

## Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

**Important note:** To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:

*it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

**Submission Deadline: 30 April**

### Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	21-010
Project Title	Linking community resilience and sustainable coastal protection in the Philippines
Host Country/ies	Philippines
Contract Holder Institution	Zoological Society of London
Partner institutions	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Interface Inc.
Darwin Grant Value	£318,964
Funder (DFID/Defra)	DFID
Start/end dates of project	April 2014 – March 2017
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2015 – Mar 2016) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2014 – March 2015 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Heather Koldewey
Project website/blog/Twitter	<a href="http://www.zsl.org/mangroves">www.zsl.org/mangroves</a> ; <a href="http://www.net-works.com">www.net-works.com</a> <a href="https://www.zsl.org/blogs/conservation/">https://www.zsl.org/blogs/conservation/</a> <a href="#">@HeatherKoldewey</a> <a href="#">@ZSLMarine</a> <a href="#">@nets2carpet</a> <a href="#">@nickaohill</a>
Report author(s) and date	Heather Koldewey, Josephine Savaris - 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2015

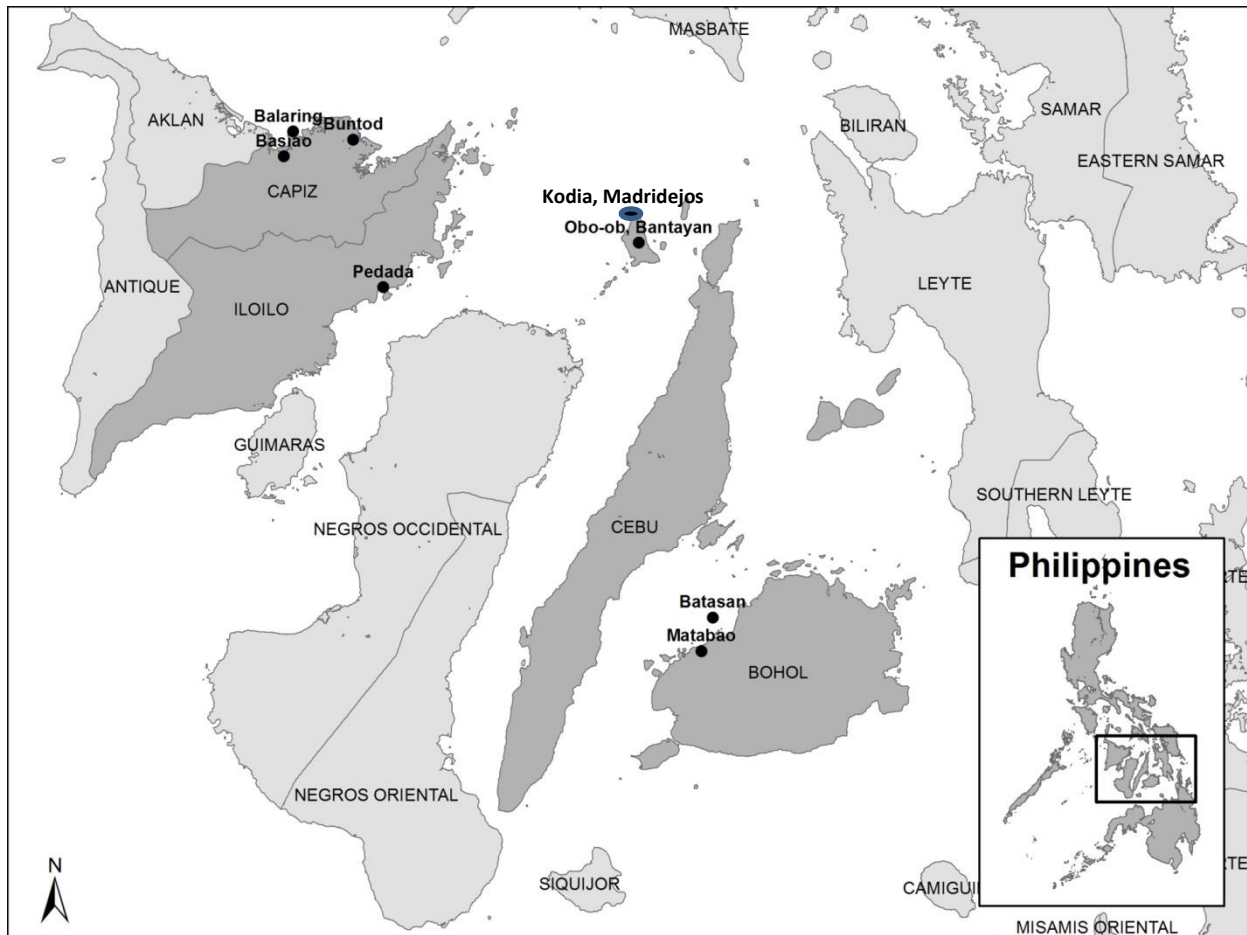
### 1. Project Rationale

In late 2013 the Visayas region of the Philippines was devastated by a 7.2 magnitude earthquake that hit Bohol, followed by Typhoon Haiyan that hit Northern Cebu and Northern Panay a few weeks later. The Philippines has over a 1000 marine protected areas (MPAs) throughout the country, however the combination of increasing disasters and climate change underline the need to increase coastal habitat protection and community resilience. Five major constraints were identified that need to be addressed to achieve this:

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

This project will augment current community-based MPAs by a) using MPAs and mangroves as focal points for community recovery following natural disasters, b) linking livelihood diversification directly to MPAs and mangroves, c) rehabilitating mangroves, essential for fisheries production and coastal protection, and d) increasing MPA size and management effectiveness. MPA effectiveness will be increased by connecting MPAs with sustainable livelihood options and diversifying habitats protected, focussing on mangroves due to the vital ecosystem services they provide.

The project is located in the 4 provinces that were impacted by either the earthquake or Typhoon Haiyan: Capiz, Iloilo, Bohol and Cebu. Below is the map of the sites:



## 2. Project Partnerships

The lead partner in this Darwin Initiative project is the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) that has been a partner of ZSL for almost 7 years now starting with the Big Lottery Fund supported project on Community Based Mangrove Rehabilitation Project (CMRP) in 2008. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed initially but now, due to its longevity, the partnership continues without a formal MOA. However, in the Darwin sites of Balaring, Buntod and Pedada, the local community groups or People's Organisations (POs) assisted by ZSL were formally contracted by the DENR to do mangrove seedling production and outplanting in their areas (copies of the PO contracts are attached as evidence to Output 3, Activity 3.4). Regular meetings are held with DENR regional representatives, as well as with staff in the national office in Manila.

On site, the key partners of the Darwin supported project are the Local Government Units (LGU). MOAs were forged with the 3 LGUs Madridejos, Ajuy and Panay (Annex 1, 2 and 3) out of the 5 LGUs covered by the Darwin project. The local legislative council of Bantayan has already passed a resolution authorizing the Mayor to sign the MOA (Annex 4) while the MOA with Ivisan is still in the pipeline. The MOA spells out the responsibilities of the partners and the start and end dates of the partnership agreement. Prior to MOA signing, the project plans are presented and agreed with the LGU partners. Reports on the progress/ achievements of the project are provided to the partner LGU annually (Annex 5). This activity is part of ZSL's accountability to the LGUs.

One beneficial result of having MOAs in place with LGUs is the match funding provided during trainings (e.g. Leadership and Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR)) by the LGU, e.g. the Madridejos LGU provided the snacks, venue and transportation for a total of ~£380 (P25,675) (Annex 6)

while ZSL (through the Darwin project) provided the training kits/materials, resource persons and lunch. More match funding from the partners is expected in the coming years which achieves a feeling of joint responsibility for the project deliverables and starts to integrate costs into the government budgets rather than propagating a dependency on external funding.

A formal contract has been established with the second project partner, Interface Inc., that articulates roles and responsibilities for the Net-Works project. Internationally, the Net-Works team meet monthly on operational matters with a Steering Committee meeting every three months. These meetings are minuted.

### **3. Project Progress**

#### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities**

Overall the project is making excellent progress, with the majority of activities in Year 1 implemented as planned. Under Output 1, only the writing of the socio-economic profile per site remains as an outstanding major activity that has been scheduled into the early part of Year 2. Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) formation in the Bantayan sites will also be conducted as soon as the two focal communities there are ready. Monitoring of the formed VSLAs will be a continuing activity across the 3-year period. Under Output 2, all the activities were successfully completed, however the scoping results need a thorough analysis with the assistance from the Net-Works team to be able to implement net buying in the Darwin sites following the Net-Works business model. The majority of the activities under Output 3 were successfully implemented. Business planning on the livelihoods that are being implemented however is a priority in the early part of Year 2. The writing and publication of the training manual on Mangrove and Beach Forest Training Course is set to be completed in Year 2. Only one activity (3.7) was not achieved, which related to local university student projects, which have been deferred to Year 2 when the project is better established. However, an international student from the Stockholm Resilience Centre is currently conducting her MSc project in earthquake hit sites. Activity 4.9 Using GIS and satellite maps, produce map of area and habitats protected through project was not realized in Year 1 however with the recent hiring of a GIS expert to address this, we will achieve this activity early in Year 2. Under Output 5, two activities were not accomplished, Activity 5.7 Review of patrols, apprehensions and fines and Activity 5.9 Open access database of MPA monitoring data. Both are incorporated into the workplans of Year 2. Output 6 was fully achieved with presentations part of the World Parks Congress and inclusion of mangroves in the Congress' declared outputs. Exploration of cross visits and project replication were initiated and will be progressed in Years 2 and 3.

#### **3.2 Progress towards project outputs**

**Output 1.** *10 VSLAs implemented by year 2, and this number >doubled through the Village Agent model by year 3, increasing the financial security of villagers in four provinces (Bohol, Cebu, Iloilo, Capiz) and acting as a platform for community engagement in the management and protection of coastal ecosystems.*

**Progress.** 9 VSLAs were formed in Year 1 with 6 village agents trained and then assisting in further VSLA formation. Financial concerns within communities are being addressed through the loans provided by the VSLA groups i.e. tuition fee of children, medicines, payment for permits and licenses (oyster farmers), small capital to buy fish (boneless *dilis*). Women are playing a major role in the VSLAs.

**Comments:** Close monitoring of VSLA groups are required, particularly in their early stages and when conducting the share-out at the end of a financial cycle. Members need to see the advantages (documentation of VSLA loans provided to members, income from share-out) of these self-help savings groups so that they are encouraged to go through into the next cycles. Membership of VSLA groups needs to be a minimum of 20 members to achieve the target of 360 households in year 3. Village agents need proper mentoring to be able to come up with the plan that will achieve further VSLA formation in Years 2- 3. Barangay Pedada Fishers Association (BPFA) is expected to form more VSLA groups as PO membership is over 200 people. Formation of VSLA groups in Kodia, Madrideojos and Oboob, Bantayan will materialize in Year 2.

**Output 2.** *The Net-Works project is operating in at least 3 of the target villages in Bantayan (Cebu province) and Bohol, with villages feeding into the two sustainable business units (one in Bohol, one in Bantayan) that engage 20 communities in collecting an average of 200kg of discarded fishing nets per month and per village by year 3; cleaning beaches, preventing ghost fishing, and providing sustainable income.*

**Progress.** 2 villages Inanoran, Matabao and Batasan (all in the municipality of Tubigon) are operating with nets feeding into the Net-Works business unit in Bohol. The volume of nets collected in the 2 sites is averaging 40-50 kilos/ month. At least 4 villages have conducted coastal clean-up activities.

**Comments:** The net scoping report needs to be analysed properly so that the mechanism for net buying can be set up in the Panay and Bantayan sites. In the Panay sites the initial plan is for the nets collected to feed into the business unit in Concepcion (USAID REO project) while the Bantayan nets will feed into either the Project Dunganon business unit (set up by the Net-Works project) in Baod, Bantayan or be shipped directly to Cebu. The COs must build cleaning of the coastal areas into the consciousness of the villages where they are assigned. The monthly PO plan should reflect this activity.

