



Submit by Monday 5 December 2016

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: STAGE 2

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

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

24-016 ref 3848

ELIGIBILITY**1. Name and address of organisation**

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

Applicant Organisation Name:	Zoological Society of London (ZSL)
Address:	Regent's Park
City and Postcode:	London, NW1 4RY
Country:	UK
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref: 3848	Title (max 10 words): Sustainable community-based stewardship of freshwater resources in the Northern Philippines.
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3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)

(max 50 words)

Freshwater resources in key areas in the Cagayan River Basin will be conserved and sustainably managed through increased community and government engagement, capacity and stewardship; strengthened protected areas; mitigation of identified threats and implementation of national and international policy.³⁹

4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Philippines

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1/7/2017	End date: 31/12/2020			Duration: 3.5 years	
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	2017/18 £90,347	2018/19 £101,729	2019/20 £105,183	2020/2021 £80,915	Total £378,174
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost					26%

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

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Gollock	Ame	Rivera
Forename	Matthew	Evelyn	Robert
Post held	Programme Manager	Chief Training Division and Research Manager	Section Chief
Organisation		Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	Department for the Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Department	Conservation Programmes	N/A	Protected Area Management and Biodiversity Conservation Section

Telephone			
Email			

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
23-001	Paul De Ornellas	Strengthening Cameroon's capacity to implement CITES
22-009	Hem Sagar Baral	Securing Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve's grasslands and wellbeing of local communities
21-020	Matthew Gollock	Eels – a flagship species for freshwater conservation in the Philippines
21-017	Chris Ransom	Community-based conservation for livelihood development in Lake Ossa Manatee Reserve
21-010	Heather Koldewey	Linking community resilience and sustainable coastal protection in the Philippines
20-023	Nicholas Hill	An integrated approach to enhancing socio-ecological resilience in coastal Mozambique

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

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

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

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

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

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

<p>Lead institution and website:</p> <p>Zoological Society of London</p> <p>www.zsl.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>ZSL has now worked in the Cagayan province for nearly three years, with a team of six staff building strong relationships with local NGOs, communities and GOs as part of Darwin project 21-020. This office has the support of a national ZSL team of 45 technical and operational staff based in Cebu and Iloilo. Further, we have a well-established, UK-based project management infrastructure specific to aquatic projects as well as support from in-house finance, communications and human resources teams.</p> <p>ZSL have worked to conserve freshwater habitats for over ten years - the project leader is a member of the IUCN Freshwater Conservation Sub-Committee (https://www.iucn.org/theme/species/about/about-species-survival-commission-ssc/ssc-leadership-and-steering-committee-1) and chair of the IUCN Anguillid Eel Specialist Group (AESG), species that IUCN have resolved to promote as flagships for aquatic conservation (https://portals.iucn.org/congress/motion/005).</p> <p>Specific roles and responsibilities of ZSL are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To act as the main project manager and implementing partner of the proposed activities. • Take responsibility for reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and budget management. • To mobilise experts who will provide technical input on social, policy and biological aspects of the project, both as part of field visits and remotely. • To provide training in organisational skills, Village Savings and Loans Associations (COMSCAs), species monitoring, and resources management. 200
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes/No</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Regional Office 02 (BFAR R02)</p> <p>http://www.bfar.da.gov.ph/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>BFAR is responsible for the development, improvement, management and conservation of fishery and aquatic resources with the aim of alleviating poverty and providing supplementary livelihoods among fisherfolk. It also aims to improve aquaculture productivity within ecological limits.</p> <p>Roles and responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as the main in-country project partner who will guide and support ZSL's proposed activities – including representation on the project Technical Working Group (TWG). • Provide guidance on the outputs and activities relating to invasive fish species. • Act as the national focal point on matters relating anguillid eels. • Advise on the legal and policy aspects of the project. • Broadly disseminate information relating to project outputs to stakeholders to ensure resource sustainability. • Ensure data and recommendations produced are utilised to best effect both during the project's life and after. <p>BFAR is well placed to achieve these roles as it is the key government agency relating to fisheries and has a structure that works on municipal, regional and national levels. BFAR has facilities within Cagayan Province that will serve as project management hubs for long-term, structured, local-level engagement with stakeholders both during and after the project. We will work with our point of contact (see section 6) from project 21-020, thus ensuring continuity. 200</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes/No

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Department of Natural Resources Regional Office 02 (DENR R02)</p> <p>http://r2.denr.gov.ph/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>DENR is mandated to conserve and manage sustainable use of the country's environment and natural resources, including inland wetlands (freshwater). This mandate is key to the success of the project and DENR's expertise will be invaluable.</p> <p>DENR also houses the Philippine focal agency for the Conventions on Biological Diversity, Wetlands, Migratory Species and International Trade in Endangered Species and SDGs (see 12c).</p> <p>DENR's specific roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide general support and technical assistance to BFAR and ZSL in the project implementation particularly on matter relating to biodiversity conservation and protected areas; • Representation on the project Technical Working Group (TWG). • Technical assistance relating to terrestrial elements of the project such as agroforestry, the National Greening Programme (NGP), invasive species removal, native species planting, and integration of riparian zones into freshwater protected areas. • To ensure project activities are achieving national requirements for key biodiversity conventions and the SDGs. <p>DENR has an office in Cagayan (Regional, Provincial and Community levels) facilitating close collaboration and on the ground project implementation. Other DENR Offices in Cagayan, such as, the Environment Management Bureau and River Basin Control Office, can also be requested to assist. 195</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes/No

10. Key Project personnel

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

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Matthew Gollock	Project Leader	ZSL	20%	Yes
Surshti Patel	M+E officer	ZSL	10%	Yes
Gildas Andriamalala	Social Marketing officer	ZSL	10%	Yes
Alejandro Belen	Snr. biologist	ZSL	100%	Yes
Leonarda Labuguen	Snr. community organiser	ZSL	100%	Yes
Evelyn Ame	BFAR Lead	BFAR	10%	Yes
Robert Rivera	DENR Lead	DENR	10%	Yes

11. Problem the project is trying to address

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

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

(Max 300 words)

An estimated 126,000 described species rely on freshwater (IUCN), and this biome exhibited species' population declines of 81% between 1970 and 2012 (Living Planet Index, 2016). The CBD states that globally, freshwater habitats and associated biodiversity are impacted by unsustainable use, construction, land conversion, pollution and invasive alien species. This is echoed in both the 4th (<https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ph/ph-nr-04-en.pdf>) and 5th (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ph/ph-nr-05-en.pdf>) Philippines National Report to the CBD (NRCBD) which highlight that freshwater systems require urgent conservation attention. It is often stated by actors in freshwater conservation that finances are difficult to obtain, and indeed, according to the Darwin Initiative website 'Inland waters' and 'Wetlands' represent 41 of 630 tagged projects, while 'Marine/Coastal' are 146 and at least 320 involve terrestrial ecosystems. The proposed project has five main focal areas which build on existing initiatives as well as develop new areas of activity.

