Submit by Monday 5 December 2016

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance 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. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

2/3885

ELIGIBILITY

1. Name and address of organisation

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Zoological Society of London
Address:	Regent's Park
City and Postcode:	London
Country:	UK
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref:	**Title (max 10 words):**
3885	Applying business models to sustain socio-ecological resilience in coastal Philippines

3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)

(max 50 words)

The Darwin Initiative supported innovative approaches to enhance socio-ecological resilience to disasters in the Philippines, including MMPAs and Net-Works™ (21-010). This application builds on these experiences and successes to build business models that break pervasive donor dependence in community-based marine conservation, creating fully scalable solutions (connected to other ZSL applications).

[50 words]

4. 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:**
Country 3:	**Country 4:**

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 April 2017		**End date:** 31 March 2021		**Duration:** 4 years	
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	**2017/18 £147,822**	**2018/19 £129,769**	**2019/20 £78,749**	**2020/2021 £43,243**	**Total £399,584**
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost					**218%**

6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Koldewey	Rojas	Villanueva
Forename (s)	Heather	Jett	Milliard
Post held	Head, Marine and Freshwater Programme	Mayor	Mayor
Organisation (if different to above)		Local Government Unit of the Municipality of Ajuy, Province of Iloilo	Local Government Unit of the Municipality of Concepcion, Province of Iloilo
Department	Conservation Programmes	Office of the Mayor	Office of the Mayor
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 3	Project Partner 4	Project Partner 5
Surname	Miraflores	Yap	Binas
Forename (s)	Jose Enrique	Jose Noel	Arthur John
Post held	Mayor	Mayor	Mayor
Organisation (if different to above)	Local Government Unit of the Municipality of Ibajay, Province of Aklan	Local Government Unit of the Municipality of Ivisan, Province of Capiz	Local Government Unit of the Municipality of Sapian, Province of Capiz
Department	Office of the Mayor	Office of the Mayor	Office of the Mayor
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 6	Project Partner 7	Project Partner 8
Surname	Fuentes	Lim	Ladja
Forename (s)	Gary	Theresa Mundita	Jocelyn M.
Post held	Mayor	Director	Associate Scientist
Organisation (if different to above)	Local Government Unit of the Municipality of Tangalan, Province of Aklan	Department of Environment and Natural Resources Biodiversity Management Bureau,	South East Asian Fisheries Development Center
Department	Office of the Mayor	Office of the Director	Aquaculture Department
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 9		
Surname	Stansfield		
Forename (s)	Nigel		
Post held	President, EMEA		

Organisation (if different to above)	Interface Inc.		
Department	Interface Europe		
Telephone			
Email			

7. 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
23-001	Paul De Ornellas	Strengthening Cameroon's capacity to implement CITES
21-010	Heather Koldewey	Linking community resilience and sustainable coastal protection in the Philippines
22-009	Hem Sagar Baral	Securing Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve's grasslands and wellbeing of local communities
21-020	Matthew Gollock	Eels – a flagship species for freshwater conservation in the Philippines
21-017	Chris Ransom	Community-based conservation for livelihood development in Lake Ossa Manatee Reserve
20-023	Nicholas Hill	An integrated approach to enhancing socio-ecological resilience in coastal Mozambique

8a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.
If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 9 (and delete the boxes for Q8a, 8b and 8c)

8b. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.

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

8c. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.

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

9. 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 lead the project): (max 200 words)**
Zoological Society of London (ZSL) www.zsl.org **Zoological Society of London (ZSL) Philippines** **www.zsl.org/mangroves**	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. ZSL-Philippines was set up as a registered NGO in 2009 and now comprises 45 technical and operational staff based in Cebu and Iloilo. We have a well-established project management infrastructure specific to aquatic projects as well as support from in-house finance, communications and human resources teams ZSL is the institutional host of the IUCN Mangrove Specialist Group and co-created Net-Works with Interface Inc. ZSL is 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, particularly Net-Works. [200 words]
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes/~~No~~

Partner Name and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)**
Local Government Units (LGUs) of the Municipalities of Ajuy, Iloilo; Concepcion, Iloilo; Ivisan, Capiz; Sapian, Capiz; Ibajay, Aklan; and Tangalan, Aklan with their coastal Barangay (village) governments	ZSL has already had long-time partnerships with four municipal governments in previous and current projects beginning in 2008 and will continue to collaborate with the same in a more collegial and highly participatory process in this project. Two of these LGUs will become new partners of ZSL and have expressed full support to the project. Together with people's organisations/community actors, the municipal governments represented by their Mayors and their Municipal Agriculturists and staff will be the frontline actors in the planning, implementation, policy formulation and enforcement, and monitoring of coastal biodiversity conservation measures; associated business model development supporting conservation; capacity building of local stakeholders (MMPA management councils, local fish wardens/coast watch, others) and piloting of small-scale community-based blue carbon trading as applicable. The LGUs through their legislative councils will be responsible in enacting local laws supporting the creation of new mangroves in MPAs, Territorial Use Rights for Fisheries (TURFs), implementation and budget allocation of conservation strategies, and oversight, monitoring and reporting of project implementation and results. The 17 barangay (village) governments will also support these roles of the municipal government through necessary endorsements for legislative processes; budget support, ground-level oversight and monitoring; and moral support to community conservation actors/people's organisations. (200 words)
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes/~~No~~

Partner Name and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)**	
People's Organizations (POs): Barangay Pedada Fisherfolks Associations (BPFA), Talotoan Farmers and Fisherfolks Association (TAFFA), New Balaring Mangrove Association (NewBAMA), Barangay Agustin Navarra Environmental Conservation Association (BANECA), 1 Basiao Oyster Farmers Association (1 BOFA), Bugtong-bato Fisherfolk Association (BFA), Naisud Mangrove and Aquatic Organization (NAMAO), and others to be identified in the course of project implementation	ZSL has helped establish, strengthen and subsequently foster long-time collaborations with listed partner POs to manage and implement mangrove rehabilitation projects, MMPAs and associated sustainable livelihoods in their communities. These legally recognised POs are partners in sustainable livelihoods development designed to improve social resilience through diversified strategies and increase household incomes. Existing partner and newly identified POs will work with municipal governments to develop and implement coastal conservation, sustainable livelihoods for conservation, and poverty alleviation measures. More specifically, ZSL will work with these identified and potential PO partners using participatory approaches in the identification, establishment, planning, implementation, management and monitoring of mangrove rehabilitation and MPAs and integration of mangroves into new or existing MPAs (=MMPAs). POs will be trained to plan, implement and manage the Net-Works business model incorporating sustainable livelihoods such as seaweed farming, VSLAs, net recycling and other plastic wastes. Selected POs will manage and enforce the piloting of TURFs, and the corresponding sustainable livelihoods project associated with the blue carbon market trading scheme through Plan Vivo. The POs - their membership and the wider community they belong - will reap the benefits of these conservation and sustainable livelihoods measures, and associated anticipated improved well-being. **(197 words)**	
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?		Yes/~~No~~

Partner Name and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)**
Interface, Inc. **www.interface.com**	Interface is a global leader in the design and manufacture 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. In 2016, Interface launched its bold new 'Climate Take Back' mission to reverse climate change. Interface 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. **(199 words)**
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes/~~No~~

Partner Name and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)**
Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Biodiversity Management Bureau **http://www.bmb.gov.ph/**	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, 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 Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) over the past 8 years through various projects informing the agency of its science-based protocols on mangroves and beach forests rehabilitation for its National Greening Program and Mangrove and Beach Forest Development Project. In this project ZSL will collaborate with the Bureau and its regional office in project management, monitoring and evaluation by securing advise in local policy review/formulation, participation in field activities (as resource persons, field monitoring and results dissemination), MPA management planning/review, small-scale community-based mangrove carbon trading, and reporting integrating project results into the BMB program databases and reports. Whenever possible ZSL will secure cost/human resource counter-parting from BMB on specific activities like mangrove planting, MPA monitoring, MPA management planning, among others. **(200 words)**

Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes/~~No~~

Partner Name and website where available:	**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words).**
South East Asian Fisheries Development Center **www.seafdec.org**	Our collaboration with SEAFDEC AQD started six years ago and has involved: a) Joint training on Sustainable Coastal Resource Management for LGU and PO partners (May 2010); 3 trainings on Mangrove Conservation, Rehabilitation and Management (May-June 2011; June 2013; March 2014); Training Course on Conducting Inventory and Evaluation of Public Lands Released for Fishpond Development Purposes/ Mangrove Training Course (Nov 2013). b) Technical aquaculture advice (site suitability, training, problem solving) from SEAFDEC researchers on a) community-based milkfish culture mangrove clam trial farms in Guimaras; b) sea cucumber ranching in Balaring, Ivisan; c) mud crab culture in Ibajay; d) raft method culture of oysters in Ivisan; e) seaweed farming in Pedada. (b) – (e) under current Darwin project. We will continue to contract SEAFDEC for training and technical support particularly for seaweed. **[130 words]**
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes/~~No~~

Partner Name and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words).
1. **Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)** http://www.bfar.da.gov.ph/ 2. **NGO partners** through our regional Darwin proposal. **TierraMar** www.tierramar.com.au **Coral Triangle Centre (CTC)** www.coraltrianglecenter.org **WCS Myanmar** http://myanmar.wcs.org **Song Saa Foundation, Cambodia** http://songsaafoundation.org/ **NGOs for Fisheries Reform Inc., Philippines**	We highlight the following three associated arrangements which help support this project. 1. This national partnership is highlighted in proposal 3848 led by Gollock 'Sustainable community-based stewardship of freshwater resources in the Northern Philippines'. We work closely with BFAR Region 6, building on current collaborative initiatives since 2008 that include a) Yearly Celebration of Fisheries Conservation Week b) Mangrove Convergence Initiative; c) fishpond lease agreement records and site inspections for pursuing cancellation of abandoned fishponds and reversion back to mangroves; d) fish warden training; e) technical aquaculture support for seaweed and oysters. We anticipate working closely with BFAR technical support for seaweed farming and associated community aquaculture licenses. 2. This partnership is highlighted in proposal 3673 led by Daneshpay 'Scaling Net-Works™ through partnerships, benefitting communities and supporting community-based conservation'. Letters of support are included with this proposal. **[137 words]**
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	~~Yes~~/No

10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Heather Koldewey	Project Leader	ZSL	20	Yes
Nick Hill	Technical specialist, communities for conservation and Net-Works	ZSL	40	Yes
Lucy Wright	Project administrator	ZSL	10	Yes
Surshti Patel	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and blue carbon coordinator	ZSL	70	Yes
Amado Blanco	Net-Works Asia Regional Project Manager	ZSL Philippines	40	Yes

Josephine P. Savaris	Darwin Project Manager	ZSL Philippines	100	Yes
Rona Joy Asis	Supervising Biologist	ZSL Philippines	100	Yes
Dax Dequito	Supervising Community Organizer	ZSL Philippines	100	Yes
Mia Apurado	Net-Works Sustainable Business Officer	ZSL Philippines	50	Yes
Frenz Garcia	Social Marketing Specialist	ZSL Philippines	50	Yes
Dalton Dacal	GIS Specialist	ZSL Philippines	40	Yes

11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

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 300 words)

The Philippines is the centre of marine biodiversity hosting 9% global coral reef area and 50% mangrove species. As one of the world's most densely populated countries it is also a hotspot for biodiversity loss and top 5 producer of marine debris globally. This largely coastal, lower-middle income country is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters. With high dependence on marine resources for food and livelihoods, ongoing degradation undermines biodiversity and socioeconomic resilience, threatening human wellbeing.

The Philippines has been instrumental in developing community-based Marine Protected Areas, which now total ~1,100. Despite this large number, the total area protected (0.5%!) falls well short of the legislated 15% (Philippines Fisheries Code) because of their small size, further undermined by marine debris. The Darwin Initiative provided important funding for ZSL-Philippines to successfully integrate coastal greenbelts into MPAs to increase their size and reduce vulnerability to natural disasters, and integrate Net-Works to turn marine debris into a conservation and development opportunity. In order to properly tackle social and environmental threats we need to take these solutions to scale at both a local (this proposal) and regional (Daneshpay ZSL proposal) scale.

However, most MPAs suffer sustainability issues. Truly achieving scale requires breaking donor dependence and overcoming the direct management and opportunity costs of increasing their size, both of which are hard for marginalised fishing communities to bear. There is a mismatch between realising marine conservation benefits (5-10 years) and typical funding cycles (3-4 years). Ongoing funding of the same sites is unpopular, yet these communities are enabled but rarely ready to work independently. Here we will diversify our MMPA and Net-Works™ models by developing markets for new products that cut the dependence on donor funding, empower and incentivise community-based conservation post-donor funding to meaningfully increase the areas under protection and help achieve national biodiversity targets.

[300 words]

12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

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

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting and how your project will help to achieve the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs). You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

(Max 500 words)

This project will contribute to national action plans and programs to support the country's achievement of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goals. The project includes strategies and approaches anchored on the broader framework of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) implemented in Key Biodiversity Areas, including (i) supporting local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced and rehabilitating degraded ecosystems; (ii) adopting measures to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on biological diversity (Articles 8 & 10). The Net-Works™ model also encourages the involvement of coastal communities in the management and benefit-sharing from the sustainable use of biological diversity (Article 8), and is an economically and socially sound measure for incentivising conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity (Article 11). Net-Works™ is designed to support community-based protected areas, which can contribute to the protection targets under CBD only when they achieve scale. Through a combination of this proposal and the Philippines Darwin MMPA proposal then we can take a significant step forwards to achieving that scale.

- building resilient MPAs and MPA networks through creation of new MPAs;
- scaling up mangrove/seagrass protection integrated into reef MPAs (MMPAs);
- creating biologically-connected MPA and MMPA networks;
- with well-functioning social networks of strong people's organisations/community savings groups co-managing the MMPAs/MMPA networks with their local governments;
- securing the sustainability of all interventions through supporting diversified business models, local government revenues and piloted carbon trading directed for local poverty alleviation actions through community-based PES mechanisms.

These strategies will contribute to the achievement of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2025 in contribution to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

- Terrestrial Ecosystems, Priority Strategy 1- Protect and conserve existing natural habitats and pursue restoration of the functionality of degraded habitats (supporting Aichi Targets (AT) 1, 2,5,11,14,15,19)
- Terrestrial Ecosystems, Priority Strategy 3 – Conserve and protect natural ecosystems to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities (supporting AT 1,2,15,19)
- Aquatic Ecosystems (Freshwater/Marine), Priority Strategy 5- Implement habitat rehabilitation programs and strengthen collaboration among relevant agencies and stakeholders on land and water use, resource extraction, ecosystem restoration, law enforcement and sustainable livelihoods (supporting AT 1, 2, 5,6,10,11,15).

These will also contribute to the Philippines' achievement of the following Sustainable Development Goals:
1: Ending poverty
2: End hunger
5: Gender equality

6: Sustainable economic growth
11: Make cities and human settlements sustainable and resilient
12: Sustainable production and consumption patterns
13: Climate change
14: Conserve and sustainably use oceans
15: Conserve and sustainably use forests

There are strong links between Aichi Target 11 and the SDGs: Protected areas conserve the biodiversity which underpins all ecosystem goods and services on which society depends for survival. In addition, the blue carbon component of the project will contribute to targets set within the Paris Agreement with respect to contribution to adaptation and resilience to climate change, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

[491 words]

12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / SDG focal point in the host country?

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

The DENR Biodiversity Management Bureau is the national agency leading the planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the Philippine National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan which embodies the country's contribution to the CBD and Aichi Targets. With good reputation and strategic partnership developed, ZSL is in the best position to report to the Bureau its accomplishments of this Darwin project as they relate to the Aichi Targets.

ZSL will also liaise with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Central or Regional Office, the Philippine Statistics Authority and the UNDP Philippines Office for the reporting of this Darwin project for its contribution in accomplishing the SDGs in-country. We will also work with our partner Local Government Units report their respective accomplishments on the various SDG indicators through their accomplishments in this project to the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) which will then consolidate the data and report to the NEDA and the Philippine Statistics Authority.

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 – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

The project will work across three bay-scapes in Northern Panay (figure 1) – an area hard hit by Super-Typhoon Haiyan where recovery continues. These bay-scapes are selected as ecologically-relevant areas comprising 17 villages in 6 municipalities. Adopting sustainable livelihood principles that take a broader perspective than solely people's fishing activities, we will build on existing capabilities and address economic, institutional, social and environmental sustainability.