**Output 3.** *Business models developed and implemented at buffer zone sites adjacent to mangrove MPAs that diversify community livelihoods and include income from seaweed farming, mussel culture, ranching sea cucumbers/abalone, and mangrove nurseries.*

**Progress.** Five diversified livelihoods are being managed at present by 5 community-based groups or people's organizations (POs) that include oyster production, boneless fish (local name dilis - a type of anchovy) production, mangrove seedling production, driftwood sculpture and ecopark management. Other potential mariculture activity was explored in Panay but assessments by experts from SEAFDEC Aquaculture Division reported the environmental parameters at the target sites were unsuitable for sea cucumbers and abalone.

**Comments:** In Bohol, another round of livelihoods assessments needs to be conducted in Batasan while the feasibility of milkfish culture in cages in Matabao needs to be validated with advice from experts. Business planning of the existing livelihoods will take place in Year 2.

**Output 4.** *>1,000 ha of mangrove, seagrass and coral reef habitats are effectively protected through MPA ordinances and community-based forest management agreements (CBFMAs) in four provinces (Bohol, Bantayan Island (Cebu province), Capiz, Iloilo) by year 3.*

**Progress.** A total of 1,600 ha of mangrove, seagrass and coral reef habitats were protected in Ivisan through an ordinance, establishing a new Mangrove Marine Protected Area (MMPA) through this project. Batasan and Matabao MPAs are currently 73.6 ha and another round of consultation is required with the community to explore potential expansion of these to include mangroves. The Kodia and Oboob MMPAs survey revealed 93 ha (47 ha Kodia and 46 ha Oboob) that has the potential to become MMPAs. Applications for CBFMA of POs NewBAMA, Buntod Katibyugan and BPFA have been submitted to the DENR.

**Comments:** The target for >1000 ha of MMPA to include mangrove, seagrass and corals has already been surpassed with the approval and ordinance for the Ivisan MMPA (1,600 ha) and this will only increase with the proposed MMPAs in the Bohol and Bantayan sites. We are working on the CBFMA applications for NewBama (43 ha), Buntod Katibyugan (13 ha) and BPFA (43 ha) being processed and signed within the duration of the project.

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

**Progress.** Two sites (Batasan and Matabao) had MPA management plans that were reviewed and implemented by the MPA Management Councils (MMC) in Year 1. To date, 4 of the 12 fishwardens were trained/deputized in Tubigon (only 1 fishwarden comes from Matabao) and all 14 fishwardens were trained/ deputized in Ivisan. All the 16 fishwardens are currently conducting patrol operations. The national standard measure MPA Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) training was conducted for Ivisan MMC. MPA levels for Batasan and Matabao using the MEAT was level 2 out of 4, under the category 'Strengthened'.

**Comments:** **The target of 10 should be reduced to 7 mangrove MPA and mangrove forest plans are implemented by Year 2. (Basiao and Balaring have only 1 MMPA; 5 sites with MMPAs; 2 sites with mangroves only). We have therefore adjusted this in the logframe going forward.** Additional fish wardens will be trained with the installation of the MMPAs in Oboob and Kodia. Also the renewal of training and licenses for at least 15 forest wardens in Balaring, Pedada and Buntod is underway.

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

Progress: Our presentation proposals were accepted for the World Parks Congress. The Net-Works film featuring the Darwin project was shown on Saturday 15th November at the IUCN World Parks Congress in Sydney. On Monday 17 November, a Stream 4 presentation by Dr Nick Hill (co-authored by Heather Koldewey and Jurgene Primavera) entitled 'Building resilience through recovery: mangroves and MPAs in the Philippines' showcased the Darwin project. Nick also presented an e-poster and speed presentation on 'Net-Works: from fishing nets to carpet tiles' in the same Stream 4. The presentations were well attended and received many questions.

Remarks: The project team have engaged with organisations working in the region that offer potential for replication. The lead initiative resulting from the World Parks Congress was through the IUCN Mangroves for the Future project. Through ongoing discussions since then, the IUCN MFF Co-chair has agreed to bring Philippines into MFF as an Outreach country which we aim to implement in Year 2. Direct interventions from the Darwin project team resulted in the inclusion of mangroves in the output strategy from the WPC Marine Theme, which were absent from the initial draft wording.

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

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

To date, 1,600 ha of coastal habitat has been protected in one province (Panay) through the establishment of a new MPA that includes mangroves by this project, meaning the area target has already been exceeded. Two MPAs in Bohol (totalling 72 ha) were restored after the earthquake. Baseline surveys have been conducted across all sites to establish the status of fish biomass, corals, mangroves and seagrass beds. Management effectiveness is being improved through the training and deputisation of fish wardens in 4 sites (Basiao, Balaring, Batasan and Matabao) and implementing the national standard method for MPA effectiveness assessment. Household surveys to establish the socio-economic status of the households in the focal sites have been conducted and data are currently being encoded. The number of total households reached by the project in year 1 is 672. VSLAs have been established, engaging 207 households in Year 1. Three sites (Batasan and Inanoran, Matabao) are already collecting nets and supplying the Bohol Net-Works business model at an average of 40-50 kilos per month. Scoping studies were conducted in the Panay and Bantayan sites where net buying is potential as shown in the stage 3 level scoping reports (data to be analysed and mechanism for net buying to be set up in Year 2). Further livelihood diversification is being implemented in five communities (Balaring, Basiao, Buntod, Pedada and Oboob) where 571 households are currently engaged.

### 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome assumptions: The original assumptions submitted in the application hold true. A presidential election is due in 2016 so project activities will need to be planned around that to avoid delays. We tested assumption 2 (further natural disasters) when Typhoons Ruby and Senyang hit the Philippines in December 2014. Although there were some delays to project activities in response to weather warnings, the communities responded well to the training provided and there were no injuries or loss of life.

Output assumptions: The original assumptions submitted in the application hold true.

### 3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

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

The project has been very effectively communicated locally, nationally and internationally and is rapidly working towards achieving impact through disseminating materials to enable project replication. These range from online manuals to the innovative initiative to share solutions via social media using the hashtag #oceanoptimism, developed by a small group that included Heather Koldewey. This was launched on World Ocean's Day June 2014 and in the first 8 days achieved 983 tweets, 574 contributors, 1.78 M reach. In the 8 months since then, there have been 11,648 tweets, 5,253 contributors, with a 13.3 M reach. This provides an effective mechanism to share successful examples from Darwin Initiative projects, including this one.

Through the Ivisan MMPA receiving its ordinance, protecting 1,600 ha of coastal habitat, we are actively contributing to the 10% marine protection target by 2020 of the CBD.

The ZSL Philippines team (Glenn Labrado and Jurgenne Primavera) have been invited to join and actively contribute to meetings and workshops as part of the Office of the Presidential Assistant for Rehabilitation and Recovery (OPARR) which is tasked to unify the efforts of government and other agencies involved in post-Haiyan rehabilitation and recovery. In performing its mandate, the PARR coordinates with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and consults with local government units. The most recent meeting was 14<sup>th</sup> April which was a Multistakeholder Forum on Mangrove Agenda in the Yolanda (Haiyan) corridor.

The VSLA mechanism of community savings linked with conservation is providing a new approach that alleviates the opportunity costs of many management interventions such as MPAs. The communities are embracing these savings and the next step is to integrate an environmental savings component to provide funds for communities to manage their own resources. The Net-Works model is progressing well, now operating in 3 collection hubs in the Philippines and replication underway in Cameroon (Darwin Initiative project 21-017), alleviating poverty and reducing environmental damage.

#### **4. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)**

ZSL Philippines staff have continued to contribute to the now drafted revised NBSAP and were an active part of the consultation process. The Darwin project team hosted a workshop on the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> February 2015 on MPA connectivity and resilience which included the top Philippines scientists as well as representatives from DENR. One of the specific activities during the workshop was to determine how our work on environmental resilience can help deliver the NBSAP.

Through the Ivisan MMPA receiving its ordinance, protecting 1,600 ha of coastal habitat, we are actively contributing to the 10% marine protection target by 2020 of the CBD.

#### **5. Project support to poverty alleviation**

Currently the project has come up with the following activities geared towards poverty alleviation:

- a. Engaged with communities on livelihoods – at least 5 communities with an estimated 545 households have been trained (oyster production, boneless dilis production) and implementing income generating projects (driftwood sculpture project, seedling production and Oboob ecopark, Net-Works) where the direct beneficiaries are fisherfolk families. Direct impact is the increase in income per household. The projects however are in their initial phase and 1<sup>st</sup> business cycle hence benefits to date cannot be discerned yet. Income generating projects should be run in 3 cycles to establish their viability. However this year the livelihoods activities started to earn income for the communities: Buntod Katbyugan members earned £500 (P33,000) from the sale of the driftwood art pieces to the Office of the Presidential Assistance for Relief and Recovery (OPARR). Likewise BPFA was able to sell £1,100 (P70,000) and £2,200 (P150,000) worth of seedlings to LGU Concepcion and the Aid Agency Caritas, respectively.
- b. Formation of the VSLAs in the sites - The VSLA is a self-help group lodged in the villages where members are taught the value of savings. It operates like a mini bank where members can loan the savings generated. At present 9 VSLAs have been formed in focal communities, generating savings, offering loans to members and helping in times of bereavement, sickness and the like to its members ([Annex 7](#)). VSLAs answer the limitation of member's access to credit. The limitation on initial capital needed by the boneless dilis to buy fish for deboning/drying and the money for permits and licenses needed by the oyster farmers is being answered by infusing small amounts of money into the VSLAs as savings that the members can later borrow and pay back to an agreed timeframe.

#### **6. Project support to Gender equity issues**

In this Darwin project gender segregated data were collated and analysed. The total membership of the People's Organizations associated with the project reached 672 and from this number 350 (52%) are men and 322 (48%) are women. The gender difference is not significant indicating that more women are becoming members of fishers groups formerly dominated by men. It is surprising to note however that women (58%) occupy more leadership positions in these groups than men (42%) ([Annex 8](#)). The VSLA groups have more women members than men ([Annex 9](#)). This scenario proves the fact and in the Philippines setting women are entrusted by men in keeping the money. The behaviour of society where

production work was used to be dominated by men slowly changed where women are now recognized capable of doing work outside of the home to earn income. The data on [Annex 10](#) shows that more women (51%) if given the opportunity are capable of engaging in income generating projects than men (49%).

Several impacts were felt when the issue of gender equality was taken into consideration in the Darwin project implementation such as: opportunities are equally provided to both men and women, an improved recognition of women's participation in governance, organizational participation and community decision making processes are observed to be positive for women, women's capacities are improved and a recognition of the value that women contributed to production work which was before generally dominated by men.

## **7. Monitoring and evaluation**

The M&E plan is as planned as indicated in the detailed quantitative and qualitative reporting provided in Annex 1 and the additional Annexes.

## **8. Lessons learnt**

Six of the 8 Darwin sites are already existing sites of ZSL. In these sites there are already existing communities that are in an advanced stage of community organisation (BPFA, NewBAMA, Buntod) hence project implementation did not start from zero. The LGUs are easy to win over to new ideas since we have been partners for almost 4-5 years. VSLA formation is also easy since we have already formed them elsewhere under the Net-Works project and so have already learned our lessons. The idea of establishing MPAs was also started 2 years before by a project supported by the Waterloo Foundation. ZSL has capable personnel that have developed skills in doing mangrove work and in training and organizing communities.

ZSL needs to revisit the POs and evaluate their capacity to manage financial resources (documentation of income and expenditure, budgeting, sharing scheme). A review of the ZSL protocol on mangrove work needs to be conducted for POs, particularly those engaged in the NGP projects.

Deploying staff that did not have proper training in CO work proved to be problematic at first since the PM has a wide stretch of area to cover. This was later addressed with deploying a CO based in Tubigon to oversee the less experienced staff in the Bantayan sites. If we were to do the project again, we would do further staff training, particularly COs, before deployment. We would also spend more time assessing PO capacity, even though they may have existed for a long time.

The training in disaster relief preparedness for communities and staff has proven very worthwhile. When Typhoon Ruby and Senyang hit the Philippines in December 2014, the ZSL team and communities knew what to do and reacted swiftly and well to the weather warnings. As a result, no-one was injured or worse, even though there was some further damage to property and land.

Our next steps are to document our learning by writing a manual on integrating mangroves into MPAs which we will make available online.