The study site is the Cagayan River Basin (CRB) in Luzon, Philippines, the largest freshwater body in the country. Habitat surveys in our previous project (21-020) identified key threats which include deforestation and 'slash and burn' agriculture leading to erosion and siltation, abstraction, unmanaged exploitation, stocking with exotic tilapia and expansion of settlements due to rising populations, which will generally increase the pressure on freshwater resources. If the freshwater systems continue to be impacted by these activities without intervention, the communities that rely upon them will lose essential ecological, economic and cultural resources. We will protect and manage freshwater biodiversity through the use of strengthened Freshwater Sanctuaries (FS) – previously identified and established by communities as important areas for anguillid eels, a focal species of the proposal - that incorporate river banks, reduce the impact of invasive species and link to proven sustainable community-level interventions. This would act as a showcase for community-based freshwater management in developing nations. **298**

12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

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

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

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

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

(Max 500 words)

The proposed project's aim is to protect and sustainably manage areas of the Philippines' largest freshwater system at the community level while reducing anthropogenic impacts.

In making FS, the species and habitats that will be protected by them, and the associated communities that rely on these resources the focus of the project, numerous Aichi Targets (AT 5, 6 11 and 14) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 1.5, 6.6, 12.2, 15.1 and 15.5) are captured. By expanding the FS to include riparian habitat we will ensure land management is improved (AT 7 and 8; SDG 2.3 and 6.3) and habitats are more resilient to changing climate and/or natural disasters (SDG 2.4 and 11.5). The focus on reducing impacts of invasive species (AT 9; SDG 15.8) and the protection of threatened and/or endemic species (AT 12) will strengthen these ecosystems. Further, by building community capacity (SDG 17.9) to manage these resources (SDG 6.8) and increasing the understanding of their importance, locally and globally (AT 1; SDG 12.8) through information, education and communication (IEC), social marketing and/or training programmes (SDG 4.7) the project will have a legacy that supports continued efforts to achieve global targets. The establishment of COMSCAs associated with FSs will offer access to financial services that would otherwise be unavailable (SDG 1.4 and 9.3), increasing financial security, alleviating poverty (SDG 1.1) and allowing livelihood diversification (SDG 8.3). The inclusion of an environmental fund into COMSCAs has a track record of increasing stewardship of aquatic resources and improving management, as well as providing leverage for municipal and national funding (AT 2). Pilot COMSCAs in the region have consisted of ~75% females and are an established tool in ensuring gender equality (SDG 5.5 and 5.7).

At the recent CITES Cop17, a proposal was submitted by the EU relating to anguillid eels (https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/17/Com_I/E-CoP17-Com-I-10.pdf), a key species in the CRB, and Philippines more broadly – a recent paper highlighted that seven of the 16 species are found here (<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12562-016-1030-8>). This document was unusual in that it related to all anguillid species when only one - the European eel - is listed in CITES Appendix II. Further, the call was for research, data collation and analysis, and collaboration on issues beyond just trade, including population status and biology. This recognised the impact of the closure of the EU export market on other range states and species – including *Anguilla bicolor* in the Philippines – and the species' complex life history. The report produced on trade in the Philippines as part of 21-020 (http://www.trafficj.org/publication/14_Slipping_Away.pdf) was a key document in the development of the EU document and as such we feel this is an excellent opportunity to capitalise and expand on our work to date to aid the Philippines to meet the needs of this call. Further, the AESG, which the project leader chairs, is highlighted as a key expert group in the document. As such we have added activities to the Stage 1 logframe relating to the conservation and management of anguillid eels specifically to support the CITES decision. **500**

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

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

The Biodiversity Monitoring Bureau (BMB) – which sits under the DENR – is the national CBD focal point in the Philippines. While BMB are unable to partner with the project at present due to capacity issues, they are supportive of the project (see attached letter) and we have regular contact with their staff both directly and through DENR partners. BMB are also the chair of the biodiversity sub-committee of the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD - <http://pcsd.neda.gov.ph/>).

As part of project 21-020, we had contact with the CITES focal point, Edwyn Alesna, and would continue to liaise accordingly with him in light of the Decision adopted at CoP 17 relating to anguillid eels (https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/17/Com_I/E-CoP17-Com-I-10.pdf). Further we have direct contact with the CITES secretariat Marine Species Officer.

13. Methodology

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

Our methodology builds on ZSL's experience in the Philippines (projects 21-010 and 21-020) and Cameroon (21-017) ensuring benefits from lessons learned.

Freshwater Sanctuaries

FS were piloted in the CRB through 21-020. They act as a buffer for over-exploited and impacted freshwater systems; encourage sustainable fisheries which benefit from no-take area protection; and as a means of placing resource stewardship into local communities through social marketing, IEC and/or training in collaboration with partners, Local Government Units (LGUs) and the Department of Education. We propose to expand species monitoring to increase our understanding of the freshwater ecosystem; further build capacity and institutions within communities so that they benefit from sustainable use of the FS resources; and increase the effectiveness of FS through adaptive management.

Anguillid eels

Anguillids are species of ecological and economic importance in the Philippines, and East Asia more broadly. The adopted decision relating to anguillids at CITES CoP17 calls for a better understanding of these species globally and the Philippines is well-placed to feed in to the call for data and collaboration. Through improved national data collection, collation and analysis; regional engagement; and monitoring, national and international policy requirements will be met.

Sustainable stewardship

ZSL's previous work in coastal communities used COMSCAs to increase financial security (21-010 and 21-020) and sign-up has been significantly weighted towards women. We propose to use COMSCAs to achieve the same aims in the inland communities associated with FSs. Including an 'environmental fund' in the COMSCAs, will ensure there are resources to support FSs and their sustainable management and act as leverage with LGUs and regional governments. These financial resources will be supported by expanded training, social marketing and/or IEC relating to managing the FS.

Land-use

It's critical that freshwater management incorporates surrounding land-use, to mitigate threats such as intensive / slash and burn agriculture, invasive plant species and erosion. We will expand FSs to incorporate a terrestrial buffer zone and work with communities to promote sustainable and protective practices.

We aim to mitigate terrestrial impacts and diversify livelihoods through establishment of sustainable native species nurseries and planting programmes - lessons from 21-010 and 21-017 would be adapted to optimise project implementation - in line with the expanded National Greening Programme (NGP) under DENR - <http://server2.denr.gov.ph/uploads/rmdd/dao-2016-20.pdf>. These activities will align with disaster risk strategies, developed by stakeholders.

Invasive species

Tilapia were identified in high numbers during surveys in 21-020 and are stocked by LGUs as a food source. We aim to determine community reliance on tilapia, the impacts of stocking in FS and whether there are alternative native species options. We will assess the impact of invasive plant species on the terrestrial landscape surrounding FS and identify native alternatives. This will work towards reducing the impacts of invasive species and strengthening adaptive freshwater management.

ZSL will project manage, carry out M+E and provide technical input and training (London and Philippines).

BFAR will support fisheries-related activities, provide facilities for ZSL staff, and advise on policy matters.

