPAs in Batasan and Matabao, Bohol.
Activity 4.7	Habitat maps, GPS co-ordinates and biological surveys of revised, expanded boundaries of MPAs in Batasan and Matabao, Bohol.
Activity 4.8	Map areas suitable for mangrove re-planting and implement through communities, using plants grown in community nurseries (using methods described in Primavera et al., 2013).
Activity 4.9	Using GIS and satellite maps, produce map of area and habitats protected through project.

Output 5. 10 mangrove MPAs and community-based mangrove forest management plans are being implemented by year 2 from a baseline of 0, with MPAs enforced by 20 legally deputised fish and forest wardens, rated between Levels 3-5 under the national MPA Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT).	
Activity 5.1	Formation and/or strengthening of MPA management committees
Activity 5.2	Training of Management Committees in MPA management
Activity 5.3	Training of People's Organisations in mangrove ecology and management
Activity 5.4	Community training in the role of natural ecosystems in natural disaster mitigation
Activity 5.5	Development of 3 year management plans for each site
Activity 5.6	Fish/forest warden training with local government agency partners
Activity 5.7	Review of patrols, apprehensions and fines
Activity 5.8	Bi-annual surveys of MPA and mangrove sites
Activity 5.9	Open access database of MPA monitoring data (over past 14 years)
Activity 5.10	Submission of data for MEAT ratings
Activity 5.11	Publication and dissemination of results at national conferences, workshops and in peer-reviewed publications.

Output 6. Side event at CBD SBSTTAs and/or COP and presentation at the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress provide the forum for dissemination, that result in stakeholder cross-visits and training sessions to replicate the approach in 1 DFID priority country with mangroves.	
Activity 6.1	Inclusion of project activities in Philippines National Report to the CBD.
Activity 6.2	Submission, acceptance and delivery of presentation at 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress – Session on Ecological Resilience, Stream 1.
Activity 6.3	Cross-visit and training session to 1 DFID priority country

26. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Activity		No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1. Six (6) VSLAs implemented by year 2, and this number >doubled through the Village Agent model by year 3, increasing the financial security of villagers in three provinces (Bohol, Cebu, Panay) and acting as a platform for community engagement in the management and protection of coastal ecosystems.														
1.1	Workshop and training-of-trainers e.g. other conservation NGOs on VSLAs	1.5	X				X				X			
1.2	At new sites, development of socioeconomic baselines through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal. Updated data collection and feedback at existing sites.	3	X											
1.3	Establishment and fostering of VSLAs in the 10 village sites in four provinces.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
1.4	Replication of VSLAs through Village Agent model i.e. identification and mentoring of VSLA Village Agents.						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.5	Socioeconomic impact assessment through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal.		X	X	X	X			X					X
1.6	Training of VSLA members on waste management, coastal protection and rehabilitation and sustainable livelihoods.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 2. The pilot Net-Works project is operating in the 6 villages in Bantayan and Bohol, with villages feeding into the two sustainable business units (one in Bohol, one in Bantayan) that engage 20 communities in collecting an average of 200kg of discarded fishing nets per month and per village by year 3; cleaning beaches, preventing ghost fishing, and providing sustainable income.														
2.1	Scoping site visits to 5 villages in Bantayan and Bohol to assess levels of discarded nets and to introduce the Net-Works concept.		X	X										
2.2	Implementation of collection systems, through seeding VSLAs with net buying funds or providing direct payments for nets.			X	X									
2.3	Implementation of packaging and transport systems to bale nets and ship them to Net-Works transport hubs for				X	X								

	Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	consolidation and export.													
2.4	Monitoring and reporting of income and expenditure as part of Net-Works business model.					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.5	Annual coastal clean-up event in 10 villages.			X				X				X		
Output 3. Business models developed and implemented at buffer zone sites adjacent to mangrove MPAs that diversify community livelihoods and include income from seaweed farming, ranching sea cucumbers/abalone, mangrove nurseries and mangrove eco-parks.														
3.1	Site visits to 10 villages to conduct habitat mapping, resource assessments and community consultations on livelihood ventures.				X	X								
3.2	Establishing zoned areas for marine livelihood ventures around MPAs and mangrove forests at each project site, with associated local ordinance(s).		X				X	X						
3.3	Provision of labour, materials and training to rebuild mussel and seaweed farms.		X											
3.4	Provision of materials and training to establish mangrove nurseries.		X	X										
3.5	Development of a directory of mangrove nurseries distributed to government, NGOs and private enterprise (through national business networks).				X	X				X				X
3.6	MoA with project plan and budget with SEAFDEC to conduct trials of grow-out of sea cucumber and abalone at two selected sites.		X											
3.7	Supervision of local university students to monitor grow-out trials at two sites to completion of project theses.						X	X	X	X	X	X		
3.8	Preparation, publication and dissemination of business plans for five livelihood options.											X	X	X
3.9	Publication and dissemination of technical manuals, reports and peer-reviewed publications.											X	X	X
Output 4. >1,000 ha of mangrove, seagrass and coral reef habitats are effectively protected through MPA ordinances and community-based forest management agreements in three provinces (Bohol, Cebu, Panay) by year 2.														

