Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

Important note: *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

Submission Deadline: 30 April

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	20-023
Project Title	An integrated approach to enhancing socio-ecological resilience in coastal Mozambique
Host Country/ies	Mozambique
Contract Holder Institution	Zoological Society of London
Partner institutions	Associação do Meio Ambiente (AMA), Bioclimate, Research & Development Ltd. (Bioclimate), Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO), Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas - Universidade Nova da Lisboa (FCSH-UNL), Universidade Lúrio (UniLúrio)
Darwin Grant Value	£327,643
Funder (DFID/Defra)	Defra
Start/end dates of project	1st August 2013 – 31st March 2017
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2015 – Mar 2016) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2015 – Mar 2016 Annual report 3
Project Leader name	Dr Nicholas Hill
Project website/blog/Twitter	Twitter: @OurSeaOurLife @nickaohill, @heatherkoldewey, @JeremyHuet1, @ama_ercilio
Report author(s) and date	Jeremy Huet, Dr Lucy Wright, Samantha Roberts, Drs Nicholas Hill and Heather Koldewey, 30th April 2016

1. Project Rationale

The coastal area between Mocímboa da Praia and Rovuma River has some of the highest levels of marine biodiversity in East Africa, shows evidence of resilience to coral bleaching and has suffered less from anthropogenic impacts than other areas regionally. At the same time, its coastal communities are among the poorest in Mozambique, with high dependence on marine resources. Marine biodiversity and livelihoods are threatened by socioeconomic changes caused by growing populations, increasing linkages to markets for marine products, illegal and foreign commercial fishing, luxury tourism developments that are often poorly integrated with local communities, and most recently the exploitation and refining of natural gas. Little work seeking to integrate conservation and development is focused in this area, which contrasts starkly with the Quirimbas National Park area, 100km further south. Mozambique's legislation supports co-management but currently there is little capacity for implementing it. The project addresses the key challenges of building local capacity and resources for co-management, creating incentives for conservation and diversifying livelihoods. They are important for local communities, the Mozambican government and conservation organisations; and were identified by discussions between all partners informed by their extensive experience of working in the region, and with local communities and government. The broader project is piloting an integrated approach to enhancing socio-ecological resilience in six sites (Figure 1), of which Lalane and Nsangue Ponta are specifically attributable to the Darwin Initiative project.

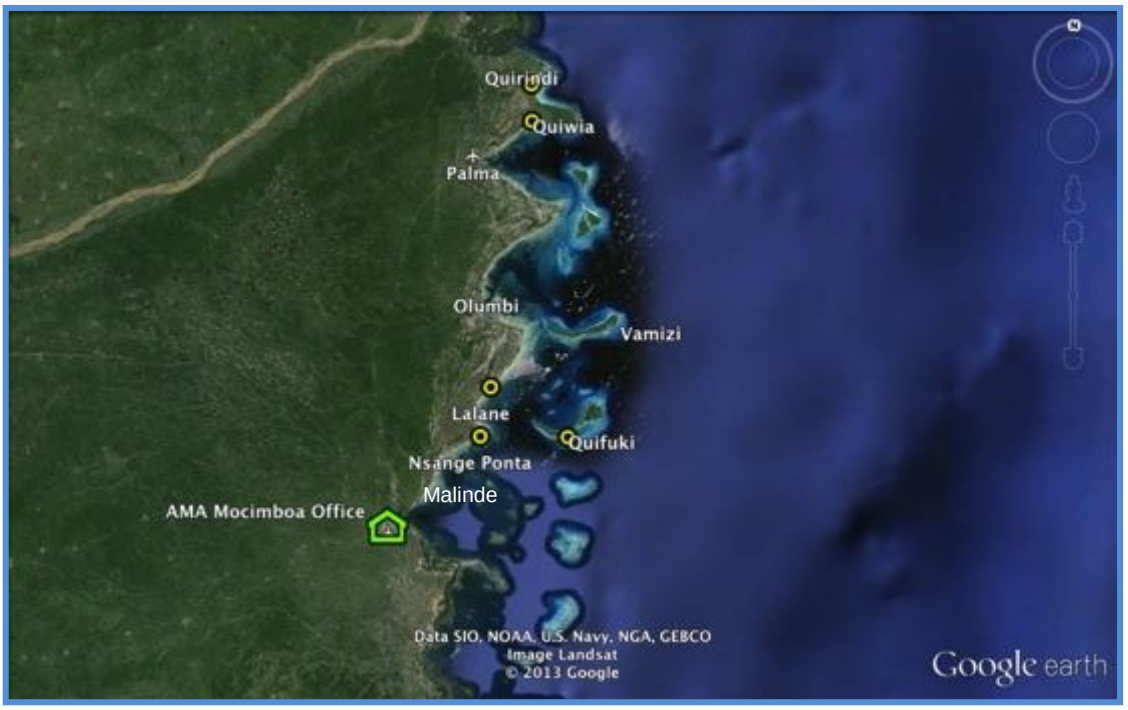

Figure 1: Map of project sites within the broader project. The two sites specifically attributable to Darwin are Lalane and Nsangue Ponta. Malinde, Quifuke, Quirinde and Quiwia are part of the broader action that Darwin is co-financing with EU and Fondation Ensemble.

2. Project Partnerships

The project partners have convened on eight occasions:

- May/June 2015 – Pemba and project sites: meetings between ZSL and AMA on project implementation in the field;
- July/August 2015 – Two advisory group meetings and training of AMA staff on gender equity in project activities in Cabo Delgado;
- September 2015 – Participatory Threat Assessment, migrant survey (study about relations between locals and migrants) and CCP status signed by CCP members;
- October 2015 – Visit of Fondation Ensemble in Quiwie. All partners attended the WIOMSA (Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association) conference in Port Edward, South Africa, with presentations given about the project;
- November 2015 - Partners meeting (report), Maputo high-level meetings, participatory training, fishing grounds and habitat mapping;
- December 2015 - Resource use mapping (project sites)
- January 2016 – Falmouth (UK): partner meeting
- Feb/March 2016 – Pemba/Mocimboa da Praia: advisory group meeting, LMMA planning workshop, opening of temporary reserve for octopus

There have been ongoing follow up through working group Skype calls and emails.