DENR will support terrestrial habitat monitoring and interventions. **499**

14. Change Expected

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

(Max 300 words)

Through better understanding of focal species in the CRB and engagement with local communities, FS effectiveness will be improved. Working with the government agencies that have the mandate to implement FS nationally will create a model for long-term protection that can be replicated in areas where freshwater systems are under greatest threat. FS are composed of a no-take zone and sustainable-use buffer zone – the latter of which only allows low-impact fishery methods. Communities benefit from the enhanced resources these areas provide, and also indirectly from any fines collected from misuse, as defined in local ordinances. We would establish FS as a template for replication beyond the Philippines.

The skills, knowledge and infrastructure of communities and government will increase through equipment purchase, training, IEC and/or social marketing ensuring the project's legacy. Similarly, while establishing COMSCAs in focal communities, we will train village agents (VAs) – COMSCA participants, who understand the methodology and can teach it to others - in existing associations older than one year. This allows COMSCAs to be replicated using the VAs, reducing donor dependency on success and scale-up.

Establishing a COMSCA environment fund makes monies available to finance the management of the FS. An associated social marketing programme will ensure buy-in on the best ways to manage and utilise funds – potentially leveraging collateral from LGUs and/or regional GOs.

Freshwater is often ignored in terrestrial projects and vice-versa. Incorporation of terrestrial areas into FS management will mitigate threats in both systems, benefiting communities. By replicating ZSL's successful community-based native species nurseries in the Philippines (mangroves) and Cameroon (fruit trees) we will pass local resource stewardship to stakeholders, as well as diversifying livelihoods. Similarly, by determining the feasibility of stocking native fish species in rivers to reduce the effect of invasive species, both freshwater ecosystems and communities will potentially to benefit. **300**

15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

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

(Max 300 words)

Engagement with key beneficiaries - during 21-020 - has anecdotally indicated that they are often reliant on both freshwater and terrestrial resources that are unsustainably harvested and managed. FS and sustainable management will contribute directly to improved food security and livelihood resilience within the 12 communities surrounding these resources. FS will be no-take zones where freshwater species can recover.

We estimate at least 720 people in 12 barangays will benefit from COMSCA implementation during the life of the project, and the use of the VA model means that this number will increase beyond that point. COMSCAs allow beneficiaries to build savings and provide basic insurance mechanisms. Savings and credit provide people with the opportunity to invest in new livelihoods. We have found that these investments are consistent with conservation objectives when run in parallel with social marketing. Our experience from 21-020 indicates that ~75% of COMSCA members are female.

Livelihood resilience will be enhanced through diversification into native tree species planting. Our experience of this model in Cameroon resulted in 33 beneficiaries in two communities– this will be determined in the present project once nurseries, i.e. areas cleared of invasive plant species, have been identified and a Value Chain Analysis performed. However, both the recent expansion of the NGP and drive by DENR for planting of native bamboo as a carbon sink and route to increased climate change resilience (<http://www.denr.gov.ph/index.php/news-and-features/latest-news>) indicate that there is a large market for seedlings. The replanting will be carried out in the context of disaster-risk reduction, increasing communities' resilience.

These planting activities will yield healthier riparian areas, which will be protected by the expanded FS, and in turn result in more resilient and abundant aquatic resources. This will be bolstered by efforts to reduce the impacts of invasive tilapia which outcompete native species.

16. Exit strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

In collaboration with communities and national and local GOs, we have developed a discrete project that will have legacy beyond its tenure. This approach has, ensured continuity from 21-020 and buy-in to capacity building activities and policy development that will strengthen freshwater conservation initiatives in the long term.

The objectives have been designed to ensure that implementation will continue beyond the project end date. For example, 95% of COMSCAs have been shown to be operational after five years, and the environmental fund will support FS management and enforcement. We have included a strong IEC and social marketing element to ensure stakeholders have a strong understanding of the importance of biodiversity protection and its local stewardship, and a programme of training that will support this.

The data and learnings that will be collected will feed back in to management and conservation plans and activities through improved communication between stakeholders, and adaptive management and associated M+E, to strengthen these approaches and maximise their benefit and longevity. By the end of the project, freshwater protection will be more effective and better integrated with surrounding land-use. Local stewardship of these resources and capacity to manage them will be strengthened. **195**

17a. Harmonisation

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

This project builds on the work carried out during project 21-020 which was in itself was the first large-scale project to focus on freshwater conservation in the Philippines. In the proposed project we have broadened the focus from the anguillid eels and are looking at freshwater biodiversity more widely. It will develop these activities in key communities in which relationships have already been built to ensure they are maximising their impact and address several of the key threats identified during our habitat surveys. Existing bi-weekly habitat and fish abundance and diversity monitoring of FS will be augmented with telemetry studies to ensure they are effectively located and scaled to protect key native species.

Outside of the work in 21-020, the AESG submitted a motion to the IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC) that was adopted in September 2016 to 'promote Anguillid eels as a flagship species for aquatic conservation' (<https://portals.iucn.org/congress/motion/005>). This approach was very much driven, in a large part, by the work carried out in 21-020 and the continued inclusion of these species will support this global call. Further, data relating to eel will feed in to the decision relating to improved understanding of these species agreed at CITES CoP17. **200**

17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes/No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences explaining how your work will be additional to tis work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

N/A

18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

(Max 300 words)

The project aims to ensure that information collected during the previous activities of 21-020 is used to best serve in-country partners and communities. Our work to date has been focussed on strengthening capacity in communities and local and national government and the proposed project aims to do the same by building on previous work and gaps identified through our activities in collaboration with partners and stakeholders. This ensures we are responding to in-country needs and through our monitoring and evaluation plan, we will address any concerns

as the project is rolled out allowing us to adapt to the changing needs, skills and knowledge of the stakeholders and partners.

ZSL has a rigorous internal ethics process which applies to both questionnaire surveys and activities that work directly with wildlife. These apply irrespective of location and all biological and sociological fieldwork will be submitted to the ZSL ethics committee for review. We know and understand the permitting and ethical requirements of conducting research within the Philippines. Prior to the collection of any personal information, the aims of the research, and confidentiality arrangements of resulting data will be explained, and respondents will be given the opportunity to opt out, thus ensuring Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

All activities at ZSL, again, irrespective of the location, are risk-assessed using a standard template that has been developed in collaboration with both logistical and medical consultants who specialise in working in developing countries, remote areas and/or challenging environments. These risk assessments are shared with any non-ZSL staff working on project activities. In addition, each ZSL overseas office is required to have an Emergency Response Plan in case of medical incident, fire, natural disaster and other hazards. **280**

19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

Embedding the importance of healthy freshwater systems from the community to international level is key to the project's success. Freshwater is arguably the most threatened ecosystem on the planet but receives a disproportionately small amount of conservation attention. A key reason being the lack of profile compared to marine and terrestrial biomes, and stakeholder engagement is core to the project.

In 21-020, the first project of this scale to work in Philippine freshwater systems, a great deal of time was spent communicating the importance of freshwater to communities who rely on these resources and establishing stewardship through the development of FS and FS management boards (FSMBs), and enforcement and monitoring training. These activities fostered communication between communities, LGUs and regional GOs such as BFAR. It was through this engagement we identified work areas for the present project. The present project will strengthen and expand these links as we focus engagement on elements of the terrestrial environment and the feedback loop between freshwater and terrestrial biomes.