Activity		No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.1	Community consultations in Bantayan Island (villages Obo-ob, Kodia, Maalat), Capiz (Buntod, Balaring) and Iloilo (Pedada) to assess potential sites for new mangrove MPAs.			X	X									
4.2	Repairs/construction of new guardhouses – redesigned to incorporate scope for livelihood diversification - with marker buoys and signage in Batasan and Matabao, Bohol.		X	X	X									
4.3	Engagement with People's Organisations, local, regional and national government to update and secure CBFMAs for Buntod (Capiz), Balaring (Capiz) and Pedada (Iloilo) following Typhoon Haiyan.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.4	Establishing and/or strengthening People's Organisation in 3 villages (provisionally Matabao, Bohol; Obo-ob, Bantayan; Basio, Capiz) for CBFMAs.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.5	Provide training and mentorship for People's Organisation through CBFMA process (as documented in Primavera et al., 2013).		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.6	Community consultations and endorsement (through village and local government hearings and updated ordinance) of revised, expanded boundaries of MPAs in Batasan and Matabao, Bohol.											X	X	X	X
4.7	Habitat maps, GPS co-ordinates and biological surveys of revised, expanded boundaries of MPAs in Batasan and Matabao, Bohol.											X	X	X	X
4.8	Map areas suitable for mangrove re-planting and implement through communities, using plants grown in community nurseries (using methods described in Primavera et al., 2013).			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.9	Using GIS and satellite maps, produce map of area and habitats protected through project.					X				X				X

Activity		No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 5. 8 mangrove MPA management plans are being implemented by year 2 from a baseline of 0, with MPAs enforced by 20 legally deputised fish and forest wardens, rated between Levels 3-5 under the national MPA Rating System.														
5.1	Formation and/or strengthening of MPA management committees			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.2	Training of Management Committees in MPA management			X	X			X	X			X	X	
5.3	Training of People's Organisations in mangrove ecology and management			X	X			X	X			X	X	
5.4	Community training in the role of natural ecosystems in natural disaster mitigation			X	X			X	X			X	X	
5.5	Development of 3 year management plans for each site			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.6	Fish/forest warden training with local government agency partners					X				X				
5.7	Review of patrols, apprehensions and fines						X		X		X		X	
5.8	Bi-annual surveys of MPA and mangrove sites			X		X		X		X		X		X
5.9	Open access database of MPA monitoring data (over past 14 years)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
5.10	Submission of data for MEAT ratings					X				X				X
5.11	Publication and dissemination of results at national conferences, workshops and in peer-reviewed publications.					X				X				X
Output 6. Presentation at the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress provide the forum for dissemination, that result in stakeholder cross-visits and training sessions to replicate the approach in 2 DFID priority countries with mangroves.														
6.1	**Inclusion of project activities in Philippines National Report to the CBD.**			X		X		X		X		X		X
6.1	Submission, acceptance and delivery of presentation at 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress			X		X								
6.2	Cross-visit and training session to 1 DFID priority country												X	

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

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

(Max 500 words)

ZSL has a good reputation for managing conservation projects worldwide based on sound science. To ensure targets are met on-time and on-budget, in-country staff will produce an annual work-plan with agreed activities to support objectives and the approved budget, and attend a monthly meeting, from which a progress report will be submitted to the UK project leader. Members of the ZSL project team will visit the project biannually (annual review, project evaluation and planning; mid-year review), conducting site visits and training, and meeting with staff and communities. Outside of these formalised management and evaluation meetings, there will be regular communication between project partners in the Philippines and the UK via email, SMS texts and Skype.

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 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 the required format.

The biologists and community organisers work together to ensure the ecological and social components are fully integrated and appropriate feedback loops are developed. This includes regular stakeholder meetings.

The project has both biological and social targets and these will be monitored using appropriate, standardised methods which have already been developed. 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, though communities will be engaged in a simpler scale of monitoring to inform decision making (as defined in the mangrove rehabilitation manual). We will use fixed quadrats in planted areas to monitor mangrove recovery and appropriate socioeconomic indicators to measure response to interventions. Policy changes, from the legal endorsement of new forest wardens to national level initiatives through the National Mangrove Convergence Initiative will be monitored through regular meetings, new ordinances and published policy papers.

It should be noted that ZSL has existing Darwin funding for a project in Mozambique which include elements that utilise the VSLA model, and as such, we fully expect to carry out cross-project comparisons of effectiveness.

[415 words]

FUNDING AND BUDGET

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

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

28. Value for Money

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

(max 300 words)

The budget is realistic and based on >15 years' experience of working in the Philippines and uses current figures with appropriate inflation levels built in. We have assumed that there will not be a major financial crisis that significantly adversely affects the Peso (linked to the USD) to GBP exchange rate, because these are very difficult to predict and budget for. We have previously experienced extreme currency fluctuations so know how to manage a project through operating on a reduced budget while seeking top-up funds.

The project benefits from being implemented by ZSL-Philippines with its existing infrastructure and contacts. Salaries are relatively low and we pay good, local salaries rather than inflating to international salaries that tend not to be sustainable. We have strong continuity of staff which reduces costs of hiring, supervising and training. Staff conduct all activities to an agreed budget, with office guidelines on e.g. accommodation and food helping maintain a lean and cost-effective operation.

We have developed a culture of counterpart funding for project activities which reduce costs and increase engagement of all project partners.

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.

We have strong standardised cost-control systems in place. The London ZSL office has internet banking access to our Philippines' accounts. We regulate transfers against reconciliations to limit outstanding reconciliations and use the same approach to cost control funds that are transferred to partner organisations. Within ZSL-Philippines, we tightly control costs for all activities and are cautious, frugal and effective with our expenditure. Free web-based communications (Skype, Viber) between London and the Philippines keep costs low.

[295 words]

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

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

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

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

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/company* of
Zoological Society of London

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £ 318,964 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the
lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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

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

- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report ~~are also
  enclosed~~/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:**	2nd December 2013

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

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

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 2 December 2013 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk 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.