



Submit by 2359 GMT on Monday 29 January 2018

Darwin Initiative Application for Grant for Round 24: Stage 2

Before completing this form, please read both the Fair Processing Notice on pages 17 and 18 of this form and the [Guidance](#). 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

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:	Title (max 10 words): Securing marine biodiversity and fishers' income through sustainable fisheries, Mozambique
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3. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](#). Please bear this in mind, and write this summary for a non-technical audience.

(max 80 words)

The growing coastal population in Northern Mozambique due to gas sector industries will increase seafood demand and pressure on this fragile marine biodiversity hotspot. Our Sea Our Life aims to improve socio-ecological resilience in a way that is pro-poor and gender inclusive. We will enhance a scalable model for sustainable solutions in two Cabo Delgado communities while fostering saving groups of vulnerable female fishers to farm bivalves as an alternative to illegal mosquito net fishing.

75 words

4. Country(ies)

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

Country 1: Mozambique	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 01.01.19		End date: 31.03.21		Duration: 2 years and 3 months	
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	2018/19 £49,744 (3 months only: January/March 2019)	2019/20 £150,156	2020/21 £150,074	Total £349,974	
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost					47%

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	Huet	Chauque	Rosendo
Forename (s)	Jeremy	Ercilio	Sérgio
Post held	Project manager	Project coordinator	Socioeconomic and governance advisor
Organisation (if different to above)	Zoological Society of London (ZSL)	Associação do Meio Ambiente (AMA)	Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas (NOVA FCSH)

Details	Project Partner 3	Project Partner 4	Project Partner 5
Surname	Rocha	Samoilys	Marques da Silva
Forename (s)	Rui	Melita	Isabel
Post held	Post-doctoral research fellow	Director	Lecturer
Organisation (if different to above)	University of Aveiro, Department of Biology & CESAM (Centro de Estudos do Ambiente e do Mar)	Coastal Oceans Research and Development- Indian Ocean (CORDIO) East Africa	Universidade Lurio (UniLúrio)

Details	Project Partner 6	Project Partner 7	Project Partner 8
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Surname	Costa		
Forename (s)	Hugo		
Post held	COMBO (Conservation impact Mitigation and Biodiversity Offsets in Africa) Project Manager		
Organisation (if different to above)	Wildlife Conservation Society		

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
24-015	Gitanjali Bhattacharya	Community conservation of Chitwan National Park's freshwater ecosystems and gharials
24-027	Heather Koldewey	Applying business models to sustain socio-ecological resilience in coastal Philippines
24-016	Matthew Gollock	Sustainable community-based stewardship of freshwater resources in the Northern Philippines
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
20-023	Nicholas Hill	An integrated approach to enhancing socio-ecological resilience in coastal Mozambique

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: Zoological Society of London (ZSL)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>ZSL currently delivers a diverse portfolio of collaborative international conservation projects in over 50 countries worldwide. ZSL's Marine and Freshwater Programme has extensive global experience of improving/securing marine biodiversity and livelihoods through community-based management of marine protected areas (MPAs) or locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) - involving a range of levels of protection from multi-use zones to seasonally closed areas and no-take zones. This is achieved through working with communities, government, private sector and other stakeholders to identify threats, design locally relevant management plans, increase implementation capacity, and improve livelihoods, with outcomes underpinned by science. Further, we have a dedicated education and social sciences department with experience in education and training in a range of skills for in-country partners.</p> <p>ZSL has worked in northern Mozambique for over 10 years in community-based management of marine resource (Nicholas Hill's, Jeremy Huet's and Gildas Andriamalala's CVs), sea turtles, marine resource monitoring, and livelihoods research, leading to recognition of the area's conservation importance and key threats.</p> <p>ZSL will be responsible for overall project management, coordination, communication and reporting to Darwin including project evaluation. Further, we'll provide technical input and training in community-based conservation, social marketing, policy development and sustainable livelihood development.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Associação do Meio Ambiente (AMA)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>AMA is a local environmental NGO of 50 staff focused on implementing community-based natural resources management in Cabo Delgado Province. AMA promotes participatory approaches and has substantial experience as a local implementing partner on conservation and development projects with large international NGOs and donor agencies including Helvetas, Danish Forestry Extension, CARE and WWF.</p> <p>AMA has previously worked on marine resource management and livelihoods, including rotating cowrie-harvesting zones and implementation of self-help financial services. AMA has been working in Cabo Delgado (through Our Sea Our Life project 2013-2018) and has prioritised the Pemba area for continuation of work. AMA has played a key role in the implementation of all elements of the previous phase of the Our Sea Our Life project notably successfully guiding the fundamental decision-making process with coastal communities and has expressed interest in continuing the involvement in Our Sea Our Life into phase 2 providing valuable input to the proposal throughout.</p> <p>As implementing partner, AMA will continue to benefit from technical support, capacity building and training provided by other project partners, and through the development of mechanisms to finance their work beyond the life of the action. AMA are still committed to maintaining the legacy of the action post-project.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Coastal Research and Development in the Indian Ocean, East Africa (CORDIO)</p> <p>Ocean and the East</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>CORDIO is a regional NGO specialist in research-based conservation addressing problems facing coastal communities and marine habitats in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO). Having monitored the status of coral reefs and associated communities in the WIO since 1998, CORDIO are leading experts on ecology of marine biodiversity in the region and have strong linkages with other conservation initiatives with which this action can share experiences. CORDIO also has experience in LMMAs and fisheries co-management in Kenya and Tanzania (CVs attached).</p> <p>CORDIO has undertaken marine surveys in Cabo Delgado previous to and as part of Our Sea Our Life project. CORDIO had previously identified the action's target area as a proposed site for UNESCO World Heritage listing, underlining the regional conservation importance of the target area. Additionally, CORDIO are partners of IUCN's Fair Coasts Initiative.</p> <p>CORDIO and ZSL team members have a long history of collaboration, including on the EDGE (Evolutionary Distinct and Globally Endangered) Corals Initiative, and due to their prioritisation in the development of collaborative projects in the area covered by this action, CORDIO were partners for phase 1 of Our Sea Our Life and will continue to provide technical support for ecologically-relevant management plans and biological resource assessments.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas – Universidade Nova de Lisboa (NOVA FCSH)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>NOVA FCSH contributes expertise in socioeconomic monitoring and data management, legal and policy analysis of LMMAs, synthesis of lessons learnt from promotion and adoption of alternative livelihood activities and fishing gear, and training in socioeconomic data collection and analysis.</p> <p>Dr Sérgio Rosendo has vast experience of working in various countries of the WIO, particularly Mozambique. He was involved in the EU-funded Transboundary Networks of Marine Protected Areas in East Africa; Coastal Resilience to Climate Change funded by the Leverhulme Trust; two projects under the UK's Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) program and the OSOL phase 1 project. He has also investigated the dynamics of migrant fishing in the WIO and implications for local fisheries management as part of WIOMSA-funded research. His recent work has focused on assessing the ability of local governments to respond to climate change, including their use of scientific knowledge in adaptation planning. Dr Rosendo has extensive experience of working in northern Mozambique (as per projects above). Particularly, he has undertaken relevant research on the human dimensions of MPA planning in Mozambique (Rosendo et al. 2011) and the role of coastal and marine ecosystem services in poverty alleviation (Daw et al 2011, Daw et al. 2016).</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Universidade de Aveiro (UA)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The University of Aveiro is a highly regarded Portuguese institution of research-led education, promoting innovative products and solutions.</p> <p>Dr Rui Rocha teaches in 3 universities including one in Mozambique. His expertise in aquaculture and purification of bivalve molluscs and particular interest in the application of this to improve food security through community-based approaches led him to collaborate in phase 1 of Our Sea Our Life.</p> <p>Dr Rui Rocha and the University of Aveiro led on the technical input and methodologies for oyster farming in phase 1 project sites, training community members in the development of the farms and routine oyster farm procedures. This experience contributed to the development of the bivalve farming outcomes of this project, and his connections with UniLurio will provide a direct linkage between the project and the local university for the purposes of capacity building and engagement of local students, particularly for developing sustainable bivalve farms with local communities and associated training. University of Aveiro will also be key in ensuring the market readiness of bivalves through expertise in quality control.</p>
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Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes
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Partner Name and website where available: UniLurio	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) UniLurio are uniquely positioned to engage students and early-career conservation professionals in capacity building and training to help ensure the legacy of the project. Dr Isabel Silva has worked in Northern Mozambique since 2005. She has experience in community-based conservation of marine turtles, engagement with the tourism sector in the area, and establishment of CCPs. Isabel has very good linkages within the project's target area. Isabel has worked with both CORDIO and ZSL on marine resource assessments and turtle conservation in the project's target area. Isabel's PhD research focused on the contribution of co-management to biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation, and partly drew on information generated by phase 1 of Our Sea Our Life project. Isabel's knowledge and experience in the project's target area contributed to the development of the short-list for the sites for phase 1 and 2, and she will provide a direct linkage between the project and the local university for the purposes of capacity building and engagement of local students.
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Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes
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Partner Name and website where available: Wildlife Conservation Society - WCS	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) is a US nonprofit, private organization that saves wildlife and habitats by understanding critical issues, crafting science-based solutions, and taking conservation actions that benefit nature and humanity. With more than a century of experience, presence in more than 60 nations, and experience in establishing over 150 protected areas globally, WCS has amassed the biological knowledge, cultural understanding and partnerships to ensure that vibrant, wild places and wildlife thrive alongside local communities. Working with communities and organizations, applying knowledge to address species, habitat and ecosystem management issues, critical to improving the quality of life of poor rural people whose livelihoods depend on natural resources. WCS established a country program in Mozambique in 2012 and has been increasing the protection of Niassa National Reserve, and improve the conservation status of its elephants through co-management of the Reserve. WCS is starting its Marine Program in Mozambique based on the priorities defined for the WIO region, which includes the marine and coastal zones of Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique and Tanzania. WCS is supporting the project led by ZSL in using biodiversity offsets as a means of contributing to the long-term sustainability of LMMAs in Mozambique.
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Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes
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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. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached*?
Jeremy Huet	Project Manager	ZSL	50	Yes
Dr Nicholas Hill	Livelihoods Manager	ZSL	10	
Raki Nikahetiya	Programme Manager	ZSL	15	Yes
Ana Pinto	Outreach Officer	ZSL	20	Yes
Surshti Patel	Technical Support	ZSL	20	Yes
Gildas Andriamalala	Social Marketing Officer	ZSL	15	Yes
Ercilio Chauque	Project Coordinator	AMA	50	Yes
Dr Melita Samoilyls	Biodiversity Coordinator	CORDIO	20	Yes
Dr Sergio Rosendo	Socio-economic Coordinator	NOVA FCSH	15	Yes
Dr Rui Rocha	Aquaculture Coordinator	UA	15	Yes
Dr Isabel da Silva	Student Supervisor	UniLurio	15	Yes
Hugo Costa	Biodiversity Offset Manager	WCS	15	Yes
*If you cannot provide a CV, please explain why not.				