The project partners continue to work well together. We have identified some capacity issues in relation to co-management experience in Mozambique, and need to focus on developing that capacity within AMA's team. In ZSL there have been some major changes in the structure of the Finance team, with a new Director and Head of Finance and the project accountant leaving in November 2015. Unfortunately, the transition was not very smooth and has resulted in some challenges in meeting financial reporting deadlines. This has diverted some of the attention of the ZSL project management team, but we have been able to continue with the project activities as planned. Having invested the time and worked closely with the new ZSL Finance team, we feel we are now in a much stronger position and do not anticipate a repeat of this sort of problem in the future. In 2016 we will be investing further in training for AMA in Quickbooks as per the budget realignment agreed by the EU (on the broader EU-funded project) last November 2015 which will simplify transactions, accounting and reporting.

3. Project Progress

Overall, the project is making significant headway thanks to a consistent coordination of the activities and a constructive communication between the partners, particularly given the context of operating in this part of Mozambique and despite a significant power cut (across the whole of northern Mozambique because of a large power cable damaged) due to bad weather conditions April 2015 which significantly affected communications for about one month. The most measurable gains in 2015 and early 2016 have come through the first temporary closed area for octopus in Quiwie and the development of a manual for guiding communities through the co-management decision making process that was based on the team's experience. We established a further ten Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in the project sites and have initiated the Village Agent approach to further replication. We have made significant advancements in the development of plans for sustainable finance mechanisms and a proposal was submitted to Eni East Africa to contribute to the sustainability of co-management activities. We have explored a number of enterprise opportunities, with horticulture projects now being implemented successfully in all sites. We are working effectively with IDPPE and ADNAP having established good relationships with them at the Provincial and District levels following the change in President and associated reshuffle of government departments. The visibility of the project was increased through a website, social media, videos and presentations at conferences, following approval of the Visibility Plan. This report details progress made in each work package in year 3 of the project between 1st April 2015 and 31st March 2016. As agreed with the Darwin Initiative, this project is now linked to a broader EU-funded action, with the two grants providing co-financing to each other. The specific elements attributable to the Darwin Initiative within the broader Action are all those activities in the project sites Lalane and Nsangue Ponta (maps contained in the main report text). Activities in the different project sites complement each other and in some cases we report successes from other communities that are being used to leverage success in the Darwin Initiative sites (e.g. the octopus closure in Quiwie which the communities of Lalane and Nsangue Ponta are now very keen to replicate, whilst the horticulture and VSLA activities developed in the Darwin sites have now been replicated to other sites).

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

OUPUT 1: *CCPs with three user groups and integrating women formally established in two pilot villages and supported to develop and implement co-management plans through (a) the delivery of training courses targeting CCP members and supporting institutions (AMA, IDPPE, District Service of Economic Activities – DSEA) and (b) the collection and feedback of relevant biological and socioeconomic data.*

Activity 1.1: Site selection and approvals, including CCP establishment and/or formalisation where necessary.

In process. Two Darwin project sites: Nsangue Ponte and Lalane. CCPs established and statutes signed by CCP members, legalisation in process in all project sites (ADNAP has submitted signed statutes to the Ministry of Fisheries and awaiting their return).

In the two Darwin communities, the project has established CCPs from scratch. The CCP offices are under construction by the CCP members in both communities. In September 2015 the CCP statutes were finally signed together with IDPPE. ADNAP (National Fisheries Administration, to which IDPPE reports) have submitted these to the Ministry of Fisheries in Maputo for formal signing and publishing, which we are anticipating any day.

Activity 1.2: Establishment of biological and fisheries baselines through collection, analysis and feedback of data from underwater visual censuses, creel surveys, community perception surveys and secondary sources.

Underwater survey completed and report written (see Supplementary Material 1a & 1b). Catch landing survey (CPUE) ongoing throughout the project, with data reported to IDPPE. Feedback to community members ongoing and to Fisheries Authorities upcoming.

Underwater survey done
The biological baselines (underwater survey) were completed in March 2015. Since coral bleaching (due to abnormal high temperatures in the late 90s or later) and based on surveys CORDIO undertook in 2011, 2014 and in March 2015, the benthic community health has distinctly improved (very high diversity, higher coral, larger colonies, and more robust due to new recruitment and regrowth of surviving fragments). Reef health is higher towards the north, and offshore from the coastline. Both features are associated with the gradient of turbidity due to sediment from rivers. Sediments have negative influences on coral reefs (effect of smothering). Fish abundance is very low compared with the health of the corals and condition of the reefs. Numbers of juvenile and sub-adult fish are low, which suggest some recruitment failure, which is of concern. Please find the full report in Supplementary Material 1a & 1b. Unfortunately we are now going through another global mass bleaching event. The project team will be monitoring the situation in the project area. Previous studies have identified the project area as an important area with some level of resilience to coral bleaching, highlighting the importance of the conservation activities of the project.

Catch landing survey to measure CPUE
Catch landing surveys are ongoing at two landing sites per village (Figure 6) on a monthly basis (2 days during the spring tide and 1 day during the neap tide) following the methodology shown in Figure 7. The Darwin sites are Lalane and Nsangue Ponta. A report will be finalised by mid-2016. Following the change in the Presidency in Mozambique and associated changes in government departments there are new regulations about who is allowed to collect fish catch data and how that can be treated. The project is working closely with the Fisheries Research Institute (IIP) and the Ministry of Fisheries on a MoU that will specially address data sharing and how data collected by the project fit into the national database, and the relationship between IIP and the project is extremely good. IIP have expressed interest in adopting some of the methods that we are using at a national level, particularly around the use of a mobile app that we are developing under a grant with Fondation Ensemble that is based upon our project methodology.

Capacity building of AMA in catch landing survey and data analysis
CORDIO spent two weeks building AMA's capacities in catch landing survey and data analysis in May 2015. The project extension workers have been trained in data collection (fish identification, understand the process of fish monitoring, increase efficiency in data collection process). Their combined visit to the project sites has pointed out a couple of issues to adapt the data recording methodology or to be aware during data analysis: (i) the fish caught are being sold before reaching the shore due to high competition between fish buyers, (ii) it is still difficult to determine how long it takes to travel from the landing site to the fishing zone (meaning the active fishing time). A review of key indicator species was done through taking part in creel surveys and conducting fishers' interviews to incorporate resource users' knowledge on most abundant and rare species. We first asked the informant age, gear used, boat type, primary and secondary occupation. This was followed by discussion on the most frequent, least frequent and rare species. Results are presented in Table 3. An updated identification guide has been provided to the project extension workers based on these results. Data analysis training has been given for AMA's marine biologist report on CPUE of the project sites. Essentially, AMA's marine biologist is in charge of conducting the data analysis to determine the relative abundance of species for each gear, the length frequency of key indicator species, the juvenile retention of all the gears, the statistical comparison of CPUE across gears and years.