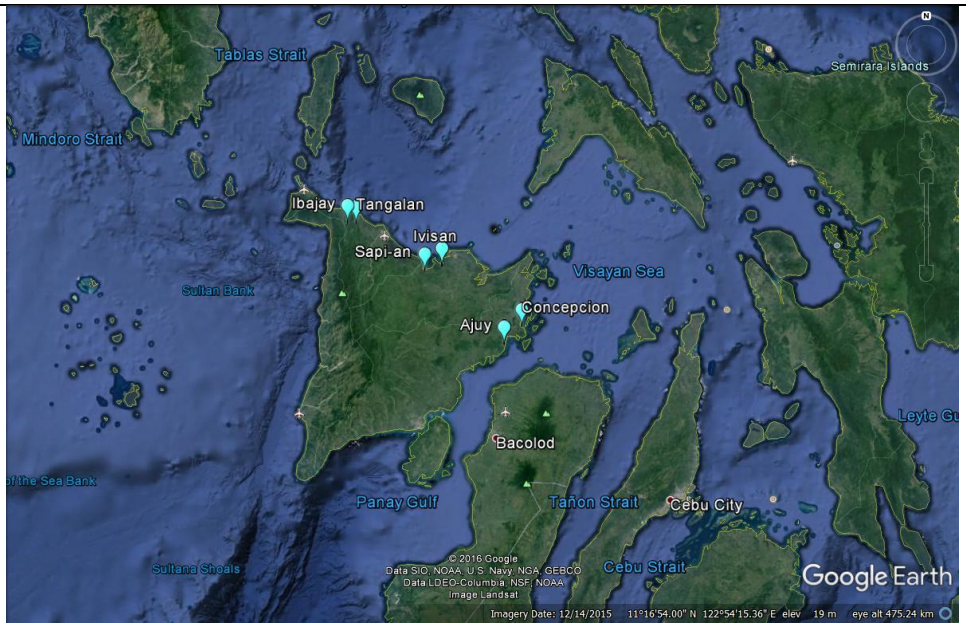


Figure 1: Six focal municipalities for three bay-scapes

We propose the following integrated actions within each bay-scape:

1. **Community-based mangroves in marine protected areas (MMPAs)** to be implemented by each village. These build on Darwin project 21-010, encompassing habitats from coastal greenbelts (beach forest, mangroves) to coral reefs. They will each contain a minimum 200 ha no-take zone, totalling 15% of nearshore (<3km offshore) waters, resulting in >3,400ha no-take zones. Each bay-scape already contains one ZSL/Darwin facilitated MMPA, which will act as a demonstration and learning site for neighbouring communities.
2. **A system of Territorial Use Rights for Fisheries (TURFs)** will be established in MMPA buffer zones and nearby fishing grounds for sustainable fishing or seaweed farming by community members actively engaged in the management and enforcement of the MMPA. These managed areas will serve both as biophysical and socio-economic "fences" that deter intrusions into no-take zones and help make community-based management pro-poor by offsetting the opportunity costs of conservation.
3. **Expansion and diversification of the proven Net-Works business model** will focus around building net volume across bay-scapes and incorporating products beyond nylon nets into the supply chain across three product areas: (a.) Diversification into other plastics (particularly PET and LDPE) to tackle a wider amount of marine debris at these sites. We will work with engineers at Interface and their global suppliers to expand our cost-effective solution for nets to other materials that can be included in the supply chain. (b.) We will work with communities and suppliers to pilot a mechanism to prepare sustainable seaweed for both the carrageenan and biopolymer markets, making use of existing technologies, international initiatives (e.g. Aquaculture Stewardship Council) and scientific data on socioecological sustainability in seaweed farming (Hill, 2012; Hehre, 2016). (c.) Piloting a socially inclusive Plan Vivo scheme for trading blue carbon credits from coastal forests – further incentivising mangrove and beach forest protection and rehabilitation, and securing ecosystem services. We have one willing market from Interface who are keen to procure products and socially inclusive blue carbon credits to offset remaining carbon emissions. These supply chains for plastics and seaweed will be assured through the development of a private code funded by Interface, developed by FLO-Cert.
4. **Break donor dependence and create financially sustainable community-based MMPAs**. Inclusion of new products into the supply chain and building on efficiencies of scale by operating at a bay-scape level will enable us to make conservation pro-poor and help build socio-ecological resilience at the local level, and help break donor dependence, as appropriate levels of support for ongoing community-based conservation are built into the business model, building on the successful experiences of Net-Works.

[500 words]

14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term.

(Max 300 words)

Overall this project will change the face of community-based marine conservation for good through the following:

- **Communities** especially women will have diversified livelihoods, access to fairer and inclusive markets for environmentally sustainable goods leading to increased levels of wellbeing.
- **Village Savings and Loan Associations** (Net-Works essential ingredient) reach the poorest, most vulnerable community members, providing a mechanism and opportunity to engage meaningfully in conservation activities. Average annualised returns on assets are 33%. 67% of ZSL-Philippines supported VSLA members are women.
- **Marginalised fishers** get immediate benefit for engaging in pro-poor conservation approaches through TURFs, incentivising long term engagement.
- **Coastal villages** will secure greater socio-ecological resilience to disasters through rehabilitated coastal greenbelts
- **Local government** will benefit from increased protection of municipal waters at an ecologically coherent scale, helping them achieve currently elusive targets legislated by the Fisheries Law but limited by resources and capacity. They will effectively outsource this conservation activity to local communities in a cost-effective and sustainable manner. In turn, community groups will have better access to local government resources and more integration into municipal-level resource planning.
- **Donors and conservation organisations** will benefit by establishing conservation initiatives that have the means to sustain themselves through viable business models. This overcomes some of the final barriers to achieving scale and uses limited available conservation resources more efficiently. Conservation becomes aspirational for community members by working through a business model framework.
- **Businesses** will benefit through the creation of a truly socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable supply chain for biopolymers and waste plastics that is assured through a private code with 3rd party verification.
- Adopting the **Plan Vivo approach** to blue carbon will increase mangrove-based carbon credits using an established corporate partner and help develop a market at a tough time for carbon credit schemes.

(300 words)

15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 300 words)

The Philippines has made modest progress at reducing poverty (Philippines Development Plan 2011-2016), but recognises the importance and role of mangroves and MPAs to the resilience of fisheries and adaptation to climate change, and prioritises community-based approaches to conservation.

Food security and resilience will be ensured through rehabilitation and conservation of mangroves, beach forests, seagrasses and coral reefs within larger MMPAs, allowing replenishment of fish and invertebrate populations, restoring vital protein sources. Mangroves play a proven role in protecting coastal communities, vital at a time of increasing incidence and severity of tropical storms e.g. super-typhoons Haiyan (2013) and Haima (2016).

VSLAs provide locally appropriate financial services that help people manage risks associated

with their livelihoods by allowing them to build savings and invest in new livelihoods, resulting in improved material style of life. As a model of accumulating savings and credit associations (ASCAs), VSLAs also provide a basic return of ~20% on savings. They have basic insurance mechanisms that help households deal with economic shocks such as death that could otherwise knock them below the poverty line. They encourage gender empowerment; 67% of VSLA (ZSL-supported) members are women.

Seaweed from local fishing communities is extremely valuable, accounting for >35% of Philippines fishery production. However, the supply chain is beset with issues, including price manipulation by middlemen and carrageenan producers and risks associated with storms and disease. Net-Works has developed a model for fairly traded seaweed that will be assured. Net-Works will also enrol participating seaweed farmers to the Philippines Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC) to provide insurance from natural disasters and disease. Uptake on this existing insurance has been limited due to low awareness and capacity of seaweed farmers on how to enter the scheme. We anticipate that these changes will result in significant improvements in wellbeing of participating households.

[299 words]

16. 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)

There is recognition that a strong NGO presence is required for effective MPA management (e.g. Turner et al 2014). Therefore, rather than an exit strategy for NGOs, we need an exit strategy for dependence on donor funding by shifting to sustainable financing.

This proposal builds on our Net-Works experience (an inclusive business model which becomes self-financing) and private sector partnerships in developing community-based supply chains that support conservation. Here we propose product diversification, notably seaweed, with pilot studies and associated business model indicating once established, this approach will support effective conservation without dependence on donor funding. The largely unregulated seaweed industry is projected to grow at a compounded annual growth rate of 9.17% to reach US$17.59 billion by 2021. ZSL's research on environmental and social impacts of seaweed farming (e.g. Hill et al 2012) highlighted opportunities to turn this supply chain into a force for good.