## **9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

N/A

## **10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

N/A

## **11. Sustainability and legacy**

Our approach includes the following:

- **Implementing VSLAs** that are proven to be self-sustaining after just one year of support, with >90% continuing 5 years after becoming independent. We have established 9 VSLAs in the first year of the project.
- **Net-Works** is designed around an inclusive business model which, after a start-up phase, transitions to a self-financing system from the income from nets, providing sufficient funds to support a local co-ordinator. We have two self-sustaining collection hubs established to date.

- **Diminished requirement for grant funding to support conservation due to** integration into coastal resource management plans supported by local government and linking of conservation interventions with sustainable livelihoods. We are working closely with local government to integrate into local planning and budget processes.
- **Local ordinances** implemented to provide a governance framework to protect mangrove forests and delineate MPAs. We have achieved one ordinance in Ivisan for a MMPA and have three Community-based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMA) in progress which provide communities with 25 years tenure for their mangrove forests.
- **Trained People's Organisations and MPA Management Committees** to help manage MPAs, establish mangrove nurseries, replant mangroves, develop new livelihoods. Much of our focus of Year 1 has been on training.
- **Increased capacity** within government and NGOs to successfully rehabilitate mangroves and institutionalise sustainable social and ecological approaches that are not currently widely practiced.

## 12. Darwin Identity

In order to publicise the Darwin Initiative, the logo is used in attendance sheets, brochures, communications, certificates, poster and tarpaulin ([Annex 11](#)). The Darwin logo has featured in all national and international Powerpoint presentations (e.g. Heather Koldewey plenary at the International Marine Conservation Congress, Glasgow, August 2014, Jurgenne Primavera, Heather Koldewey at the international Turning the Tide on Mangrove Loss conference, November 2015, Nick Hill, World Parks Congress, Sydney, November 2015, Heather Koldewey, Coastal Futures conference, London, January; Heather Koldewey, Bevan Lecture Series, Seattle, USA, March 2015). The Net-Works team produced a short film describing the project that includes verbal reference to Darwin and the logo (viewed on [www.net-works.com](http://www.net-works.com)). The website describes the project and gives news and updates that are translated into 7 languages.

The Darwin Initiative support is gaining increasing recognition in the Philippines. We have met with the British Embassy and are planning a joint press event in June 2015 to promote Net-Works and a further event to promote Darwin Initiative projects in the Philippines. At a community level, in Kodia, the Darwin support is treated as a distinct project. In Oboob, Darwin complements projects undertaken by Oxfam-Philippines such as the building of the orientation hall/restaurant by Oxfam and the purchase/provision of the chairs in that hall by ZSL through Darwin. In Ivisan, the Darwin support complements the support provided by the BRIDGE project of IIRR e.g. bamboo distribution at the early recovery phase (~£300 (P20,000) from BRIDGE, ~£740 (P50,000) from Darwin); boneless dilis (£885 (P60,000) for training and materials from BRIDGE, £265 (P18,000) for additional materials from Darwin.

The DENR personnel, LGU partners, IIRR, PTFCF and the communities (POs and CoMSCA) are now familiar with Darwin Initiative. We have also introduced the Darwin Initiative into the commercial sector through our partners Interface Inc. and the many corporate conferences and events that they attend.

We promote the project through our existing Twitter accounts which have a stronger following than initiating a project specific Twitter account and include @Darwin\_Defra in the tweet. Project updates are disseminated by @HeatherKoldewey (1,413 followers) @nickachill (243 followers) @ZSLMarine (2,798 followers) @OfficialZSL (12,600 followers) @nets2carpet (731 followers). We also use the reach of the #oceanoptimism hashtag to share our positive results. This was launched on World Ocean's Day June 2014 and in the first 8 days achieved 983 tweets, 574 contributors, 1.78 M reach. In the 8 months since then, there have been 11,648 tweets, 5,253 contributors, with a 13.3 M reach. This provides an effective mechanism to share successful examples from Darwin Initiative projects, including this one.

## 13. Project Expenditure

**Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				No significant variance
Consultancy costs				



Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				Additional travel and site visits have been required in Year 1 (linked to the variance in the Operating Costs). Fuel costs have also increased following the disasters. There has been extra travel required to provide staff training and mentoring to inexperienced staff in Bantayan.
Operating Costs				There has been a greater investment in frontloading the training sessions and workshops into year 1 to lay the groundwork for the successful implementation of VSLAs, livelihoods, MPA management and Net-Works in Years 2 and 3. We also had opportunities for additional training through counterpart initiatives post-disasters e.g. with IIRR.
Capital items (see below)				A more robust computer was purchased than initially budgeted due to issues with longevity on cheaper versions in tough field conditions, increasing expenditure on this budget.
Others (see below)				The MPA database was not started in year 1 so costs were not spent.  The major change was that funds for guardhouse repairs were provided by local government and other funding sources instead of requiring Darwin funds. This required additional organisation by the team through meetings which explains some of the additional expenditure on the travel and subsistence budget.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101,645</b>	<b>99,770</b>		

**14. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

I agree for the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2014-2015

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2014 - March 2015	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Community-based marine protection in the Philippines contributes to disaster recovery and resilience to natural disasters while helping meet national and international targets (10% by 2020) through habitat and livelihoods diversification.</p>		<p>1,600 ha Mangrove MPA was established and the ordinance issued in Ivisan, Panay.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>1,000ha of coastal habitats across four provinces in the Philippines are effectively protected and sustainably managed by communities, reversing declining trends in local fisheries, and rebuilding for more resilient livelihoods.</p>	<p>Indicator 1 At least 200 ha of mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs are protected in two new MPAs (Bantayan (Cebu province), Iloilo/Capiz) and at least 800 ha are protected through restoring and strengthening two existing MPAs and six mangrove forest sites in four provinces (Bohol, Northern Cebu, Capiz, Iloilo), including using government tenurial instruments (Community-based Forest Management Agreements; CBFMAs), making a total of 1,000 ha effectively protected by year 3 from a baseline of 60 ha.</p> <p>Indicator 2 Current declines in fish biomass and habitat cover for corals and mangroves within new and existing MPAs will be halted or reversed by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 3 Set baselines in year 1 through household baseline surveys and achieve an average of at least 20% improvement in locally-defined wellbeing scores and material style of life indices for 2,000 households within the 10 target villages by year 3. Wellbeing will be assessed using</p>	<p>To date, 1,600 ha of coastal habitat has been protected in one province (Panay) through the establishment of a new MPA that includes mangroves by this project, meaning the area target has already been exceeded. Two MPAs in Bohol (totalling 72 ha) were restored after the earthquake.</p> <p>Baseline surveys have been conducted across all sites to establish the status of fish biomass, corals, mangroves and seagrass beds. Management effectiveness is being improved through the training and deputisation of fish wardens in 4 sites (Basiao, Balaring, Batasan and Matabao) and implementing the national standard method for MPA effectiveness assessment.</p> <p>Household surveys to establish the socio-economic status of the households in the focal sites have been conducted and data are currently being encoded. The number of total households reached by the project in year 1 is 672.</p> <p>Three sites (Batasan and Inanoran,</p>	<p>Identification of expansion potential of other target MPAs.</p> <p>Progress CBFMA designation.</p> <p>Training and strengthening of POs and MMCs, with further training and deputisation of fish wardens.</p> <p>Further VSLAs established and the village agent model underway.</p> <p>Net-Works operational in Panay and Bantayan sites.</p> <p>Business plans for livelihood interventions.</p> <p>Encoding and analysis of socioeconomic and biological data with feedback to communities and government.</p> <p>Establishment of project database and GIS maps.</p> <p>National level engagement with DENR to incorporate findings into NBSAP.</p>

	<p>subjective quality of life approaches applied to fisheries and quantitative indicators (e.g. the proportion of households with tin roofs).</p> <p>Indicator 4 Number of households in VSLAs increases from 100 at project start to 320 by year 3, with an average of £20 each in savings (based on experience in Bohol).</p> <p>Indicator 5 Communities assessed and where feasible, linked up to Net-Works business model which involves collecting an average of 200kg of nets per month per site for recycling (equivalent to £560 per village per year in communities where average household income is ~£110 per month) by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 6 All 10 communities have diversified livelihoods to include sustainable enterprises (e.g. NetWorks, aquaculture, mangrove enterprises) with an increase from an average of 2 to 2.5 livelihoods across the 2000 households in the target villages by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 7 4 project MPAs are independently scored from Level 3 (Sustained) to Level 4 (Institutionalized) under the National MPA Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) for effective management and enforcement by year 3 (none scored prior to project).</p> <p>Indicator 8 This Philippines model for sustainable community-based MPAs that encompass mangrove habitats is replicated in at least 1 site in the Philippines and in at least 1 DFID priority countries by the end of Year 3 through invited cross-visits with project</p>	<p>Matabao) are already collecting nets and supplying the Bohol Net-Works business model at an average of 40-50 kilos per month. Scoping studies were conducted in the Panay and Bantayan sites where net buying is potential as shown in the stage 3 level scoping reports (data to be analysed and mechanism for net buying to be set up in Year 2).</p> <p>Further livelihood diversification is being implemented in five communities (Balaring, Basiao, Buntod, Pedada and Oboob) where 571 households are currently engaged.</p> <p>Two MPAs have been scored at Level 2 (Strengthened) using MEAT.</p> <p>Mangrove protection was incorporated in the Marine Strategy developed by the IUCN World Parks Congress following interventions by the Darwin project team.</p>	
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<p><b>Output 1</b></p> <p>10 VSLAs implemented by year 2, and this number &gt;doubled through the Village Agent model by year 3, increasing the financial security of villagers in four provinces (Bohol, Cebu, Iloilo, Capiz) and acting as a platform for community engagement in the management and protection of coastal ecosystems.</p>	<p>Indicator 1 At least 10 VSLAs with 15-25 members established through People's Organisations or MPA management committees in project sites by year 1.</p> <p>Indicator 2 At least 1 additional VSLA established in each of the 10 total sites through Village Agents by year 3, taking the total number of households engaged in VSLAs to at least 320.</p> <p>Indicator 3 Households involved in VSLAs see improvements in living conditions (measured through socioeconomic surveys as material style of life and locally defined wellbeing indicators that are identified by socioeconomic/wellbeing assessments) by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 4 Female household heads report reduced frequency in the use of food coping strategies, reflecting improved food security, by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 5 Households engaged in VSLAs saving at least US\$20 per year and investing 25% of savings and loans in new enterprises (non-capture fisheries and non-destructive) by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 6 Households engaged in VSLAs saving at least US\$20 per year and investing 25% of savings and loans in new enterprises (non-capture fisheries and non-destructive) by year 3.</p>	<p>A total of 9 VSLAs were formed across 3 provinces (Bohol, Iloilo and Capiz) with 207 members (Annex 12).</p> <p>Six (6) village agents were trained and assisting the CO in VSLAs formation.</p> <p>The total households engaged in VSLA were 204. Savings and loans made available to members cannot be discerned at this reporting period. The earliest VSLA formed was last May 2014 and has not completed 1 cycle.</p> <p>Male and female membership to the VSLA was 41 and 166 respectively.</p> <p>8 Socio-economic profiles were gathered and validated with the community by the trained Local Research Assistants (LRAs). Writing of the profiles is underway.</p>	

