

DIR27S2\1059

Improving coastal resilience and ecosystem services through biodiversity restoration (Philippines)

The project will demonstrate how a small municipality can restore and improve coastal ecological resilience and reduce poverty. Mangrove and coastal ecosystems will be rehabilitated by creating more bio-diverse and multi-strata bio-shields, that support livelihoods and protect local communities from climate change risks. To reduce habitat destruction, fishing communities will be empowered to shift to climate resilient agriculture systems and practices that are gender-sensitive and agro-biodiversity rich. The local government, education sector, and the community are key actors and partners.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Emilita
Surname Monville-Oro
Organisation International Institute of Rural
Reconstruction
Website (Work) www.iirr.org
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Tel (Mobile) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
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CONTACT DETAILS

Title Dr
Name Julian
Surname Gonsalves
Organisation International Institute of Rural
Reconstruction
Tel (Mobile) [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Charity/ trusts
Name	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Improving coastal resilience and ecosystem services through biodiversity restoration (Philippines)

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR27S1\100123

DIR27S1\1736:

Q4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Philippines	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 July 2021

End date:

30 June 2024

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
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Amount:	£140,432.00	£175,480.00	£147,741.00	£36,332.00	£
					499,985.00

Q6a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

██████ £ - IIRR: Staff costs contributions

██████ £ - CGIAR-CCAFS: Staff cost for the Implementation of the climate-smart agriculture scaling project in Guinayangan)

██████ £ - IDRC Climate Smart Villages action research project in Guinayangan: innovations fund allocation & staff cost

██████ £ - Guinayangan LGU: government facilities and budget for local research & extension program for coastal communities

Unsecured:

██████ £ - Department of Agriculture - RFO4A: proposal for productivity enhancement support to Guinayangan through national programs (AMIA CREATE, Research, Development & Extension)

██████ £ - Forest Foundation Philippines: small grants proposal for conservation research

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total project cost (total cost is the Darwin request plus other funding required to run the project). ██████

Section 3 - Project Summary

Q7. 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 write this summary for a non-technical audience.

The project will demonstrate how a small municipality can restore and improve coastal ecological resilience and reduce poverty. Mangrove and coastal ecosystems will be rehabilitated by creating more bio-diverse and multi-strata bio-shields, that support livelihoods and protect local communities from climate change risks. To reduce habitat destruction, fishing communities will be empowered to shift to climate resilient agriculture systems and practices that are gender-sensitive and agro-biodiversity rich. The local government, education sector, and the community are key actors and partners.

Section 4 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q8. Objectives for the Darwin Initiative

Please indicate which of the fund objectives (listed on p.8 of the guidance) you will be addressing.

- To understand and tackle impacts of agriculture practices on biodiversity, livelihoods and climate
- To promote the responsible stewardship of natural assets
- To promote the sharing of the benefits arising from the use of biodiversity
- Contributing towards reversing the increase in threats of extinction to the world's flora and fauna

Q9. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q9a. Your project must support the commitments 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.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q9b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the aims of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.

More than 50% of Philippine municipalities are coastal accounting for over 60% of its population. The project will rehabilitate and improve coastal environments with a cross sector emphasis on mangroves and agro-ecosystems using integrated approaches that recognize the critical importance of restoring biodiversity, strengthening community-based institutional infrastructure, and conservation education (CBD articles 6,8 and 13).

The project contributes to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (AT)[1] through the following actions:

AT7. Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry – the project will contribute to the development, modelling, and promotion of sustainable and biodiversity-friendly coastal agri-fisheries that contributes to the well-being of communities, gender equality, sustainable and resilient livelihoods;

AT1. Awareness increased – the project will contribute in educating local public and youth on the values of biodiversity plus biodiversity conservation and sustainability actions;

AT10 Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems reduced – the project, through regenerative coastal agriculture, will contribute to the reduction of land-based pollution, sedimentation, unsustainable harvesting and other physical pressures which result in habitat loss;

AT11 Protected areas increased and improved – utilizing the local conservation areas system, the project will contribute to the protection of critical ecosystems including mangroves, seagrass beds, and coastal agroecosystems;

AT13 Genetic diversity maintained – the project will re-introduce, maintain and safeguard genetic diversity through regenerative agriculture and promotion and modelling of native crops and animal based livelihood diversification;

AT14 Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded – the project will contribute to the improvement of human well-being with particular emphasis on women and youth as well as poor and vulnerable small-holder coastal farmers;

AT15 Ecosystems restored and resilience enhanced – through mangrove rehabilitation and protection coupled with coastal agroecosystems utilized for conservation and sustainable agriculture, the project will contribute to re-establishing ecosystem functions and ecological resilience;

Relative to the Philippine Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (2015-2028) the project will contribute the following:

Conservation Target #3 - Zero net loss in presence and area distribution of live coral cover, mangrove and seagrasses - the project will rehabilitate 330 hectares of mangroves;

Conservation Target #4- >50% of genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and wild relatives will be conserved or maintained;

Ecosystem Services Target #7 - As result of improved conservation, ecosystem services provided by key biodiversity areas will be enhanced;

Human Wellbeing Target #9 -Annual increase of at least 5% in biodiversity conservation-related jobs (ecotourism, sustainable agriculture, ecosystem restoration);

The project will contribute to the Philippines' commitments to the Nagoya Protocol[2], specifically in considering the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture for food security; and in domestic-level benefit-sharing measures that provide for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources. In partnership with the Bureau of Animal Industry National Swine and Poultry Research Development Center, promising domesticated native breed/genetic resources of pigs , ducks and poultry will be secured and reintroduced. Inter/intra species diversity of fruits, root and tuber crops and saline tolerant rice/vegetables cultivars will be enhanced through introductions from analogous coastal sites.

Q9c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBS / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / CMS / Ramsar / UNFCCC focal point in the host country?

Yes

If yes, please give details.

The project will liaise with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Biodiversity Management Bureau, the Philippine focal point for CBD and ABS. The project will coordinate with the Bureau to officially register the outcomes of the project as part of the national accomplishment and official reporting of the Philippines performance of its commitments to both conventions.

IIRR will register the project with the Department of Agriculture - Climate Resilient Agriculture Office for its potential contributions to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in climate change mitigation. They will in turn register such contributions to the NDCs with the Climate Change Commission.

Q9d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

Local government engagement will help in enacting local legislation and in strengthening existing fisher organisations. Educational campaigns targeted to school children and youth will raise awareness of the value of restoring and maintaining healthy ecosystems, and enriching biodiversity in efforts towards sustainable coastal communities (CBD articles 8 and 13; SDG 11 and 14).

Project interventions will support conservation through the sustainable use of local agro-biodiversity. This includes securing and introducing agro-biodiversity (saline rice cultivars, fruit trees, roots and tubers, and legumes) from climate analogue sites in other coastal areas of the Philippines. The project approach for addressing conservation of both mangrove and (coastal) terrestrial ecosystems will result in more diverse, multi-strata bio-shields that not only enhance carbon sequestration and deliver livelihood benefits, but also help protect local communities from the effects of winds, storm surges and sea rise (SDG 2,13,14 and CBD article 8).

The human capital and entrepreneurship capacities of youth and women, especially from poorer families, will be leveraged by providing them preferential access to biodiversity based opportunities for asset accumulation and entrepreneurship development (SDG 1, 2, 3,4,5 and 8).

To reduce prevalent habitat destruction and overexploitation, coastal communities will be productively engaged in gender-sensitive agro-biodiversity rich, nutrition-sensitive, climate-resilient, coastal homestead agriculture (SDG 1, 2, 3, 5, 12, 14 and 15). Ultimately, coastal communities will be able to sustainably manage coastal areas (SDG15). For the SDGs, the project will coordinate with the National Economic and Development Authority, the designated focal point for the Philippines.

Section 5 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q10. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative or IWT Challenge Fund award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

No

If no, please provide the below information on the lead organisation.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? 01 January 1960

What is the legal status of your organisation? NGO

How is your organisation currently funded?