Additionally we seek sustainability through:

- Building conditions on seaweed market access into the supply chain.
- Using self-sustaining VSLAs.
- Establishing a governance framework using local ordinances.
- Training People's Organisations and MMPA Management Committees.
- Increasing government capacity.
- Developing a more resilient, diversified business model using blue carbon and other plastics.

[200 words]

17a. Harmonisation

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

The project builds on >18 years' experience in the Visayas, Philippines. During this time we have developed science-based methods around three key tools for community conservation and development: (a.) community-based MPAs, (b.) mangrove rehabilitation, (c.) Net-Works. We have researched socioeconomic and biological aspects of seaweed farming through two

PhDs and advanced thinking around “alternative livelihoods” in conservation (see CVs). In Darwin project 21-010 we started integrating different tools to overcome major challenges facing community-based marine conservation – small, coral reef-biased MPAs that are not “poor-friendly”. We learned that community-based efforts can achieve amazing things, resulting in >1,000ha protection. Here we aim to tackle the final pieces of the puzzle – how to break site-specific donor-dependence that hampers the capacity to scale, transition from pro-poor to pro-development and enable community-based conservation to contribute more meaningfully to national targets for protection of municipal waters.

This proposal complements Darwin proposal 3673 for regional expansion of Net-Works. Here we build on the core competences of Net-Works to deepen the conservation and development outcomes through the integration of new products. In the regional proposal we aim to replicate the basic elements of Net-Works throughout the region, laying foundations for replicating successes from this proposal in future years.

[200 words]

17b. 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 explaining how your work will be additional to tis work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative’s key principles for research ethics as outlined in the Guidance.

(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**.

[292 words]

19. 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 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)

This project has three main audiences:

1. Social marketing will target key behaviour changes within **partner communities**; increased participation in MPA enforcement and willingness to pay for marine protection – both requiring an understanding of biodiversity's worth. Supporting education will be delivered through VSLAs by Village Agents that we will train. Supply chain development includes advocacy that higher values can be achieved for seaweed and nylon products when conservation targets are met – a proven concept within Net-Works communities.
2. Our partnership with **local authorities** focuses around increasing understanding that conservation must underpin development, demonstrating the importance of nature's security systems in coastal protection and disaster mitigation through partnering and training.
3. Net-Works has proven the biodiversity and development story sparks interest in product from **Interface's customers and clients**. Our story-telling has benefited from the input of sales and marketing specialists who have become conservation advocates. Net-Works forms a key marketing strategy for Interface in 2017, providing fantastic opportunities to reach new audiences.

We will encourage, train and implement the protection and rehabilitation of nature's defences, particularly coral reefs and coastal greenbelts. Using ZSL's established training courses (delivered to >1,000 people since 2009), we aim to improve local communities' understanding of the importance of sustainable management of marine resources. Primary target groups are local fishers – male and female. Outreach will occur through feedback, training sessions, workshops and participatory monitoring. Primary routes for community engagement are through People's Organisations, VSLAs and MMPA Management Committees.

We will work with government agencies to enforce existing mangrove, fisheries and MPA laws, increasing coastal protection and helping meet NBSAP targets.

We will engage media – targeted in the Philippines (including through the British Embassy in Manila) and UK – while disseminating key messages through digital platforms, particularly Facebook which is ubiquitous in the Philippines (currently 47 million active users).

[**300 words**]

20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words)

ZSL's key expertise is capacity building. This project will use the following approaches:

1. Community capacity building. Cross-visits to sites that provide good case studies will be used to share and engage experiences peer-to-peer and has been a positive approach to inspire community engagement.
2. VSLA training. This follows a precise format which the Community Organisers will implement in focal communities. Trained team members will also identify and train individuals suitable as Village Agents.
3. People's organisations. We will build capacity in general organisational skills (leadership, planning, conflict resolution etc.) as well as technical skills e.g. mangrove rehabilitation.

4. Net-Works business model. We will use the existing Toolkit to train communities in net collection, implemented by Net-Works team members who will engage community organisers and LGU officials.
5. MMPA Management Committees. Our biologists will train in participatory marine monitoring and CPUE recording. COs will support management planning and organisational development through development of 3 year plans and annual workplans.
6. Seaweed aquaculture. We will work with partners SEAFDEC to provide technical training and ongoing trouble-shooting for communities through 3 business cycles. We will organise exchange platforms and workshops to build knowledge and capacity.
7. LGU partners and government agencies. We will provide Training of Trainers on Mangrove and Beach Forest Rehabilitation and Conservation using our existing course materials and training team (biologists and community organisers).
8. Certification training. Relevant team members and certification bodies (Plan Vivo, FLOCert) will orient and train communities in the certification process, building on existing mangrove and Net-Works skills. The process of certification embeds the skills into the community and sets up the M&E systems in the longterm.
9. M&E training. Surshti Patel will coordinate this, providing team members and communities with training in the current data collection methods as well as introducing simple electronic systems.

[300 words]

21. 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.

(Max 250 words)

Website: We have a well-established Net-Works website (net-works.com) maintained by Interface and used by their sales teams internationally. We have a an established M&E system that uses mobile monitoring technology that feeds back quarterly updates on impact that is uploaded to the site combined with blogs posted frequently from team members. Blogs are also posted on ZSL's website and project information hosted on zsl.org/mangroves.
Social media: Interface support a Net-Works Twitter and Facebook account that post regular updates on project progress with links to relevant materials. They work closely with ZSL's digital team and share through ZSL social media streams @OfficialZSL and @ZSLMarine. Project team members and partners are active on social media with a focus on Facebook (Philippines) and Twitter (UK) for maximum reach to target audiences.
Peer-reviewed papers. The budget includes publication of peer-reviewed papers in open access journals. All project data will be made open access.
National MPA effectiveness monitoring. We will use the Philippines' standardised MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment (MEAT) tool and contribute our evaluations to the national MPA Support Network (MSN).
Conferences. We will communicate the project through national meetings, e.g. Philippines Association for Marine Science bi-annual conference, National Mangrove Conference. Internationally, the project will be profiled at the International Marine Conservation Congress.
Public dissemination. We will share the project publically through community feedback sessions, ZSL digital media, newsletters (including Darwin), maximise our established communication network with the British Embassy in Manila and UK media as well as ZSL London Zoo public events.

(248 words)

22. Match funding (co-finance)

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:

- Turing Foundation has provided **£83,000** for 1.5 years (April 2017 – April 2019) to support the Mangrove Scientist and mangrove and beach forest training courses in the project area.
- ZSL Global Mission Opportunity Fund - **£2,200** towards mangrove training in 2017.
- Interface Inc. have committed **£130,000** of matched funding for Net-Works in 2017, renewable annually. This continues the support and commitment that Interface have extended since 2012. In 2017 the funding covers (a.) the core Net-Works team working on development of the markets and technical support for Monitoring & Evaluation, social marketing, and supply chain management, and travel costs; and (b.) communications support for maintaining the Net-Works website, Twitter and Facebook feeds, and overseeing implementation of the Net-Works communications plan. In addition, they have funded the costs of **£109,412** for a contract with FLO-CERT (the certification body behind Fair Trade) for the development of a private code for assuring the supply chain. This complements their in-kind support with business model expertise and build out of the Profit & Loss sheets, and engineering support for product development and supply chain support. For this proposal this match funding support equates to 20% of Conservation for Communities Technical Specialist Dr Nick Hill, 20% of Net-Works Project Manager Farinoz Daneshpay, 30% of Net-Works Asia Region Manager Amado Blanco, 30% of M&E Coordinator Surshti Patel and 40% of Social Marketing Coordinator Gildas Andriamalala.
- American Chemistry Council – **£11,500** to support Net-Works training officer Fidel Estremos and Community Organiser Ricky Galvan and associated activities in Concepcion,Iloilo from April 2017-March 2018. Their salaries will then be funded via the Net-Works business model at this site.
- ZSL in-kind salary support for Project Leader, Dr Heather Koldewey (**£42,832)** and M&E coordinator, Surshti Patel, (**£8,**497) and Philippines admin and finance staff (Ana Mae Mendoza, Mary Grace Opena and George Hibionada **£5,584**) over the course of the project.
- ZSL running cost for the ZSL-Philippines Iloilo head office for **£23,138** over the course of the project.

Total match funding = £416,163

22b) 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
27th September 2016	Marine Conservation Action Fund	USD10,000	To help support MPA infrastructure in Tambaliza, Talotoan and Igbon
	ZSL-Philippines	£302,351	Our business model works on the basis of generating these funds in the last 2 years of the project from sales of nets and seaweed.