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?

(Max 300 words)

Northern coastal Mozambique has the highest levels of marine biodiversity in East Africa, with fewer anthropogenic impacts and evidence of resilience to coral bleaching (Obura 2012). Human communities here are among the poorest in Mozambique and highly dependent on marine resources (Rosendo et al. 2011).

Since 2013, OSOL has identified key problems through biological and socioeconomic research, finding several marine species populations are depleted due to unsustainable fishing practices in the Cabo Delgado Province (e.g. IUCN Red List species *Epinephelus multinotatus*, *Cheilinus*

undulatus and *Triaenodon obesus*), thus affecting the resilience of coral reefs and mangrove overexploitation. The exploitation of natural gas in the north of Cabo Delgado is driving socioeconomic change, with a 175% population increase projected for the city of Pemba (2017 to 2040). This will increase pressure on marine resources, driving food insecurity and poverty for coastal communities.

National Fishing Regulations (N° 43/1003) authorise Community Fisheries Councils (CCP) to manage fisheries but there is no enforcement due to non-existent sustainable financial support. Darwin 20-023 (2013 – 2017) successfully piloted LMMAs and established CCPs in two villages (Nsangue Ponta and Lalane) in Cabo Delgado Province, doubling the number of LMMAs in Mozambique, and informing replication in four villages. However, gender equity proved challenging, with women feeling marginalised by LMMAs impacting their primary fishing methods (illegal mosquito nets), and only having 24% representation in CCPs. While Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) improved wellbeing and poverty indicators in >153 households, many VSLA members are yet to take loans due to a lack of investment opportunities.

A scalable and sustainably-financed LMMA model addressing the advanced participation of women in sustainable fishing practices is urgently needed across the Cabo Delgado Province to improve the resilience of coral reefs against increasing pressure on marine resources and to secure food and reduce poverty for coastal communities.

12a. 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
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	No
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. 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)

Mozambique has ratified the CBD and approved the Aichi Targets, underscoring the development and implementation of its National Strategy and Action Plan for Conservation of Biological Diversity (2015-35). This project supports Mozambique's commitments as follows:

CBD articles

7 – Monitoring populations of IUCN red list fish species and species of importance to local fisheries (focussing on *Bolbometapon muricatum*, *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*, *Plectropomus laevis*, *Epinephelus multinotatus*, *Cheilinus undulates*, *Triaenodon obesus*)

8, 10, 11– Establishment of co-managed LMMAs (Locally Managed Marine Areas) to ensure conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, and preserving coastal ecosystems. Project interventions also promote sustainable development by providing relevant training and equipment to stakeholders, whilst supporting development of transparent and equitable linked

governance structures. Bivalve aquaculture initiatives will provide an appropriate and sound alternative to unsustainable fishing practices, specifically focussed on women.

17 – Results from surveys and other monitoring activities, as well as lessons learned, will be open-access and actively communicated to project partners and stakeholders, as appropriate, and in line with FPIC principles, as relevant.

Aichi Targets

A1, A2 – Raising awareness of the value of marine biodiversity among stakeholders will be incorporated into the co-management plans, developed with community management organisations (CCPs), contributing to its conservation and sustainable use.

B6 – Sustainable co-management of jurisdictional waters (including establishment of LMMAs, no-take zones and gear restrictions) will contribute to the recovery of fish stocks and ensure their sustainable use.

B7 - Bivalve aquaculture initiatives will be developed to be fully sustainable.

C11 – LMMAs act as community-managed marine protected areas and so will contribute to the target of 10% of coastal/marine areas being effectively and equitably managed by 2020.

C12 – Recovery of populations of IUCN red list species will be achieved in the waters under management.

D14 – Coastal ecosystems (including reefs) will be further protected, ensuring that associated ecosystem services are maintained (including provision of fish stocks, and contribution to protection and resilience against natural disasters and climate change).

E18 – The traditional use of coastal resources by fishers will be maintained and co-management measures will ensure sustainability.

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

Yes **No** **if yes, please give details:** The project will liaise with Anselmina L. Liphola, National Director of Environmental Management Dpt. at the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), and the CBD focal point for Mozambique. We will share reports and activity progress, informing specifically how the project contributes to Mozambique's NBSAP 2015-35

12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

(Max 250 words)

The government of Mozambique has committed to the delivery of the SDGs. This project contributes to this commitment as follows:

1 – Equitable access to and sustainable use of natural resources, and access to appropriate financial services (via VSLAs) will build resilience in coastal communities and contribute to ending poverty.

2- Food security will be improved in target communities through sustainable co-management of coastal fisheries and the development of bivalve aquaculture initiatives, building resilience and contributing towards ending hunger.

5 – Engaging female fishers in aquaculture initiatives, ensuring representation in CCPs and access to fair and appropriate governance and financial services will ensure gender equity.

8 – Sustainable co-management of resources, maintaining livelihoods and introducing sustainable livelihoods for women, combined with access to fair and appropriate financial

institutions delivers decent work and contributes to economic growth.

12 – Co-management agreements ensure sustainable management and efficient use of fish stocks. Stakeholders will have greater awareness of the importance of development activities that align with the preservation of biodiversity.

13 – Maintenance of healthy coastal ecosystems (including reefs that have demonstrated resilience to coral bleaching) will strengthen resilience and build the adaptive capacity of communities in relation to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

14 – Sustainable co-management and establishment of LMMAs will protect and sustain fish stocks and ensure the maintenance of coastal marine ecosystems. The LMMAs will also contributing to global targets of achieving 10% of coastal and marine areas under conservation by 2020. Stakeholders will gain greater access to the economic benefits from fisheries and aquaculture.