The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction headquartered in the Philippines has seven country offices which independently raise funds for their operations. In Asia, IIRR has three country programs. Three of its projects are regional in nature (CIAT/IKI/BMZ; CCAFS; and IDRC). IIRR in the Philippines, because of its special relations with the Government, has received funding from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Education for its partnership-based work. It also receives funds from individual donations.

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

Aims

A world of equity, justice, and peace where people achieve their full potential, learning to live a life of quality and dignity in harmony with the environment. IIRR enables communities and partners to develop innovative and practical solutions to poverty through community-led development approaches and share lessons to encourage replication.

Activities

IIRR addresses the global challenges related to poverty, inequality, education, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice. IIRR pursues Education for All, Health, Environment and Livelihoods following these approaches:

- >Partnerships and collaboration
- >Community-Managed Approach
- >Integrated and holistic development
- >Unleash the potential of women and youth
- >Developing models in learning communities

Achievements

Since 1960, IIRR has helped improve the lives of more than 15 million people from rural communities worldwide; 375% increase in individual farming incomes by adoption of climate-smart agriculture techniques; and, since 2013, reached 796 schools and 659,893 beneficiaries through the Integrated School Nutrition Model in Philippines.

Provide details of 3 contracts/projects held by the lead 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.

Contract/Project 1 Title	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) Program
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	US\$ [REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	3 years
Role of organisation in project	<p>The IIRR team provided technical services for this project. IIRR provided design of the climate mapping and conducted field level activities, in close coordination with the local government. The IIRR technical team led the implementation of the project including methodology and tools development, and conducted action research.</p>
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	<p>IIRR helped develop and scale the Climate Smart Village(CSV) as local platforms for adaptation and for scaling-up participatory approaches for increasing community resilience through climate smart agriculture(CSA).</p> <p>IIRR's Guinayangan CSV in the Philippines provides the model for how local-level CSA out-scaling can be undertaken relying on community-level interventions and is widely recognized in the Philippines and in the CCAFS Southeast Asia network as a learning hub.</p> <p>The Philippines adopted the CSV approach for its flagship program to integrate climate resilience into the agriculture sector.</p> <p>IIRR currently manages the Scaling CSVs covering Laos, Philippines, Vietnam, Myanmar , Cambodia and Laos.</p>
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	<p>Dr. William Dar Secretary of Agriculture Email: [REDACTED]</p> <p>Dr. Leo Sebastian Undersecretary and Chief of Staff , Department of Agriculture [REDACTED] [REDACTED]</p>
Contract/Project 2 Title	Leyte Sab-a Peatland Forest Restoration Initiative Project

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	US\$ [REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	4 years
Role of organisation in project	IIRR was the project designer and proponent. IIRR is the lead implementer in partnership with the Visayas State University Baybay and Alangalang Campus for the scientific research component, Environmental Legal Assistance Center for the legal research, and Women Enablers, Advocates for Empowering and Responsive Solutions (WEAVERS) for social mobilization.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	The project aims to protect, restore and sustainably manage the 3,088 hectares Leyte Sab-a Peatlands to sustain its ecosystem services. Specifically, its objectives are to: 1) Facilitate and initiate the process of reinstatement, reversion and restoration to peat swamp forest of around 1,106 hectares of 'erroneously distributed' Leyte Sab-a Basin Peatland land area; 2) Demonstrate peat swamp protection and restoration in around 180 hectares remnant peat swamp forest; 3) Strengthen local stakeholders to engage in the protection and restoration of the peatland forest; and 4) strengthen the management scheme/system of the Leyte Sab-a Peatland Forest.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Jerome Montemayor Philippine Country Coordinator People for Peatlands/EU SUPA2 Programme [REDACTED] Joy Navarro DENR - Biodiversity Management Bureau [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 3 Title	Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project (Cambodia Component)
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	USD [REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	5 years
Role of organisation in project	Commissioned by the Asian Development Bank to support their work in the Biodiversity corridors of Cambodia namely Koh Kong and Mondulkiri, IIRR, as the lead organization, led the development of guidelines and a manual for CDF management; delivered CDF trainings to communities in Mondul Kiri and Koh Kong provinces.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project

The Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative targets biodiversity conservation landscapes in Cambodia that are vulnerable to increased development pressures and environmental degradation. The Project addresses the fragmentation of the biodiversity rich forest landscapes of Koh Kong and Mondul Kiri provinces that may impair their ability to provide critical ecosystem services. Conservation and development activities were designed. IIRR in partnership with CEDAC provides services to local communities. This included livelihood improvement, water resources development and associated biodiversity enrichment efforts such as agroforestry in mosaics in the landscape. This will increase community incomes and build their resilience to climate change.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)





David Moles
Project leader ADB BCCI





Alvin Lopez
ADB Country Office Cambodia





Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.





Yes





Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.





 [2019 IIRR-PO Audited Financial Statements](#)
 09/02/2021
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 pdf 671.47 KB

 [IIRR FSPeso1217 International Institute of Rural Reconstruction](#)
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 [2018 IIRR-PO Audited Financial Statements](#)
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 [2019-Audited-Financial-Statements-Consolidated](#)
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 [2018 IIRR Audited Financial Statements - Consolidated \(Global\)](#)
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 [2017 IIRR Audited Financial Statement - Consolidated \(Global\)](#)
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Section 6 - Project Partners

Q11. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) 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 Letters of Support for the Lead Organisation and each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B: There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

Lead Organisation name: International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)

Website address: www.iirr.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

While it is a registered non-profit in the US with (501)c status, IIRR's Headquarters and Regional Centre for Asia are located in the Philippines. IIRR is also registered in the Philippines with the Securities and Exchange Commission since 1964. IIRR has a sixty year history of capacity building track record centered around action research, learning, and associated community strengthening processes.

IIRR works with the government, which is viewed as the logical scaling platform . IIRR's program in Asia is deeply anchored on mainstreaming agro-ecological and regenerative, climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive agriculture, and gender sensitive livelihood development directed to achieving holistic well-being, food security and nutrition security, among the most vulnerable communities in the Philippines, Cambodia and Myanmar.

IIRR's focus on smallholder systems is deliberate, a recognition that agriculture can deliver poverty alleviations goals, by boosting the economic and productive potential of households, thus reducing the socio-economic risks, vulnerabilities and deprivation.

IIRRs action research work in coastal areas in the Philippines features a special linkage between disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and poverty reduction, which increasingly is emerging as an ecosystem based adaptation effort .Social inclusiveness is considered essential for achieving scale and sustained action.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Zoological Society of London (ZSL)

Website address: www.zsl.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

ZSL delivers a diverse portfolio of collaborative international conservation projects in over 50 countries. ZSL's Marine and Freshwater Programme has extensive global experience of improving/securing marine biodiversity and livelihoods through community-based management of marine protected areas (MPAs), mangrove protection and rehabilitation. This is achieved through working with communities, government, private sector and other stakeholders to identify threats, design locally relevant management plans, increase implementation capacity, and improve livelihoods, with outcomes underpinned by sound science.

ZSL has worked in the Philippines on MPAs and livelihoods since 1996, community-based mangrove projects, community banking and national environmental policy since 2007 and Net-Works since 2012. ZSL-Philippines was set up as a registered NGO in 2010 and now comprises 45 technical and operational staff based in the cities of Cebu, Iloilo, Puerto Princesa, and Tuguegarao. We have a well-established project management infrastructure specific to aquatic projects as well as support from in-house finance, communications and human resources teams.

ZSL is the institutional host of the IUCN Mangrove Specialist Group.

In this project ZSL will provide technical training to communities and local government on science-based mangrove rehabilitation including on-site support on species inventory and mapping, policy declaration and management planning, mangrove eco-park establishment, and monitoring.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

2. Partner Name: Guinayangan Municipal Local Government Unit (LGU)

Website address: www.guinayangan.com

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The local government unit (LGU) of Guinayangan has partnered with IIRR since 2011 with various development and research projects such as watershed management, climate smart agriculture, enterprise development, disaster risk management and social protection. Different agro ecosystems were featured (including coastal areas).