<p>Activity 1.1 Workshop and training-of-trainers e.g. other conservation NGOs on VSLAs</p>	<p>ZSL carried out a training and standardisation workshop 19 June 2014 at Institute of Religion and Culture, Cebu City where the 3 COs and 3LCOs of Darwin involved in VSLA formation (Annex 13) attended. Also in attendance were 8 COs/LCOs from other ZSL project.</p> <p>A VSLA Training of Trainers was conducted 26-30 August 2014 by ZSL, in partnership with International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) which was participated by 31 PO/ Village LGU leaders who will serve as village agents in the eventual formation of the VSLAs in the Darwin and other sites of ZSL (Annex 14).</p> <p>On site VSLA training was also conducted in Matabao, Tubigon, Bohol 26-28 August 2014 which was participated by 45 PO members/ community leaders (Annex 15).</p> <p>In both trainings, the trained CO of ZSLs Networks project led the training team.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2, At new sites, development of socioeconomic baselines through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal. Updated data collection and feedback at existing sites.</p>	<p>The COs and LCOs underwent a Training of Trainers 21 June 2014 on data gathering using participatory tools (Annex 16). The COs and LCOs likewise trained a total of 40 Local Research Assistants that facilitated focus group discussions (FGD) and household surveys in the community's that took place from July to September 2014 (Annex 17).</p> <p>Validated/ presented results of the Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment (PCRA), bio surveys and the proposed MPA sites in Batasan 18 October 2014 and Matabao 24 October 2014, Tubigon thru a community consultation attended by 141 and 135 fishers respectively from both sites (Annex 18).</p> <p>Socioeconomic and biological profiles are underway (baselines for new sites and updated for old sites).</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Establishment and fostering of VSLAs in the 10 village sites in four provinces.</p>	<p>Darwin project has already established a total of 9 VSLAs in the three provinces:</p> <p>Province of Capiz</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Queen Fishers Savings Group 1 (Boneless Group)-Basiao, Ivisan formed 25 May 2014 with 28 members</li> <li>• Queen Fishers Savings Group 2 (Dilis Group)-Basiao, Ivisan formed 31 June 2014 with 25 members</li> <li>• Zealous Savers Legion- Balaring, Ivisan formed 9 June 2014 with 25 members</li> <li>• Baybay Savers Group-Buntod, Panay formed 29 Sept 2014 with 20 members</li> <li>• Extension Savers Group-Buntod, Panay formed 29 Sept 2014 with 21 members</li> <li>• Proper Savers Group-Buntod, Panay formed 29 Sept 2014 with 18 members</li> </ul>

	<p>Province of Iloilo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People's Initiative Savers Association formed 9 November 2014 with 17 members.</li> </ul> <p>Province of Bohol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matabao Savers and Credit Association (MaSCA)- Matabao, Tubigon formed 10 Sept 2014 with 18 members</li> <li>• Inanuran Saving and Loan Association (ISLA)-Inanuran, Matabao, Tubigon formed 1 Sept 2014 with 17 members</li> </ul> <p>Batasan, Tubigon has an existing VSLA formed by the NetWorks project in 2013 for net buying with 18 members (recently in the 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle).</p> <p>Regular monitoring of the VSLAs in the sites was conducted.</p> <p>VSLAs formation for Bantayan sites will be conducted in Year 2.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4 Replication of VSLAs through Village Agent model i.e. identification and mentoring of VSLA Village Agents.</p>	<p>Six village agents were trained: 2 from Pedada, Ajuy; 2 from Buntod; 1 from Balaring, Ivisan; and 1 from Basiao, Ivisan. The village agents were responsible for legworking the participants and identifying potential VSLA members. The village agents also took the responsibility of initiating the VSLA meetings either weekly or bi-monthly when the COs are pre-occupied with other work.</p>
<p>Activity 1.5 Socioeconomic impact assessment through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal.</p>	<p>Writing of the socio-economic and biological profiles was deferred to 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of year 2. The outputs of the household surveys are currently being encoded using the program on Statistical Procedure for Social Scientists (SPSS). Analysis of data will be conducted after socio-economic data are written. After the write up, community members will be gathered to participate in the analysis and feedback.</p>
<p>Activity 1.6 Training of VSLA members on waste management, coastal protection and rehabilitation and sustainable livelihoods.</p>	<p>VSLAs members are also PO members hence trainings on coastal protection and rehabilitation (through mangrove outplanting activities) and sustainable livelihoods (conforming with existing zoning policies of the LGU) were attended.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b> The Net-Works project is operating in at least 3 of the target villages in Bantayan (Cebu province) and Bohol, with villages feeding into the two sustainable business units (one in Bohol, one in Bantayan) that engage 20 communities in collecting an average of 200kg of discarded fishing nets per month and per village by year 3; cleaning beaches, preventing ghost</p>	<p>Indicator 1 At least 11 tons of discarded nets collected from 5 villages annually and fed into global supply chain through Interface.</p> <p>Indicator 2 100 households earning additional income from NetWorks in year 2 and 300 households earning additional income from year 2.</p> <p>Indicator 3 Business model of Net-</p> <p>Six Darwin COs/LCOs were provided with orientation on Net-Works scoping. One Darwin CO assisted Net-Works in scoping for the Northern Iloilo project supported by USAID REO. Scoping for expansion sites of net buying were conducted in the Darwin sites and the nearby barangays of which data were collected. Analysis and mechanisms for net buying using the scoping data will be conducted this April 2015. Batasan being an old networks site continue net collection with volume of 539.15 kgs (2014) and 629.15 kgs (January 2015) were collected.</p> <p>Communities in the Darwin sites conduct coastal clean-up. However an</p>

fishing, and providing sustainable income.	Works generates sufficient funds to support a local co-ordinator salary by Year 2.  Indicator 4 Annual coastal clean-up event implemented in 10 villages.	improvement in documenting the wastes collected using the International Coastal Cleanup record card needs to be done.
Activity 2.1. Scoping site visits to 5 villages in Bantayan and Bohol to assess levels of discarded nets and to introduce the Net-Works concept.		<p>An orientation was conducted by Net-Works CO to the 3 COs and 3 LCOs of Darwin on site scoping last 18 December 2014. The output of this activity is a scoping plan per site (Annex 19).</p> <p>The scoping plan was implemented starting in January 2015 generating reports (Stage 2) for Bantayan (Annex 20), Capiz (Annex 21), Bohol (Annex 22) and Iloilo (Annex 23). The data will be consolidated and analysed in a meeting arranged with Net-Works this coming 21 April 2015 to check feasibility of net buying. If feasible mechanism for implementing this in the Darwin sites will be defined. The expertise of the Net-Works team in Northern Iloilo will be tapped in the conduct of this activity.</p> <p>The Darwin CO in Panay assisted in the conduct of site scoping for Net-Works in North Iloilo, 9-16 July 2014. Identified the municipality of Concepcion, Ajuy, Barotac Viejo and Banate as potential sites where volume of discarded nets was estimated at 4,034 kilos monthly. This scoping is in line with opening Northern Iloilo for Net-Works funded by the USAID REO.</p>
Activity 2.2. Implementation of collection systems, through seeding VSLAs with net buying funds or providing direct payments for nets.		<p>In Sitio Inanoran, Barangay Matabao, Tubigon a VSLA was formed 1 September 2014 immediately after the training.</p> <p>In 2014 the VSLA group in Batasan were provided with P7,008.95 and in 2015 with P8,178.95 capital for net buying through the Net-Works project.</p> <p>Nets with volume of 574.9 kgs was collected and transported to Suba, Talibon last January 2015. Net bought in Batasan was 539.15 kilos in 2014 and 629.15 kilos early part of this year 2015.</p>
Activity 2.3 Implementation of packaging and transport systems to bale nets and ship them to Net-Works transport hubs for consolidation and export.		<p>The Batasan and Inanoran, Matabao collected nets are picked up by Net-Works staff and transported to Suba, Talibon for consolidation and baling and exported via Cebu.</p> <p>The Darwin supported project provided counterpart amounting to P52,000.00 in the fabrication of 1 unit baler machine (Annex 24).</p>
Activity 2.4 Monitoring and reporting of income and expenditure as part of Net-Works business model.		The Batasan VSLA group was able to generate net income from net buying amounting to 1,617.45 and 1,887.45 in 2014 and 2015 respectively.
Activity 2.5 Annual coastal clean-up event in 10 villages.		At least 4 villages conducted coastal clean-ups for the past year. Annex 25 shows the dates coastal clean ups were conducted, the number of participants, the estimated volume of wastes collected and the estimated volume of wastes

		collected classified according to kind.
<p><b>Output 3.</b></p> <p>Business models developed and implemented at buffer zone sites adjacent to mangrove MPAs that diversify community livelihoods and include income from seaweed farming, mussel culture, ranching sea cucumbers/abalone, and mangrove nurseries.</p>	<p>Indicator 1 Feasibility study report of potential sustainable aquaculture ventures at each of the 10 project sites with community feedback by the end of Year 1.</p> <p>Indicator 2 Seaweed farms and mussel farming re-established at sites damaged by earthquake/typhoon by the end of Year 1.</p> <p>Indicator 3 Mangrove nurseries operational in at least 8 project sites by the end of Year 1 and supplying government agencies, NGOs and/or private companies by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>Indicator 4 Pilot studies completed (with biological and economic data recorded as part of local university student research projects) for three trials of grow-out of juvenile abalone and sea cucumbers supplied by SEAFDEC at 2 sites by the end of Year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 5 Business plans in place for five livelihoods linked with coastal protection and sustainable marine resource use connected to an action plan for dissemination and replication by the end of Year 3.</p>	<p>At least 5 livelihoods were identified and initiated in the Darwin sites that included improved technology on oyster production, enhanced processing of boneless dilis, driftwood sculpture, mangrove seedling production and managing the ecopark. Community trainings were provided to 4 of the 5 livelihoods identified. Expertise of Institutions like the UPVisayas for the boneless fish (dilis) and SEAFDEC for the raft method of oyster farming were tapped.</p> <p>Mussel farms were rebuilt in conformity with the Ivisan LGUs ordinance on zoning.</p> <p>The potential of other mariculture activities such sea cucumber culture was conducted by SEAFDEC to check feasibility in Ivisan. The result was negative. The culture of abalone is capital intensive hence not advisable for communities to pursue.</p> <p>The mangrove nursery of Pedada and the driftwood art sculpture project of Buntod have started to generate income.</p> <p>The result of the livelihoods scoping in Matabao needs further study if compliance to the principle of responsible aquaculture practices is taken into consideration.</p> <p>Business planning sessions are set to happen in the early part of Year 2.</p> <p>Cross visit of OMAGIECA and KODFA to the Panay ecoparks will be conducted prior to the business planning in Oboob, Bantayan. The exposure visit will deepen the understanding of OMAGIECA on managing ecoparks as they interact with the POs in the Panay sites who have been managing ecoparks since 2010.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 Site visits to 10 villages to conduct habitat mapping, resource assessments and community consultations on livelihood ventures.</p>		<p>Community consultations on livelihoods were conducted in 6 villages (Basiao, Balaring, Buntod, Pedada, Matabao, and Oboob). The livelihoods identified per site were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basiao, Ivisan – Oyster farming/ Drying Boneless Dilis</li> <li>• Balaring – Drying Boneless Dilis</li> <li>• Buntod – Driftwood sculpture</li> <li>• Pedada – Mangrove seedling production</li> <li>• Oboob- Mangrove ecopark</li> <li>• Matabao – Milkfish culture in cages</li> </ul>



### Oyster

During the community consultation last 4 July 2011, 60 oyster farmers in Basiao, Ivisan agreed to conform to the provisions of the Municipal Fisheries Ordinance to properly zone the mariculture areas of Ivisan and secure permits and licenses prior to installation of either oyster, mussel or fish cages in the area. The MFO was also a product of ZSL under the Mangrove Project supported by the Big Lottery Fund. In the consultation, the oyster farmers requested to defer payment until January 2015 since they are still undergoing rehabilitation of their livelihoods devastated by Typhoon Yolanda ([Annex 26](#)). In that meeting the oyster farmers requested for bamboo poles to immediately rehabilitate lost oyster farms.

### Boneless dilis

Community consultation was conducted with 40 fish dryers from Basiao and Balaring, Ivisan for technology improvement in partnership with the University of the Philippines Visayas Fish Processing Department, 25 November 2014 ([Annex 27](#)).

A second round of discussion with boneless dilis dryers from Basiao and Balaring in Ivisan was conducted 29 December 2014 where the main agenda is the presentation of the drying facility design and the schedule for materials and equipment distribution under the BRIDGE project with match funding from Darwin ([Annex 28](#)).

### Driftwood sculpture

Last February 2014, visit to the sites of ZSL was conducted by PTFCF. Together with the visiting team were 1 representative from Smart Communications and 1 fisher leader from the province of Quezon in Luzon trained on driftwood sculpture. In this first visit, Smart identified Barangay Gabuc, Pontevedra as potential site for driftwood sculpture because of the presence of a big river where plenty of the driftwood pieces are found. Three months later and after lobbying with Smart, the project was introduced to Buntod, Panay to 20 members of Buntod Katibyugan. The project moved very slow within the next 2 months until the first exhibit in Manila last August 2014.