Monitoring of sharks and rays population in Cabo Delgado
AMA's marine biologist participated to a workshop on sharks and rays in Cabo Delgado, organised by UniLúrio. This workshop introduced a new project to record sharks and rays landings in Cabo Delgado. Smartphones were given to some of the project extension workers to share their findings (measurements and pictures) quickly. A species of guitarfish previously only recorded in Australia has recently been identified in Cabo Delgado thanks to this new monitoring system.

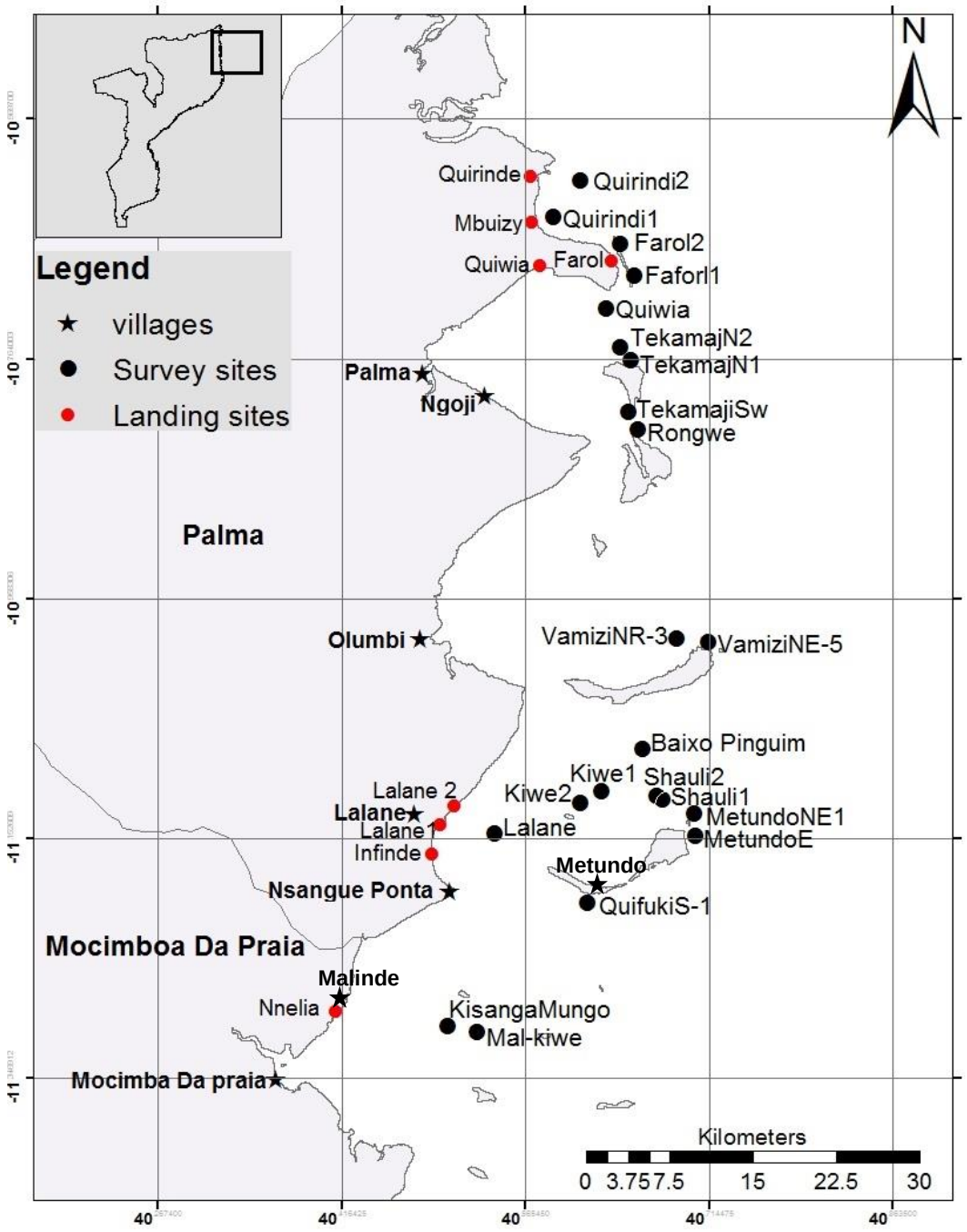

Figure 6: Map of the fish landing sites visited in relationship with underwater survey sites. The Darwin Project sites are Lalane and Nsangue Ponta. Other project sites covered in the broader action include Metundo, Quiwia, Quirinde and Malinde.