This work has drawn national and regional attention. The municipality has served as a training and learning exposure site for the Department of Agriculture's regional offices for over three years. The municipality is on CCAFs global Climate Smart Village Map. With the enactment of the Local Government Code, the LGUs have a mandate to manage natural resources in their jurisdiction. The same code notes LGUs mandate of land reclassification.

The Municipality has been on the regional and national radar of CCAFs and has led the efforts to test and develop the concept of climate smart villages.

As collaborator of this project, below are the roles of the LGU:

- > Implement community-based initiatives identified by the project ensuring complementation to their existing programs;
- > Lead in the policy formulation related to mangrove management and sustainable development management

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (MFARMC)

Website address:

No Response

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The Fisheries Code of the Philippines created the Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (MFARMC) to allow local fisherfolks involvement in the planning and implementation of policies and programs on fisheries and aquatic resources. Aside from fisherfolks, the council membership also includes local non-government organizations and community-based organizations in the locality. The council's functions include: assisting the local government in the preparation of the Municipal Fishery Development Plan, recommending the enactment of municipal fishery ordinances, assisting in the enforcement of fishery laws, rules and regulations in municipal waters and performing other functions related to the fishery sector. For this project the council is expected to:

- > Provide recommendation to policies related to mangrove management and sustainable development management
- > Awareness and education campaigns on mangrove

This entity has partnered with IIRR in influential early work of IIRR in coastal villages in a demonstration of the relevance and value of a more diversified livelihood portfolio for coastal dwellers. This partnership has provided reason for confidence of IIRR and ZSL in exploring the Darwin funding window to improve and systematize its earlier explorations in coastal areas.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name:

Guinayangan Municipal Environment Management Council (MEMC)

Website address:

<https://www.facebook.com/Guinayangan-Municipal-Ecosystem-Management-Council-MEMC-2116239958458082/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The Municipal Ecosystem Management Council was created through Executive Order No. 6, series of 2014 and enacted as an ordinance (local law) through Municipal Council Resolution No. 83. The creation was facilitated by an IIRR project on watershed conservation . A multi-sectoral body, the council is tasked to provide policy direction in the sustainable management of water sources in the municipality. It also leads in the management of the water levy fund or the “Green Fund”, a payment for ecosystem services (PES) mechanism(which was pioneered in partnership with the IIRR) to support development and conservation of water sources in Guinayangan. For this project the council is expected to:

- > Work with MFARMC in recommending and advocating policy for mangrove sustainable management
- > Help in the awareness campaign tapping the sectoral representatives in the council to expand the reach to their sectors.

The partnership of IIRR with MEMC and the subsequent pilot testing of the ‘PES for small municipalities ’ concept , has drawn considerable national attention, via the sharing by the Mayor at the regular meetings of the League of Mayors.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

5. Partner Name: Department of Agriculture - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR)

Website address: <https://www.bfar.da.gov.ph/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The Fishery Code defines the functions and responsibilities of BFAR that states, all aquatic and fishery resources whether inland, coastal or offshore fishing areas, including but not limited to fishponds, fish pens/cages; and all lands devoted to aquaculture, or businesses and activities relating to fishery, whether private or public lands. In Guinayangan their projects were mostly on aqua-culture development such as soft shell crabs' production, oyster and marine cage culture, and sea-based laying hatchery of blue crabs. BFAR also collaborated with the provincial and the municipal government for the planting and maintenance of 100,000 mangrove seedlings as part of the mangrove reforestation effort. For this project, their role will include:

- Provide technical inputs in innovations development for coastal agriculture and mangrove-based livelihoods
- Provide technical inputs to support conservation and environmental education and communications
- Support value addition of fish catch through guidance on improved processing technology and practices
- Provide support in the assessment of areas for mangrove rehabilitation and agro-silviculture
- Support the local government in organizing and strengthening the MFARMC

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

6. Partner Name:

Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office IV-A (DA-RFO4A)

Website address:

<http://rfo4a.da.gov.ph/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The Department of Agriculture (DA) is responsible for the country's agricultural development through providing policy framework, public investment and provision of support services. It aims to ensure food security and better nutrition, improve the income of farmers and generate work opportunities specially for rural farmers. IIRR has an active partnership with the regional office of the Department of Agriculture through their Adaptation and Mitigation Initiative in Agriculture or AMIA Program. The DA AMIA program has a network of action research sites in every region of the country (AMIA Villages)providing a platform for exchanges across sites. In addition the DA will

- > Provide technical and training support for testing coastal agroecosystem livelihood, better processing, packaging and market linkage for emerging agro biodiversity enterprises
 - > Provide access to PhilRice germplasm resources of saline tolerant crops/cultivars to of coastal rice, banana and other plant resources with known tolerance to salinity
-

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes





If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.





Community Environment and Natural Resources Office in Calauag, Quezon (CENRO): The Department of Environment and Natural Resources is responsible for the conservation, management, and development of the country's environment and natural resources. Their mandate also includes land surveys and classification, inventory, lease, sale and rational classification and management and disposition of Alienable and Disposable Lands including lands outside of the responsibilities of other government agencies such as reclaimed areas and areas not needed for or are not being utilized for purposes for which they have been established (Section 14, Executive Order No. 192).

For this project, their role will include providing technical inputs and guidance in: site assessment and resource inventory; relevant national policies on mangrove development and conservation; and IEC and awareness building strategies for the project.

Department of Education (DepEd:<https://depedcalabarzon.ph/>): In consultation with experts from the project and other partners such as the DENR and the BFAR, DepEd shall lead the environmental education and awareness campaign within the municipality in compliance with DepEd Order No. 52, Series of 2011 or the Strengthening Environmental Education in Public and Private Schools and the Youth for Environment in School Organizations (YES-O) program

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [IIRR Cover Letter - Darwin R27 Proposal](#)
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 [Consolidated Letters of Support](#)
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Section 7 - Project Staff

Q12. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Further information on who should be classified as core staff can be found in the guidance.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the pdf of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Julian Gonsalves, PhD	Project Leader	15	Checked
Rene Vidallo	Deputy Project Leader and concurrent Regenerative Agriculture Specialist (IIRR)	50	Checked
Rico V. Locaba	Project Field Team Manager (IIRR)	100	Checked
Glenn R. Labrado	Sub-award Oversight (ZSL)	20	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Jofel D. Coching	Technical Officer/Field Biologist (ZSL)	100	Checked
Francisco Tolentino	Value Chain & Enterprise Development Specialist (IIRR)	20	Checked
Magnolia Rosimo	Social Learning Specialist and concurrent Gender Specialist (IIRR)	30	Checked
Giulia Erika M. Soria	Knowledge Management Specialist	20	Checked
Emilita Oro	PME Specialist	10	Checked
Ruel Jordan	Community Facilitator (IIRR)	100	Checked
Jonalyn Laco	Community Facilitator (IIRR)	100	Checked
Ma. Vida Parada	Finance Officer (IIRR)	40	Checked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [Project Sataff CVs \(All\)](#)

 09/02/2021

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 pdf 1014.63 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 8 - Problem statement

Q13. 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?

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the next page).

The project will address five threats to biodiversity and society: a) loss of agricultural species and genetic diversity, b) illegal cutting of coastal tree species; c) unregulated coastal development, d) siltation and sedimentation, and e) climate change risks. By addressing these key threats, the project will contribute to the improvement of the condition of the following ecosystems: a) mangroves, b) seagrass beds, c) coastal saline rainfed lowlands, and d) coconut-based agro-ecosystems particularly family farms and homesteads. In the process, the project will help improve the quality of life and the resilience of the community with preferential options for women and youth.

The project rationale takes root in the fact that despite being one of the 17 megadiverse countries[3], poverty remains mainly a rural phenomenon in the Philippines, being notably high amongst fisherfolks[4], where poverty incidence was at 36.9 in 2015, and 26.2 in 2018, coming in second to rural farmers[5]. Guinayangan is a third-class municipality with 45,155 people and a poverty incidence of 24.55% (2015 census), with 54 villages (14 are coastal).