Tailored outreach activities and materials will be disseminated in the 12 barangays using social marketing techniques aimed at empowering target audiences. Materials such as billboards, posters and leaflets will be produced and orientation workshops, focusing on freshwater conservation, for government officials, local leaders and community members will be conducted. Both the socio-economic survey and the establishment of COMSCAs in the coastal communities engaged in 21-020 were extremely successful opportunities for data gathering and information dissemination to stakeholders. VAs will help implement the behaviour change campaign targeting the community members. The campaign will focus on the environmental benefit from reducing impacts on freshwater, social benefit from empowerment to initiate change and health benefits from a cleaner environment. As a result, we expect that communities will be motivated to take increased stewardship of freshwater and riparian resources. **300**

20. Capacity building

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

(Max 300 words)

A core element of the project is to build capacity at the community level in order to allow them to increase their stewardship of freshwater resources, in collaboration with LGUs and regional GOs. This also works towards the aims of the project focussed on poverty alleviation. By carrying out focussed socio-economic surveys we will identify key beneficiaries and tailor elements of the capacity building programme to meeting their needs.

COMSCAs provide economic security through a programme of saving. This method has been used by ZSL in a number of projects in the Philippines (including 21-020) with great success, and the inclusion of the VA model ensures that COMSCAs can proliferate in a self-sustaining way and do not require the intervention of ZSL beyond the life of the project. The COMSCA environment fund offers the opportunity to invest in infra-structure and projects that will increase the resilience of freshwater systems and the associated communities. And by using this as leverage with LGUs and regional GOs we aim to increase the financial inputs to local resources.

We will take a similar approach to other elements of training. BFAR staff will be trained to PIT tag eels and establish detection stations in order to monitor their movement in freshwater, a transferable skill that can be applied to other fish. Training in native seedling silviculture will be carried out in collaboration with DENR who are a permanent presence in the region and by gaining access to identified markets we will ensure the programme is economically viable and has legacy beyond the project.

A programme of education and social marketing will be rolled out to increase the understanding and investment of local communities in freshwater and riparian resources and the value they provide to them but to those that live within the CRB more broadly. **300**

21. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

ZSL has a well-established web presence – both with a website and social media outlets. It has previously been felt that it would be beneficial to the greater conservation community to ensure that project outputs – be they Darwin or otherwise - were made available by these means. We propose to take the same approach in this project and all reports and materials will be uploaded to ZSL and all projects partner's websites. We also have a strong network of collaborators through the IUCN AESG and FCSG, through which we can disseminate these outputs.

The focus on anguillid eels in the present project is extremely timely and the Philippines is recognised as a key range state and trade hub. Data from the project will be fed directly to CITES in response to the call for research and data on anguillid eels at the Cop 17 (see section 12b). It would also be used as part of five-yearly species Red List assessments under the AESG – scheduled for 2018 which would be published on the IUCN Red List website.

Project 21-020 has proved an excellent case study for freshwater conservation and has been presented a number of national and international conferences and fora – including CITES and CMS. We would continue to disseminate project results and information through these channels at every opportunity. **218**

22. Match funding (co-finance)

a) Secured

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

Confirmed:

We have secured a proportion of staff time in-kind:

UK-based project leader = £XXX

UK-based social-marketing officer = £XXX

UK-based monitoring and evaluation officer = £XXX

UK-based financial assistant = £XXX

BFAR staff time = £XXX

DENR staff time = £XXX

BFAR are providing office space worth £XXX over the period of the project, as well as aquaculture infrastructure worth £XXX

Capital equipment that was purchased as part of project 21-020 will be used in the proposed work. This includes a vehicle, office furniture and computer peripherals worth £XXX. We have

also secured a loan of tagging equipment for the duration of the project worth £19,800.

Total matched funding is **£XXX** (25.6% of the total project costs).

22b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

22c) None

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

(max 100 words)

N/A

23) Risk

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

(max 200 words)

ZSL has worked in the Philippines for 20 years and developed robust processes through our learnings to minimise risk.

We presently have six staff working on 21-020 who have been key in developing the proposal and we have confidence in their abilities and commitment. They have been engaging stakeholders throughout the project and built strong relationships which have ensured both community and political buy-in to the proposed work. These relationships have been maintained despite a change in national government in May 2016, and key GO partner personnel have been retained.

The effects of Brexit on the Pound has had implications on ZSL's work overseas, however, we have been monitoring exchange rates and are confident that the conservative figure for the Philippine Peso - £=60PhP; the lowest rate since Brexit being 58.8PhP - that we used to develop our budget is up to date and will protect the proposed work from further fluctuations.

In October 2016, super-typhoon Haima made landfall in our projects sites and at our office location. ZSL had developed an emergency response plan that ensured staff were evacuated in a timely manner and were safe during the storm. Further, ZSL offer a disaster-relief loan programme for staff. **199**