22c) None

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

23) Risk

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words)

- ZSL have worked in the Philippines for ~20 years and developed robust processes to address risk, including a bribery and corruption policy.
- Our long-term Panay presence means we understand the geographic and political landscape. All ZSL-Philippines staff are Filipino and bring all relevant expertise.
- All staff receive health and safety training, we have risk assessments for field activities, (ZSL-HQ supported).
- In response to natural disasters, we have developed, practiced and tested emergency response plans.
- Seaweed culture can be ecologically and socially detrimental and at risk from bad weather and disease. We have strong science, piloted sustainable methods and have built available insurance into our approach.
- Blue carbon currently lacks market. Plan Vivo achieves the best price but we will also explore Verified Carbon Standard approaches. Interface are a secured initial buyer.
- The new Philippines president has an aggressive policy on drugs. We have a drugs and alcohol policy and are politically neutral. We monitor FCO news and daily alerts from our insurers.
- The effects of Brexit on the Pound is of concern, however, we have been monitoring exchange rates and are confident that our budgeted exchange rate (£=60PhP) is realistic and precautionary.

[200 words]

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.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Community-based marine protection in the Philippines enhances resilience to natural disasters while helping meet national targets (15%), fully sustained through business models, reducing donor dependency and building sustainability. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Community-based conservation effectively protects 15% of bay-scape waters in three pilot bay areas (thereby meeting national and CBD targets), fully sustained by a diversified Net-Works business model that enhances socio-ecological resilience and reduces dependence on donor funding.	**0.1** Increase number of MMPAs from three to 15, each of minimum 200 ha, totalling 15% of bay-scape waters (out to 3km) by Yr 4 (minimum of 3,400ha (17 villages; 200ha each) of no-take zone). **0.2** Halt or reverse declines in key marine species and habitats (mangroves, seagrasses, coral reefs and indicator invertebrate/fish species) within three bay-scapes by Yr 4, having established baselines at new sites by Year 2. **0.3** Set baselines in Yr1 through survey of stratified selection of households and achieve an average 20% improvement in locally-defined household wellbeing indicators (including subjective, material style of life, income and food security) by Yr4 (n=25,000 households total, min of 500 sampled in stratified selection) **0.4** Livelihoods diversified from an average of 2.0 occupations per household in Yr 1 to 2.5 in Yr 4 (n=25,000) **0.5** Business model from the diversified	0.1 Municipal ordinances. GIS of bay-scapes with MMPAs plotted. 0.2 Catch per unit effort (CPUE) surveys, Underwater Visual Census (UVC) surveys, photoquadrat surveys, remote sensing (using free satellite images and established ZSL methodologies, Duncan et al., 2016) on habitat changes, especially for mangroves/beach forests. 0.3 Household surveys using our tried and tested socioeconomic M&E protocol with mobile data entry of a stratified sample of 500 households at beginning, middle and end of project. 0.4 Analyzed MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) Reports completed at beginning, middle and end of project. 0.5 Business plans, MMPA management plans and budgets, Plan Vivo Projects Register and Project registration certificate, income from products	▪ Municipal and barangay local government units supportive. All have shown support to date; ▪ Further natural disasters, particularly tropical storms, typhoons and earthquakes do not hinder significantly project sites or activities. However, we were surprised how much conservation work the communities were willing to do even in the immediate aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan. ▪ Revenues in the business model can be made to match the costs of ongoing MMPA support – which depends on both increasing supply and price of goods, and finding efficient ways to reduce costs – something that we have already shown we are very effective at with Net-Works. ▪ Presence of active People's Organizations engaged in Coastal Resource Management/fisheries management with high conservation awareness ▪ Receptivity of stakeholders to a new approach to conservation through

	Net-Works business model and Plan Vivo supporting a small local team of Community Organisers and Biologists by Yr 4 to sustain community-based conservation activities and the supply chains, as reflected in Darwin budget.	in Net-Works supply chain, environment funds within VSLAs, counterpart funding committed from local government.	business models.
Outputs: **1**. Effective community-based management of 17 MMPAs across the 3 bay-scapes : ▪ Pedada and Ajuy Bay, Iloilo Province linked to Concepcion Bay and Concepcion Islands, Iloilo (2 LGUs - Pedada and Ajuy) ▪ Sapian Bay, Capiz Province (involving 2 LGUs - Ivisan and Sapian) ▪ Ibajay-Tangalan Bay, Aklan Province, (2 LGUs – Ibajay and Tangalan)	**1.1** Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) obtained from all relevant barangays by Yr 1, as a measure of community support and engagement. **1.2** Village (barangay) profiles completed using Rapid Rural Appraisal approaches by Yr 1 that establish resource management needs and capacity at each site. **1.3** Exchange visits completed to existing MMPAs within each bay-scape by Yr 1 to enthuse and educate community champions and provide practical demonstration of conservation interventions. **1.4** Appropriate governance structures for 17 MMPAs (defined by municipal ordinances) with equitable membership (at least 50% women, and representing major social groups within each community) established or strengthened and meeting at least monthly by Yr 3. **1.5** Participatory site selection for 12 new MMPAs and municipal ordinances obtained for these by Yr 2, with total area equating to 15% of bay-scape waters. **1.6** One MMPA social network composed of local People's Organization POs/MPA Management Councils (MMCs), and VSLAs established and meeting bi-	**1.1** ZSL Ethics approval, FPIC forms. **1.2** Village profile reports and data. **1.3** Exchange visit activity reports and participant lists. **1.4** New MMPA ordinances, MMPA management plans, MPA Management Council Profile, criteria from Coral Triangle MPA Network implementation manual achieved **1.5** Coastal resource and habitat assessment reports and GIS maps **1.6** Infrastructure e.g. marker buoys, guardhouses **1.7** MMPA social network registered with list of members, meeting minutes and action plan **1.8** MEAT assessments submitted to national MPA Science Network **1.9** VSLA savings books, savings loans taken, environment fund savings and annual share outs **1.10** Social marketing plan, interview responses, evaluation data **1.11** Peer reviewed paper	**2** Local champions can be found which has always been possible in previous communities although sometimes can be complicated by underlying political agendas. **3** Community-level support for conservation is motivated by shared experiences with similar communities. We have found previously that cross-visits are highly effective but only when they are well planned with defined objectives, clear structure and follow up. **4** Engagement and support from local government is secured throughout the project. Following the national elections in April 2016, government should be stable for 3 years but level of bureaucracy and time around MPA ordinances can vary depending on the village and LGU officials. **5** Boundaries between municipalities are defined or can be resolved, especially where they may affect MPA establishment.

	annually in each bay-scape for experience sharing and coorperation by Yr 2. At least 50% women participating in decision making in the social network. **1.7** All MMPAs pass the criteria for Philippines MPA Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) level 1 ("MPA is established – with participatory process, adoption of management plan, and appropriate legislations and governance) by Yr 2 and MEAT level 2 ("MPA management is effectively strengthed") achieved in all MMPAs by Yr 4, from level 0 or 1 and on track for level 3 (which can only be achieved after 5 years of operation). **1.8** 15 VSLAs (see output 3) contributing their environment funds to appropriate management committees and management committees leverage funds from municipal LGUs to sustain management activities by Yr 2. **1.9** Social marketing campaign delivered across each bay-scape by Yr 2 with baseline set in Yr 1 and willingness to pay for community-based marine conservation increased 50% by Yr 4 (or to minimum of PhP100 p.a. where baseline is PhP0) – indicating increased support for conservation due to pro-poor design and successful social marketing. **1.10** Peer reviewed paper submitted for publication on ecological impacts of project's MMPAs by Yr 4.		