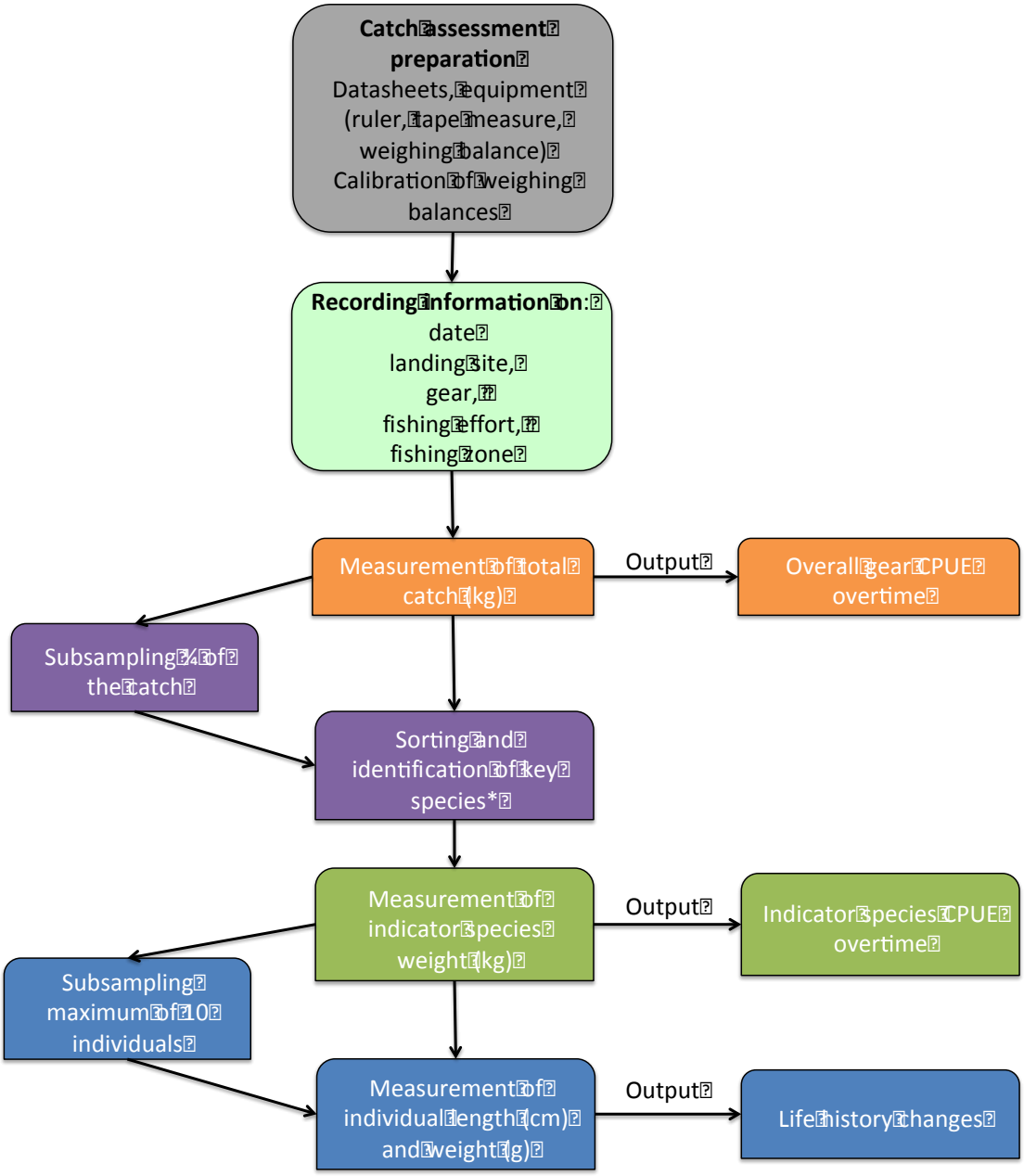

Figure 7: Model for collecting CPUE on gear and key indicator species.

FAMILY	SPECIES
ACANTHURIDAE	*Naso brevirostris*
ACANTHURIDAE	*Acanthurus tennenti*
BALISTIDAE	*Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus*
BALISTIDAE	*Balistoides viridescens*
CARANGIDAE	*Caranx tille*
CARCHARHINIDAE	*Triaenodon obesus*
DASYATIDIDAE	*Taeniura lymma*
GERREIDAE	*Geres oyena*
HAEMULIDAE	*Plectorhincus gaterinus*
LABRIDAE	*Cheilinus undulatus*
LETHRINIDAE	*Lethrinus lentjan*
LETHRINIDAE	*Lethrinus variegatus*
LUTJANIDAE	*Lutjanus fulviflamma*
MULLIDAE	*Parupeneus macronema*

FAMILY	SPECIES
SCARIDAE	*Leptoscarus vaigiensis*
SCARIDAE	*Scarus ghobban*
SCARIDAE	*Bolbometopon muricatum*
SERRANIDAE	*Plectropomus laevis*
SERRANIDAE	*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*
SERRANIDAE	*Variola louti*
SIGANIDAE	*Siganus sutor*

Table 3: Key indicator species; green highlights are new indicator species.

Feedback to community and CCP leaders to link up fishery results to fishery co-management
In March 2016 a workshop was organised in Mocimboa da Praia (see report in Supplementary Material 2) led by project partners to report the key CPUE and socioeconomic results to community and CCP leaders. This three-day meeting has highlighted the similarities between the community perceptions of changes with project studies in relation to fish abundance and livelihoods. The participants very much enjoyed seeing the results of the survey work, and it helped to allay some previous confusion about what the team was doing. The results and associated discussions also motivated the participants to further discuss and explore management options for their marine resource, and they demonstrated particular interest in temporary and permanent closed areas. The various ideas discussed during this workshop will be a support to CCP members when raising awareness of village members in managing fisheries. Education tools will be produced to help raise awareness based on the discussions and feedback

Activity 1.3: Identification and formation of resource user groups, including intertidal resource harvesters consisting of women, and integration into CCPs.

30% of CCP members are women.

Progress made for the establishment of RUGs, IHGs and CCPs
RUGs were piloted in Quiwie and Quirinde (sites of the broader EU-funded project) for female intertidal harvesters and are now very advanced. These intertidal harvester groups (IHGs) in Quiwie and Quirinde meet on a weekly basis and are well integrated into the CCPs. Our experience with the establishment of IHGs has been instructive. Whilst the IHGs have been extremely successful in improving participation of women in the CCPs and in fisheries management, the establishment of such groups comes with a cost that represents a barrier to their replication for other resource users in other communities. Even though established as informal groups, there are organisational costs as they create a level of expectation. The risk is that unless there are significant resources to give purpose to all these groups then they lose that interest and quickly become demotivated. The IHGs have played a very important role in engaging a vulnerable sector of society that is often excluded from fisheries management decisions (namely women). But rather than replicate this same model to other resource users, we feel that we can increase broader participation in management by engaging the VSLAs in the CCP meetings. This simplifies community interventions and broadens engagement, keeping the involvement of women and marginalised members of communities a key focus of the project.

Figure 2. Construction of the CCP office in Quiwie

Gender equity component
Training of CCP members in the roles and responsibilities of CCPs was initiated in December 2014 with a two-week mission in collaboration with IDPPE and ADNAP. This was to ensure the communities established the strongest CCPs from the outset and selected their representatives accordingly given the roles and responsibilities. Part of this training was to ensure that appropriate gender representation in the CCP membership. The members in charge of the CCP's administration were elected as a conclusion of the participatory meetings following discussions around fishery management at each site. The four CCPs have an average of 25 members each, a third of whom are women in each case. Gender training was given to AMA staff in August 2015 that addressed how to respond to potential gender issues that could be exacerbated as the project activities are being implemented, especially by the use of economic incentives and sustainable financing to support fisheries co-management (see expected result 2). AMA extension workers play an important role due to their direct involvement with the community. At these early stages, jealousy is a key element preventing men from allowing their wives to participate in project activities such as VSLAs and training in biological monitoring techniques. As such it is essential that their husbands are given equal opportunities to avoid creating conflict within the home.