A 2016 study indicates that its mangrove cover and seagrass beds are currently "sparse", but with potential for regeneration. Rich mangrove forests, which previously dominated coastal areas have declined from 500,000 hectares early in the century to almost half; attributed to aquaculture expansion, urban development, conversion to agriculture, overharvesting, use for timber and charcoal, and natural disasters.[6] Guinayangan's existing mangroves areas (584 ha.) are smaller than fishponds (981 has).[7] Conversion to ponds has stopped, many leases have been canceled, offering opportunities for reversion. However, the threat to the few remaining mangroves remains due to prevailing poverty. Coastal dwellers recognize mangroves "as home of the fish"[8] but are challenged by needs for meeting basic daily needs. The general health of coastal ecosystems is in poor shape due to direct and indirect exploitation[9]. Charcoal production and fish pond aquaculture are the main factors for the decline.

Multiple species agriculture is promoted to lessen coastal communities' dependence on resource extractive coastal livelihoods while enhancing agro-biodiversity in coastal areas.[10] However, there is widespread and decades-old monocropping, coupled with intensive practice of high-input farming practices that have led to dwindling diversity; and communities have low to no capacity and/or assets to facilitate shift and engage to alternative biodiversity-friendly production systems.

The project recognizes that there are systems and capacity challenges that need solutions. This includes a) weak capacities of local governments in operationalizing science-based coastal governance; b) low awareness and appreciation of the nature and potentials of mangrove and coastal agro-ecosystems; c) weak local environmental governance of coastal ecosystems including insufficient/weak policies, laws, regulations, resource, and land use planning, implementation, and budget allocation; and, d) reduced local government and community capacity to cope with climate change.

Resilience-building and sustaining coastal communities' development imply for a need to enhance synergies between the sustainable intensification of agricultural systems and ecosystems protection and conservation.

Section 9 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q14. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

This project builds on current initiatives on resilience-building of coastal agri-fishery communities in Guinayangan, Philippines which use coastal ecosystem restoration, climate change adaptation, and regenerative agriculture approaches. [11] The project will pursue this by enhancing current production and sustainable livelihoods-focused interventions which incorporate protection of ecosystems and biodiversity conservation. This will be done while enhancing climate change mitigation and resilience building of coastal communities. The project aims to rehabilitate 300 hectares of degraded mangroves occurring in 14 villages of Guinayangan, establish protection and management measures, and increase its forest cover by 10%. Multi-storied, biodiverse agroforestry measures including fruit trees, shrubs, banana, root and tuber crops, and small livestock will be pilot-tested for eventual scaling with LGU support across the 700 hectares of coconut areas in the targeted 14 villages. Biodiversity-based opportunities invariably accrue when habitats are restored (especially those on which families depend on for their food, nutrition, and livelihoods). Relying on integrated and gender-inclusive biodiversity enrichment, conservation, and management approaches restoring coastal ecosystems, both men and women are expected to equitably be key actors and to benefit from the outcomes of the project.

Mangrove rehabilitation will feature resource inventories to assess the expanse of mangroves, species composition, density, biodiversity index, associated fauna, and identify rehabilitation areas. This leads to spatial resource mapping and management planning done through iterative and participatory processes (considering gender differences) with coastal communities and local government partners; which is characterized by organizing POs, creating a technical working group (TWG) to define local management systems, local policy lobbying, networking, and coordination. Rehabilitation efforts will feature establishing local nurseries, science-based outplanting and enrichment planting techniques, and monitoring. . Mainstreaming mangroves conservation through local legislation officially declaring target sites as "Local Conservation Areas," will provide government support and sustainability to its conservation and appropriate use, including the development of areas appropriate for tourism, associated sustainable livelihoods, and strict protection zones.

The coconut-based subsystems will feature regenerative agriculture approaches which support gender-sensitive, community-driven and, ecosystem-based, climate change mitigation and resilience efforts. Conservation agriculture promotion entails scaling climate-resilient farming techniques (CSA) that feature low-external input production practices; use of locally-adapted crops and cultivars; and establishment of multi-strata, regenerative, and highly-diverse cropping systems. Livelihood diversification, through techniques which enhance coastal agro-biodiversity will allow households to incrementally divert production systems from highly-extractive practices towards sustainable resource use. This ensures their livelihood and food security especially during lean months (southwest monsoon). Agro-biodiversity is enhanced, increasing the bio-shield potential of coastal agro-ecosystems. The process includes: gender-disaggregated agrobiodiversity resource mapping and assessing current production systems; prioritization exercises to identify best-bet portfolio of CSA practices; setting up support mechanisms [12] to assist uptake and scaling; conducting participatory action research [13], and facilitating knowledge-sharing events.

A more prominent role, especially in resource use and decision making for management plans, for women in coastal areas will be pursued by targeted capacity development, improved access to financial services and asset accumulation livelihood strengthening opportunities, and a wider and distinct role in the restoration of habitats. Group building will be a core component to ensure the sustainability of initiatives at community and household-levels. This is supplemented by conducting trainings, technical backstopping, and handholding initiatives to systematically build communities and stakeholder capacities on the various aspects of the project, particularly on: mangroves rehabilitation, gender-based planning and management, advocacy work, forest protection work, learning groups management, savings groups & innovations fund management [14], and conservation education. Participatory knowledge garnering exercises will be undertaken to surface insights, learnings, and experiences on integrated community-based approaches to coastal rehabilitation and sustainable livelihoods for wider sharing to other LGUs and coastal communities.

This effort leverages on partnerships with CGIAR-CCAFS[15] and the DA[16] that operationalized and scaled-up CSA using the Climate Smart Village (CSV)[17] approach; developing Guinayangan as a learning platform[18] for DA in implementing its AMIA program[19] and mainstream Climate Resilient Agriculture (Philippine version of CSA).[20] It also builds on DENR partnerships to enhance Guinayangan's experience in LGU-managed ecosystems and landscapes.[21] The project takes-off from coastal resilience-building efforts through bioshields[22], following the strategy for mangroves rehabilitation and coastal development work done by IIRR in Ivisan, Capiz in partnership with ZSL and DA.[23] These initial efforts guided Guinayangan LGU to already feature coastal conservation and associated sustainable livelihood work in its development plans.

Q15. 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?

Environmental education efforts including community-level education, educational awareness campaigns, and media coverage will have to be deployed. The local government and IIRR already have some experience in this regard, organizing annual events to educate communities and leaders about watershed conservation and ecosystems services (with Forest Foundation Philippines), about climate change risks and impacts (with CCAFs) and it will rely on these experiences as building blocks for designing an environmental education support strategy for the proposed project. IIRR will also draw on its Information kit on Basic

Concepts in Environment, Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (Freshwater and Marine Ecosystems, Ecological Basics and Forest Ecosystems subcomponents) produced specifically for the Philippines.

ZSL will lead the development of champions on science-based mangrove rehabilitation through the Training of Trainers (TOT) on Mangrove and Beach Forest (MBF) Rehabilitation and Conservation Course and through the use of manuals, field guides, and other learning materials. TOT alumni undertake MBF training courses at the local level to support replication of rehabilitation efforts in villages and adjacent LGUs.

The project will feature knowledge management and communication on habitat restoration, biodiversity enrichment of coastal tracts, advocacy for nature-based solutions, and ecosystem-based adaptation. Publication and associated multimedia packages for sharing via the Darwin Initiative, IIRR, and ZSL networks. The project will engage a range of knowledge garnering initiatives, relying on writeshops for compiling, (peer) reviewing, and synthesizing exemplary practices derived from local engagements. The range of publications will include technological, social, and institutional innovations derived in the course of the project. IIRRs use of resource books, primers, and policy briefs. Presentations and dissemination of mangrove posters to school children, and other audiences through locally organized events. Bringing project experience, best practices, and lessons learned in national fora such as the National Mangrove Conference, Philippine Association of Marine Science.

Q16. 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.