2. Integrated Territorial Use Rights for Fisheries (TURFs) introduced within MMPAs (creating TURF-reserves or replenishment zones) in two bay-scapes to align fishers' incentives with sustainability and MPA management.	**2.1** Buffer zones and managed fishing areas around MMPAs identified and established as part of MMPA ordinances and planning by Yr 2, of at least the same size (200ha) as the no-take zone at 17 MMPA sites. **2.2** Rules on who can use these buffer zones and how, under what conditions, any benefit sharing arrangements, and how this is enforced included in appropriate management plans by Yr 2 and being implemented by Yr 3. **2.3** Appropriate MMPA guardhouses designed to include opportunities to improve fisheries operations (e.g. seaweed drying platforms) by Yr 2 and implemented by Yr 3. **2.4** Participation in MMPA management (number of people participating in patrols, attendance at monthly management committee meetings, proportion of apprehensions resulting in prosecutions) established at a minimum of 50% by Yr 2 and maintained >90% of capacity by Yr 4, including increasing # women fish/forest wardens in communities. **2.5** Catch per unit effort (CPUE) electronic recording system in place by the end of Yr 1 and data shows CPUE greater for fishers in buffer zones and managed fishing areas than fishers outside by Yr 4.	2.1 TURF areas defined on GIS maps with approved municipal ordinances 2.2 TURF rules documentation and MMPA management plans with list/directory of registered TURF users 2.3 Kg of seaweed dried per month on guardhouses 2.4 Patrol records, apprehensions and fines records 2.5 CPUE data	▪ Communities can reach agreement on location of buffer zones and managed fishing areas. Often these are a mechanism for implementing existing (unenforced) laws on fishing gears. ▪ Improved diversity of function of MPA guardhouses will enhance enforcement of no-take zones and illegal fishing activities through additional surveillance and active engagement of fishers. ▪ Women engage as fish/forest wardens which may be facilitated through training specific women's enforcement teams as successfully applied in South Africa and Nepal. ▪ CPUE electronic recording system currently used in collaborative ZSL projects in Mozambique apply in a Philippines context or can be adapted. Good understanding of fisheries in the Philippines, staff expertise, and connections with fisheries experts and existing data (USAID projects) should facilitate this.
3. Diversified Net-Works business model supports environmental management and biodiversity conservation, and clears up marine debris.	**3.1** 15 VSLAs with environment pouch contributing funds to support MMPA management by Yr 1. **3.2** 15 Village agents (one per barangay) trained and replicating	**3.1** VSLA Profiles in ZSL VSLA M&E database • No. of VSLAs • No. of village agents • No. of environment pouches	▪ Available conservation/ environmental champions suitable as village agents ▪ Viable markets for plastic waste other than nylon ▪ Net-Works systems and M&E are

	VSLAs from the parent VSLA by Yr 2. At least 50% women trained as village agents. **3.3** All VSLAs collecting discarded fishing nets and selling them into the supply chain by Yr 2. **3.4** Private code for assurance of the nylon and seaweed supply chains developed and fully tested by Yr1 demonstrating transparent and sustainable supply chain. **3.5** 24 families trained and actively farming 6ha of seaweed per community for 7 communities by Yr2 following social and environmental criteria and meeting assurance standards. **3.6** A minimum of 50 families farming a minimum of 25ha of seaweed per community within 7 communities by Yr4, generating 3,000 tonnes of dry seaweed p.a. that meets assurance standards for Net-Works Social and Environmental criteria and supports MMPAs. Technical specifications developed for the community-level production of blue carbon and marine PET (plastic in bottles) by Yr 2 **3.7** At least 50% of VSLAs producing and selling at least three new products into the supply chain by Yr 3, with 100% selling at least one product by Yr 3. **3.8** Total of 100 tonnes of ocean-bound plastics (including nets and other materials) diverted into the supply chain from the three bay-scapes by Yr 4. **3.9** Proportion of beach quadrats with	• total amount loaned • No. of loans/loan use • Total amount of environment funds • Agreement on environment pouch expenditure 3.2 Directory of village agents with contact details. 3.3 Net quantities and sales records 3.4 Technical specification document included in Net-Works Toolkit 3.5 Business plans, VSLA records in M&E database, kg and price records through sales and return on investment reports, transport/export permits in supply chain. **3.6** kg of plastic waste collected from project sites, kg of plastic recycled into viable product. **3.7** kg of seaweed produced per family per month. **3.8** Biophysical survey data from of beaches using our tried and tested photoquadrat method for detecting the abundance of marine plastics	robust enough to convert to a private code. Sharing of the toolkit, current data collection methods and results through a series of meetings with FLOCert (leading experts and behind Fair Trade certification) have suggested this is the case. ▪ BFAR issue seaweed farming permits according to their current guidelines. ▪ Sustainable seaweed farming methods are adopted by families and not undermined by existing accepted practices e.g. use of polluting plastic ties. ▪ Loss of seaweed production due to weather/disease is within contingency parameters set within the business model (based on scientific research and extensive discussions with key stakeholders). ▪

	plastics present reduced from 60% to 40% by Yr 4 at all sites.		
4. Plan Vivo certificates for blue carbon in MMPAs from mangroves and seagrasses provide a mechanism for increased protection of coastal greenbelts and sustainable financing for coastal communities.	**4.1** At least 106.5ha of mangrove forest areas in MMPAs (output 1) with approval granted by the LGU for stable tenure (e.g. CBFMAs granted) at two of our focal bay-scapes by the end of year 1. **4.2** Ecosystem service pools identified and baselines established, and alternative scenarios i.e. business as usual determined at our two focal bay-scapes by the end of year 1. **4.3** Different project interventions identified and finalised through community consultations across two focal bay-scapes (i.e. REDD, sustainable use zones, reforestation) by the end of yr1 for submission under Plan Vivo. Confirm and implement ZSL's empirical research findings (Thompson et al 2014; Duncan et al. in prep) that suggest we have a mean of $14-43K tradeable carbon per annum at our two focal bay-scapes based on current market VCS prices for Plan Vivo Standard by the end of year 2. **4.4** Community-based management groups/ VSLAs established to implement and manage routine project activity, benefit sharing mechanism and report to the co-ordinator (ZSL) at both the focal bay- scapes by the end of year 2	4.1 Project registration certificate, Payment for Ecosystem Services agreement in place and copy of issuances. 4.2 Project design document 4.3Agreements/ signed documents 4.4.Technical specification document 4.5. Technical specification document 4.6. Meeting minutes/Constitutions and By Laws /Local Community Organiser contracted 4.7 Survey results and amended Project Design Document	▪ Stable land tenure is existing or can be established for project sites ▪ Community agreement and buy-in to implement Plan Vivo ▪ Project is validated and verified under the Plan Vivo Standard. ▪ Plan Vivo and ZSL are able to secure buyers for each tonne of CO2e generated from the project ▪ Market price for tradeable carbon remains fairly stable and high therefore project costs are offset and communities benefit from income.

	with at least 50% women involved in project management **4.5** At least 106.5 ha mangrove area protected within the MMPAs under a financial sustainability mechanism through carbon financing across two focal bay-scapes (Tangalan Bay, Aklan and Pedada Bay, Ajuy, Iloilo) by the end of year 3. **4.6** Approved Verified Carbon Standard methodology for Tidal Wetland and Seagrass Restoration VM0033 used to map carbon potential at 3 bay wide ecosystems for inclusion in Plan Vivo by the end of year 4.		
5. Break donor dependence and create financially sustainable community-based management	5.1 Establish a business model for managing the revenues and costs associated with the supply chain for goods and services from communities (outputs 3 and 4) by Yr 1. 5.2 Recruit a small and local team at each bay-scape to maintain the supply chain and provide technical support to communities in MMPAs by Yr 2. 5.3 Build the capacity of the local support team to manage the supply chain and support MMPAs through Training of Trainers in Net-Works, mangroves and MMPAs by Yr 3. 5.4 Revenues from the supply chain generate around PhP80,000 (£1,333) monthly per bay-scape through new products to support the salaries and field activities of a small and local technical support team to maintain the supply chain and provide technical support to MMPAs by Yr 4.	**5.1** Business models **5.2** Contracts **5.3** Training workshop reports, attendance sheets, evaluations and follow up assessments **5.4** Local government annual budget allocation, Barangay/PO resolutions for budgetary request, Municipal Annual Investment Plans	▪ Efficient approaches to MMPA management can be developed to ensure costs are within the scope of resources available within business models and local government resources. ▪ Funds can be accessed to the right level to support MMPAs sustainably by Yr 4. We already have a strong track record with existing business models and counterpart funding from local government.