Activity 1.4: Workshop, training-of-trainers and advocacy on community-based management approaches for CCPs, local NGOs, government agencies and the private sector, including cross-visits where relevant.

Film from the Madagascar exchange visit (Feb 2015) completed. Cross-visit to Kenya will be organised in 2017 when CCPs are legalised.

Madagascar exchange visit
A video was produced on the Madagascar exchange visit which has been shared within focal communities in order to generate support for the concept of a temporary closure for octopus mangement (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=el3hsqXyqmk). This exchange visit was extremely successful and resulted in the community of Quiwie deciding to put in place a temporary closed area. Lalane and Nsangue Ponta CCPs and communities have been following closely the progress of the closure in Quiwie, and the film helped to provide them with more background. Now that they have seen the success of the Quiwie closure Lalane and Nsangue Ponta are extremely motivated to implement something similar in their villages, and we anticipate something happening very quickly as a result of this and the other training and background work we have done in mid-2016. This demonstrates the importance of cross-visits – people are much more likely and interested to adopt an idea when they have experienced it first-hand.

CCP workshop organised by UniLúrio in Pemba
A workshop was organised by UniLúrio in Pemba for two days to discuss the challenges CCPs face in Cabo Delgado. This was an ideal opportunity for the project to learn from existing experiences of other CCPs. The CCPs of Lalane and Nsangue Ponta are very keen to establish and manage no-take zones. The main constraints that were identified revolved around the need for financial means to enforce management activities. Some useful recommendations came out of the workshop that we will internalise in order to help us in the establishment of the CCPs and building the co-management plans:

- Promote studies and build mechanisms to understand strengths and weaknesses of CCPs;
- Build CCPs' and local authorities' capacity in relation to CCPs' responsibilities and rights provided by the legislation;
- Train CCPs on available tools for the co-management of marine resources (methods, materials, incentives, sustainability, administration, partnerships with private stakeholders).

Participatory training workshop
AMA staff were trained by OSOL in November 2015. This workshop has followed the decision-making process and in particular taught participatory approaches for communities to identify and prioritise problems/threats; set up objectives and identify strategies. This document will be finalised mid-2016.

Activity 1.5: Participatory development of co-management plans for user groups and mapping of management areas.

Data collection for Participatory Threat Assessment completed. Guidelines on participatory approaches and decision-making process designed by the partners of the project to build in-country capacity for community engagement in management.

Participatory Threat Assessment
Participatory threat assessments have been completed in all sites (Supplementary Material 3 and Figure 3) in order to prioritise management objectives. Five focus groups were surveyed per village: community leaders, men, young men (20/35), women, young women (who are very difficult to meet with for cultural reasons). The discussions with the groups were participatory and informative. Perceived threats were fairly uniform to all the villages: presence of migrant populations, fishing at all tides several times a day, unsustainable fishing practices (breaking stones, use of mosquito nets, etc.) and increasing numbers of fishers.

Decision-making process
One of the key challenges identified in last year's report was the lack of capacity and experience in Mozambique of properly engaging communities in the co-management process (see section 3.4 of Y2 report). To address this challenge ZSL and AMA undertook a workshop in November 2015 to develop a step-by-step field manual for technicians in guiding communities through the process of decision making in a way that is inclusive. Without a clear and simple process then CCPs have a tendancy to agree to management measures without a proper understanding of what they are trying to achieve and how it fits with the challenges that they face, and without the proper engagement and support of the rest of the community. The workshop brought together the experience of AMA in Mozambique, together with ZSL team members with decades of experience in community based management from the Philippines and Madagascar (bringing staff members from the Philippines and UK). The resulting manual will be the first of its kind in Mozambique (to be finalised in 2016) and will help to replicate the approach of the project in other areas, and it will be updated following the experiences of implementing the steps. Specifically, the decision-making process focused around communities working together to identify and prioritise problems/threats (based on the participatory threat assessment experiences); setting up objectives linked to those threats and identifying strategies to reach those objectives. These form the foundation for any subsequent management plan.

Co-management plans

Following the establishment of the CCPs, the undertaking of the participatory threat assessments, implementation of of the co-management decision making process, the CCP workshops, and the exposure visits to Quiwie (see Activity 1.6) and showings of the videos on the Madagascar exchange visit, the communities are now excited about the prospect of implementing both temporary and permanent closed areas. During 2016 we will be capitalising on these gains and enthusiasm to push through with the development of the co-management plans.

Figure 3: Visual tool used in Lalane and Nsangue Ponta for Participatory Resource Assessment

LMMA legalisation

We have undertaken a more detailed assessment of the opportunities for legalising Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) in Mozambique, and the opportunities for communities to have the legal mechanisms to enforce locally created management plans that include the delimitation of community-based no-take zones or temporary closures. The process used by the project for establishing LMMAs is based on three key legal documents: the Law of Fisheries (2013), the General Regulations of Marine Fisheries (2003) and the Law of Conservation (2014). The article 16 of the Law of Fisheries refers to conservation areas that could be declared within Mozambique. The protection can be framed either around the protection of particular areas or habitats, or the protection of community socioeconomic interests. It is still up to the government to define the declaration process of these conservation areas and we are consulting with the relevant agencies on this process. Article 19 of the General Regulations of Marine Fisheries explains CCPs are given the rights by the Ministry of Fisheries to undertake activities for the participatory management of fisheries. This authorisation depends on whether the CCP has provided the description of its area of intervention and its conservation measures to manage fisheries to the provincial fishing administration authority for approval. Articles 18 to 22 of the Law of Conservation describe the various categories for conservation areas existing in Mozambique which depend on the target species, the management modalities, and the geographical scope. The three texts do not provide a clear guidance on establishing community-based conservation areas (such as community-managed no-take zones) for fishery management purposes. However, the General Regulations of Marine Fisheries refer to the fact CCPs can manage conservation areas. The Vamizi Marine Sanctuary (Rocliffe et al., 2014) is the only LMMA known as functioning in Mozambique that has been legalised under the Law of

Fisheries. Vamizi Island is within the OSOL project intervention area and Isabel da Silva (UniLurio) is one of the partners on the project who is involved in the work on Vamizi. The OSOL project is currently investigating the legalisation process of LMMAs with ADNAP, IDPPE, the Vamizi eco-lodge and WWF through ongoing contacts in order to ensure LMMAs' durability.