Capacity development is an integral element of any project, which prioritizes institutionalisation, sustainability and scaling objectives. This proposed project, with its prominent action-research oriented strategies will, out of necessity, feature multiple-level capacity development interventions, at community, municipal and provincial levels. The strengthening of community institutions will rely heavily on participatory methods which have been tested previously in the Philippines. <http://bit.ly/37F11cs>

The project capacity-building activities include components of capacity-building needs assessment. Based on the capacity-building needs assessment, the Project will design, implement, and deliver its capacity-building packages. This includes the following:

- Needs-based trainings and mentoring for MFARMC members;
- Mentoring support to the TWG on drafting local ordinances towards the establishment of local conservation areas (LCA);
- Community trainings on regenerative agriculture and agro-biodiversity practices;
- Training on participatory action research (PAR);
- Training on participatory value chains analysis for existing community, fisher associations and women's groups/organizations engaged in group-based production and/or enterprises;
- Organizational strengthening, leadership, agro-entrepreneurship and financial management training for community and women's groups;
- Value chains and enterprise development mentoring support to community and women's groups;
- Training of trainers and practicum in community-led, science-based mangrove rehabilitation and conservation,
- Training cum-planning workshop on local conservation area establishment and management

The Project will also meet with school administrators and municipal socio-civic organizations (e.g. faith-based, interest groups) to design and plan the conduct of conservation education activities targeting the

youth and students.

IIRR and ZSL will work with the local government, local civil society organizations including people's organizations in order to develop institutionalization and sustainability mechanisms for the gains of the Project's capacity-building component. Similarly, the Project will work with school administrators and decision-makers in order to facilitate the inclusion of conservation education for students and youth as a key activity for schools and youth organizations.

Q17. Gender equality

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 sex disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

SEARCA and CCAFS noted that the low participation in decision making by women, traditional gender roles, financial or resource constraints, lack of access to information and extension services, multiple burdens have led to women experiencing climate variability differently.[24]

IIRR will deliberately take into consideration gender issues in designing, implementing, and monitoring the project. The project will take into account specific women's needs, priorities, rights, and responsibilities that support biodiversity restoration, conservation, sustainable development, and inclusive growth in coastal areas. This project will feature women as well as men as agents of learning and change in all phases of this integrated coastal ecosystems management and resilience-building effort.

The project will ensure enhanced representation of women in fisher groups; allocating >30% of seats to women. Associated activities in mangroves rehabilitation and coastal agrobiodiversity enhancement will be designed to ensure access to services, improved asset accumulation base of women, enhancement of their social capital, and institutionalization of gender considerations in government agri-fishery programming. Enhanced coastal ecosystems services already translate to improved reproductive and productive roles of women, this is further enhanced by surfacing [25] and scaling CSA/CRA practices with emerging gender outcomes including equal employment opportunities. [26,27,28]

The project will build on gender-equitable economic activities including regenerative agri practices that have a positive impact on women will be pursued including native pigs and poultry, Village Savings and Loan Association, root and tuber crop gardening.

Women will be assigned greater responsibilities and/or given equal opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring habitat restoration efforts. Surveys, assessments, monitoring frameworks, and evaluations will ensure men and women perspectives are discussed.

Project baseline, monitoring, and evaluation will use gender-segregated data and will be part of data processing and analysis. Project findings, analysis, conclusion, and recommendations will incorporate gender lens and considerations.

Q18. 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.

The project aspiration is the climate resilience and local well-being of the communities in Guinayangan. In the medium-term, the project expects improved community-based mangrove rehabilitation efforts and enhanced agrobiodiversity conservation in coastal agriculture coupled with effective legal mechanism and law enforcement actions.

Within the project life, IIRR and ZSL will influence local government, communities, and key stakeholders to sustainably manage and benefit from mangroves and coastal agrobiodiversity, specifically:

- Empowered and gender-inclusive fishers groups and community-based organizations actively enhancing institutionalized mechanisms that incentivize mangroves and coastal agroecosystems conservation alongside government, private sector and other stakeholders.

- Women in coastal communities empowered and with improved welfare due to better access and control of benefits accruing from enriched coastal environments; and from having better social capital and roles in community enterprises; and from improved household and community gender dynamics. Children and youth, in turn, are provided with better nourishment, care and guidance, securing their well-being and growth as responsible constituents.

- Agri-fishery sector significantly increased contributions to local revenues and socioeconomic development from having improved productivity and establishing various community-based enterprises.

- The LGU institutionalized programs, generated resources, and capacitated its human resources in translating various laws and national policies covering protection and conservation of mangroves and coastal agroecosystems into enforceable mechanisms at community levels using participatory approaches.

- Local government realized its vision to optimize the ecotourism potential of Guinayangan and attract investments, facilitate economic development, and engage its constituents in the process.

At the end of the project, the results are:

1. 330 hectares of mangrove forests rehabilitated 50% done by women and with 50% survival rate, protected, and sustainably managed. Sustained protection will result in a 10% increase in density. Well-protected mangrove forests result in improved abundance in fishes and macroinvertebrates as well as bird fauna in the medium term.

2. Increase in species diversity and improved ecosystems quality in a total of 700 hectares of coastal agroecosystems, which provides sustained multiple socio-economic and ecological protection benefits to 7,000 coastal households. A 10% increase in agri-based livelihood options for 20% of the farming households, 50% of which are managed by women.

3. A total of 1,000 poorest households direct beneficiaries and another 6,000 households in-direct beneficiaries from coastal communities in 14 villages, have improved livelihoods, and are more resilient to adverse impacts of climate extremes and seasonal shocks, resulting from increased immediate multiple benefits from rehabilitated mangroves and agroecosystems greenbelts.

4. Knowledge and good practices are shared widely with the public as well as to various agencies of the government within Guinayangan and in the province to mobilize policy, funding, and public support. 5,000

students and youth learned the importance of the municipality's mangroves and coastal agroecosystems. The general Guinayangan populace and neighboring coastal municipalities gain knowledge from the sharing of knowledge outputs and products by the local government and the MFARMC, together with community and women's groups. The general population, especially the youth of Guinayangan contributing to LGU-led conservation efforts and consciously practicing waste management at household level.

Q19. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

The first defense against mangrove biodiversity loss, extreme weather events and climate change impacts, is to support local conservation efforts, to protect habitats and ecosystems, while addressing poverty. Local communities and governments are in a best position to address location-specific drivers of biodiversity loss; rehabilitate and protect natural resources; nurture gender equity and social capital of coastal dwellers. Importantly, such efforts, even if relatively small, can serve as effective proof-of-concept for out-scaling purposes.

This proposed effort will rehabilitate degraded coastal environments, enrich opportunities for biodiversity-based livelihoods, promote community-wide appreciation and education for conservation of village level coastal habitats especially mangroves, and enhance the safety-net function of biodiverse and multi-functional systems to benefit women and marginalized coastal households.

Revitalisation and strengthening of local community organisation, inculcating a wider appreciation for the complementary role of men and women and conservation education are pivotal in this effort. The resulting well-being of people and nature is expected to result in sustainable healthy coastal ecosystems and ecosystem services.

Institutionalize the gains of the project through policy, local laws and knowledge generation, management, and sharing nationally and internationally through IIRR and ZSL networks and platforms such as social media, roving workshops, local government-focused networking and advocacy

Q20. Exit Strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to "business as usual".

Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?


Institutionalization of the project gains in terms of coastal ecosystems protection, rehabilitation, and sustainable management will be attained through the enactment of local conservation area ordinance and related policies and regulations by the local government in cooperation with stakeholders. Plus inclusion of coastal ecosystems protection, rehabilitation, and sustainable management programming and budgeting in the 'Comprehensive Development Plan' and in the 'Annual Investment Program' of the local government. Partners incorporate project gains in their respective plans and resource mobilization efforts.


Key to sustainability is the empowerment of stakeholders with knowledge and skills on appropriate and science-based techniques of coastal ecosystems protection, rehabilitation, and sustainable management; practice of pursuing innovation; and, carry out participatory action research to generate knowledge.

The Project effort to support integrated efforts that support the conservation of coastal landscapes is expected to improve well being, access to food and nutrition and entrepreneurship development opportunities . With restored mangroves and associated coastal biodiversity, communities can look forward to reduced risks from climate hazards, thus improved resilience in the future.


Capturing lessons learnt and exemplary practices using IIRR’s methodologies i.e. ‘Writeshop Process” to spread the project benefits. Printed and digital knowledge products will be produced and disseminated nationally and internationally.