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

1. Effective community-based management of 17 MMPAs across the 3 bay-scapes (Pedada and Aju Bay and Concepcion Bay); Sapian Bay; and Ibajay-Tangalan Bay/Sibuyan Sea)

- 1.1 Project presentation and consultation meetings towards generation of Free Prior Informed Consent from municipal and barangay (village) governments and people's organizations
- 1.2 Community (barangay) and People's Organization (PO) profiling using existing RRA tools
- 1.3 Participatory site selection for 12 new MMPAs through:
  - 1.3.1 Coastal resource and habitat assessments
  - 1.3.2 GIS mapping – Dalton? 40% time for data management incl bio etc.
- 1.4 Exchange/learning visits of community leaders/champions to existing Mangrove in MPAs (MMPAs) within each bay-scape
- 1.5 Establishment or strengthening of governance structures of MMPAs with equitable membership
  - 1.5.1 MMPA Management Council (MMC) formation and profiling
  - 1.5.2 MMPA management planning
  - 1.5.3 MMPA demarcation and zoning
  - 1.5.4 MMPA ordinance drafting, lobbying and approval by municipal governments
- 1.6 MMPA infrastructure establishment
  - 1.6.1 MMPA marker buoys
  - 1.6.2 MMPA guard house construction
- 1.7 MMPA social network established composed of local POs/MMCs and VSLAs
  - 1.7.1 Annual meetings for experience sharing and cooperation
- 1.8 Annual conduct of MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MPA MEAT)
- 1.9 Formation/strengthening of VSLAs
- 1.10 Roll-out Social Marketing campaign across each bay-scape
  - 1.10.1 Undertake willingness to pay survey for community-based marine conservation
- 1.11 Preparation and submission of publication on ecological impact of MMPAs

2. Integrated Territorial Use Rights to Fisheries (TURFs) introduced within MMPAs (creating TURF-reserves or replenishment zones) in two bay-scapes to align fishers' incentives with sustainability and MPA management

- 2.1 Identification and demarcation of buffer zones for TURF areas
- 2.2 TURF governance and management planning
- 2.3 Registration of fishers participating in TURF
- 2.3 Construction of seaweed drying platforms in MMPA guard houses
- 2.4 Fish catch/CPUE monitoring in TURF and control areas

3. Diversified NetWorks™ business model supports environmental management biodiversity conservation, and clears up marine debris
   - 3.1. Setting up environmental funds of formed/strengthened VSLAs, including profiling and databasing
   - 3.2. VSLA village agents training and replication
   - 3.3. Discarded fishing nets collection/recycling through NetWorks™ supply chain undertaken by VSLAs
   - 3.4. Development and test-run of private code for assurance of nylon and seaweed supply chains
   - 3.5. Training on seaweeds farming and implementation among 50 target families in 7 communities
   - 3.6. Development of technical specifications for community-level production of blue carbon and plastics
   - 3.7. Production and selling of 3 new products by VSLAs into the supply chain
   - 3.8. Biophysical survey data collection of marine plastics using photoquadrat method

4. Develop and pilot a Plan Vivo certification for blue carbon in MMPAs from mangroves and seagrasses.

4.1 Community consultations and key stakeholder meetings carried out to develop Project Idea Note and submitted to Plan Vivo
4.2. Technical specifications developed including the identification of viable carbon pools, other ecosystem services and development of carbon accounting methodologies.
4.3 Socioeconomic surveys conducted to inform sustainable use zones/payment mechanisms
4.4 Community nursery/monitoring groups identified and trained and monitoring plans developed
4.5 Community mangrove forest registered/ approval granted from relevant authorities
4.6 Management body/Peoples Organisation for Tangalan Bay Project area identified and established
   a. Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) agreement template developed through community consultations
   b. Project Design Document developed and technical specification finalised and submitted to Plan Vivo
4.9 Project reviewed and validated by Plan Vivo
4.10 Project registered under the Plan Vivo Standard
4.11. Project registered with the Market Environmental registry
4.12 Plan Vivo implemented at the community level and first annual report submitted to Plan Vivo
4.13 Approved Verified Carbon Standard methodology for Tidal Wetland and Seagrass Restoration VM0033 trialled for expansion of Plan Vivo to include Seagrass and compared to current methods.

5. Break donor dependence and create financially sustainable community-based management
   - 5.1 Recruitment of small local teams at each bayscape to maintain the supply chain and provide technical support to communities in MMPAs
   - 5.2 Capacity building of local support teams to manage the supply chain and support MMPAs
     - 5.2.1 Training of Trainers on NetWorks™ business model
     - 5.2.2 Training of Trainers on mangroves in MPAs

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 (Q1 starting April 2017)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	**Effective community-based management of 17 MMPAs across the 3 bay-scapes (Pedada and Ajuy Bay and Concepcion Bay); Sapian Bay; and Ibajay-Tangalan Bay/Sibuyan Sea)**																	
1.1	Project presentation and consultation meetings towards generation of Free Prior Informed Consent from municipal and barangay (village) governments and people's organizations	1																
1.2	Community (barangay) and People's Organization (PO) profiling using existing RRA tools	2																
1.3	Socio-economic household baseline survey and report generation	9																
1.4	Participatory site selection for 12 new MMPAs through:																	
	1.4.1 Coastal resource and habitat assessments and reporting	3																
	1.4.2 GIS mapping	2																
1.5	Exchange/learning visits of community leaders/champions to existing Mangrove in MPAs (MMPAs) within each bay-scape	1																
1.6	Establishment or strengthening of governance structures of MMPAs with equitable membership																	
	1.6.1 MMPA Management Council (MMC) formation and profiling	6																
	1.6.2 MMPA Management Council	36																

	meetings																	
	1.6.3 MMPA management planning	6																
	1.6.4 MMPA demarcation and zoning	6																
	1.6.5 MMPA ordinance drafting, lobbying and approval by municipal governments	6																
1.7	MMPA infrastructure establishment																	
	1.7.1 MMPA marker buoys	3																
	1.7.2 MMPA guard house construction	6																
1.8	MMPA social network established composed of local POs/MMCs and VSLAs	6																
	1.8.1 Annual meetings in each bayscape for experience sharing and cooperation	3																
1.9	Annual conduct of MPA Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MPA MEAT)	4																
1.10	Formation/strengthening of VSLAs	6																
1.11	Roll-out Social Marketing campaign across each bay-scape	36																
	1.11.1 Undertake willingness to pay survey for community-based marine conservation	6																
1.12	Preparation and submission of publication on ecological impact of MMPAs	2																
Output 2	**Integrated Territorial Use Rights to Fisheries (TURFs) introduced within MMPAs (creating TURF-reserves or replenishment zones) in two bay-scapes to align fishers' incentives with sustainability and MPA management**																	
2.1	Identification and demarcation of buffer zones for TURF areas	6																
2.2	TURF governance and management planning	6																
2.3	Registration of fishers participating in TURF	6																

2.4	Construction of seaweed drying platforms in MMPA guard houses	6																
2.5	Fish catch/CPUE monitoring in TURF and control areas	24																
Output 3	**Diversified NetWorks™ business model supports environmental management biodiversity conservation, and clears up marine debris**																	
3.1	Setting up of environmental funds of formed/strengthened VSLAs, including profiling and databasing																	
3.2	VSLA village agents training and replication																	
3.3	Discarded fishing nets collection/recycling through NetWorks™ supply chain undertaken by VSLAs ??																	
3.4	Development and test-run of private code for assurance of nylon and seaweed supply chains																	
3.5	Training on seaweeds farming and implementation among 50 target families in 7 communities																	
3.6	Development of technical specifications for community-level production of blue carbon?? and plastics																	
3.7	Production and selling of 3 new products by VSLAs into the supply chain																	
3.8	Biophysical survey data collection of marine plastics using photoquadrat method																	
Output 4	**Develop and pilot a Plan Vivo certification for blue carbon in MMPAs from mangroves and seagrasses**																	
4.1	Community consultation and key stakeholder meetings carried out to develop Project Idea Note and submitted	3																

	to Plan Vivo		
4.2	Technical specifications developed including the identification of viable carbon pools, other ecosystem services and development of carbon accounting methodologies	24	
4.3	Socio-economic surveys and participatory mapping conducted to inform sustainable use zones/payment mechanisms	3	
4.4	Community monitoring groups and potential nursery groups identified and trained, and monitoring plans co-developed	6	
4.5	Community mangrove forest registered/approval granted from relevant authorities	6	
4.6	Management body/people's organization for Tangalan Bay project area identified and established	3	
4.7	Payment for ecosystem services (PES) agreement template developed through community consultation	3	
4.8	Project Design Document developed and technical specification finalised and submitted to Plan Vivo	24	
4.9	Project reviewed and validated by Plan Vivo	6	
4.10	Project registered under the Plan Vivo Standard	1	
4.11	Project registered with the Market Environmental registry	1	
4.12	Plan Vivo piloted and first annual report submitted to Plan Vivo triggering issuance of certificates	12	
4.13	Ongoing biological and socio-economic monitoring and second annual report submitted to Plan Vivo	12	
4.14	Approved Verified Carbon Standard methodology for Tidal Wetland and		