### Mangrove seedling production

Last June 2014 a brief meeting transpired between ZSL and the Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA) to help BPFA recover livelihoods lost due to

	<p>Typhoon Yolanda. A PO officers meeting followed where the result of the meeting between ZSL and ADRA was presented that included the recommendation to make seedling production of BPFA as their alternative source of livelihoods. Many organizations have been looking for mangrove seedlings for the various rehabilitation projects to replace those that were destroyed by Typhoon Haiyan. Identification of the materials and equipments needed followed with ZSL and ADRA agreeing on the kind of support that each organization will provide to the PO.</p> <p><u>Oboob ecopark</u></p> <p>During the visit to Bantayan last June 2014 of ZSL a brief discussion with the PO members of OMAGIECA took place. Several points were discussed such as the time when the ecopark started, the number of visitors arrival, management, income, etc. After the discussion an assessment was made that the ecopark is a potential livelihood that would generate income for the members of the PO. The existing facilities will be enhanced/ improved to attract tourists again. The ecopark was hit by Typhoon Haiyan, hence many mangroves were cut/ broken and needs to be cleaned to restore its beauty.</p> <p><u>Matabao and Batasan</u></p> <p>Conducted consultation with 49 PO members in Batasan and 27 Matabao, Tubigon, Bohol on appropriate livelihoods, 25-26 February 2015. Matabao POs identified milkfish culture in cages as alternative livelihoods while the Batasan POs has not decided yet on what livelihoods to undertake. Further study however needs to be conducted for the milkfish culture in cages project to determine its viability.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2 Establishing zoned areas for marine livelihood ventures around MPAs and mangrove forests at each project site, with associated local ordinance(s).</p>	<p>In order to implement zoning in Ivisan waters, the LGU started the activity by locating and determining sizes of existing oyster farms. Two teams were deployed and using the Geographic Positioning System (GPS) device mapped the areas of the various mariculture activities in Ivisan such as oyster farming, lift nets (arong), set nets (taba) (Annex 29). After the mapping, the first step was to remove the arong and taba structures in their present location to give way to the installation of the oyster farms. This activity is on-going. The LGU Ivisan implemented “cash for work” by providing the operators of arong and taba with daily compensation in removing their structures.</p> <p>The LGU Ivisan set up a “One Stop Shop” last 11 March 2015 in Cabugao and 19 March 2015 in Basiao to bring the LGU services of permitting and licensing to the communities. Cabugao and Basiao have the most number of oyster farmers (234 oyster farmers existing). From the total number of oyster farmers in the 2 barangays an estimated 16% has secured licenses and permits to date. The</p>

	<p>income from licenses and permits will be added to the LGU Ivisan income. The low turn-out is due to the lack of confidence of the farmers on the new method (raft), uncertainty on the feasibility of the new area to oyster culture and inadequate financial resources to pay for the permits/ license. As a commitment to the farmers ZSL will tap SEAFDEC's oyster expert/scientist to provide technical inputs/mentor the farmers within a 1 cycle period. A demonstration oyster farm will also be set up for studying the raft method for at least 1 cycle. An amount of P5,000.00 was infused in the Dilis VSLA group in Basiao to serve as loan fund for the oyster farmers who wanted to secure permits from the Ivisan LGU payable within 30 days/ 1 month period as stated in the VSLA CBL amendment (<a href="#">Annex 30</a>).</p> <p>It was ZSL who introduced to the other international organizations (Food and Agriculture Organization) to review the Ivisan MFO and provide interventions using the MFO as reference.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3 Provision of labour, materials and training to rebuild mussel and seaweed farms.</p>	<p><u>Oyster</u></p> <p>The Bridging Relief and Recovery towards Resilience building in Disaster affected areas in Panay (BRIDGE Project Panay) with counterpart funds from Darwin Initiative distributed bamboos in Ivisan (worth P50,000.00) as immediate intervention to rehabilitate oyster farms destroyed by Typhoon Haiyan last July to August 2014. A total of 1380 bamboos were distributed to 60 oyster farmers (<a href="#">Annex 31</a>). At this time the oyster farmers were still using the stake method. Eventually the farmers will be taught on using either the longline or the raft method (<a href="#">Annex 32</a>). The advantages of the latter are less space but high yield, environment friendly, practical, less mortality from predators and free from siltation. The stake method caused heavy deposits of silt in Ivisan waters thereby limiting efficient water flow.</p> <p>Last 29-30 January 2015 the 60 oyster farmers of Basiao, Ivisan underwent a 2 days training with the expert from SEAFDEC. The training consisted of technical inputs and practicum on how to string the spat collectors and how to build the raft (<a href="#">Annex 33</a>). The LGU Ivisan and ZSL agreed to veer the oyster farmers from using the stake method. After the training 16 oyster farmers (<a href="#">Annex 34</a>) were provided with bamboo, buoys and nylon for building 16 units of raft that measures 5m x 10m. Assistance was also provided in the form of loans so that 8 of the 1<sup>st</sup> batch of beneficiaries can pay for their permit and licenses from the LGU. The money for loan amounting to P5,000.00 was infused in the VSLA Queen Savers Group Dilis. Prior to loan capital infusion, an amendment to the CBL of the existing VSLA was developed.</p> <p><u>Boneless dilis</u></p> <p>Six PO leaders from Ivisan, Panay and Pedada participated in the Goods Manufacturing Practices and Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Training</p>

of Trainers sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Iloilo City, 3-4 September 2014 ([Annex 35](#)).

Enhanced technology training was provided to 84 boneless dilis dryers in Basiao and Balarang, 17 and 27 January 2015 ([Annex 36](#)). Participants were provided with aprons, hairnets and handtowels, knives, chopping boards, weighing scales and drying facility. From the 2<sup>nd</sup> training, samples were taken for analysis on salt and moisture content. The result revealed that soaking the product in brine solution will prolong shelf life ([Annex 37](#)). More practice needs to be done to perfect drying the boneless dilis.

#### Smart Driftwood sculpture

The driftwood sculpture training was conducted by the fishers from Quezon province trained by Rey Contreras, a national artist. At least 3 sessions was conducted with the 3<sup>rd</sup> hands-on training done 17-19 July 2014 to 39 Buntod Katibyugan members and supported by Smart Communications ([Annex 38](#)).

The 3<sup>rd</sup> training produced 11 art pieces that the members crafted and transported to Manila for display at Sonria Building, Ayala Alabang Business Center, 29 July 2014. The leader of Buntod Katibyugan was featured in a national newspaper during the duration of the art exhibit ([Annex 39](#)).

Another set of 48 driftwood art pieces in 5 designs ([Annex 40](#)) were carved by Buntod Katibyugan 9 November 2014. This order came from the Office of the Presidential Assistance for Relief and Recovery (OPARR) where Buntod Katibyugan earned P33,000.00. A sharing scheme was established at 30% common group fund, 30% organizational fund and 40% artist share.

The member of Buntod Katibyugan met 5 February 2015 to discuss steps of moving forward with the driftwood art sculpture project. Their leader was made to feedback what he saw and observed during the exhibit which he participated in Manila. The members in this meeting agreed to form groups to take charge of sourcing the materials, designing, cutting, carving and polishing.

Last 25 February 2015 Buntod Katibyugan completed carving 5 driftwood art pieces ([Annex 41](#)) that was transported to Manila for display at the Rey Contreras art exhibit, SM Megamall, Manila from 25 February 2015 – 15 March 2015.

#### Oboob ecopark

In order to clean the mangrove debris (broken branches, dead mangoves) a permit needs to be secured from the DENR. The PO wrote DENR a letter, waited but the permit never came. Just recently however the LGU Bantayan together with representatives from the DENR and the International Labor Organization

	<p>ILO) initiated cleaning the area. The members of OMAGIECA were involved together with the groups coming from 4 other nearby barangays.</p> <p>Last 25 October 2014 OMAGIECA initiated the “Eco run” or run to save the ecosystem in Oboob, Bantayan. The objective of the activity is to generate income from the registration of the runners to rebuild the welcome hall. The activity was participated by 120 and the net income generated was 7,857.00. Coffee Mugs and T-shirts were also sold to earn more money. A newly rebuilt welcome hall stands at the entrance of the Oboob ecopark (Annex 42).</p> <p>The NGO Oxfam-Philippines has been a long-time partner of OMAGIECA. They saw the need to rebuild the orientation hall cum restaurant of the ecopark. Last August 2014 Oxfam provided the logistics to rebuild this building. As counterpart, ZSL provided for 30 chairs in that orientation hall. The training of OMAGIECA on ecopark management will commence this April starting off with a cross visit to Panay to learn from the experiences of the POs in Ibajay and Pedada, Ajuy and the Leganes LGU. After the trip, ZSL will engage with the PO in business planning.</p>
<p>Activity 3.4 Provision of materials and training to establish mangrove nurseries.</p>	<p>Pedada mangrove ecopark was repaired after damage from Typhoon Haiyan and construction of 120 meters of footwalk was completed with support from the Relief funds of ZSL (Annex 43).</p> <p>The POs secured a contracted fee from the DENR for nursery establishment, seedling production, outplanting, monitoring and maintenance for 88 ha in Pedada (Annex 44), Balaring (Annex 45) and Buntod (Annex 46) for a total of PhP 2,669,000.00 (~£ 41,061.00).</p> <p>Likewise the Adventist Development and Relief Agency provided for digging blade, spade, trowel, hammer, bamboo poles, seedling bags, plastic crates, working gloves, rubber boots, water sprinkler, hat, pliers, scissors, meter stick, raincoat, t-shirts, fine meshed nets to 290 members of Barangay Pedada Fisherfolk Association (BPFA). This support is part of ADRA’s goal to rebuild mangrove nurseries of BPFA. The BPFA was able to sell 25,000 (10,000 to San Dionisio LGU worth P70,000.00 (Annex 47) last 27 February 2015 and 15,000 to Caritas worth P150,000.00 from the mangrove seedling production project. To date BPFA has 20,000 seedlings available from the total of 98,000 seedlings bagged in the nursery (Annex 48).</p> <p>The ZSL provided the plastics (used for lining the bagged seedlings from the ground to prevent the roots from growing on soil) and the binders (to tie the bamboo structures together) for mangrove seedling production project of BPFA.</p> <p>The POs in Buntod, Pedada and Balaring acquired their skill of establishing mangrove nurseries under the Community Based Mangrove Rehabilitation Project (CMRP) of ZSL (2008-2012). However the new members that were enlisted after 2012 do not have the skills in mangrove nursery establishment and</p>

		needs to be trained. A training of 36 new members from the 12 POs together with 9 new members of Buntod Katibyugan, BPFA and NewBAMA took place 26-28 November 2014 in Ajuy, Iloilo. The training was supported by PTFCF and NetWorks (Annex 49).
Activity 3.5 Development of a directory of mangrove nurseries distributed to government, NGOs and private enterprise (through national business networks).		The directory of mangrove nurseries and beach forest was facilitated thru the GiZ supported project and is national in scope. The directory included the communities assisted by ZSL who are into the business of mangrove seedling production (Annex 50).
Activity 3.6 MoA with project plan and budget with SEAFDEC to conduct trials of grow-out of sea cucumber and abalone at two selected sites.		A scientist from SEAFDEC who is an expert on sea cucumber was requested officially to do site assessment on the feasibility of sea cucumber culture in Ivisan especially the sites near Balaring where the seagrass beds are located. The study indicated that sea cucumber culture is not feasible since the substrate are coral rubbles and not sand (Annex 51).  An expert on abalone advised that community managed culture of abalone is not feasible since this type of activity is capital intensive. It would be very difficult for the community to sustain a high investment type of livelihood.
Activity 3.7 Supervision of local university students to monitor grow-out trials at two sites to completion of project theses.		
Activity 3.8 Preparation, publication and dissemination of business plans for five livelihood options.		Conducted a study for communities in Basiao and Balaring, Ivisan on production of boneless dilis, 24 October 2014. This activity is part of studying initially identified existing livelihoods of communities in the area (Annex 52). This simple study however will be enhanced to come up with a more comprehensive market study.  Business planning will be conducted in year 2 for livelihoods activities that are potential such as the boneless dilis, oyster production, driftwood art sculpture project, mangrove seedling production and Oboob ecopark.
Activity 3.9 Publication and dissemination of technical manual, reports and peer-reviewed publications.		Only one publication was made, the brochure on Sustainable Harvesting of Imbao, <i>Anodontia philippiana</i> , authored by Dr. Jurgenne Primavera and Dr. Junemie Ramos (SEAFDEC) which were distributed during the Oxfam supported project in Bantayan exit conference, Farmer's and Fisher's day in Roxas City and in the various trainings and fora (Annex 53). The writing of the MBFTC manual is underway.
<b>Output 4</b> >1,000 ha of mangrove, seagrass and coral reef habitats are effectively protected through MPA ordinances and	Indicator 1 Two new MPAs that include mangroves with legal ordinances in place by the end of year 3 in Bantayan Island (Northern Cebu)	A total of 329 ha of mangroves, corals and seagrass beds that are potential MMPAs were surveyed in Bantayan Islands. Maps were generated and results were fed backed to communities.  Two (2) MPAs in Bohol (Matabao and Batasan) were surveyed to expand size to