If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:


 [DI IIRR ZSL TOC Final](#)


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 [DI Sit Model](#)

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 [Project location map](#)


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 [references](#)


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 [Acronyms](#)

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Section 10 - Budget and Funding

Q21. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the Darwin budget.


- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)


Please refer to the Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance for more information.

N.B.: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed Darwin Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

 [IIRR ZSL Budget Final](#)

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Q22. Funding

Q22a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Please provide details:

This project is a new initiative that models an integrated approach to coastal conservation and development issues, while building the capabilities of a small coastal municipality to manage and sustain such initiatives. This project is Guinayangan specific and unique, with the introduction and institutionalization of an LGU-led Mangrove Local Conservation Area (LCA), following an integrated approach, covering mangrove, seagrass and coconut based agro-ecosystems. This project will cover an unprecedented 14 coastal villages, following a systematized, and wider engagement of local government units and stakeholders ..

The project builds on the experience of both IIRR and ZSL in implementing related programs and projects. IIRR's past and on-going initiatives in climate-smart/resilient agriculture, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and poverty reduction, IIRR has a proven track record in participatory coastal resource management, natural resource management, watershed management, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, and education programming invariably involving government agencies.

ZSL builds on its track record in Marine and Freshwater Programmes across key biodiversity areas in the Philippines including among others community-based mangrove rehabilitation programs, community-based management of marine protected areas, community banking and national environmental policy, and capacity building and technical assistance.

Q22b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

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.

In the past, there were mangrove rehabilitation initiatives undertaken by the national government, local government units, and others. These are at best described as being one-time and/or sporadic. They did not at any point cover the entire coastline of Guinayangan nor were these multi-year engagements.

Guinayangan was included in the 2015 National Greening Program (NGP). Mangrove areas were replanted in a one-time effort, locals were hired to gather mangrove wildlings to be used in reforestation. There was no livelihood component. The local government and IIRR also initiated small-scale demonstrations of community-led mangrove reforestation in six villages in the same NGP sites. More recently, one of these sites was provided by a "boardwalk" for mangrove education of local communities. It doubles up as an ecotourism site. These are a few local initiatives that the proposed project will build on.

The proposed project is unique in as far as it focuses on mangroves and the connected coastal agro-ecosystem. This project also highlights the importance of enhancing biodiversity, not just of the mangrove ecosystem, but also that of the adjoining agri-ecosystems. Community resilience in a more holistic sense is expected as a result of such an effort.

Q23. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Q23a. 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, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research - Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CGIAR-CCAFS)	██████	£	Implementation of the climate-smart agriculture scaling project in Guinayangan) → Staff Cost
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	██████	£	Climate Smart Villages action research project in Guinayangan - innovations fund & staff cost
Guinayangan Local Government Unit	██████	£	Local government facilities and budget for local research & extension program
IIRR	██████	£	Staff costs contributions

Q23b. Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency Code	Comments
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29 May 2021	Department of Agriculture - RFO4A	██████	£	Productivity enhancement support to agrifishery sector through national programs (AMIA-CREATE, Research Development & Extension)
30 July 2021	Forest Foundation Philippines	██████	£	small grants proposal for conservation research
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Section 11 - Open Access and Financial Risk Management

Q24. Outputs of the project and Open Access

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

The project will reach out to a broad spectrum of audiences to communicate its output:

Government: high-level meetings with DENR and DA will be organized to present the Project's lessons learnt, manuals, and policy brief, sharing project results and recommending replication of this 'coastal ecosystem rehabilitation and resilience-building' model. Project reports/briefs will be fed into information platforms of DENR-BMB (www.bmb.gov.ph), DA-AMIA (www.swcco.da.gov.ph), DA-BFAR (www.bfar.da.gov.ph), CCC (www.climate.gov.ph).

Communities: community meeting minutes and outputs will be shared with participants. Coastal ecosystems management plans reported to and validated by community members. Community-Based Mangrove and Coastal Ecosystem Rehabilitation and Protection messages and outreach materials will be disseminated building awareness on various biodiversity threats and issues.

Conservation community: Project results, successes, and lessons learned will be presented at national/international conferences/events such as the National Mangrove Conference.

Philippine/UK/global public: project information, updates, case stories, and products will be shared on IIRR

(www.iirr.org) and on ZSL (www.zsl.org); IIRR and ZSL social media streams (Twitter Instagram). Facebook will be used to target Philippine (particularly community members) and global audiences.

The project will maximize the communication networks of ZSL with the British Embassy in Manila, the UK media, and ZSL London Zoo public events. IIRR will maximize its Asia and global networks plus a) CGIAR-CCAFS (www.ccafs.cgiar.org); b) Prolinnova (www.prolinnova.net); c) IDRC (); d) Aksyon Klima (www.aksyonklima.org) and other similar networks.

Q25. Financial Risk Management

This question considers the financial risks to the project. Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud or bribery, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

IIRR has extensive experience in managing international projects. IIRR's financial policies and procedures are subject to regular review, ensuring they remain appropriate for the projects, and internal and external compliance requirements.

To mitigate the risk of fraud and bribery, IIRR observes segregation of incompatible duties, e.g. authorization, recording, custody, and execution. Project transactions require valid supporting documents (e.g requiring 3 quotations from different suppliers) and accounting forms; the transaction goes through a series of reviews and levels of approval which includes a review of the Finance Officer, review and approval of the Project Manager, Program Director, and Country Director.

In handling foreign exchange risk, IIRR converts the project fund from the original currency received to local currency (Php) on a staggered basis depending on the project activities in consideration of the current exchange rate.

IIRR is using a cloud accounting software which runs 24/7 and backups regularly; the system generates project reports that show the Budget, Actuals, and Variances that helps the team to monitor and assess progress in delivering project activities. The external auditor of IIRR is PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) which strengthens the overall financial risk management of the Institute.

Q26. 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. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

Capital items include laptops, LCD projector, printer, GPS, digital camera, booties, tablets for field data collection, external drive, fiberglass measuring tape, stainless steel quadrant, and writing slate board..

Three motorcycles with helmets will be procured for mobilisation during the field work of the community facilitators and project officer in tandem. This is the most efficient and economic transport in an area where buses are limited and most communities are reached via unpaved roads. Small office furniture will also be procured.

We anticipate the electronic items will depreciate over the course of the project period. We will consult Darwin Initiative at the end of the project to discuss whether capital items remain within IIRR Philippines or are gifted to participating People's Organisations (POs) or local government unit or depending on what is

deemed most appropriate for the project legacy at the time.

Q27. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

IIRR builds upon past and existing project activities, outputs, and partnerships. IIRR makes use of tried-and-tested approaches that the institution has developed over the past six decades. IIRR has a wealth of experiences from its >60 years of work in-country including ensuring the wise utilization of resources following the principle of 'doing more for less'.

IIRR keeps operating costs to a minimum. Key technical staff time is partially covered by matched funding, and IIRR's staff retention program has maintained local staff which reduces costs of hiring and training.

IIRR's procurement policy ensures materials and services offer value for money. IIRR exerts effort to facilitate complementary funding and counterparting amongst project partners and stakeholders. IIRR is homegrown in the Philippines, its operating system is built within the Philippine context and its budget and project spending are streamlined and cost-effective.

At the core of IIRR's mission is capacity building, which leads to benefits that outlive the life of any project that the institution pursues. While livelihoods are designed and implemented using participatory methods that lead to a high sense of ownership and long-term commitment and sustainability.

Section 12 - Ethics and Safeguarding

Q28. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting Darwin's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance note. Additionally, are there any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?

IIRR is committed to maintaining public trust and requires all trustees and employees to conduct their work with the highest standards of integrity and maintain a culture of honest and ethical conduct. IIRR and ZSL have rigorous in-house protocols for ethical approval that adhere to international commitments for human rights and biodiversity and those of the Darwin Initiative. The project will be subject to a full risk assessment to ensure any programmatic risks and possible negative impacts on communities and biodiversity are mitigated and reported on.