13. Methodology

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

(Max 500 words – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

Please see Cover Letter for more information about change of methodology and focus on new project sites.

Adopting sustainable livelihoods principles, we aim to expand on 20-023 in two Cabo Delgado communities (Bandar and Mecufi) benefiting 400 households by.

Methods:

1. Implementation and enforcement of locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) to include a minimum of 200ha of strict no-take zone per village, temporary closures for octopus and bivalves, and a system of 400ha of sustainable use buffer zones with high social acceptance thanks to social marketing delivered through VSLAs. To date, Our Sea Our Life has formalised the legal process for approving these LMMAs, and our next step is to work on LMMA enforcement mechanisms with local authorities now that they are recognised. The outputs of 20-023 enable us to fast-track the creation of LMMAs through a robust participatory approach and focus on enforcement mechanisms protecting a wider diversity of habitats and the restoration of degraded mangrove areas using best practice guidance developed by ZSL in the Philippines through 20-010.

2. Bivalve aquaculture and sustainable fishing within the sustainable use zones, utilizing concepts from territorial user rights in fisheries (TURFs) concepts. These managed areas will serve both as biophysical and socio-economic “fences” that deter intrusions into replenishment zones and help make LMMAs pro-poor by offsetting the opportunity costs of conservation. .. The University of Aveiro successfully piloted oyster farming and DPMAIP mussel farming in Cabo Delgado, that will be scaled up and linked to VSLAs. Bivalve aquaculture will contribute to improved local diet as an important source of protein, vitamins and minerals. As well as local sale, a premium price has been agreed with local traders for fish and bivalves harvested using sustainable practices within these areas to act as incentive mechanism. . Bivalve farming uses locally available materials. Careful zoning of culture sites with adequate water quality and bacterial monitoring of bivalves will ensure the identification of the most suitable depuration process thus a healthy marketable product.

3. Advance gender equity in LMMA management. We recognise this is a long-term strategy, with many challenges to overcome, from culture and traditions to religious influences in these

Muslim coastal communities. In the previous Darwin we managed to have 23% of women successfully applying for CCP membership, but encountered difficulties achieving further increases. ZSL will conduct some targeted gender analysis using socioeconomic survey methods in both communities, identifying constraints and opportunities to further increase gender equity. Through this approach, we aim to increase gender equity in co-management processes and provide opportunities for more vulnerable groups whilst ensuring the principle of no harm, and produce guidelines and recommendations for implementing agencies.

4. Sustainable financing. We will integrate two sources of sustainable financing: i) internal financing mechanisms through a business model based around sustainably harvested fish and bivalves within the sustainable use zone. A share of the sale of these products, plus the introduction of Environmental Funds into VSLAs, will provide some revenue to sustain CCP operations; and ii) WCS are working with Biofund (Mozambican national trust fund) to develop a Biodiversity Offset mechanism. We will work with WCS and Biofund to ensure that our LMMAs are compliant with this offset mechanism, providing a potential source of funding for sustaining activities post-project. Both sources will consolidate the financial sustainability of our LMMA model.

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 (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended). Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. 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 500 words)

Overall the project will build and improve on the LMMA mechanism developed in Darwin grant 20-023

Short term:

- **Marine biodiversity** will benefit through increases in the minimum size of no-take “replenishment” zones from 20ha to 200ha per LMMA, covering a range of critical habitats including mangroves, seagrasses and corals (previously just covering reef area).
- **Women** and vulnerable groups will benefit from improved practices that set appropriate targets and provide mechanisms for increasing gender equitable management of LMMAs.
- **Marginalised fishers** benefit from pro-poor conservation approaches that provide them with access to premium prices for marine products contingent on meeting environmental and social standards.
- **Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)** provide a platform for increasing the conservation constituency within the communities.
- **Donors and conservation organisations** will benefit by establishing tangible sustainable financing mechanism for LMMAs in Mozambique. This overcomes some of the barriers to achieving scale and uses limited available conservation resources more efficiently. Conservation becomes aspirational for community members by working through a business model framework.
- **Local government** will benefit from a mechanism for increasing protection of inshore waters, helping them achieve progress towards their CBD contribution under NBSAP.
- Catch of low-value, juvenile and undersized fish will be reduced in the sustainable fishing zones, ultimately (post-project) increasing the catch of more valuable fish and fishing revenues post-project, and reinforcing the recovery of reef fish biomass in the no-take zones.
- Demonstration sites promoted by Ministry of Fisheries as best-practice and receiving

cross-visits from across Mozambique.

- Approach replicated in the six other broader Our Sea Our Life project sites, using manuals developed by this Darwin project
- **Communities** benefit from access to affordable source of bivalves that secures their food security and nutrition (because other fish are increasingly being sold to external markets leaving people to eat lower quality food).

Long-term:

- Reduction in gender inequality in marine resource use decision making through increases in the proportion of female CCP members to at least 30%.
- Reef fish biomass restored to 2000 levels within demonstration sites based on local ecological knowledge and biological survey data by 2025.
- Replication of these approaches to 100 communities in six years after end of the project, securing the livelihoods for 15,000 coastal people.
- Conservation status of 20 IUCN red list marine species and population trends of 10 key fisheries species improved at national level.

15. Gender

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

This project aims to deliver a gender-integrated approach, ensuring equal access, participation and opportunities to both men and women throughout the project cycle.

VSLAs are an integral and proven mechanism to encourage participation from vulnerable groups. Both men and women will be trained as Village Agents, this will build womens' influence on biodiversity outcomes within social networks, and as communicators (leading awareness-raising) and entrepreneurs (bivalve farming).

Output1- This includes VSLAs and CCPs, ensuring that spatial management plans are informed through gender based knowledge, and both men and women in communities are involved in the design, implementation, management and enforcement. Acknowledging, that gender roles vary in different societies, different groups within communities will be convened ensuring that there is participation and ownership over the decision-making process, and appropriate roles for both genders can be defined and accepted by the community.

Output2- Bivalve farming will be a livelihood initiative that will be introduced through the project to address constraints and opportunities to access diversified livelihoods. Both women and men will be identified for livelihood training and activities, to ensure equal capacity building and participation. This activity supports IUCNs Mozambique's climate change and gender action plan.

Output3 –This will utilise focus group discussions, key informant interviews and other social science methods to incorporate gender issues and anticipate gender related outcomes into the design and implementation phase. Acknowledging from previous work (20-023) that women are a particularly vulnerable group, we will endeavour to remove barriers from their participation with targeted interventions and monitor this. We aim to contribute towards the broader institutionalisation of gender integration through a regional workshop.

Output4 – Sustainable financing mechanisms (VSLA Environmental Fund, Biodiversity Offsets, Business Models) will prioritise financial support taking into account the gender perspective in the communities.

This project will contribute towards the implementation of the Maputo Protocol articles 12, 18 and 19.

16. Exit strategy

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

(Max 200 words)

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

This proposal builds on ZSL's experience elsewhere through Net-Works (an inclusive business model which becomes self-financing) and private sector partnerships in developing community-based supply chains that support conservation. Here we propose premium prices for fish and bivalves harvested following sustainable approaches within sustainable use zones. Our pilot studies and associated business model indicating once established, this approach will make a meaningful contribution towards the ongoing management of the LMMA. This will be topped up by linking LMMAs to the Biofund, which is an established and mature fund dedicated to supporting conservation areas in Mozambique, and by ensuring that our areas are compliant with offset mechanisms being developed by Biofund and WCS.

Additionally we seek sustainability through:

- Building conditions on premium market access for bivalves and fish.
- Using self-sustaining VSLAs.
- Establishing a governance framework using local ordinances.
- Training CCPs and VSLAs.
- Increasing government capacity.