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT

24. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Freshwater resources in the Philippines are effectively conserved and managed at the community and local government level to secure ecosystem services and contribute to National and International targets. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) The biological status, community capacity, resilience and stewardship, and sustainable management of key sites in the Cagayan River Basin are measurably improved to benefit the freshwater ecosystem.	<p>0.1 The protection of native species in 12 FS is increased through strengthened monitoring of 1000 tagged fish, updated FS management plans (FSMPs), and an expanded and representative membership of the FSMBs by Q3Y4.</p> <p>0.2 A national management framework is established by Q4Y2 to improve data collection and analysis relating to anguillid eels supporting the Philippines in meeting national and international policy and management requirements by Q3Y4.</p> <p>0.3 Through the establishment of COMSCAs and training of 12 Village Agents (VAs), 720 beneficiaries in 12 barangays have annual savings of at least PHP4,000 / person (~£65) by Q3Y4 (from a baseline of 0 in Y1).</p> <p>0.4 Community managed FS are self-supporting in 12 barangays through co-funding of at least 7200PHP / FS / year (from a baseline of 0 in Y1) by COMSCAs environment fund monies and local and regional GOs by Q3Y4.</p>	<p>Aquatic survey/monitoring reports and maps; Training reports and materials; Updated management plans; Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) reports</p> <p>Virtual framework; Data collection and analysis reports; National and regional CITES meeting reports; Updated EMP</p> <p>Socio-economic survey report; COMSCA and VA training reports; COMSCA agreements; COMSCA reports</p> <p>COMSCA agreements; Training reports and materials; Environment fund monies and associated budgets; Freshwater Sanctuary Management Boards (FSMB) report; MoUs between barangays, LGUs and Regional governments</p>	<p>Novel threats to the freshwater environment do not impact the 12 focal sites – having carried out a comprehensive survey of areas identified as FS, we feel confident our interventions address key threats.</p> <p>Natural disaster does not affect project sites – Super Typhoon Haima recently made landfall in our project site and activities relating to 21-020 have continued with little interruption thanks to a committed team and excellent stakeholder relations.</p> <p>Currency rates/rate of inflation does not fluctuate to levels that compromise delivery of the project – we have carried out a robust assessment of historical exchange rates and researched forecasts in light of Brexit and feel confident our budget is robust.</p> <p>The freshwater biome is recognised as valuable by stakeholders and they invest resources accordingly – the establishment of FS has indicated stakeholder buy-in.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>0.5 10ha of bankside habitat is rehabilitated by Q3Y4 through silviculture livelihood diversification and adaptation of freshwater sanctuary management plans (FSMPs) in 12 barangays, reducing impacts on FS and increasing resilience to natural disasters.</p> <p>0.6 Invasive / exotic species numbers are reduced in both 12 FS and 10ha of associated bankside through improved management and initiatives focussing on native species by Q3Y4 (from the end of surveys carried out by Q1Y2).</p>	<p>Socio-economic survey report; Terrestrial survey reports and maps; Updated Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) and map; Training reports; Farming / nursery records; Amended barangay ordinances; Updated FSMPs</p> <p>Terrestrial and aquatic survey / monitoring reports and maps; Training reports and materials; Amended barangay ordinances</p>	<p>Cross-sector stakeholder willingness to engage in project continues - our consultations with stakeholders with regards to the present project have ensured continued buy-in.</p> <p>Communities are not fatigued by any previous efforts to develop interventions – due to the lack of focus on freshwater resources, we believe our interventions are the first of their kind in the region.</p> <p>Identified livelihood options are feasible – we are using interventions that have been successful in other ZSL projects and as such will apply the lessons learned to the proposed work.</p> <p>Mitigation efforts for tilapia are supported by LGUs - our anecdotal research indicates that tilapia are stocked with little assessment of the biological and socio-economic impact; through IEC and biological monitoring we aim to ensure an understanding and dissemination of these in order to intervene in a way that is supported by local communities.</p> <p>Interventions relating to invasive species are successful.</p>
<p>Outputs: 1. Native species protection and sustainable management is measurably improved through increased staff capacity and monitoring efforts, and strengthening Freshwater Sanctuaries and management</p>	<p>1.1 10 local/regional government staff members are trained to a self-sufficient level of competency in tagging, monitoring and analytical techniques (from a baseline of zero) though mentoring by UK experts by Q4Y1.</p> <p>1.2 1000 native fish – including anguillid eels - are tagged (Q4Y1 = 200; Q4Y2= 400; Q4Y3 = 400)</p>	<p>Tagging report and peer-reviewed paper.</p> <p>Training records and materials</p> <p>Documentation of migration / residence patterns and map of fish</p>	<p>LGU / Community commitment to FS continues – we believe we have buy-in through on-going community engagement.</p> <p>Tag readers work effectively</p> <p>FSMB approve changes in relation to</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>plans.</p>	<p>and the results of monitoring are used to amend delineation of 12 existing FS, and strengthen associated FSMPs by Q3Y4.</p> <p>1.3 FSMB membership is expanded by 25% to include at least two land-users (see Output 4) ensuring a holistic approach to management by Q2Y2.</p> <p>1.4 Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT) is adapted and applied to FS and Level 2 attained in all 12 by Q3Y4.</p>	<p>Survey report and associated recommendations for FSMB produced.</p> <p>FSMB membership / meeting minutes.</p> <p>Adapted MEAT protocol approved by MPA Support Network (MSN)</p> <p>MEAT report</p>	<p>fish/eel movement and/or presence of native species – our programme of IEC / social marketing aims to increase the understanding of the importance of adaptive management for natural resource protection.</p> <p>FSMB approve expansion of membership.</p> <p>MSN approve adaptation to use in freshwater – ZSL have worked with MSN on previous projects and we have a good relationship with them.</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Tagging, monitoring and analytical techniques training</p> <p>1.2 Native fish species – including anguillid eels - are tagged with PIT tags / elastomers.</p> <p>1.3 Movement of native fish species within the Cagayan River Basin is monitored on a micro- and macro- scale on a monthly basis.</p> <p>1.4 Fish movement data and existing FS bi-weekly abundance monitoring data is consolidated and analysed.</p> <p>1.5 FSMPs are updated in light of consolidated data from FS and fish monitoring.</p> <p>1.6 FSMB expanded to include beneficiaries of new livelihoods e.g. native tree nurseries.</p> <p>1.7 MEAT assessment adapted for use in FS in consultation with MSN.</p> <p>1.8 MEAT assessment carried out at all 12 sites.</p>			
<p>2. Data relating to anguillid eels in the Philippines is fed into the national eel management plan and CITES call for international collaboration for improved management of these species.</p>	<p>2.1 National and international co-ordination of data collection is strengthened to meet CITES data call through establishment of national data framework by Q4Y2.</p> <p>2.2 Understanding of biology and population status of anguillid eels resident in CRB increased by Q3Y4 through analysis of monitoring data from FSMBs by BFAR and AESG.</p> <p>2.3 National eel management plan (EMP) is updated through consolidated analysis of data sets by Q3Y4.</p> <p>2.4 Regional engagement relating to anguillid eels is improved through participation in CITES</p>	<p>National data framework established</p> <p>CITES meeting minutes</p> <p>Peer reviewed paper</p> <p>Updated EMP</p> <p>Workshop minutes</p>	<p>Establishment of framework improves consolidation of national anguillid data – ZSL and the AESG have experience of data collation nationally and internationally and aim to apply this to achieve this output.</p> <p>National stakeholders and international range states of anguillid species found in the Philippines are willing to co-operate – through the AESG and BFAR’s links to the South East Asia Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) we believe there is a strong co-operative network in place.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	workshops by Q3Y4.		<p>EMP produced as part of project 21-020 is adopted nationally – this is presently being reviewed by stakeholders and was developed through a consultative process which and as such we expect it to be approved nationally early next year.</p> <p>Funding is identified for regional workshops by range states.</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>2.1 National eel data framework established in collaboration with BFAR.</p> <p>2.2 Key metrics are identified and analysed in line with CITES call.</p> <p>2.3 Data submitted to AESG for inclusion in Red List assessment workshop.</p> <p>2.4 Data submitted to national CITES focal point.</p> <p>2.5 Regional eel focal points in other range states identified and engaged.</p> <p>2.6 Data relating to eel species used to update EMP</p> <p>2.7 Project representatives attend national and international CITES workshops relating to anguillid eels.</p>			