The project will maximize ZSL Philippine's marine project experiences that have undergone review through the IUCN Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) and have mitigation measures in place where stakeholder dislocation due to access restrictions from protected area establishment have been flagged. This project will undergo assessment and implementation requirements throughout the project cycle.

In relation to ensuring indigenous/traditional rights to natural resource use and access, the project will support the drafting of management plans at all sites, including delineating different use zones (strictly protected/buffer/multi-use) through an access restriction process framework, and defining rules, regulations, sanctions, and penalties. This will be done by recognizing indigenous people's international

right to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent using participatory mapping, which engages all stakeholders and ensures their rights are protected and voices heard, thereby protecting rights to natural resource use and access.

Q29. Corruption

This question specifically considers corruption. Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this. This may include financial corruption, but may also deal with gifts or inducements, or other types of dishonesty or deceit.

IIRR and ZSL both maintain a robust anti-corruption culture through their respective anti-fraud, anti-corruption, anti-bribery, whistleblower, and conflict of interest policies to which trustees and employees are bound.

As such, IIRR and ZSL in-country personnel are responsible not only for their actions but also prevention of corruption among partners and beneficiaries. All project government stakeholders have duties to abide by the Philippines Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act. The primary project risk for corruption might be associated with the operation livelihoods activities. To reduce risks of elite capture the project will implement several measures, including:

1. Training all outreach staff on ethics and associated regulations
2. Inclusion of the anti-corruption principles and processes in livelihoods plans and council mandates
3. Building livelihood groups capacities on financial management, and installing policies and internal controls
4. MOUs with all partner organisations including a specific section on 'fraud, corruption, and bribery' and related sanctions.
5. Enabling community reports, through a grievance mechanism, of any concerns to project partners and the donor.

Actively seeking feedback from community members during fieldwork and participatory workshops

Q30. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload below)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked

We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the lead organisation.




IIRR's experience working in the Philippine since the 1960's developing and implementing projects jointly with local communities, local and national government agencies, non-government organizations, and research institutions, has led to the development of ways and means to introduce safeguarding policies inclusive of vulnerable groups and protecting their rights.




IIRR and its principal project partner, ZSL, have safeguarding policies governing national and international work. During due diligence, partners must demonstrate they meet the same environmental and social safeguarding standards, or have the ability to do so, in which case commitments to implement them must be in place and monitored, with these policies incorporated in co-operation agreements.




IIRR will facilitate the development of beneficiary processes and documents such as the Access Restriction Process Frameworks, safeguarding human rights through VSLA SOPs, PO constitutions and co-designed grievance mechanisms ensuring implementation of ethical standards and gender equitable and socially inclusive participation.

During the course of co-operation, financial and procurement rules and procedures are introduced and explained as necessary to officers of partner organizations and community members for maintaining ethical standards while maximising value for money. Therefore, many partners and service suppliers are already familiar with IIRR's safeguarding policies and financial/procurement procedures.



Please upload the lead organisation's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF




[!\[\]\(125d701e9425b54c764340b5671b38cd_img.jpg\) Global HR Manual Final May 2014 - Final revised \(01-05-15\) \(Relevant Sections\)](#)
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[!\[\]\(c694a3ff3b077d76910920a6a1593ab4_img.jpg\) IIRR Partnership Policy- Approved May 23 20 13 1-1](#)
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[!\[\]\(ec9132f1d27c8919987d92907322654d_img.jpg\) IIRR Conflict of Interest Policy](#)
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Section 13 - Logical Framework




Q31. Logical Framework

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome. 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.

- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below. Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

[!\[\]\(a8f9309f944226d1420f5fed22e2b6e6_img.jpg\) IIRR-ZSL-Stage-2-logframe final](#)
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Impact:

Climate resilience and local community well-being in Guinayangan, Philippines improved through

community-based mangrove rehabilitation and agrobiodiversity conservation in coastal agriculture supported by effective legal mechanism and law enforcement action

Outcome:

Community-based management of coastal zones and agrobiodiversity in agriculture effectively enhances mangrove ecosystem services, provides sustainable livelihood options, and increases community resilience in 14 coastal communities in Guinayangan, Philippines

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Total of 330 hectares of coastal areas with sparse mangrove cover rehabilitated, protected, and sustainably managed through community-led initiatives.

Output 2:

700 hectares of coastal agroecosystems in 14 villages in Guinayangan are utilized for regenerative agriculture including promotion of agro-biodiversity.

Output 3:

Around 1,000 poorest households in 14 coastal villages with improved livelihood security and resilience resulting from regenerative agriculture and sustainable use of resources found in the designated multiple-use mangrove forests.

Output 4:

Knowledge and good practices derived from project are shared widely to the public as well as to various agencies of the government within Guinayangan and in the province to mobilize policy, funding and public support.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Mobilization and Project Inception

I. Staff recruitment and contracting

II. Team composition and refinement of project plan

III. Set-up field office

IV. Purchase of equipment

Output 1: Total of 330 hectares of coastal areas with sparse mangrove cover rehabilitated, protected, and sustainably managed through community-led initiatives.

- 1.1. Project Inception meeting-workshops towards MoA signing with LGU, POs,, DA, DENR, DepEd, and BFAR to agree on implementation roles and resource-sharing mechanisms
- 1.2. Baseline bio-physical assessment, and spatial mapping of mangroves; and identification of rehabilitation areas using MCS survey
- 1.3. Trainers Training on Mangrove and Beach Forest Rehabilitation and Conservation in ZSL Panay learning sites including development of in-situ mangrove rehabilitation plan
- 1.4. Organizing and/or strengthening coastal people's organizations (POs)
- 1.5 Formation or strengthening of Local Mangrove co-management body (comprised of LGU, POs, DENR, other key stakeholders)
- 1.6. Review and execute in-site mangrove rehabilitation and conservation plan
 - 1.6.1 Establishment of on-site community nurseries
 - 1.6.2 Mangrove outplanting by various groups following science-based protocols
 - 1.6.3 Monitoring and maintenance
- 1.7. Workshops by Mangrove Co-Management Body to draft municipal ordinance to establish the Local Conservation Area
- 1.8 Filing and lobbying of draft municipal ordinance to create the mangrove LCA.
- 1.9 LCA Management Planning-workshop following approval of ordinance
- 1.10 Adoption of LCA Management Plan by Sangguniang Bayan
- 1.11 Formation, training and deputation of Community Forest Guards/Bantay Gubat
 - 1.11.1 Identification, composition and orientational meetings
 - 1.11.2 Basic law enforcement training following the DENR Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEO) Training including safety and security, safeguarding rights of offenders and SOPs in patrolling.
 - 1.11.3 Deputation of Bantay Gubat by LGU and DENR
 - 1.11.4 Provision of basic enforcement equipment and paraphernalia
 - 1.11.5 Continuing foot monitoring and patrolling
- 1.12 Mangrove Eco-Park Management Training and Planning-Workshop (including management plan documentation)
- 1.13. Construction of mangrove boardwalks and other facilities
- 1.14 Soft-launching and opening
- 1.15 Monitoring and maintenance of mangrove ecopark
- 1.16. Post-baseline mangrove assessment using MCS survey

Output 2: 700 hectares of coastal agroecosystems in 14 villages in Guinayangan are utilized for regenerative agriculture including promotion of agro-biodiversity.

- 2.1. community meetings and project implementation workshops with coastal POs and village councils
- 2.2. Participatory rapid appraisals and field assessments
 - 2.2.1. field profiling of farming practices, landscapes and resources
 - 2.2.1. population sampling and estimation studies of key indicator species
 - 2.2.3. deskwork: developing coastal agri-fishery profile; and gender-differentiated baselines
- 2.3. formulation of strategies for inclusive regenerative agriculture practices in coastal agroecosystems.
 - 2.3.1. meetings & dialogues with government agencies and other NGOs (e.g. Phil. Native Animals Development Program, Organic Agriculture program, AMIA)
 - 2.3.2. planning workshop with technical experts
- 2.4. Writeshops: field guides and protocols development (participatory action research [PAR] protocols, technological guides & extension materials, social learning approaches)
- 2.5. organizing and/or strengthening village-level interest groups
 - 2.5.1. community-level prioritization exercises: identifying best-bet regenerative agriculture practices (technologies to most likely provide multiple benefits)
 - 2.5.2. community meetings: formation of interest groups to carry out PAR, planning meetings
 - 2.5.3. community trainings: PAR protocols, social learning approaches
- 2.6. Municipal-level seasonal climate advisory workshops and planning during start/end of rainy and dry seasons.