17a. Harmonisation

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

(Max 200 words)

This application builds on progress of the Our Sea Our Life initiative, a collaborative project established in 2013 with funding from the Darwin Initiative (20-023) together with the European Union and Fondation Ensemble. We extend the foundations created in that project, deepening the conservation and development impacts based on our experiences – building out components for which we were only able to conduct scientific trials (e.g. successful bivalve aquaculture trials being turned into a bivalve aquaculture enterprise; increasing the size of no-take “replenishment” zones, and integrating the business model for sustainably harvested fish and bivalves), and addressing issues that were beyond the scope of the former project (addressing cultural barriers to gender equality). The previous project helped us develop a very positive relationship with the fisheries department (which was restructured during the project) encapsulated through an MoU which enables us to focus more on the role of local authorities in enforcement of the LMMAs. We are also able to bring in new partners around the sustainable financing initiative to enable us to link into a large national programme (Biofund), enabling us to address issues with changing economic conditions that affected the ability of private sector organisations to invest in our sustainable financing mechanism. Additionally, and very importantly, this project gives us the opportunity to maintain the capacity that Our Sea Our Life has created in LMMAs within Mozambique –something that has been otherwise jeopardised by

recent security incidences in the far north of the country (500km further north of proposed project sites).

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

Oikos has been working with co-management of marine resources within the Quirimbas Archipelago, and Our Sea Our Life was asked to advise that programme in order to improve outcomes, and to replicate our approach.

We are linked up with Ocean Revolution in Inhambane who are working on co-management of marine resources through the Bitonga divers, and are particularly focused with them on addressing the legal process for implementing community-based marine conservation areas to ensure that there is a standardised process that can facilitate scaling.

18. Ethics

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

(Max 300 words)

ZSL's Health and Safety procedures require risk assessments and Emergency Procedures to be completed prior to initiating any activities to be delivered by ZSL staff. In-country staff are covered by national health insurance policies and by Falck Global Assistance for emergencies that may occur during their work for ZSL. ZSL staff travelling outside of their own country are covered by ZSL's central travel cover, provided by Falck Global Assistance.

19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

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

(Max 300 words)

This project will target two main audiences and the general public:

1. Social marketing will target key behavior changes within local communities (CCP, VSLAs and women groups); buy-in to the concept of integrated approach to LMMA establishment, increased engagement through participation in the decision-making process, participation in the enforcement of regulation and willingness to pay for marine protection. All of those require an understanding of biodiversity worth.
2. Our partnership with local authorities focus around increasing understanding that conservation must underpin development, demonstrating the importance of ecosystem services in coastal economy and the importance of effective enforcement of the LMMA regulations through partnering and training.

The project will be regularly disseminated to general public, collaborators and individuals

interested in conservation through our existing social media platform (See question 21).

Awareness raising will promote the importance of sustainable management of marine resources, the values around marine stewardship and the benefits of LMMAs for marine biodiversity and community livelihoods. LMMA replication toolkit specific to Mozambique context from the current OSOL project will be available. We will use outreach resources on various concept (videos in multiple languages, posters explaining various concepts, leaflet guides for community champions). These will facilitate community's advocacy for the project's objectives. We expect that those resources will facilitate the legalisation of LMMAs in Mozambique. Existing videos and printed materials (from phase 1- OSOL) will help engage other conservation organisations, NGOs, city councils.

Primary routes for community engagement are through the CCPs, VSLAs and the women groups. Community outreach, training events, VSLAs meetings, exchange trips and environmental days will be used to spread messages. Village Agents will assist with conducting outreach and building women's influence on biodiversity outcomes within social networks, as communicators and entrepreneurs.

We will work with government authorities to enforce the LMMA regulations and increasing coastal protection.

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)

This project will use the following approaches for capacity building:

1. AMA team will receive a further training in the integrated approach to community based marine resources management to ensure local stakeholders buy-in, management and financial sustainability.
2. Community capacity building. Exchange trip site that provide good case studies will be used to share and engage experiences peer-to-peer and has been a positive approach to inspire community engagement.
3. VSLA training. This follows a precise format which the Community Organisers will implement in focal communities. Trained team members will also identify and train women suitable as Village Agents. VAs will receive environmental education training as well as skills in conducting community outreach.
4. CCP. We will build capacity in general organisational skills (leadership, planning, conflict resolution etc.) as well as technical skills e.g. LMMA design and management. Practical learning approach will be conducted during the development of the co-management plan and LMMA zonation. LMMA replication toolkit from OSOL project will be the main document to be used. CCP members will also receive training in LMMA regulation, enforcement procedure and boat handling for regular patrols.
5. Local government agencies. We will provide training workshop in LMMA enforcement procedure as well as effectively delivery of the role and responsibilities of each stakeholders.
6. M&E training. We will provide team members and communities with training in the current data collection methods as well as introducing simple electronic systems.
7. Bivalve farming. We will build capacity in the development of oyster farms, through training communities in routine oyster farm work, and the development and use of illustrated guiding materials.

21. Access to project information

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

(Max 250 words)

Website: We will update information, films and blogs on the ZSL and AMA websites. Film/animation and infographics: A short film/animation and a series of infographics will be produced for stakeholders and for social media will be produced and shared online as downloadable files.

Social media: We will post regular updates on the @OurSeaOurLife and @ZSLMarine and AMA- Amigos da Terra Twitter and Facebook accounts with links to relevant materials in both Portuguese and English languages. We work closely with ZSL's digital team and share through official ZSL social media streams @OfficialZSL and @ZSLConservation. Project team members and partners are active on social media with a focus on Facebook and Twitter for maximum reach to target audiences.

Peer-reviewed papers: The budget includes publication of a peer-reviewed paper in an open access journal. All project data will be made open access.

International databases: we will contribute to the West Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association (WIOMSA)

Workshops and conferences: We will present the project at relevant marine conservation national and international events (eg. WIOMSA, Congresso de Biologia Marinha).

Public dissemination: We will share the project publically through community feedback sessions, ZSL digital media, newsletters, blogs and UK/Portuguese media.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Measuring Impact

22. Logical Framework

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome if funded. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome 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
<p>Impact</p> <p>The Mozambique gender-inclusive, pro-poor, multi-zonation and sustainably financed LMMA network secures resilient coastal ecosystems whilst fostering income-generating activities in growing coastal communities, enhancing food security and reducing poverty</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) A scalable gender-inclusive, pro-poor, multi-zonation and sustainably financed LMMA model for Mozambique, recovers threatened fish populations and mangrove, improving food security for 400 households in two Cabo Delgado communities.</p>	<p>0.1 A minimum of (i) 200ha of strict no-take zones within each LMMA, (ii) 400ha of buffer zones (sustainable use regulations such as aquaculture zones or fishing gear restriction zones) covering at least 2 critical habitats (of seagrass, mangrove and coral reef) approved by local authorities and being effectively enforced by the two target villages with support from local police by year 2 (from baseline of 0ha).</p> <p>0.2 Decrease in use of destructive fishing gears outside no-take zones (all fishing activities already prohibited within no-take zones) within two LMMAs from Yr1 (baselines) to 0 infractions by Yr3 (infraction assessment on a yearly</p>	<p>0.1. Official government-endorsed CCP co-management plans with GIS maps of zones plotted with associated rules and regulations.</p> <p>0.2. Weekly beach patrols report by CCPs and monthly boat patrols joint report by provincial fisheries authorities and AMA, including GPS routes patrolled and infraction details.</p> <p>0.3. Biological underwater survey Yr1 and repeat survey Yr3 both undertaken by CORDIO, building on data from 2013 and Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) data recorded using existing tested Open Data Kit (ODK) app by CCP members.</p> <p>0.4. Annual fishing gear census by Fisheries Community Councils</p>	<p>Potential changes in government and associated fisheries departments resulting from the 2018 national elections confirm official approvals of management plans beyond the life of the project.</p> <p>Potential changes in government and associated fisheries departments resulting from the 2018 national elections confirm the role of the Provincial Marine Police in the enforcement of LMMAs</p> <p>Biological cycles of the six flagship IUCN Red List threatened marine species are unchanged by events related to climate change</p> <p>Coral reefs recover from 2017 bleaching events</p> <p>The project strategy and progress are</p>