A meeting with Secretary of States for Fisheries was planned in November 2015 to get a better understanding of how to legalise LMMAs. Unfortunately, it was not possible to meet with the Secretary of State because of reshuffles in the government departments that resulted in some confusion in communication between relevant provincial and national authorities. Since the start of 2016 we have been actively engaging the new Director of Fisheries at Provincial level and also met with the National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC) to establish a clearer roadmap for LMMA legalisation.

Activity 1.6: Implementation of co-management plans (linked to output 2).

In progress. Quiwie (site of the broader EU-funded project) has a co-management plan in place. This activity is delayed in other communities due to trainings given to AMA staff about co-management processes throughout 2015 and focus on CCP legalisation and VSLA establishment. Nsangue Ponte will have a co-management plan by mid-2016 and Lalane by end of 2016.

First temporal closure for octopus ("trial") in Quiwie
In Quiwie, the CCP and IHG have agreed on a temporal closure of an area in order to experiment the management of octopus fisheries. The area chosen for closure includes Kumayanga, Quiwie and Etumba (see Figure 4 below), from the intertidal area to 10 metres off the reef edge. Activities prohibited during the closure period include all fishing methods. Closure of the area to all fishing methods was decided by the community because it was considered to be easier to enforce than simply prohibiting octopus fishing. The closure has been selected according to community criteria: (i) this is a relatively small area so is easy to manage, (ii) it has a suitable habitat type for octopus, (iii) the limits of the area are easily recognisable by community members, (iv) it is close to the community which makes enforcement easier and (v) the area is used by migrants which motivates the local community to limit their activity. The area has been closed for six months and opened on 8th March 2016. The opening was a success, with fishers bringing back 15-27kg of octopus each, compared to normal daily catches of 1-1.5kg (see https://www.zsl.org/blogs/conservation/our-sea-our-life-re-opening-of-the-first-community-managed-temporary-reserve-for). As a result of this success the community decided to close it for four more months and are interested in extending the area or creating another similar area. A report is being put together to understand the cost of this first trial for the community and the project against the benefit it brought to the community (final version mid 2016). CCP members from other project sites were also present at the opening to observe the successes. This has inspired the CCPs from Lalane and Nsangue Ponta to replicate the approach within their own communities or adapt it to their specific contexts (octopus fisheries are not present in all communities).

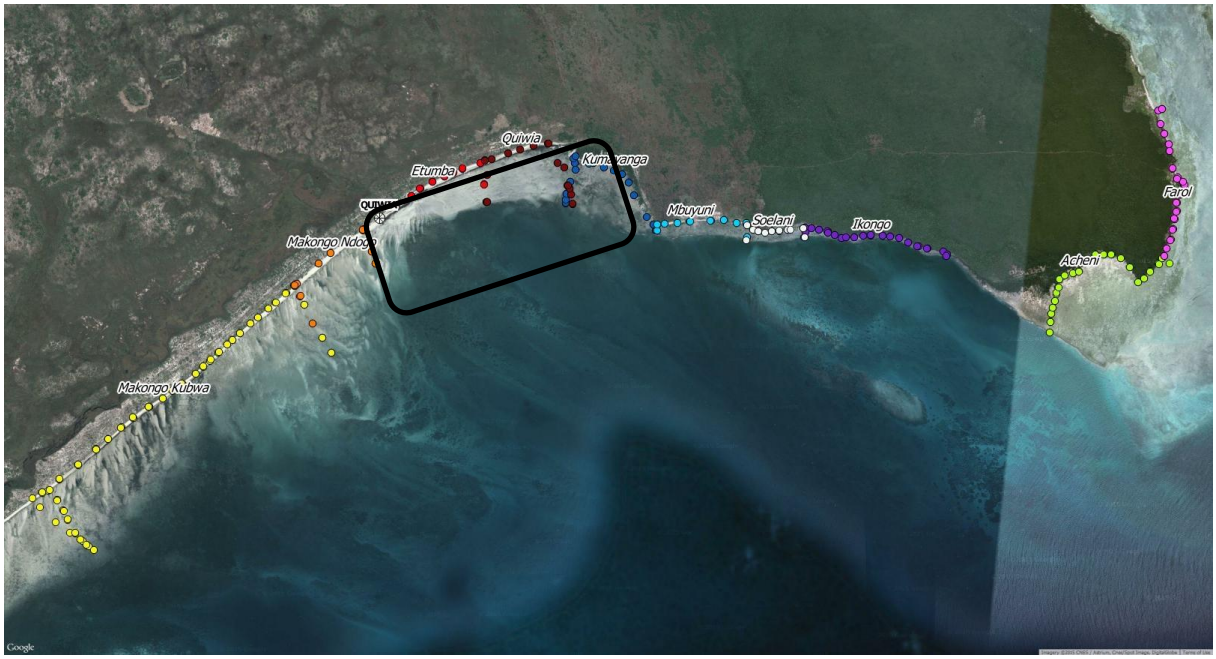

Figure 4: Map of Quiwie's fishing ground and closed area outlined in black

Nsangue Ponta and Lalane
Following the establishment of the CCPs, the undertaking of the participatory threat assessments, development of the co-management decision making process, the CCP workshops, and the exposure visits to Quiwie and showings of the videos on the Madagascar exchange visit, the communities are now excited about the prospect of implementing both temporary and permanent closed areas. During 2016 we will be capitalising on these gains to push through with the development and implementation of co-management plans.

Activity 1.7: Biological and fisheries impact assessments through collection, analysis and feedback of data from underwater visual censuses, creel surveys and community perception surveys.

AMA's marine biologist will be in charge of training the community in resource monitoring in the LMMAs. This will happen when the LMMAs and target species are clearly identified by the communities (mid 2016, see 1.3). We have therefore spent time building AMA's marine biology capacity in 2015 to ensure he is confident and capable to deliver the training at the appropriate time.

Foundation Ensemble and the use of mobile technology in participatory resource monitoring
A grant of 400,000 Euros has recently been approved by Foundation Ensemble for the Partners of the project. This grant has two elements: (a) co-financing the project, and (b) additional funding to develop and pilot an application for mobile technology in participatory resource monitoring. The second element of this funding is additional to the project, but will complement the participatory resource monitoring planned as part of this project. For this additional element we will be collaborating with Blue Ventures who will be leading the development of this mobile application.

Activity 1.8: Reporting and preparation and submission of peer-reviewed paper.
A paper on "Integrated assessment of artisanal fisheries of Cabo Delgado - Fisheries data analyses" is being prepared. It will provide a description and status of the fisheries pre-conservation intervention. Fisheries of northern Cabo Delgado will be defined in terms of catches, gears, boats, fishing grounds, user groups, indices of dependence on fishing and proportion of fishers in these coastal communities. Fishery activities along the Mozambique coast are relatively unknown so this paper will provide a first quantitative paper on the small scale fisheries of Cabo Delgado.