<p>3. Human and financial capacity and engagement in managing freshwater resources in 12 focal barangays is increased through social marketing and environment funds delivered by COMSCAs.</p>	<p>3.1 Needs, cultural and socio-economic assessments carried out in 12 key barangays (including a minimum of 360 respondents) and number of beneficiaries identified and disaggregated by household and gender to identify community understanding of the freshwater ecosystems, the value and use of the freshwater resources and key capacity issues by Q4 Y1.</p> <p>3.2 COMSCAs are established in 12 key barangays – encompassing 240 beneficiaries (>50% female) – by Q2Y2 ensuring improved financial security through increased annual savings and access to loans of at least 4000PHP (£65) / person by Q3Y4.</p> <p>3.3 Twelve Village Agents are trained to increase capacity and engagement to establish at least two new COMSCAs per barangay including 480 new beneficiaries (>50% female) across key sites by Q3Y4.</p>	<p>Survey report including recommendations is produced</p> <p>Training and social marketing materials.</p> <p>Twelve COMSCAs established</p> <p>COMSCA summaries, loan use and membership data.</p> <p>Twelve COMSCA Agent trained</p> <p>Village Agent training reports</p> <p>Agents and community organizers</p>	<p>Communities participate in surveys.</p> <p>Community buy-in to benefits of COMSCAs – communities have been requesting the establishment of COMSCAs since hearing of the success of those established in coastal communities in 21-020.</p> <p>Availability of funds and savings and support of the community.</p> <p>Suitable Village Agents are identified.</p> <p>Village Agents set up new COMSCAs – once identified, this is a proven method for establishing COMSCAs.</p> <p>Communities are motivated to support freshwater management and conservation activities – communities</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>3.4 COMSCA environment funds are established in 12 key barangays and an increased willingness of communities to input results in cumulative annual input to environment fund in each barangay rising from PHP0 to at least PHP3600 (£60) per cycle by Q3Y4.</p> <p>3.5 Environment funds are used to leverage monies from LGUs and national agencies for FS to at least match the value of environment funds (PHP3600 (£60) per COMSCA per cycle) by Q4Y3.</p> <p>3.6 Environment funds are being used to support effective enforcement and management activities of FS by end of Q4Y2.</p>	<p>exchanges visits/cross visits</p> <p>COMSCA agreements from communities</p> <p>Environment fund records</p> <p>Monies from environment funds and proposed budget for spending in place</p> <p>Memorandum of Agreement support to the Environment Funds and activities program</p> <p>FSMP produced and institutionalised into LGU Annual Investment Plan (AIP).</p> <p>Breakdown of sources of management and enforcement budget</p> <p>COMSCA summaries</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>FSMB reports</p>	<p>were key in identifying FS sites and as such we believe there is buy in to their on-going management.</p> <p>COMSCAs strengthen FS.</p> <p>COMSCA members understand benefit of inclusion of the environment fund and there is a willingness to adopt – we have developed a social marketing programme to address this issue.</p> <p>Support of LGU's / Barangay Councils, communities, Fisherfolk Association's etc. to long-term development of FS.</p> <p>FS management bodies are transparent and accountable, and effective mechanism for utilising environment funds that gives COMSCAs confidence and trust in handing over environment funds for FS management.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>3.1 Socioeconomic survey is developed, carried out and analysed, and report produced.</p> <p>3.2 Community feedback sessions held in 12 key barangays.</p> <p>3.3 Capacity and engagement needs of community and FSMB addressed through series of training courses, social-marketing and infra-structure development.</p> <p>3.4 COMSCA training is delivered at 12 key barangays.</p> <p>3.5 Analysis of COMSCA beneficiary financial access and use.</p> <p>3.6 Village Agents training reinforcing the value of being local champions and their contribution to the management of the FS carried out.</p> <p>3.7 Village Agent training carried out and new COMSCAs are established.</p> <p>3.8 Environment funds are established and proposed budget developed and agreed.</p> <p>3.9 Community and GO co-funding agreement and mechanism of delivery is established for FS enforcement and management.</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>4. Land use surrounding 12 FS is assessed and mitigation plans developed, and implemented at three priority sites to reduce the impact of terrestrial anthropogenic threats and ensure long-term sustainability of a viable freshwater environment and associated livelihoods within communities.</p>	<p>4.1 Terrestrial areas for mitigation/improvement are identified in 12 FS through consultation and collaborative land-use mapping by end of Q1Y2.</p> <p>4.2 All FS agreements and FSMPs strengthened through the inclusion of terrestrial areas and associated mitigation activities identified in 4.1 by Q2Y2.</p> <p>4.3 10ha of bankside have reduced impact activities implemented (e.g. conservation agriculture, agro-forestry, erosion control) by Q3Y4 from 0ha in Y1.</p> <p>4.4 At least 30 individuals are engaged in establishing three pilot community nurseries for native tree species.</p> <p>4.5 Three community nurseries have cumulatively produced 2000 seedlings by Q4Y2, 5000 by Q4Y3 and 10000 by Q3Y4.</p> <p>4.6 Communities become recognised suppliers to DENR's National Greening Project by Q4Y2.</p> <p>4.7 FSMPs include disaster risk reduction plans with relevant activities e.g. deforestation reversion to prevent siltation/flash floods by Q3Y4.</p>	<p>Minutes of community consultations held to identify suitable areas for reforestation / afforestation and alternative locations for agriculture.</p> <p>ZSL, LGU and community land use mapping surveys carried out.</p> <p>Updated CLUP and map</p> <p>FS ordinances updated and mitigation plan developed</p> <p>Map of updated FS</p> <p>Hectares of reduced impact activities and monitoring report</p> <p>Training methods</p> <p>Nursery record sheets</p> <p>Value Chain Analysis report</p> <p>Sale of seedlings</p> <p>FSMPs include disaster risk reduction plans</p>	<p>Community able to self-select areas for improvement and change behaviours and practices relating to terrestrial livelihoods – this process was used to identify FS and we believe it worked well</p> <p>FSMB willing to take on bankside areas to manage.</p> <p>River bank users are willing to participate in improved practice trials – we aim to use IEC and social marketing to engage and increase awareness of stakeholders to the link between healthy riparian areas and healthy freshwater systems.</p> <p>Communities buy-in to nursery development and seedling production.</p> <p>Good availability of native seedlings.</p> <p>Native species grow successfully.</p> <p>There is a market for native species seedlings – the NGP has been extended to 2028 by DENR and we are confident that as a project partner we will have access to this market.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Activities</p> <p>4.1 Community consultations relating to land use are carried out in 12 key barangays linked to FS.</p> <p>4.2 Behaviour change programme related to responsible farming practices and mitigation of threats established.</p> <p>4.3 Participatory land-use mapping carried out in the areas around the 12 FS.</p> <p>4.4 Consolidation and analysis of data for each of the 12 sites is carried out to identify priority areas for mitigation.</p> <p>4.5 Twelve FS agreements and FSMPs amended to include identified riparian areas and associated mitigation actions</p> <p>4.6 Prioritisation of terrestrial mitigation to identify three implementation sites.</p> <p>4.7 Training in reduced impact land-use activities delivered at three priority sites.</p> <p>4.8 Participatory implementation of reduced impact land-use livelihoods at three priority sites.</p> <p>4.9 Monitoring of mitigation activities to assess effectiveness.</p> <p>4.10 Value Chain Analysis for native species seedlings.</p> <p>4.11 Community training in silviculture and nursery establishment delivered in three sites.</p> <p>4.12 Native seedling planting and cultivation.</p> <p>4.13 Seedlings sold into market – including local mitigation activities and NGP.</p> <p>4.14 Disaster risk reduction plans developed and included in FSMPs.</p>			
<p>5. The impact of introduced / invasive species on Freshwater Sanctuaries is understood and mitigation is implemented.</p>	<p>5.1 Terrestrial and aquatic exotic / invasive species in all FS are catalogued and/or mapped and impact assessment carried out by Q1Y2.</p> <p>5.2 In collaboration with BFAR and LGUs, invasive freshwater species mitigation feasibility study (including native species culture) is initiated by Q2Y2.</p> <p>5.3 10ha of bankside is cleared of exotic/invasive species (from 0ha in Y1) and rehabilitated using native species seedlings from community nurseries (4.4) by Q3Y4.</p> <p>5.4 Management of invasive species is included in FS ordinances by Q4Y2.</p>	<p>Survey report and maps</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>Training records / farm log sheets</p> <p>Planting records</p> <p>Map of rehabilitated areas</p> <p>Amended FS ordinance</p>	<p>There is government support for invasive species mitigation.</p> <p>Appropriate native species are available.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>5.1 Invasive species survey carried out in 12 FS</p> <p>5.2 FSMPs adapted to incorporate mitigation activities.</p> <p>5.3 Native freshwater fish species pilot culture programme initiated.</p> <p>5.4 Feasibility study produced.</p> <p>5.5 Areas of non-native riparian species identified and cleared.</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
5.6 Native species seedlings transplanted from nurseries. 5.7 FS barangay ordinances adapted to incorporate invasive species mitigation.			

25. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (Q1 starting April 2017)

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

Activity	No. of months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3				Year 4		
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Output 1															
1.1 Tagging, monitoring and analytical techniques training.	2		☐	☐											
1.2 Native fish species – including anguillid eels - are tagged with PIT tags / elastomers.	1		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					
1.3 Movement of native fish species within the Cagayan River Basin is monitored on a micro- and macro- scale on a monthly basis.	1			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1.4 Fish movement data and existing FS bi-weekly abundance monitoring data is consolidated and analysed.	2				☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1.5 FSMPs are updated in light of consolidated data from FS and fish monitoring.	1												☐	☐	☐
1.6 FSMB expanded to include beneficiaries of new livelihoods e.g. native tree nurseries.	1						☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1.7 MEAT assessment adapted for use in FS in consultation with MSN.	2		☐	☐											
1.8 MEAT assessment carried out at all 12 sites.					☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Output 2															
2.1 National eel data framework established in collaboration with BFAR.	1		☐	☐											
2.2 Key metrics are identified and analysed in line with CITES call.	2				☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Activity	No. of months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3				Year 4		
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
2.3	Data submitted to AESG for inclusion in Red List assessment workshop.	1					う	う	う						
2.4	Data submitted to national CITES focal point.	3				う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う
2.5	Regional eel focal points in other range states identified and engaged	2				う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う
2.6	Data relating to eel species used to update EMP	2									う	う	う	う	う
2.7	Project representatives attend national and international CITES workshops relating to anguillid eels.	1	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う
Output 3															
3.1	Socioeconomic survey is developed, carried out and analysed, and report produced.	3	う	う	う										
3.2	Community feedback sessions held in 12 key barangays.	1				う									
3.3	Capacity needs of community and FSMB addressed through series of training courses, social-marketing and infrastructure development.	4				う	う	う	う						
3.4	COMSCA training is delivered at 12 key barangays.	18	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う
3.5	Analysis of COMSCA beneficiary financial access and use.	2				う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う
3.6	Village Agents training reinforcing the value of being local champions and their contribution to the management of the FS carried out.	1					う	う							
3.7	Village Agent training carried out and new COMSCAs are established.	3					う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う
3.8	Environment funds are established and proposed budget developed and agreed.	1	う				う				う				

Activity	No. of months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3				Year 4		
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
3.9 Community and GO co-funding agreement and mechanism of delivery is established for FS enforcement and management.	1		う	う				う	う				う	う	
Output 4															
4.1 Community consultations relating to land use are carried out in 12 key barangays linked to FS.	1		う	う											
4.2 Behaviour change programme related to responsible farming practices and mitigation of threats established.	1		う	う											
4.3 Participatory land-use mapping carried out in the areas around the 12 FS.	1		う	う											
4.4 Consolidation and analysis of data for each of the 12 sites is carried out to identify priority areas for mitigation.	1			う	う										
4.5 Twelve FS agreements and FSMPs amended to include identified riparian areas and associated mitigation actions	1				う	う									
4.6 Prioritisation of terrestrial mitigation to identify three implementation sites.	1				う	う									
4.7 Training in reduced impact land-use activities delivered at three priority sites.	1					う	う								
4.8 Participatory implementation of reduced impact land-use livelihoods at three priority sites.	6					う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う
4.9 Monitoring of mitigation activities to assess effectiveness.	2						う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う
4.10 Value Chain Analysis for native species seedlings.	1				う	う									
4.11 Community training in silviculture and	1					う	う								

Activity	No. of months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3				Year 4		
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
nursery establishment delivered in three sites.															
4.12 Native seedling planting and cultivation.	3						う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う
4.13 Seedlings sold into market – including local mitigation activities and NGP.	2								う	う	う	う	う	う	う
4.14 Disaster risk reduction plans developed and included in FSMPs in line with terrestrial mitigation activities.	1					う	う								
Output 5															
5.1 Invasive species survey carried out in 12 FS	1		う	う	う										
5.2 FSMPs adapted to incorporate mitigation activities.	1		う	う	う	う									
5.3 Native aquatic species pilot culture programme initiated.	3					う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う
5.4 Feasibility study produced.													う	う	う
5.5 Areas of non-native riparian species identified and cleared.	6					う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う	う
5.6 Native species seedlings transplanted from nurseries.	1								う	う	う	う	う	う	う
5.7 FS barangay ordinances adapted to incorporate invasive species mitigation.	1					う	う	う							

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

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

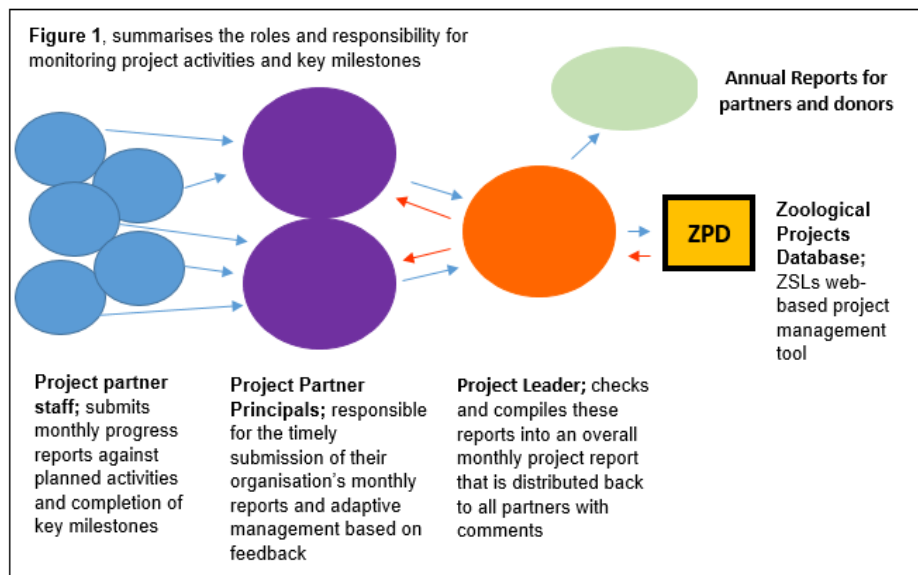
(Max 500 words)

ZSL has a proven history of managing conservation projects worldwide based on sound science and adaptive management. We used this approach in 21-020 and will continue to do so, using lessons learned in the present project. ZSL implements an internal organisational impact measurement framework, enabling the scale-up of results from individual project-level M+E to the synthesis of the entire portfolio of programmes. This contributes to the ultimate organisational mission of improving the status of species and their habitats.