	<p>basis)</p> <p>0.3 Implement recommendations and targets from gender analysis (output 3) to define and encourage womens participation appropriately in CCPs and LMMA co-management processes in each of the two coastal communities by Yr2.</p> <p>0.4 Improvement of locally specific food security indicators (decreased frequency of taking credit, asking for food, selling assets to local shops) and subjective and material wellbeing indicators (including material style of life and income) by Yr3 from baselines set in Yr1 for 400 households.</p> <p>0.5 CPUE baselines established in Yr2 and ongoing monitoring ensuring no declines in catches during project period. Measures put in place in this project are expected to deliver improvements in CPUE post-project.</p>	<p>(CCPs) and provincial fisheries authorities</p> <p>0.5. Existing socioeconomic baseline data and household surveys in Yr 1 and repeat surveys Yr 3 undertaken by NOVA FCSH and AMA.</p> <p>0.6. Records of bivalve growth, survival and sales records; names of women engaged in bivalve farming collected on a quarterly basis by AMA with the support of the University of Aveiro.</p> <p>0.7. CCP member lists, records from CCP meetings on a biannual basis by AMA.</p> <p>0.8. VSLA member lists, presence and savings in environment pouch on VSLAs' 1st, 12th, 24th and share-out meetings by AMA.</p> <p>0.9. Note from OSOL consortium about eventual planned replications in new coastal communities with the support of organizations external to the OSOL consortium and inspired by the project by Yr3.</p> <p>0.10. Mangrove survey undertaken by AMA Yr1 and Yr3 as per the existing guidelines on ZSL's "Community-based mangrove rehabilitation training manual" with remote technical support provided by ZSL Philippines.</p>	<p>resilient to slow bureaucracy in government agencies and unclear responsibilities between national and provincial government</p> <p>Outbreaks of disease (cholera, etc.) are non-existent in the six coastal communities</p> <p>Adverse weather conditions (floods, storms) are reduced in the project geographical areas and keep the six project sites accessible</p> <p>The fluctuation of the New Metical currency is reduced on international markets or induces low price of Mozambique main goods imports</p> <p>The communities' perception in regards to women improving their income and extending their interest and participation in decision-making related to fisheries co-management is sensible and benevolent</p>
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<p>Outputs: 1. Two multi-use zonation LMMAs (Bandar, Mecufi) based on equitable governance agreed and implemented with high social acceptance, advanced representation and participation of women, strong enforcement and effective management capacity of trained CCP members in collaboration with law enforcement agencies, resulting in compliance with LMMA regulations by fishers.</p>	<p>1.1 Two multi-zonation LMMAs established in Bandar and Mecufi by end of Yr1 with co-management agreements in place, each incorporating at least 200ha of no-take zones covering at least 2 critical habitats in each village (from seagrass, mangrove and coral), 50ha of buffer zones for preferential user rights, one temporary closure area, and mangrove rehabilitation area.</p> <p>1.2 At least 10 VSLAs implemented by yr 2 through CCPs, providing platform for outreach (1.5) with members contributing to co-management plan in Yr1 (1.1) and “environment funds” in each VSLA by Year 3.</p> <p>1.3 Village Agents from original VSLAs are identified and trained and double the number of VSLAs by Yr3.</p> <p>1.4 CCPs in Bandar and Mecufi strengthened through training in LMMA management, leadership, conflict resolution, social communication and outreach by Yr2</p>	<p>1.1 Official document endorsing the establishment of the two multi zonation LMMAs, their regulations and enforcement plans.</p> <p>1.2 AMA VSLA establishment report; record from co-management plan development consultation and VSLA saving record.</p> <p>1.3 Village Agent Training report and AMA VSLA establishment report</p> <p>1.4 Training report including evaluation conducted post-training; written report of activities conducted by the CCPs, and observations from AMA team during field activities conducted together with CCPs.</p> <p>1.5 AMA outreach report</p> <p>1.6 Training report including evaluation conducted post-training; weekly beach patrols and joint monthly boat patrol with fisheries authorities’ logbook recording GPS routes patrolled, and records of apprehensions and reports</p> <p>1.7 Workshop report; Training report including evaluation conducted post-</p>	<p>Process for legalising LMMAs is established or clarified.</p> <p>Appropriate mechanisms for gender based knowledge to feed into LMMA co-management plans identified and implemented.</p> <p>Community acceptance and willingness to implement LMMA and co-management plan and based on equitable governance.</p>

	<p>and using VSLAs as key community partner groups, and advise from gender equity assessments being implemented by year 3 to address imbalances.</p> <p>1.5 Two outreach campaigns (one in Yr1, one in Yr2) about unsustainable fishing practices and compliance with LMMA regulations undertaken in Bandar and Mecufi through VSLAs</p> <p>1.6 Six CCP members from each LMMA sites are effectively trained in two separate sessions in the LMMA enforcement procedures, boat handling and fully equipped by Yr2; conduct regular weekly patrol; successfully apprehend and report at least 80% of violators to local authorities by Yr3</p> <p>1.7 Workshop conducted with local authorities leading to agreement on roles and responsibilities for different departments, and relevant fish wardens and enforcement agencies are effectively trained in two separate session in the LMMA enforcement procedures, boat handling and fully equipped by Yr2; conduct monthly patrol; successfully prosecute all reported violators by Yr3.</p>	<p>training; joint monthly boat patrol with fisheries authorities' logbook recording GPS routes patrolled, and records of apprehensions and prosecution minutes, and amount of fine collected.</p> <p>1.8 Training report and information gathered through VSLA</p>	
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	1.8 VSLAs trained and operating as informant networks by Yr 3.		
<p>2. Integrated Territorial User Rights in Fisheries zones integrated into LMMAs to incorporate sustainable fishing and women-led bivalve aquaculture initiatives in Bandar and Mecufi to incentivise enforcement of LMMA and replace illegal mosquito net fishing for vulnerable female groups.</p>	<p>2.1 Sustainable fishing zones and bivalve aquaculture zones identified and incorporated within LMMA plans by Yr2.</p> <p>2.2 Rules on who can use these buffer zones and how, under what conditions, any benefit-sharing arrangements, and how this is enforced included in appropriate management plans by Yr2 and being implemented by Yr3.</p> <p>2.3 50 female fishers (25 in Bandar, 25 in Mecufi) trained in bivalve farming Yr1. 100 female fishers (50 in Bandar, 50 in Mecufi) trained in bivalve farming practices Yr2. 150 female fishers (50 in Bandar, 100 in Mecufi) trained in bivalve farming practices by Yr3. Training conducted through VSLAs.</p> <p>2.4 Two female village agents identified per community trained to conduct outreach and deliver monthly trainings on bivalve farming to VSLAs from Yr1.</p> <p>2.5 At least six VSLA groups are engaged in and sharing bivalve farming revenue equitably by Yr3</p>	<p>2.1 AMA technical reports, CCP meeting reports</p> <p>2.2 Training course reports; names of women engaged in bivalve farming</p> <p>2.3 Household baseline survey Yr 1 and repeat surveys Yr3</p> <p>2.4 Community endorsed map of zonation of bivalve farming activities</p> <p>2.5 VSLA member lists, and savings on VSLAs' 1st, 12th, 24th and share-out meetings by AMA</p>	<p>Red tides or other natural or anthropogenic events will not compromise bivalve culture</p> <p>Viable local markets remain in place for cultured bivalves.</p> <p>The communities' perception in regards to women improving their income is sensible and benevolent</p> <p>DPMAIP's main interest remains to foster high quality food production processes to address the population increase in the Province of Cabo Delgado</p>

	<p>2.6 Two functional bivalve farms are set up Yr1 (one in Bandar, one in Mecufi). Four functional bivalve farms are set up by Yr2 (two in Bandar, two in Mecufi). Six functional bivalve farms are set up by Yr3 (two in Bandar, four in Mecufi).</p> <p>2.7 The average bivalve farmer's yearly income is of 90USD Yr1, 135USD Yr2 and 180USD Yr3.</p> <p>2.8 50% reduction of owned illegal mosquito fishing nets by Yr2 and at least 75% reduction by Yr3 compared to Yr1 baseline in Bandar and Mecufi</p>		
<p>3. Equitable governance and management of marine resources and sustainable bivalve aquaculture ensured through advanced representation and participation of women in CCPs and LMMA management</p>	<p>3.1 Differences in gender roles, activities, constraints, opportunities and perceived risks for people involved and affected by project implementation in both target communities understood by end of Yr 1</p> <p>3.2. Appropriate gender integration mechanisms and strategies e.g. separate venue for women to feed into LMMA management process, developed for each community by end of Yr1 and implemented by mid Yr2</p> <p>3.2. Appropriate gender integration mechanisms and strategies developed for each community by</p>	<p>3.1. Focus group discussion and key informant interviews documented and attendance lists disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>3.2. Meeting notes and sessions documented. Key information disaggregated by gender. Project reports</p> <p>3.3 CCP member lists, records from CCP meetings.</p> <p>3.4 VSLA member lists and attendance disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>3.5 Directory of village agents with contact details.</p>	<p>Current cultural, tradition and religious barriers to gender equity can be reduced.</p> <p>Appropriate local mechanisms for women to increase willingness to be involved in local marine management can be found and agreed by all community groups</p>