OUTPUT 2: *Equitable and robust Community-PES schemes reinforcing the implementation of co-management plans in the two pilot villages, and supported by local authorities and private sector actors.*

Activity 2.1: Preparation and delivery of PES training course to 2 pilot villages and local partners/associates (AMA, IDPPE, ADNAP, IIP)

In progress. Training courses are being given in Nsangue Ponte and Lalane (Darwin Initiative project sites). Indicators for functioning and well-governed CCPs are defined by communities. The results of the CCP diagnostic will justify (or not) a need for support provided to CCPs by the Trust Fund from mid-June 2016.

Four advisory group meetings were held so far: March 2015, July 2015, August 2015, March 2016 (see reports in Supplementary Material 4, 5 and 6). It engaged beyond the project partners as it included a project donor that is also involved in financing other aspects of fisheries management in Mozambique (EU) together with the relevant provincial fisheries authorities. Members of the advisory group are: ADNAP, IDPPE, IIP, EU, AMA, Bioclimate, FFI and ZSL. It introduced the concept of sustainable financing of fisheries co-management and discussed the potential role of an Advisory Group that will lead to the creation of a Trust Fund Steering Committee from mid-2016. This is an opportunity to identify the gaps in terms of knowledge or understanding of the idea of Payments for Ecosystem Services or Economic Incentives within implementing and partner institutions – particularly ADNAP and IDPPE.

Two phases corresponding to co-management process were defined as following: (see figure 6 below)

- Phase 1: CCP function well;
- Phase 2: Co-management activities are implemented.

PES training courses are being given to the Darwin Initiative sites (Lalane and Nsangue Ponte) in order to achieve the expected results for Phase 1. These training courses are being given through participatory workshops to guarantee communities' buy-in when making decisions. A CCP diagnostic tool (see Supplementary Material 7) is used to lead discussions and decide with communities what indicators of success (previously discussed with advisory group members, see figure 5 below) can define functioning and well-governed CCPs. Priority and rules of eligibility for allocating funds were listed (see Supplementary Material 8) at the advisory group meeting as of March 2016. We will get the first workshop feedback (CCP diagnostic, indicators of sucess, and what's needed as per the eligible costs list) on this matter by end of May 2016. A first set of financial support will be provided by the Trust Fund (community-PES fund) from mid-June 2016 to achieve the expected results for Phase 1.

Good functioning	**Indicators**
Regular meetings	Weekly meeting
Enforcement	Patrolling in the last week
Awareness raising	Awareness raising or training given to the community in the last month
Dissemination	?
Fishing licencing	The last licencing campaign was done less than 12 months ago
Information sharing with other CCP	Meeting in the last 6 months with a neighboring CCP
Work plan	Monthly plan (verbal or written down)
List of fishers and fishing gears	Data collected in the last 12 months
Good governance	**Indicators**
Status	Status (up to date)
Internal rules	Internal rules (up to date)
Accounting	Accounting updated on a monthly basis

General Assembly	Organised every year
Dissemination of minutes	Meeting with 1) Fishers using different fishing gears; 2) Women who fish together; 3) Community leaders; 4) Traders
Change of leadership	Members respect new leaders
Obey to legislation	?
Rate of women in CCP	>30% women
Existence of intertidal group	Intertidal group exist with at least 80% of women
15 members	15 active members

Figure 5: Indicators of success discussed at advisory group meeting in March 2016

Activity 2.2: Agreement at village level and integration of PES eligible management activities into co-management plans

In progress. An agreement about management activities will be achieved at village level by end of May 2016. The next advisory group meeting on 10th June will question whether these management activities are PES eligible.

The same approach as in activity 2.1 for Phase 2 has already started in Lalane and Nsangue Ponte. We expect to have management activities agreed at village level by end of May 2016 and discussed for validation as PES eligible activities at next advisory group meeting that will occur on 10th June. We discussed the sorts of activities that may be PES eligible at the third advisory group meeting on 11th August 2015 (Supplementary Material 5). We undertook a preliminary scanning in FY1 of potential economic incentives and offsetting activities that could be PES-eligible: oyster farming as an alternative to mosquito net fisheries, the management of no-take zones, sustainable octopus fisheries and sanitation. However, these activities need to be confirmed with communities during the development of the co-management plans once communities have identified the specific management interventions that they plan to implement.

The identification of PES-eligible activities is being informed by experiences from Quiwie, where these activities have already been defined for the octopus temporal reserve that was closed on 1st August 2015 to all fisheries activities until early March 2016. All fisheries activities were banned in this temporary closed area in order to make it easier to enforce the closure. The budget worked out with communities included predominantly management costs and support to livelihood development activities (such as horticulture) as an incentive for marine management (particularly because the community has closed the octopus zone to all activities, meaning the opportunity costs are higher than if the zone was purely for octopus). It also included the costs for ensuring the functioning of the local CCP and Resource User Groups (see figure 6 below). Whilst this was focused on a temporal closure for octopus (which acts more as a fishery improvement programme than a conservation strategy), it has provided invaluable experience that will be useful in the identification of PES-eligible management activities for no-take zones in Lalane and Nsangue Ponta.