<p>community-based forest management agreements (CBFMAs) in four provinces (Bohol, Bantayan Island (Cebu province), Capiz, Iloilo) by year 3.</p>	<p>and Capiz or Iloilo.</p> <p>Indicator 2 MPA infrastructure restored (marker buoys, guardhouse, patrol boats, signage) in two villages in Bohol (Batasan, Matabao) by Year 1.</p> <p>Indicator 3 CBFMAs in place for 3 villages in Capiz and Iloilo by Year 2 (Pedada, Balaring, Buntod) and underway in 3 further villages (provisionally Matabao, Bohol; Obo-ob, Bantayan; Basio, Capiz).</p> <p>Indicator 4 Two MPAs in Bohol (Batasan, Matabao) expanded in area by the end of Year 3 supported by a local ordinance.</p> <p>Indicator 5 Area of mangrove replanted using ZSL's science-based methodology (Primavera et al., 2013) in 10 project sites by the end of Year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 6 Area of mangrove replanted using ZSL's science-based methodology (Primavera et al., 2013) in 10 project sites by the end of Year 3.</p>	<p>include seagrass and mangroves. Infrastructure to support the MPA were restored such as markers bouys, signage, patrol boats.</p> <p>An ordinance was passed to protect the 1,600 hectares of MMPAs in Ivisan, Capiz.</p> <p>The CBFMA applications that were submitted in 2010 were followed up with the DENR. Two applications (NewBAMA and Buntod) are at the level of the DENR Secretary for signing while BPFA still has to comply with other requirements in order to move the CBFMA application.</p> <p>Maps of the remaining plantable sites in Balaring, Buntod and Pedada were generated and validated using the science-based protocol of ZSL.</p> <p>Strengthening of community based groups (Batasan, Oboob and Kodia) commenced that included completing the CBL and the structure and submitting the papers to DOLE for registration. All the 3 POs have submitted DOLE papers and 2 have already received DOLE certificates of registration. Basic leadership and skills training were provided to the leaders of at KODFA and OMAGIECA.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Community consultations in Bantayan Island (villages Obo-ob, Kodia), Capiz (Buntod, Balaring) and Iloilo (Pedada) to assess potential sites for new mangrove MPAs.</p>		<p>Potential sites to establish new Marine Protected Areas (MPA) integrating mangroves were surveyed in Kodia, Madrideojos and Oboob, Bantayan last 17-19 November 2014. Initiated first consultation immediately following the survey to present the results to the community 20-21 November 2015. No violent reactions were observed in Kodia however residents in Oboob did not approve of an expanded MPA to cover seagrass beds since this is where the women glean shellfish for food (Annex 54).</p> <p>Another community consultation was conducted in Oboob 20 March 2015 through a General Assembly of the Barangay. This time the community members agreed on the proposed MPA expansion however activities in seagrass beds shall be allowed with regulation (Annex 55).</p> <p>In Tubigon, Bohol surveys on mangroves and seagrass were conducted 13-15 August 2014. The proposed map that included the corals, seagrass and mangroves was presented to communities in Matabao and Batasan, 19 August 2014. Just like Oboob, the residents of Batasan opposed the idea of including the area of seagrass beds since this area is reserved for shell gleaning. Another</p>

	<p>round of consultation is needed in both sites.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 Repairs/construction of new guardhouses – redesigned to incorporate scope for livelihood diversification - with marker buoys and signage in Batasan and Matabao, Bohol.</p>	<p>Several facilities in the MPAs in Tubigon that were damaged by the earthquake in 2013 were rehabilitated. The guard houses in Batasan and Matabao were repaired April and May 2014 using counterpart funding (Annex 56).</p> <p>Last March 2015 a new patrol boat was constructed for Batasan MPA (Annex 57). Signages and marker buoys (Annex 58) were also provided to delineate MPAs in Batasan and Matabao.</p> <p>The MMPA in Ivisan was marked with bouys last June and September 2014 (Annex 59). A Bantay Dagat outpost was also built in Basiao to ensure visibility of the team thereby warns the illegal fishers. A new patrol boat was turned over to Ivisan LGU through a simple ceremony last February 2015 for use of the Bantay Dagat team (Annex 60).</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 Engagement with People’s Organisations, local, regional and national government to update and secure CBFMAs for Buntod (Capiz), Balaring (Capiz) and Pedada (Iloilo) following Typhoon Haiyan.</p>	<p>The PO leaders of NewBAMA, Buntod Katibyugan and BPPA persistently followed up with the DENR status of CBFMA applications in the previous months. Recently DENR informed the POs of NewBAMA and Buntod that their CBFMA papers are at the Secretary’s desk for signing. BPPA however was called up by DENR CENRO in Sara to comply with lacking documents.</p>
<p>Activity 4.4 Establishing and/or strengthening People’s Organisation in 3 villages (provisionally Matabao, Bohol; Obo-ob, Bantayan; Basio, Capiz) for CBFMAs.</p>	<p>One of the DENR requirements to secure CBFMA is a strong and functional PO. The POs in Bantayan Island, Kodia Fishfolk Association (KODFA) and Oboob Mangrove Garden Integrated Ecotourism and Conservation Association (OMAGIECA) are new partners of ZSL hence an Organizational Diagnosis (OD) was conducted 12-13 June 2014 to establish status. Both organizations were then appraised 11 July 2014 using the OD results to identify appropriate interventions to strengthen the POs.</p> <p>What happened next is the conduct of series of activities to strengthen the POs. A training workshop was facilitated for KODFA and OMAGIECA to formulate Vision, Mission and Goal and organizational Constitution and By-Laws (CBL) last 10 and 11 August 2014. Basic Leadership trainings for both POs were conducted 15-17 September 2015 (KODFA) and 25-26 October 2015 (OMAGIECA) participated by 60 members (Annex 61).</p> <p>The KODFA Vision Mission and Goal (VMG) and CBL (Annex 62) were finalized 3-6 October 2014 and approved by the General Assembly 28 March 2015. OMAGIECA’s VMG and CBL is undergoing revision at present.</p> <p>What followed were elections of Vice President., Bookkeeper, Committee chairpersons for KODFA 7 October 2014 and for OMAGIECA 7 September 2014 to complete the organizational structure. Annex 62 contains the list of officers for KODFA and OMAGIECA.</p>



	<p>Compilation of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) papers for registration was then facilitated by the CO for KODFA. The papers were submitted to DOLE for registration in April 2015.</p> <p>Even at its infancy KODFA was faced with a problem on leadership and the cash for work hence a meeting was conducted 19 March 2015 to resolve the issue.</p> <p>In Batasan an agreement was reached by the 3 POs to merge into 1 PO, 20 August 2014 meeting. Last 24 September 2014, A General Assembly by the new PO, Batasan Fisher's Association (BFA) took place and approved the Constitution and By-Laws (Annex 63). Profiling of the newly formed BFA followed. This activity is in compliance with DOLE registration. Papers were submitted 13 November 2014 and last 12 December 2014 BFA received its certificate of registration (Annex 64).</p> <p>The three other POs in Panay, BPFA, NewBAMA, Buntod Katibyugan elected new set of officers 8 February 2015, 15 and 20 March 2015 respectively (Annex 65).</p>
<p>Activity 4.5 Provide training and mentorship for People's Organisation through CBFMA process (as documented in Primavera et al., 2013).</p>	<p>The training on Basic Leadership was conducted for 37 members of KODFA last 15-17 September 2015 while 30 OMAGIECA members were trained 25-26 October 2014. Topics in this training included man in relation to God, values of a good leader, man's hierarchy of needs, Johari window, qualities of a good leader and leadership styles. Both groups were engaged in workshops/ role playing to demonstrate several topics.</p> <p>The 2<sup>nd</sup> round of training on leadership is on developing skills of the leaders on facilitating meetings, minutes taking and in team work. This was conducted 13 March 2015 and was participated by 30 PO Leaders coming from both KODFA and OMAGIECA (Annex 66).</p> <p>Only KODFA and OMAGIECA leaders were provided with leadership trainings as they are both new POs. A third level training for leaders on conflict management and principled negotiation will be conducted in Year 2.</p> <p>The rest of the POs under the Darwin project were already trained on leadership under the Big Lottery Fund (Panay) or Selfridges (Tubigon) projects.</p>
<p>Activity 4.6 Community consultations and endorsement (through village and local government hearings and updated ordinance) of revised, expanded boundaries of MPAs in Batasan and Matabao, Bohol.</p>	<p>The local legislative council of Ivisan, Capiz approved the MPA ordinance for Ivisan Marine Fish Sanctuary and Fishery Reserve 25 June 2014 (Annex 67).</p> <p>In Tubigon a feedback giving session on the results of the biophysical surveys of the MPAs in Batasan and Matabao after the earthquake was conducted 1 October 2014 to 20 Tubigon Local Government Units (LGU) that included the Mayor and local legislative council members.</p>

	<p>In Bantayan Island, community consultations regarding MMPA establishments were conducted in Oboob, Bantayan (168 participants), 20 November 2014 and Kodia, Madridejos (87 participants), 21 November 2014 (Annex 68). Several objections to expanding the area of the MPA were observed in Oboob while no violent reactions were observed in Kodia.</p>
<p>Activity 4.7 Habitat maps, GPS co-ordinates and biological surveys of revised, expanded boundaries of MPAs in Batasan and Matabao, Bohol</p>	<p>The mangrove and seagrass ecosystems in Matabao and Batasan in Tubigon were surveyed, mapped and reported (Annex 69).</p>
<p>Activity 4.8 Map areas suitable for mangrove re-planting and implement through communities, using plants grown in community nurseries (using methods described in Primavera et al., 2013).</p>	<p>Areas suitable for planting were assessed and mapped for the Bantayan Island sites. No area for planting was reported for Kodia however an area of 4ha was estimated for Oboob (Annex 70). A total of 5,170 seedlings were nursed in Oboob and an initial planting of 1,670 seedling was conducted last 2 December 2014 under the Oxfam supported project of ZSL (Annex 71). Also in Oboob, OMAGIECA members planted 60 beach forest trees near the ecopark, 19 February 2015 (Annex 72).</p> <p>Monitoring of the mangroves planted near the breakwater continues in Pedada, Ajuy. This area is one of the last remaining areas in Pedada that was planted with mangroves. Last 10-11 December 2014 another monitoring was conducted and data analysed thereafter (Annex 73).</p> <p>Areas of remaining plantable sites were surveyed for Pedada, Buntod and Balaring and last 14 November 2014, 20 November 2014 and 9 December 2014 (Annex 74) using science based protocols of ZSL. This activity was likewise supported by PTFCF. Total area available for planting was calculated at 5.12 ha.</p>
<p>Activity 4.9 Using GIS and satellite maps, produce map of area and habitats protected through project.</p>	
<p>Output 5 10 mangrove MPAs and community-based mangrove forest management plans are being implemented by year 2 from a baseline of 0, with MPAs enforced by 20 legally deputised fish and forest wardens, rated between Levels 3-5 under the national MPA Rating System (MEAT).</p>	<p>Indicator 1 MPA and mangrove forest management plans for all sites by Year 3</p> <p>Indicator 2 Project sites featured in relevant local government Coastal Resource Management Plans by Year 3</p> <p>Indicator 3 Deputised fish and forest wardens by Year 3</p> <p>Indicator 4 Number of patrols, apprehensions and fines conducted by fish and forest wardens documented by</p>
<p>Three MMCs were formed and managing the MMPAs in the 3 sites.</p> <p>Fish wardens in Ivisan were trained and deputized. Functional Fish Wardens in Tubigon using SMART.</p> <p>Training of MPA managers on MEAT was facilitated in Ivisan. MPA management effectiveness assessed using MEAT implemented in some sites e.g. Batasan and Matabao.</p> <p>Regular conduct of biophysical surveys of corals, seagrass and mangroves using standard protocols developed by ZSL. Partial reports already generated.</p> <p>Communities trained on natural ecosystems.</p>	