	<p>end of Yr1 and implemented by mid Yr2</p> <p>3.3. Gender sensitive monitoring plan designed and integrated into existing M&E tools, where appropriate, by Yr1</p> <p>3.4. Inter-disciplinary (humanitarian, development, academic and other relevant organisations) regional workshop held on effective approaches to share experiences and promote gender equity approaches in marine resource management and governance held by yr2.</p>	<p>3.6 List of bivalve farmers and income earned disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>3.7 Workshop participant list, workshop report with recommendations.</p>	
<p>4. Sustainable financing mechanisms (business models, functional VSLAs, Biodiversity Offsets sustainably contributing to LMMAs management costs) established for Bandar and Mecufi LMMAs fostering multi-use zonation, sustainable bivalve aquaculture and gender equity</p>	<p>4.1 Business models with income from the sale of premium octopus (associated with temporary closures) and bivalves (from aquaculture) contributing towards the CCP costs and local coordination costs by Yr3 compared to a baseline of 0USD Yr1.</p> <p>4.2 VSLAs integrate environment funds by Yr3 and saving \$500 annually contributing towards CCP operating costs for enforcing the LMMAs.</p> <p>4.3 Biodiversity Offsets metrics are designed by Yr1 to measure the conservation outcomes resulting</p>	<p>4.1 Technical guidelines to integrate LMMAs in the Biodiversity Offset mechanism for Mozambique</p> <p>4.2 BIOFUND's Execution Manual for Biodiversity Offsets with LMMAs included</p> <p>4.3 Agreement between BIOFUND and AMA</p> <p>4.4 Agreement between BIOFUND and the developer (private sector)</p> <p>4.4 Steering Committee meeting reports</p> <p>4.5 Monitoring and auditing reports</p>	<p>There is ongoing appetite from private sector for offsetting marine biodiversity impact and replicating LMMAs</p> <p>The biodiversity offset mechanism is accepted by the government</p> <p>VSLA members are prone to contribute towards CCP operating costs</p> <p>Private sector stakeholders are prone to engage in Price Premium schemes</p>

	<p>from the LMMAs to compensate for residual impacts due to extractive industries or other development projects on marine biodiversity</p> <p>4.4 Fund disbursement agreement established between BIOFUND and the Biodiversity Offset Manager ((AMA) by Yr2 and by BIOFUND and a project developer by Yr3</p> <p>4.5 A Steering Committee established according to the biodiversity offset mechanism guidelines, and which includes, at least, BIOFUND, the Biodiversity Offset Manager (AMA), CCPs of each LMMA, the developer financing the offset (private sector) and DPMAIP/MIMAIP meets on an yearly basis from early Yr2 to guide the conservation actions, the impact of result-based payments, the conservation outcomes, and the results of the monitoring reports.</p>	<p>4.6 VSLA monitoring report on savings on VSLAs' 1st, 12th, 24th and share-out meetings by AMA</p> <p>4.7 Documentation of functional business models by AMA with support of ZSL and NOVA FCSH</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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two multi-zonation LMMAs established in Bandar and Mecufi by end of Yr1 with co-management agreements in place, each incorporating at least 200ha of no-take zones covering at least 2 critical habitats in each village (from seagrass, mangrove and coral), 50ha of buffer zones for preferential user rights, one temporary closure area, and mangrove rehabilitation area. 1.1 Project presentation and consultation meetings towards generation of Free Prior Informed Consent from local communities and local government authorities. 1.2 Conduct community profiling using existing RRA tools. 1.3 VSLA Formation in each LMMA sites with environmental funds 1.4 Participatory design of LMMA zonation 			

- 1.4.1 Participatory mapping and assessment of resource, habitat and fisheries
- 1.4.2 Exchange/learning visits of community leaders/champions to existing LMMA sites
- 1.4.3 Community consultation using existing decision-making process for LMMA zonation design
- 1.4.4 Participatory physical mapping of the LMMA Zonation
- 1.5 Protect and restore mangrove areas
 - 1.5.1 GIS mapping of mangrove areas and assess mangrove community structure, including identifying target areas for replanting
 - 1.5.2 Train communities in mangrove nursery establishment and monitor and support nurseries
 - 1.5.3 Conduct replanting
 - 1.5.4 Monitor survival and growth (monthly) and mangrove community structure (annually)
- 1.6 Establishment of governance structure with equitable membership
 - 1.6.1 CCP strengthening and integration of women and VSLA members
 - 1.6.2 Development of LMMA co-management plan
 - 1.6.3 LMMA zoning and demarcation
 - 1.6.4 LMMA regulation and enforcement plan drafting and approval by local authorities
- 1.7 LMMA infrastructure establishment
 - 1.7.1 Design and establishment of marker buoys
 - 1.7.2 Design and construction of guard house
- 1.8 CCP capacity building
 - 1.8.1 Conducting CCP's capacity need assessment
 - 1.8.2 Conducting first LMMA management Training workshop
- 1.9 Enforcement bodies training
 - 1.9.1 Conducting CCP training on LMMA regulation and enforcement plan
 - 1.9.2 Conducting Fisheries officer training in LMMA law enforcement
 - 1.9.3 Conducting training in patrol boat handling
 - 1.9.4 VSLA training in LMMA regulation and enforcement procedure
- 1.10 Conducting enforcement activities
 - 1.10.1 Weekly enforcement patrol conducted by CCP
 - 1.10.2 Monthly joint patrol conducted by CCP, fisheries officers and AMA
- 1.11 Formation and training of Village Agent
- 1.12 Outreach campaign activities targeting VSLAs, CCP, women group and the broad community members conducted in each LMMA sites
- 1.13 Conduct underwater surveys fish underwater visual census and coral cover in yr 1 (baseline) and yr 3 endline)

2. Integrated Territorial User Rights in Fisheries zones integrated into LMMAs to incorporate sustainable fishing and women-led bivalve aquaculture initiatives in Bandar and Mecufi to incentivise enforcement of LMMA and replace illegal mosquito net fishing for vulnerable female groups.
 - 2.1 Community consultation for Integrated Territorial User Rights in Fisheries regulation
 - 2.2 Conduct training on Integrated Territorial User Rights (TURF)
 - 2.3 Physical demarcation of TURF area.
 - 2.4 Participatory design of sustainable fishing and bivalve aquaculture zonation
 - 2.5 Exchange/learning visits of community leaders/champions to existing aquaculture sites
 - 2.6 Conducting communities' female fishers capacity need assessment for bivalve farming
 - 2.7 Conducting first bivalve farming training workshop (Yr2) (for 50 female fishers in total- 25 in Bandar, 25 in Mecufi)
 - 2.8 Conducting first bivalve farming training workshop (Yr2) (for 100 female fishers in total- 50 in Bandar, 50 in Mecufi).
 - 2.9 Conducting second training workshop (Yr2) including evaluation prior the training
 - 2.10 Conducting first bivalve farming training workshop (Yr3) (for 150 female fishers in total- 50 in Bandar, 100 in Mecufi)
 - 2.11 Conducting second training workshop (Yr3) including evaluation prior the training.