- 2.7. Participatory development and management of innovations funds for regenerative agriculture promotion
 - 2.7.1. workshop: setting up of funds management system
 - 2.7.2. community meeting: orientation on funds utilization and management; prioritization exercises for fund utilization
 - 2.7.3. roll-out of fund: support to PAR, establishment of community-based production support facilities (e.g. nurseries, propagation/breeding centers, water harvesting facilities)
 - 2.7.4. fund utilization monitoring meetings & site visits
- 2.8. 2 cycles of Season-long PAR by interest groups (onsite experiments/testing, status updating, data gathering and analysis, knowledge synthesis)
- 2.9. On-site farmer-to-farmer social learning events (roving workshops, field visits, learning exchanges, harvest festivals).
- 2.10. End-of-season community workshops: synthesis of PAR outputs & learnings.
- 2.11. Regenerative agriculture appreciation workshops for partners: share learnings and generate policy & program support.
- 2.12. Participatory rapid appraisal (endline assessment).
- 2.13. cost-benefit case studies on coastal regenerative agriculture practices.
- 2.14. Writeshop: synthesis of project outputs and learnings; publish outputs in international R&D platforms (e.g. CCAFS)

Output 3: Around 1,000 poorest households in 14 coastal villages with improved livelihood security and resilience resulting from regenerative agriculture and sustainable use of resources found in the designated multiple-use mangrove forests.

- 3.1. Participatory rapid appraisal and field assessments
 - 3.1.1. livelihood & socio-economic assessment
 - 3.1.2. stakeholders analysis
 - 3.1.3. deskwork and writeshop: coastal livelihood & socio-economic profile and baselines
- 3.2. field guide and protocols development workshop: livelihood & commodity prioritization exercise & value chains analysis
- 3.3. organizing and orientation workshops for enterprise-based groups: participatory value chains analysis, entrepreneurship, agro-enterprise development.
- 3.4. Prioritization exercise: identify agri-fishery commodities/products for value chain enhancement and enterprise development.
- 3.5. Participatory value chains assessment
- 3.6. Multi-stakeholder dialogues and needs assessment workshops.
- 3.7. needs-based mentoring and training of enterprise-based groups on value chains and enterprise development.
- 3.8. Quarterly multi-stakeholder meetings to monitor implementation of partnership agreements among value chain actors.
- 3.9. rapid appraisal: livelihood & socio-economic assessment (endline)
- 3.10. case studies on coastal value chains & enterprises development; publish outputs in international R&D platforms

Output 4: Knowledge and good practices derived from the project are shared widely to the public as well as to various agencies of the government within Guinyangan and in the province to mobilize policy, funding and public support.

- 4.1. Participatory stakeholder mapping of key actors in facilitating behavioural change.
- 4.2. knowledge, attitudes and perceptions (KAP) baseline survey.
- 4.3. KAP workshops
 - 4.3.1. Baseline analysis and needs assessment
 - 4.3.2. participatory development of behavior change models and strategies.
- 4.4. Writeshops: multimedia materials development using project-derived outputs and learnings.

- 4.5. Roll-out and refinement of campaign strategy, particularly targeting youth and students.
- 4.6. Meetings with school administrators and socio-civic organizations (e.g. faith-based, interest groups) for conservation education campaigns.
- 4.7. Impacts and outcomes documentation
 - 4.7.1. Outcome mapping workshop; M&E protocols development
 - 4.7.2. Annual progress review and reporting
 - 4.7.3. Outcome harvesting study: capturing contributions to municipal-level changes and development
 - 4.7.4. writeshop & publishing of outcome harvesting outputs in R&D platforms.
 - 4.7.5. external monitoring & evaluation mission
- 4.8. Writeshops:
 - 4.8.1. development of policy briefs
 - 4.8.2. development of field operational guides/manuals.
- 4.9. National-level policy workshop to present key learnings; policy implications, and project-derived outputs to key government agencies and decision-makers.






Section 14 - Implementation Timetable

Q32. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

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 fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

 [IIRR-ZSL-Implementation-Timetable-Stage2 fina](#)

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Section 15 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q33. 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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance for Darwin/IWT](#)).

With a strong focus on community-based approaches to restoring ecosystems and biodiversity, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME approaches) would be featured. The integrated nature of the project requires the inclusion of different stakeholders' vantage points to monitor, assess and evaluate progress. PME will help the local government, IIRR and ZSL, and stakeholders to keep track of progress, building on areas where success is recognized, and addressing problem areas along the way.

IIRR and ZSL will use a combination of participatory, qualitative, and quantitative methods in monitoring and evaluating the project. Baseline data will be collected at the inception stage. This will be followed by regular and period monitoring that feeds into the regular and periodic project implementation assessment and planning. Monitoring activities will be conducted on a monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual basis. The monitoring activities shall precede the Project's monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual project management assessment, and planning activities. Monitoring activities shall track the progress of the Project implementation vis-a-vis the Project Implementation Plan. A parallel and integrated Project Financial Monitoring will also be implemented. This will coincide with the Monitoring schedule, which will also feed into the project management assessment and planning activities. Burn rate and budget timeliness and efficient spending will be the focus of the financial monitoring activities.

At the end of the project term, IIRR and ZSL will conduct an end-of-project evaluation. The project will compare the baseline data and the end-of-project data to assess the cumulative output, outcome, and early impacts of the project. A comparative study of the baseline and end-of-project data will be conducted using the OECD Evaluation Framework - REES (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Sustainability) Evaluation Criteria. A third-party evaluator will be commissioned by the Project to conduct the end-of-project evaluation.

Specific M&E Activities that the project will undertake includes the following:

Post-baseline mangrove assessment using MCS survey

Participatory rapid appraisals and field assessments

Field profiling of farming practices, landscapes and resources

Spatial mapping

Population sampling and estimation studies of key indicator species

Deskwork: developing coastal agri-fishery profile; and gender-differentiated baselines

Participatory rapid appraisal (endline assessment).

Cost-benefit case studies on coastal regenerative agriculture practices.

Participatory rapid appraisal and field assessments

Livelihood & socio-economic assessment

Stakeholders analysis

Deskwork and writeshop: coastal livelihood & socio-economic profile and baselines

Rapid appraisal: livelihood & socio-economic assessment (endline)

Case studies on coastal value chains & enterprises development; publish outputs in international R&D platforms

Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions (KAP) baseline survey.

Impacts and outcomes documentation

Outcome mapping workshop; M&E protocols development

Annual progress review and reporting

Outcome harvesting study: capturing contributions to municipal-level changes and development

Writeshop & publishing of outcome harvesting outputs in R&D platforms.

External monitoring & evaluation mission

The Guinayangan experiences serving as a model to influence municipal action in other coastal areas of the Philippines, PME will also be for purposes of fostering institutional learning (LGU, IIRR and ZSL, and others) and for influencing local environmental policy and action. The enhanced capacities of local organizations to undertake PME will ensure such approaches are institutionalized.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	85
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	[REDACTED]

Section 16 - FCDO Notifications

Q34. FCDO Notifications


Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.


No


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

Yes, advice attached

Please attach details of any advice you have received.

 [FCO notification](#)

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Section 17 - Certification

Q35. Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

International Institute of Rural Reconstruction

I apply for a grant of





£500,000.00

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 have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Emilita M Oro
Position in the organisation	Acting Asia Regional Director and concurrent Country Director, Philippines
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 esig_Emily  09/02/2021  16:13:31  jpg 7.78 KB
Date	09 February 2021

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including "Guidance Notes for Applicants" and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked

I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the key project personnel identified at Question 12, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 11, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the lead organisation's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 30.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available [here](#). This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and 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 General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).