We recognise the challenges in developing a mechanism to ensure that community-based management is well implemented and sustainable. Thus, we have pioneered a suite of techniques to design and implement the M+E of community-lead conservation initiatives. These have been integral to developing standardised approaches and indicators to enable rigorous project management, shared learnings and impact evaluation. We have included the time of two M+E specialists in the project to support this process.

To ensure targets are met on-time and on-budget, in-country staff will produce an annual work-plan to support objectives and spend, and attend weekly progress meetings. The project manager and leader will Skype the Philippines weekly. Outside of these formalised meetings, there will be regular communication between all partners via email, SMS texts and Skype. ZSL's in-country capacity increases project management effectiveness and including key government bodies as partners - and members of the Technical Working Group (TWG) that would continue from 21-020 - will ensure continuity and that legislative and policy recommendations are achievable and implemented.

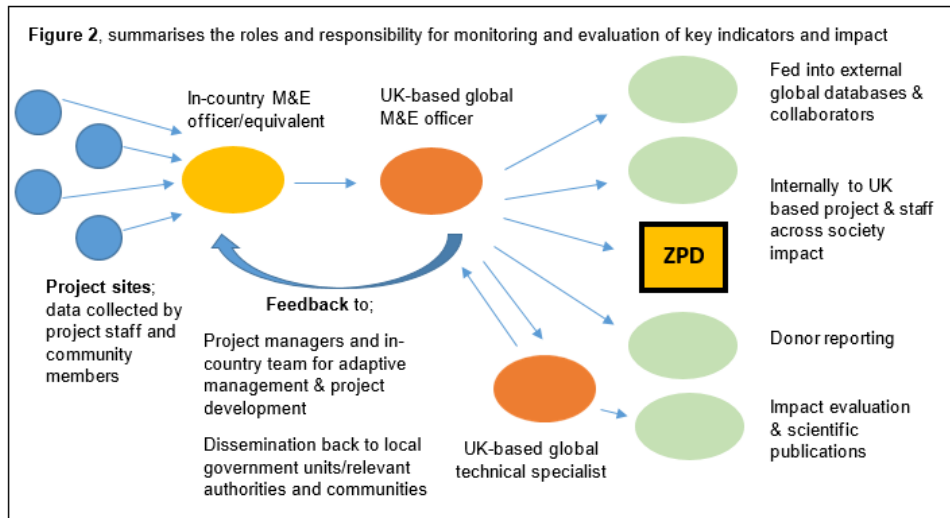
Progress will be monitored through monthly reports submitted to the lead organisation (Figure 1). This established ZSL tool ensures timely completion of activities, and quickly identifies issues. Progress reports will be submitted as per DI requirements.



Members of the UK project team will perform biannual project evaluation visits, conducting site visits and training, and meeting with staff and stakeholders. A focus of these visits will be to ensure progress towards project objectives is achieved, that staff and stakeholders feel this progress is positive and to manage any issues that arise. Regular stakeholder meetings outside of these visits will allow more regular discussions relating to the project. In light of this engagement, the project logframe will be amended, where needed, in response to changing social, biological and political influences, and in consultation with DI/LTS through Change Requests.

The project has both biological and social targets which will be evaluated using a Before-After-

Control-Impact (BACI) design to monitor key indicators and measure impact, and ensure the project is meeting targets. Data collection will largely be undertaken by experienced project staff, though communities will be engaged in a simpler scale of monitoring to inform decision making and participatory management. Figure 2 summarises the monitoring and evaluation and how it feeds into project delivery.



Working in remote communities, in countries that lack the capacity and funds to facilitate such extensive data collection, this project contributes significantly to support countries facing the challenges of data deficiency and actively monitoring targets that influence policy implementation at local, national and international levels. **500**

Number of days planned for M&E	133 days
Total project budget for M&E	£36,704
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	7.2%

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. You should also ensure you have read the ‘Finance for Darwin’ document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

NB: The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

27. Value for Money

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

(max 300 words)

Many of the in-country costs were calculated from actual spend incurred during 21-020, and as such we feel they are realistic and we have also used lessons learned during implementation of the project to optimise spend and ensure value for money.

As we are building on an existing project, start-up costs relating to hiring and establishing infrastructure are not required – office furniture and computer peripherals will be available for re-use. We will also be using vehicles purchased during 21-020 and having maintained them well, expect them to last the duration of the proposed project. We have built good relationships during the implementation of 21-020 and as such stakeholder courtesy visits will not be required – this is an essential but time-consuming and costly element of work in the Philippines.

ZSL is providing a significant amount of in-kind time of UK-based staff - equivalent to £73,242 (14.4% of total project costs). Unspecified support in the form of institutional infrastructure such as HR, IT and Communications services are available as needed. Further, we have provided hardware related to the tagging element of work in-kind.

The major assumption that has been made relates to the exchange rate. The total cost submitted in the Stage 1 proposal was using a conservative exchange rate of £1=60PhP due to the ramifications of Brexit on the strength of the pound, and our research of historical rates and the forecasts made on the future fluctuations. We have retained this exchange rate and feel it is a realistic reflection of the present situation and of the changes that have occurred since Brexit – the average rate since 23/6 is 61.3PhP with a low of 58.8PhP. This does mean in-country costs are higher than our previous proposal (21-020; £1=65PhP), however, we strongly believe they will cover the outlined workplan. **298**

28. Capital items

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

(max 150 words)

The outlay for capital equipment in the present proposal is low at 3%. We are utilising vehicles bought during project 21-020, and will continue to use office hardware - we are requesting funds to replace laptops that we expect to last the duration of the proposed project. Further we have secured a loan of a proportion of tagging equipment required in order to keep costs as low as possible. The only purchased capital equipment we expect to last beyond the life of the project relates to PIT tagging and the ownership and maintenance of this would be passed to BFAR to ensure that data collection was continued and training of staff utilised. **112**

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

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

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

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

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/ of
 (*delete as appropriate)

The Zoological Society of London

I apply for a grant of **£378,174** in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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

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

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

Name (block capitals)	Matthew Gollock
Position in the organisation	Marine and Freshwater Programme Manager

Signed**

PDF

Date:

5/12/16

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

Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

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

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 5 December 2016 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.