- 3 Equitable governance and management of marine resources and sustainable bivalve aquaculture ensured through advanced representation and participation of women in CCPs and LMMA management
 - 3.1 Focus group discussions and key informant interviews conducted to understand to understand the differences in gender roles, activities, constraints, opportunities and perceived risks for people involved and affected by fisheries and marine resource management project implementation.
 - 3.2 Analysis undertaken of findings from the research internally and sessions run with different groups in the community to brainstorm specific adjustments or additions to the project plan and priorities to produces better outcomes for gender-based opportunities and constraints for involvement of women.
 - 3.3 Conduct sessions with CCP on co-management plan, based on findings from research, if required hold separate feedback sessions to get higher levels of participation from females in the decision making process
 - 3.4 Conduct training on oyster farming with women in VSLA.
 - 3.5 Conduct training on outreach with women in VSLAs and CCPs
 - 3.6 Conduct training on VSLAs and Village Agent role
 - 3.7 Identify existing or develop indicators to measure gender participation across activities and integrate into existing survey tools and methods.
 - 3.8 Organise and deliver an interdisciplinary workshop to share experiences and promote approaches to gender equity consolidated and documented through a regional workshop of humanitarian, development, academic and other relevant organisations working on this topic

- 4 Sustainable financing mechanisms (business models, functional VSLAs, Biodiversity Offsets sustainably contributing to LMMAs management costs) established for Bandar and Mecufi LMMAs fostering multi-use zonation, sustainable bivalve aquaculture and gender equity
 - 4.1 Community consultation with different groups for sustainable financing mechanism options (temporary closures and bivalves).
 - 4.2 Business model formation meeting and design

- 4.3 Conduct sessions with VSLAs on Environment Fund to plan contribution towards CCPs (Yr 2)
- 4.4 Identify existing or develop indicators to measure conservation outcomes resulting from LMMAs for biodiversity offsetting and integrate into plan
- 4.5 Identify Steering Committee (AMA, CCPs, BIOFUND) for biodiversity offsetting
- 4.6 Focus group discussions and key informant interviews conducted to establish agreements between BIOFUND/AMA/private sector

23. 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 (starting from Q2 July 2018)

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	Yr1	Yr2				Yr3				
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 1 Two multi-zonation LMMAs established in Bandar and Mecufi by end of Yr1 with co-management agreements in place, each incorporating at least 200ha of no-take zones covering at least 2 critical habitats in each village (from seagrass, mangrove and coral), 50ha of buffer zones for preferential user rights, one temporary closure area, and mangrove rehabilitation area.											
1.1 Project presentation and consultation meetings towards generation of Free Prior Informed Consent from local communities and local government authorities	1										
1.2 Conduct community profiling using existing RRA tools.	2										
1.3 VSLA Formation in each LMMA sites with environmental funds	2										
1.4 Participatory design of LMMA zonation											
1.4.1 Participatory mapping and assessment of resource, habitat and fisheries	1										
1.4.2 Exchange/learning visits of community leaders/champions to existing LMMA sites	1										
1.4.3 Community consultation using existing decision-making process for LMMA zonation design	2										
1.4.4 Participatory physical mapping of the LMMA Zonation	2										
1.5 Protect and restore mangrove areas											
1.5.1 GIS mapping of mangrove areas and assess mangrove community structure, including identifying target areas for replanting	1										
1.5.2 Train communities in mangrove nursery establishment and monitor and support nurseries	2										
1.5.3 Conduct replanting	4										

Output 2	Integrated Territorial User Rights in Fisheries zones integrated into LMMAs to incorporate sustainable fishing and women-led bivalve aquaculture initiatives in Bandar and Mecufi to incentivise enforcement of LMMA and replace illegal mosquito net fishing for vulnerable female groups.									
	2.1 Community consultation for Integrated Territorial User Rights in Fisheries regulation	4								
	2.2 Conduct training on Integrated Territorial User Rights (TURF)	2								
	2.3 Physical demarcation of TURF area.	2								
	2.4 Participatory design of sustainable fishing and bivalve aquaculture zonation									
	2.5 Exchange/learning visits of community leaders/champions to existing aquaculture sites									
	2.6 Conducting communities' female fishers capacity need assessment for bivalve farming									
	2.7 Conducting first bivalve farming training workshop (Yr2) (for 50 female fishers in total- 25 in Bandar, 25 in Mecufi) Conducting second training workshop (Y21) including evaluation prior the training									
	2.8 Conducting first bivalve farming training workshop (Yr2) (for 100 female fishers in total- 50 in Bandar, 50 in Mecufi).									
	2.9 Conducting second training workshop (Yr2) including evaluation prior the training									
	2.10 Conducting first bivalve farming training workshop (Yr3) (for 150 female fishers in total- 50 in Bandar, 100 in Mecufi)									
	2.11 Conducting second training workshop (Yr3) including evaluation prior the training.									
Output 3	Equitable governance and management of marine resources and sustainable bivalve aquaculture ensured through advanced representation and participation of women in CCPs and LMMA management									
	3.1 Focus group discussions and key informant interviews conducted to understand to understand the differences in gender roles, activities, constraints, opportunities and perceived risks for people involved and affected by fisheries and marine resource management project implementation.	2								

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

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

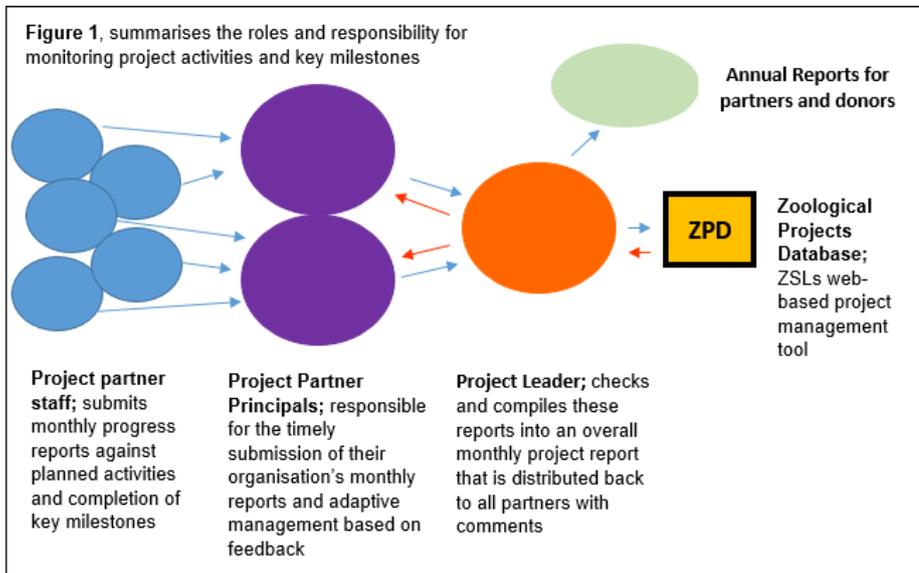
(Max 500 words)

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

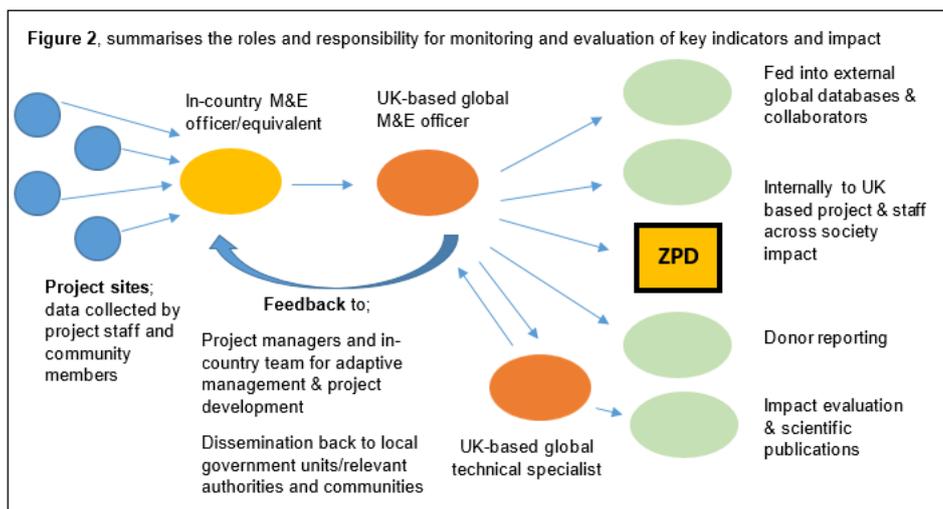
ZSL has a strong reputation for managing conservation projects worldwide based on sound science and recognised that the real challenge has been finding a mechanism to ensure that community-based management is well implemented and sustained. We have pioneered a suite of techniques and approaches in designing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