	<p>Year 3</p> <p>Indicator 5 Species and habitat survey data reported annually</p> <p>Indicator 6 Open access database of 14 years of MPA monitoring data online by the end of Year 2</p> <p>Indicator 7 MEAT rating generated annually</p>	
<p>Activity 5.1 Formation and/or strengthening of MPA management committees</p>		<p>The management of the mangroves in MPAs were tasked to the MPA Management Councils (MMC). Three MMCs have already been formed, two of which were formed by Darwin match-funding projects (Matabao-Selfridges and Ivisan-Waterloo).The Batasan MMC was reorganized April 2014. A new set of MMC officers were elected. All the three MMCs are functional and have been meeting to plan/ review MPA management plans. <a href="#">Annex 75</a> shows the members of the MMCs in the 3 sites. The 2010 MPA management plans of Batasan and Matabao were reviewed using MEAT as tool December 2014.</p> <p>Formation of MMCs in the Bantayan sites was deferred to Year 2. Priority was given to PO strengthening activities.</p>
<p>Activity 5.2 Training of Management Committees in MPA management</p>		<p>The MMC of Ivisan underwent a 2-days training on MEAT last 6-7 November 2014 (<a href="#">Annex 76</a>). The MMC has set May to conduct the MEAT and formulate the MPA management plan. A reorganization of the MMC will also be undertaken.</p>
<p>Activity 5.3 Training of People’s Organisations in mangrove ecology and management</p>		<p>Conducted Mangrove and Beach Forest Training Course (MBFTC) to 160 participants in Bantayan Island (7-9 August 2014) and the municipality of Daan Bantayan (5 January 2015) composed of PO, LGU and academe partners with funding support from the Oxfam project.</p> <p>Conducted a Mangrove and Beach Forest Training Course (MBFTC) attended by 46 POs, LGUs, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Bohol Environment Management Office (BEMO), academe and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Tubigon, Bohol 27-29 October 2014 (<a href="#">Annex 77</a>).</p> <p>A simplified mangrove ecology training were conducted for the POs in Kodia (1-2 September 2014) and Oboob (15 and 17 September 2014) with all members participating. The simplified training included topics of common mangrove and beach forest species identification, assessing plantable sites, nursery establishment and outplanting (<a href="#">Annex 78</a>).</p> <p>The shell <i>Anodontia philippiana</i> locally called “Imbao” has been identified as</p>

	<p>abundant in the mangroves of Oboob however because of unfriendly methods of harvesting Imbao stock has been diminishing. Last 22 September 2014 a community training participated by 30 participants took place where a local fisher (OMAGIECA's President) who is an expert on sustainable harvesting of Imbao was the main speaker. A brochure on sustainable harvesting of Imbao was developed supported by the Oxfam project.</p> <p>In order that the biologists and the COs of ZSL are fully equipped with the skills and knowledge on undertaking work on Beach Forest, a training for ZSL Philippines staff based in Panay was conducted 20 October 2014 BY Dr. Jurgenne Primavera, ZSL's Chief Mangrove Scientific Advisor.</p>
<p>Activity 5.4 Community training in the role of natural ecosystems in natural disaster mitigation</p>	<p>The PO leaders in Balaring and Basiao, Ivisan were trained on Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Assessment and Planning (CMDRR) under the BRIDGE Project Panay taking into consideration existing/ proposed work on mangroves, seagrass and corals. In this training major hazards were identified, areas that are highly vulnerable are pinpointed and capacities were assessed. The CMDRR plans would serve as guide to the community's in preparing and responding to disasters (Annex 79).</p> <p>The experience in Ivisan was upscaled to cover the other sites of Darwin also hit by Typhoon Haiyan: Matabao, Batasan, Pedada, Kodia and Oboob last 15-17 December 2014, 4-6 March 2015, and 16-18 March 2015 respectively. A total of 75 participants attended the training/ workshop. Outputs were CMDRR plans per site (Annex 80).</p>
<p>Activity 5.5 Development of 3 year management plans for each site</p>	<p>From the targeted 5 MMPAs sites for Darwin only 3 MMPAs have management plans at present, Matabao, Batasan and Ivisan. The MPA management plans of the 3 sites are anchored in the CRM plans of the LGUs and underwent reviews 21 August 2014 for Batasan (Annex 81) and _____ for Matabao (Annex 82).</p>
<p>Activity 5.6 Fish/forest warden training with local government agency partners</p>	<p>The Fish Wardens in Ivisan underwent a capacity building training thru the support of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) last 15-17 October 2014.</p> <p>What followed was the conduct of a cross visit facilitated by ZSL for the 25 Bantay Dagat members from LGU Ivisan (and Sapián) to Ibajay, Aklan, 30 March 2015 to learn from the BD operations and the mechanisms set up by the more functional Ibajay BD (Annex 83).</p> <p>The process of Bantay Gubat (BG) renewal where list of existing BG in Ivisan, Ajuy and Buntod was reviewed to check on individual commitment to continue voluntary services was initiated.</p>

		Tubigon fish wardens....
Activity 5.7 Review of patrols, apprehensions and fines		Ivisan, Batasan and Matabao patrol records are being documented and the Tubigon sites have been identified as a pilot location for trialling SMART technology in 2015.
Activity 5.8 Bi-annual surveys of MPA and mangrove sites		<p>In preparation for this year's surveys the 8 marine biologists of ZSL undertook a species level fish identification training 2-6 February 2015 in Cebu.</p> <p>The coral, mangrove and seagrass surveys of Kodia and Oboob were undertaken June-September 2014 through match funding of ZSL's Oxfam supported project in Bantayan. Attached is the biological survey report (<a href="#">Annex 84</a>). The Kodia reef was resurveyed 18 November 2014 since water was murky during the dive survey in June 2014.</p> <p>The underwater monitoring were conducted for Matabao (18 March 2015) and Batasan (20 March 2015) MPAs. Observed that schools of parrotfishes are back inside Batasan MPA (<a href="#">Annex 85</a>).</p> <p>Mangroves and seagrass surveys were already conducted in Ivisan 16-18 March 2015 however only the mangrove community structure was analysed and reported here (<a href="#">Annex 86</a>). The seagrass survey analysis is still underway. The coral survey is still being undertaken at present.</p>
Activity 5.9 Open access database of MPA monitoring data (over past 14 years)		
Activity 5.10 Submission of data for MEAT ratings		<p>Ivisan has set the MPA assessment using the MEAT in May 2015.</p> <p>Matabao and Batasan have conducted MEAT 20 January 2015 and 21 January 2015 and the results are attached as <a href="#">Annex 87</a> and <a href="#">Annex 88</a> respectively.</p>
Activity 5.11 Publication and dissemination of results at national conferences, workshops and in peer-reviewed publications.		ZSL organized and hosted the MPA Connectivity Workshop participated by 10 scientists, 14 ZSL Bios and COs, Cebu City, 16-17 February 2015. In this activity ZSL's work on MMPAs in Panay and Bohol were presented ( <a href="#">Annex 89</a> ). The workshop report is still being written at present.
<p>Output 6</p> <p>Side event at CBD SBSTTAs and/or COP and presentation at the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress provide the forum for dissemination, that result in stakeholder cross-visits and training sessions to replicate the approach in 1 DFID priority countries with mangroves.</p>	<p>Indicator 1 Project information presented at CBD SBSTTA and/or COP by Year 3</p> <p>Indicator 2 Project presented at 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress by Year 1</p> <p>Indicator 3 One stakeholder cross-visit and training session in 1 DFID priority</p>	<p>Our presentation proposals were accepted for the World Parks Congress. The Net-Works film featuring the Darwin project was shown on Saturday 15th November at the IUCN World Parks Congress in Sydney. On Monday 17 November, a Stream 4 presentation by Dr Nick Hill (co-authored by Heather Koldewey and Jurgenne Primavera) entitled 'Building resilience through recovery: mangroves and MPAs in the Philippines' showcased the Darwin project. Nick also presented an e-poster and speed presentation on 'Net-Works: from fishing nets to carpet tiles' in the same Stream 4. The presentations were well attended and received many questions.</p>

	country with mangroves by Year 3.	Direct interventions from the Darwin project team resulted in the inclusion of mangroves in the output strategy from the WPC Marine Theme, which were absent from the initial draft wording ( <a href="#">Annex 90</a> ).
Activity 6.1	Inclusion of project activities in Philippines National Report to the CBD.	
Activity 6.2	Submission, acceptance and delivery of presentation at 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress – Session on Ecological Resilience, Stream 1.	A proposal was submitted and accepted by the World Parks Congress (12th-29th November, Sydney Australia) and Dr Nick Hill from the Darwin team delivered a presentation within the ‘Ecosystem restoration and protected areas: delivering socio-economic and environmental benefits’ session.
Activity 6.3	Cross-visit and training session to 1 DFID priority country	

## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Goal/Impact</b></p> <p>Community-based marine protection in the Philippines contributes to disaster recovery and resilience to natural disasters while helping meet national and international targets (10% by 2020) through habitat and livelihoods diversification.</p>			
<p><b>Purpose/Outcome</b></p> <p>1,000ha of coastal habitats across four provinces in the Philippines are effectively protected and sustainably managed by communities, reversing declining trends in local fisheries, and rebuilding for more resilient livelihoods.</p>	<p>Indicator 1 At least 200 ha of mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs are protected in two new MPAs (Bantayan (Cebu province), Iloilo/Capiz) and at least 800 ha are protected through restoring and strengthening two existing MPAs and six mangrove forest sites in four provinces (Bohol, Northern Cebu, Capiz, Iloilo), including using government tenurial instruments (Community-based Forest Management Agreements; CBFMAs), making a total of 1,000 ha effectively protected by year 3 from a baseline of 60 ha.</p> <p>Indicator 2 Current declines in fish biomass and habitat cover for corals and mangroves within new and existing MPAs will be halted or reversed by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 3 Set baselines in year 1 through household baseline surveys and achieve an average of at least 20% improvement in locally-defined wellbeing scores and material style of life indices for 2,000 households within the 10 target villages by year 3. Wellbeing will be assessed using subjective quality of life approaches applied to fisheries and quantitative indicators (e.g. the proportion of households with tin roofs).</p>	<p>Maps and GIS database of sites, training workshop reports, MPA ordinances, CBFMAs awarded, fish/forest warden names and legal certificates of registration.</p> <p>MPA survey reports, MPA open access database, MPA local monitoring team reports, community feedback.</p> <p>Socioeconomic survey reports.</p> <p>List of members of VSLAs, reports from training workshops, savings books, annual report on savings and loans.</p> <p>Tons of nets collected, accounts of funds received by VSLAs for nets sold.</p> <p>Household surveys, case studies, significant change stories and photos, progress reports</p> <p>Membership lists of MPA management committees, training reports, fish/forest warden names and legal certificates of registration, records of poaching incidents and apprehensions, MEAT evaluation scores.</p> <p>2014 World Parks Congress resolutions, 2016 CBD Philippines</p>	<p>Government bureaucracy and political processes e.g. elections do not significantly delay implementation at project sites.</p> <p>Further natural disasters, particularly tropical storms, typhoons and earthquakes do not hinder significantly project sites or activities.</p> <p>Communities can be trained technically to implement stock enhancement for sea cucumbers, sea urchins and/or abalone to a level that ensures income exceeds expenditure.</p> <p>The Philippines model developed in this project is broadly applicable to other DFID priority countries with mangroves.</p>