	Seagrass Restoration VM0033 trialled for expansion of Plan Vivo to include seagrass and compared to current methods																	
4.15	Potential PDD amendment document submitted to include seagrass																	
Output 5	**Break donor dependence and create financially sustainable community-based management**																	
5.1	Recruitment of small local teams at each bayscape to maintain the supply chain and provide technical support to communities in MMPAs	X																
5.3	Capacity building of local support teams to manage the supply chain and support MMPAs																	
	5.3.1 Training of Trainers on NetWorks business model																	
	5.3.2 Training of Trainers on mangroves in MPAs	X		X			X			X			X					

26. 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 project's 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)

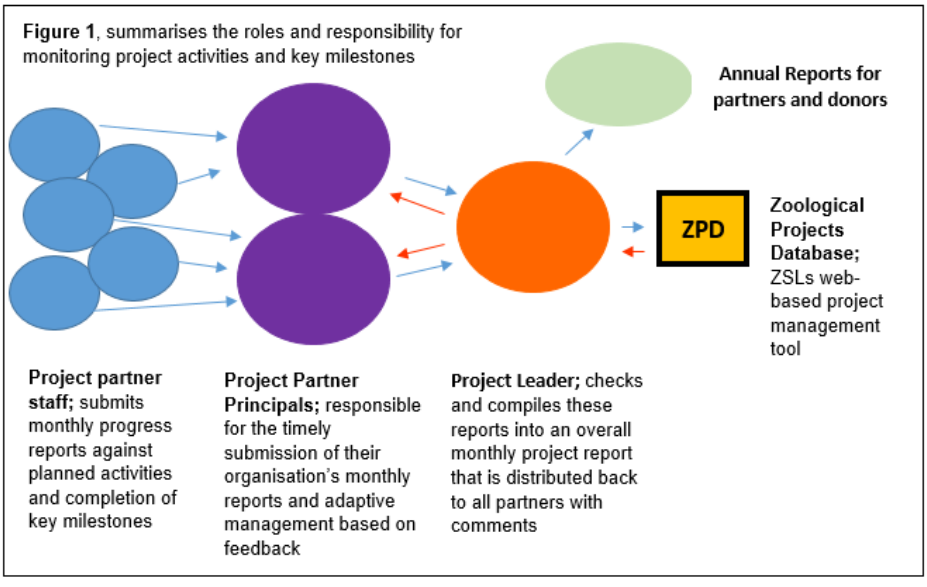
ZSL implements an internal organisational impact measurement framework, enabling the scale-up of results from individual project-level M&E to the synthesis of results across the entire portfolio of ZSL projects/programmes. The framework is organised around six outcome areas that contribute to the ultimate organisational mission impact of improving the status of species and their habitats. This internal framework also enables the recording of progress towards, and ultimate delivery of, five quantitative organisational mission targets.

ZSL has a strong reputation for managing conservation projects worldwide based on sound science and recognised that the real challenge has been finding a mechanism to ensure that community-based management is well implemented and sustained. We have pioneered a suite of techniques and approaches in designing and implementing the monitoring and evaluation of community-led conservation initiatives. These have been met with varying levels of success, and have been integral to developing standardised approaches and indicators to enable rigorous project management, shared learnings and impact evaluation contributing directly to ZSL's mission.

To ensure targets are met on-time and on-budget, in-country staff will produce an annual workplan 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 these formalised management and evaluation meetings, there will be regular communication between project partners' in-country and the UK via email, SMS texts, WhatsApp and Skype.

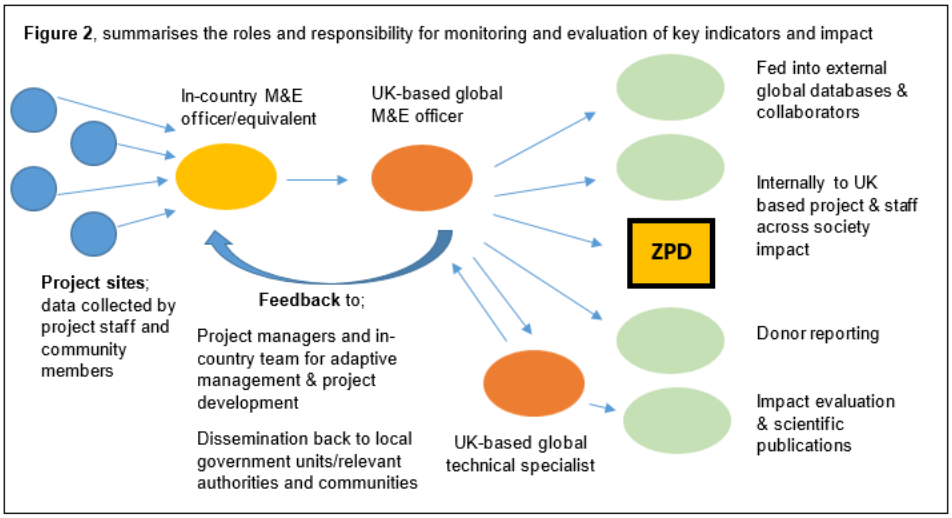
Progress in project activities and completion of key milestones will be monitored through monthly reports submitted to the lead organisation by all project partners (Figure 1). This established ZSL project management tool ensures timely completion of activities, and quickly flags up any issues for attention. 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.

Figure 1, summarises the roles and responsibility for monitoring project activities and key milestones



The project has both biological and social targets which will be monitored using a Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI) design, to monitor key biodiversity and socioeconomic indicators

periodically through a range of tools across relevant themes to assure that the project is meeting targets and to measure impact, these include; supply chains (monthly), marine protected areas (annually), Village Savings and Loan Associations (quarterly), socioeconomic (annually) and Mangrove Community Structures (annually). 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 and participatory management, all data will be stored centrally. Figure 2 below shows a summary of the project team involved with monitoring and evaluation how it will feed into project delivery.



Working in remote communities, in countries that lack the capacity and funds to facilitate such extensive data collection, this project contributes significantly to support countries facing the challenges of data deficiency and actively monitoring targets that influence policy implementation at local, national and international levels.

(500)

Number of days planned for M&E	1,020. This includes data collection (by both trained biologists and by local enumerators for socioeconomic monitoring), data management, analysis and reporting. Data will be collected using mobile technology which is much more cost effective
Total project budget for M&E	£60,000 total (£20,000 from Darwin)
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	5% of total (5% of Darwin)

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. You should also ensure you have read the 'Finance for Darwin' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

NB: 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)

The budget is 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 be no major financial crises that significantly adversely affects the Peso (linked to the USD) to GBP exchange rate, because these are very difficult to predict and budget for, and have already adopted a post-Brexit precautionary rate. We have previously experienced extreme currency fluctuations where we managed the 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, WhatsApp) between London and the Philippines keep costs low.

[299 words]

28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

The capital items are mainly computers, overhead projector and digital cameras plus three motorcycles. We anticipate the electronic items would depreciate over the course of the project period. We would consult the Darwin Initiative at the end of the project to discuss whether capital items remain within ZSL Philippines or are gifted to the local government unit or appropriate People's Organisations, depending on what was most appropriate for the project legacy at the time.

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) 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

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £399,584 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.

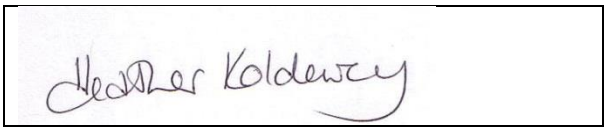
I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(*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 key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

Name (block capitals)	HEATHER JANE KOLDEWEY
Position in the organisation	HEAD OF MARINE AND FRESHWATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES

Signed**



Date: 5TH DECEMBER 2016

If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you **read the Guidance**?	X
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	X
Have you provided **actual start and end dates** for your project?	X
Have you provided your **budget based on UK government financial years** i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your **budget is complete**, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been **signed by a suitably authorised individual**? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	**X**
Have you included a **1 page CV for all the key project personnel** identified at Question 10?	X
Have you included a **letter of support from your key partner organisations** identified at Question 9?	X
Have you **been in contact with the FCO** in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	X
Have you included a **signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts** for the lead organisation?	X
Have you **checked the Darwin website** immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	**X**

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 5 December 2016 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.