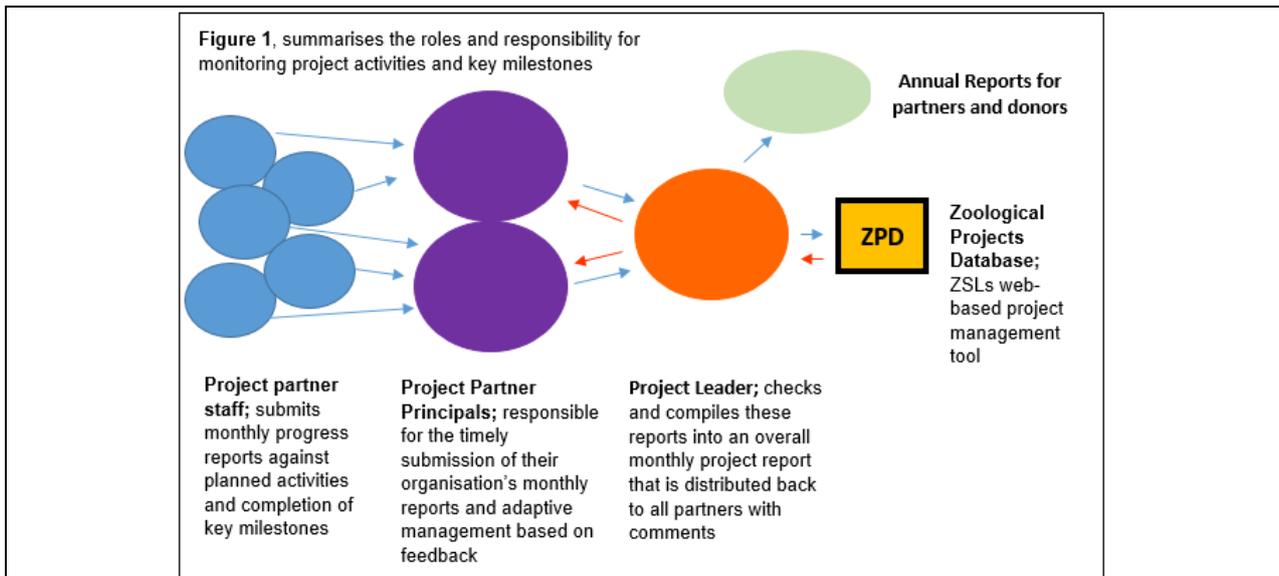
To ensure targets are met on-time and on-budget, all project partners will produce an annual work plan with agreed activities to support objectives and the approved budget, and attend a monthly meeting, from which a progress report will be submitted to the UK project leader. Members of the project team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

Progress in project activities and completion of key milestones will be monitored through monthly reports submitted to the lead organisation by all project partners (Figure 1). This established ZSL project management tool ensures timely completion of activities, and quickly flags up any issues for attention. Monthly reports provide the basis for writing an annual progress report that is submitted to all project partners and donors, according to the required format.



The project has both biological and social targets which will be monitored using a Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI) design, to monitor key biodiversity and socioeconomic indicators periodically through a range of tools across relevant themes to assure that the project is meeting targets and to measure impact, these include; LMMAs, Village Savings and Loan Associations (quarterly) and socioeconomic (annually). Data collection will largely be undertaken by experienced project staff, though communities will be engaged in a simpler scale of monitoring to inform decision making and participatory management, all data will be stored centrally. Figure 2 below shows a summary of the project team involved with monitoring and evaluation how it will feed into project delivery.





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

Number of days planned for M&E	60 days (baseline included) This includes data collection (by both trained biologists and by local enumerators for socioeconomic monitoring), data management, analysis and reporting. Data will be collected using mobile technology which is much more cost effective
Total project budget for M&E	£22,500
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	6.5%

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 and Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund](#)' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

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

25. Value for Money

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

(max 300 words)

The project team and partners have previously worked together on Our Sea Our Life (2013-2018), offering experience and practical knowledge that will enhance efficiencies in project implementation in northern Mozambique and realistic costings and proven track records. The team includes a local implementation partner (AMA) who have provided accurate costings. The experience of travelling frequently to the area from Our Sea Our life 2013-2018 has provided known travel costs and a realistic understanding of logistics.

Our scientific and socio-economic monitoring techniques and planning of activities are designed from previous experience in northern Mozambique, with constant partners, ensuring efficiency in methods used and realistic costings. Training members of the communities to be able to train other members (eg oyster farming) will enable ongoing capacity building that will support activities such as those towards sustainable financing.

Costs for consultancy activities (eg film production, production of materials) will be done at charitable rates by consultants that have previously worked for Our Sea Our Life, so have proven track records and realistic costings.

Capital items will be purchased locally, under the advice of local partners to ensure locally relevant costs are involved in these.

Mangrove rehabilitation costs kept low due to community's involvement towards maintenance (by providing labour).

26. 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)

We plan to purchase two motor bikes for extension workers on the project to allow for mobility between the sites as required.

We also plan to purchase four laptop computers for the extension workers in order to be able to carry out project tasks, produce materials and for communication purposes.

Post-project, these will also ensure the sustainability of longer term outcomes and activities and continuation of communication.

27. 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:

Secured match funding as follows:

ZSL- EU £XX,XXX

ZSL- Fondation Ensemble £XX,XXX

ZSL own funds £XX,XXX

Universidade de Aveiro own funds

£X,XXX CORDIO own funds £X,XXX

AMA own funds £XX,XXX

NOVA FCSH own funds £X,XXX

27b) 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
February 2018	Fondation Ensemble	£XXX,XXX	February 2018
December 2017	Oceano Azul Foundation	£XXX,XXX	December 2017

27c) None

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

(max 100 words)

N/A

28) Financial Management Risks

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 robust financial management systems in place, both in our country offices and the UK. Our financial policies and procedures are subject to regular review and updating, ensuring they remain appropriate for the projects we implement, as well as internal and external compliance requirements. In addition, ZSL undertakes due diligence on prospective partners to ensure their finance policies and procedures are compliant with donor requirements. ZSL Anti-Fraud & Bribery policies are shared with all staff. These policies are also available for partners to implement or adapt if they do not have their own.

FCO Notifications

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

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

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

Certification

On behalf of the trustees/company* of Zoological Society of London
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £349,974 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 last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

Name (block capitals)	MATTHEW HATCHWELL
Position in the organisation	DIRECTOR OF CONSERVATION

Signed**

Date:

29th January 2018

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 ?	Yes
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Yes
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 6 and Question 10?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from your <u>key</u> partner organisations identified at Question 9?	Yes
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Yes
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Yes

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 29 January 2018 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 - Fair Processing Notice

The purpose of this Fair Processing Notice is to inform you of the use that will be made of your personal data, as required by the Data Protection Act 1998.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the data controller in respect of any personal data that you provide when you complete your application, the grant acceptance and the supplier forms.

Defra will use your personal data primarily for the purpose of processing your application for Darwin Initiative funding. By submitting an application, applicants have agreed to any disclosure of the information supplied (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which Defra considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Funds (as detailed in the paragraphs below).

A completed application form signifies agreement to place certain details of successful applications (i.e. name, title, total grant value, project summary, lead organisation and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative websites listed below. A completed application form also signifies agreement to send data on the project proposals during the application process to British Embassies and High Commissions outside the UK, including those outside the European Economic Area.

<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk>;

<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/the-darwin-initiative>;

Application form data will also be processed by Defra contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative administration, monitoring and evaluation (working within relevant data protection rules).

Defra may be required to release information, including personal data and commercial information, on request under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 or the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998. The Grantee shall assist and co-operate with the Department (at the Grantee's expense) to enable the Department to comply with its disclosure obligations under these enactments.

We may use information, including personal data, to test computer systems to ensure that they work effectively and efficiently and to develop new systems in order to improve efficiency and the service that we provide to you and other persons. Any use of information for testing or developing computerised systems will be conducted in a secure manner in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 to safeguard the privacy of the information that you have supplied.

Defra's Personal Information Charter, which gives details of your rights in respect of the handling of your personal data, is on the Defra section of Gov.uk. If you don't have access to the internet, please telephone the Defra helpline 08459 33 55 77 and ask to speak to the Data Protection Officer for a copy of the Information Charter.