	<p>Indicator 4 Number of households in VSLAs increases from 100 at project start to 320 by year 3, with an average of £20 each in savings (based on experience in Bohol).</p> <p>Indicator 5 Communities assessed and where feasible, linked up to Net-Works business model which involves collecting an average of 200kg of nets per month per site for recycling (equivalent to £560 per village per year in communities where average household income is ~£110 per month) by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 6 All 10 communities have diversified livelihoods to include sustainable enterprises (e.g. NetWorks, aquaculture, mangrove enterprises) with an increase from an average of 2 to 2.5 livelihoods across the 2000 households in the target villages by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 7 4 project MPAs are independently scored from Level 3 (Sustained) to Level 4 (Institutionalized) under the National MPA Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) for effective management and enforcement by year 3 (none scored prior to project).</p> <p>Indicator 8 This Philippines model for sustainable community-based MPAs that encompass mangrove habitats is replicated in at least 1 site in the Philippines and in at least 1 DFID priority countries by the end of Year 3 through invited cross-visits with project staff.</p>	<p>national report, cross-visit reports, training reports, training manuals disseminated.</p>	
<p>Output 1. 10 VSLAs implemented by year 2, and this number &gt;doubled through the</p>	<p>Indicator 1 At least 10 VSLAs with 15-25 members established through People's Organisations or MPA management committees in project</p>	<p>MPA Management Committee and People's Organisation records and documents (e.g. MPA management</p>	<p>Infrastructure damage from earthquake/typhoon does not hamper project activities, beyond that known and planned for from site visits and</p>



<p>Village Agent model by year 3, increasing the financial security of villagers in four provinces (Bohol, Cebu, Iloilo, Capiz) and acting as a platform for community engagement in the management and protection of coastal ecosystems.</p>	<p>sites by year 1.</p> <p>Indicator 2 At least 1 additional VSLA established in each of the 10 total sites through Village Agents by year 3, taking the total number of households engaged in VSLAs to at least 320.</p> <p>Indicator 3 Households involved in VSLAs see improvements in living conditions (measured through socioeconomic surveys as material style of life and locally defined wellbeing indicators that are identified by socioeconomic/wellbeing assessments) by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 4 Female household heads report reduced frequency in the use of food coping strategies, reflecting improved food security, by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 5 Households engaged in VSLAs saving at least US\$20 per year and investing 25% of savings and loans in new enterprises (non-capture fisheries and non-destructive) by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 6 Households engaged in VSLAs saving at least US\$20 per year and investing 25% of savings and loans in new enterprises (non-capture fisheries and non-destructive) by year 3.</p>	<p>plans).</p> <p>Biological and socioeconomic survey reports.</p> <p>Training manuals.</p> <p>Transaction records for VSLAs (savings books).</p> <p>Open access database of MPA monitoring surveys for up to 14 years.</p> <p>GIS and satellite maps of project sites.</p> <p>Student project theses.</p> <p>Annual project progress reports.</p> <p>Peer-reviewed papers.</p> <p>Website information, blogs, social media, images and videos</p>	<p>assessments.</p> <p>Communities have the will to manage their natural resources effectively in the light of recent natural disasters.</p> <p>Sufficient numbers of households are interested and able to engage in VSLAs.</p> <p>Appropriate enterprises can be developed that can absorb sufficient labour and are more economical than fishing.</p> <p>Aquaculture ventures do not negatively impact MPAs or mangrove habitats.</p> <p>Households that engage in VSLAs and new enterprises include fishers.</p>
<p>Output 2.</p> <p>The Net-Works project is operating in at least 3 of the target villages in Bantayan (Cebu province) and Bohol, with villages feeding into the two sustainable business units (one in Bohol, one in Bantayan) that engage 20 communities in collecting an average of 200kg of discarded fishing nets per month and per village by year</p>	<p>Indicator 1 At least 11 tons of discarded nets collected from 5 villages annually and fed into global supply chain through Interface.</p> <p>Indicator 2 100 households earning additional income from NetWorks in year 2 and 300 households earning additional income from year 2.</p> <p>Indicator 3 Business model of Net-</p>		

<p>3; cleaning beaches, preventing ghost fishing, and providing sustainable income.</p>	<p>Works generates sufficient funds to support a local co-ordinator salary by Year 2.</p> <p>Indicator 4 Annual coastal clean-up event implemented in 10 villages.</p>		
<p>Output 3.</p> <p>Business models developed and implemented at buffer zone sites adjacent to mangrove MPAs that diversify community livelihoods and include income from seaweed farming, mussel culture, ranching sea cucumbers/abalone, and mangrove nurseries.</p>	<p>Indicator 1 Feasibility study report of potential sustainable aquaculture ventures at each of the 10 project sites with community feedback by the end of Year 1.</p> <p>Indicator 2 Seaweed farms and mussel farming re-established at sites damaged by earthquake/typhoon by the end of Year 1.</p> <p>Indicator 3 Mangrove nurseries operational in at least 8 project sites by the end of Year 1 and supplying government agencies, NGOs and/or private companies by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>Indicator 4 Pilot studies completed (with biological and economic data recorded as part of local university student research projects) for three trials of grow-out of juvenile abalone and sea cucumbers supplied by SEAFDEC at 2 sites by the end of Year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 5 Business plans in place for five livelihoods linked with coastal protection and sustainable marine resource use connected to an action plan for dissemination and replication by the end of Year 3.</p>		
<p>Output 4</p> <p>&gt;1,000 ha of mangrove, seagrass and coral reef habitats are effectively protected through MPA ordinances and community-based forest management</p>	<p>Indicator 1 Two new MPAs that include mangroves with legal ordinances in place by the end of year 3 in Bantayan Island (Northern Cebu) and Capiz or Iloilo.</p>		

<p>agreements (CBFMAs) in four provinces (Bohol, Bantayan Island (Cebu province), Capiz, Iloilo) by year 3.</p>	<p>Indicator 2 MPA infrastructure restored (marker buoys, guardhouse, patrol boats, signage) in two villages in Bohol (Batasan, Matabao) by Year 1.</p> <p>Indicator 3 CBFMAs in place for 3 villages in Capiz and Iloilo by Year 2 (Pedada, Balaring, Buntod) and underway in 3 further villages (provisionally Matabao, Bohol; Obo-ob, Bantayan; Basio, Capiz).</p> <p>Indicator 4 Two MPAs in Bohol (Batasan, Matabao) expanded in area by the end of Year 3 supported by a local ordinance.</p> <p>Indicator 5 Area of mangrove replanted using ZSL's science-based methodology (Primavera et al., 2013) in 10 project sites by the end of Year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 6 Area of mangrove replanted using ZSL's science-based methodology (Primavera et al., 2013) in 10 project sites by the end of Year 3.</p>		
<p>Output 5</p> <p><b>7 (note this has been changed from 10 following biological assessments)</b> mangrove MPAs and community-based mangrove forest management plans are being implemented by year 2 from a baseline of 0, with MPAs enforced by 20 legally deputised fish and forest wardens, rated between Levels 3-5 under the national MPA Rating System (MEAT).</p>	<p>Indicator 1 MPA and mangrove forest management plans for all sites by Year 3</p> <p>Indicator 2 Project sites featured in relevant local government Coastal Resource Management Plans by Year 3</p> <p>Indicator 3 Deputised fish and forest wardens by Year 3</p> <p>Indicator 4 Number of patrols, apprehensions and fines conducted by fish and forest wardens documented by Year 3</p> <p>Indicator 5 Species and habitat survey</p>		

	<p>data reported annually</p> <p>Indicator 6 Open access database of 14 years of MPA monitoring data online by the end of Year 2</p> <p>Indicator 7 MEAT rating generated annually</p>		
<p>Output 6</p> <p>Side event at CBD SBSTTAs and/or COP and presentation at the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress provide the forum for dissemination, that result in stakeholder cross-visits and training sessions to replicate the approach in 1 DFID priority countries with mangroves.</p>	<p>Indicator 1 Project information presented at CBD SBSTTA and/or COP by Year 3</p> <p>Indicator 2 Project presented at 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress by Year 1</p> <p>Indicator 3 One stakeholder cross-visit and training session in 1 DFID priority country with mangroves by Year 3.</p>		

## Annex 3 Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
2	Ashley Perl from Stockholm Resilience Centre started her MSc project on 'The relationship between community-based management and vulnerability: A case of community-based MPAs in the Philippines impacted by an earthquake'	Female	Canada	0				
3	4 of the 12 fishwardens were trained/deputized in Tubigon and all 14 fishwardens were trained/ deputized in Ivisan.		Philippines	18				
6A	People's Organizations associated with the project	350 (52%) are men and 322 (48%) are women	Philippines	672				
6A	9 VSLAs were formed across 3 provinces (Bohol, Iloilo and Capiz) with 207 members	Male and female membership to the VSLA was 41 and 166 respectively	Philippines	207				
6A	Six (6) village agents were trained and assisting the CO in VSLAs formation		Philippines	6				
6A	Local research assistants were trained in socioeconomic surveys		Philippines	40				
6A	On site VSLA training was also conducted in Matabao, Tubigon, Bohol 26-28 August 2014 which was participated by 45 PO members/ community leaders		Philippines	45				
6A	60 oyster farmers of Basiao, Ivisan underwent a 2 days training with the expert from SEAFDEC		Philippines	60				
6A	Enhanced technology training was provided to 84 boneless dilis dryers in Basiao and Balarig		Philippines	84				
6A	8 marine biologists of ZSL undertook a species level fish identification training 2-6 February 2015 in Cebu		Philippines	8				

7	Simplified community-based mangrove rehabilitation manual Sustainable mangrove clam harvesting training leaflet	Female lead author	Philippines lead author	2				
10	Mangrove Field Guide	Female lead author	Philippines lead author	1				
14 A	ZSL conducted the MPA Connectivity Workshop participated by 10 scientists, 14 ZSL Bios and COs, Cebu City, 16-17 February 2015.		Philippines UK Cameroon Canada	24				
14 A	ZSL carried out a training and standardisation workshop 19 June 2014 at Institute of Religion and Culture, Cebu City where the 3 COs and 3LCOs of Darwin involved in VSLA formation (Annex 13) attended. Also in attendance were 8 COs/LCOs from other ZSL projects.		Philippines	14				
14B	A VSLA Training of Trainers was conducted 26-30 August 2014 by ZSL, in partnership with International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) which was participated by 31 PO/ Village LGU leaders			31				
22	Ivisan Mangrove MPA needs monitoring for recovery which can be achieved through participatory monitoring by LGU and MPA Management Council			1,600 ha MMPA				
22	CBFMA applications for NewBama (43 ha), Buntod Katibyugan (13 ha) and BPFA (43 ha) were submitted which, if approved, will require community monitoring			3 CBFMAs (once approved)				

**Table 2 Publications**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Type</b> (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (authors, year)	<b>Gender of Lead Author</b>	<b>Nationality of Lead Author</b>	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. website link or publisher)
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Community-based Mangrove Rehabilitation Manual	Manual	Primavera JH, Savaris JP, Bajoyo B, Coching, JD, Curnick DJ, Golbeque RL, Guzman AT, Henderin JQ, Joven RV, Loma RA, Koldewey, HJ (2015)	Female	Philippines	Philippines Tropical Forest Foundation, Manila	<a href="http://www.ptfcf.org/data/uploads/mangrove-rehab_training-manual.pdf">http://www.ptfcf.org/data/uploads/mangrove-rehab_training-manual.pdf</a>
*Sustainable harvesting of Imbao, <i>Anodontia philippiana</i>	Leaflet	Primavera, J.H., Lebata-Ramos, M.J.H (2015)	Female	Philippines	ZSL Philippines, Iloilo City	<a href="http://www.zsl.org/mangroves">www.zsl.org/mangroves</a> (Annex 53)
Field guide to Philippine mangroves	Identification guide	Primavera, J.H. (2015)	Female	Philippines	Philippines Tropical Forest Foundation, Manila	<a href="http://www.ptfcf.org/data/uploads/field-guide-to-phil.-mangroves.pdf">http://www.ptfcf.org/data/uploads/field-guide-to-phil.-mangroves.pdf</a>

## Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Supplementary annexes of project achievements are provided in the following Dropbox folder. An invitation to [Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk) to this folder has been sent on submission of this report.

### Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	