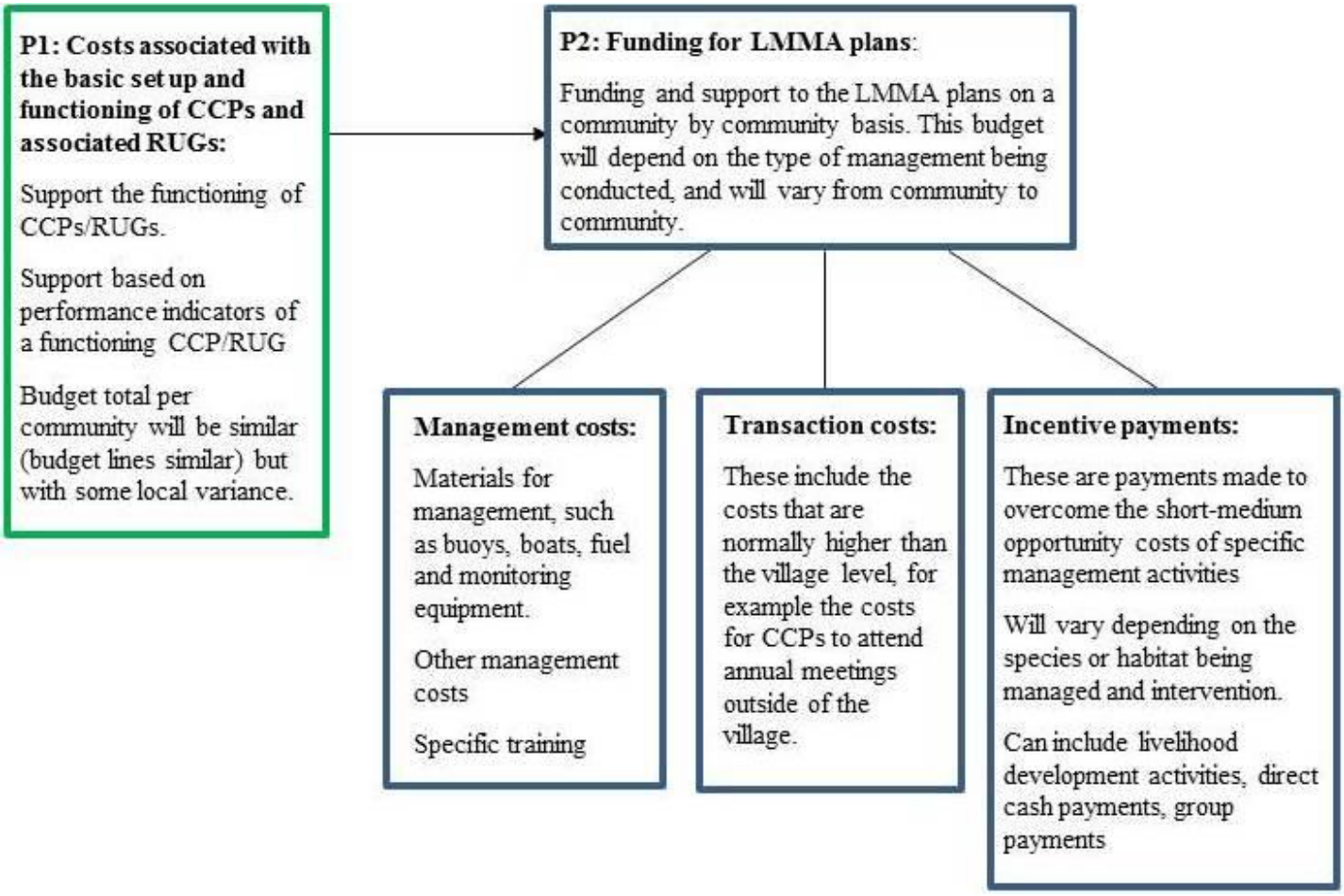

Figure 6: The two phases of sustainable financing for LMMAs in Cabo Delgado (Phase 1 and Phase 2). The initial start-up costs and set up of local institutions, and then funding and support for specific LMMA plans.

Activity 2.3: Development of monitoring system for linking management activities and outcomes to PES.

In progress. Performance-based payments for Phase 1 & 2 are to be validated and monitored (CCP diagnostic tool and further tools to be developed) by the advisory group members against indicators of success developed by the communities.

Performance indicators aim to monitor whether a certain result has been achieved. The concept for these performance indicators were initially discussed at the Advisory Group meetings (Supplementary Material 5 and 6), and agreement on these indicators will be the focus of the next Advisory Group meeting on 11th June 2016 (see Activity 2.5). Monitoring of performance indicators is the basis for the provision of support channelled by the project towards management activities. Performance indicators are designed in collaboration between the fishers, management committees, and government bodies involved in fisheries co-management. The indicators require input from the international partners to ensure that the link between activity-based indicators and possible ecological and livelihood outcomes is clear.

The process for defining indicators is based on standard monitoring that would normally occur within fisheries co-management in Mozambique in the first instance (eg. CCP reports), to ensure the model is replicable. Through the advisory group and working with AMA and CCPs we can ask for input into indicators, and settle on agreed approaches.

Activity 2.4: Development of PES benefit sharing arrangements with 2 CCPs.

In progress. Quiwie has got a co-management plan. Lalane and Nsangue Ponte's co-management plans are in development and will include a section about PES benefit sharing arrangements in June 2016.

Benefit-sharing arrangements are developed on a village by village basis. They are developed in the context of the activities described in Activities 2.1 & 2.2. Local workshops, facilitated by AMA, with CCPs and participating local groups are to decide on the governance and distribution of available PES fund (which can be cash or in-kind). The arrangements include the 'activity groups' (different management activities, including monitoring), the livelihood groups (VSLAs; livelihood enterprise groups), and the CCP who will be charged with management and administration of activities. In addition, in order to establish equitable benefit-sharing, the most vulnerable resource users (especially women inter-tidal resource users, particularly female-headed households) are identified, and incorporated into benefit-sharing arrangements. The broad structure and guidelines for the benefit sharing arrangements are detailed in the Fund Profile which is due to be discussed and finalised at the next Advisory Group meeting on 11th June 2016.

Activity 2.5: Establishment of PES governance infrastructure and formation of PES Trust Fund and Committee.

In progress. Advisory group meetings were organised in March, July, August 2015 and March 2016. Process well initiated and progress made in refining approach and building relationships and collaborations. Advisory group about to turn into Steering Committee of Trust Fund with proper Terms of Reference in June 2016.

Four advisory group meetings have been organised:

- March 2015: Introduction of OSOL's initiative about sustainable financing mechanism in support of fishery co-management (see Supplementary Material 4)
- July 2015: Trust Fund (see Supplementary Material 5)
- August 2015: PES and Economic Incentives (see Supplementary Material 5)
- March 2016: Performance-based payments, indicators of success (see Supplementary Material 6)
- Upcoming, June 2016: Priority and rules of eligibility for allocating funds towards fishery co-management, Advisory Group upgraded to Steering Committee (validation of Terms of References).

This first set of meetings has created a dynamic for the establishment of PES governance infrastructure and formation of PES Trust Fund. The advisory group is made of ADNAP, IDPPE, IIP, EU, AMA, Bioclimate, FFI and ZSL. It is about to become the Steering Committee of the Trust Fund by mid-2016.

Activity 2.6: Participatory monitoring and delivery of commensurate PES payments to two CCPs.

In progress. The monitoring mechanism is being set up through the CCP diagnostic tool, CCP reports and further tools to be developed if necessary.

PES payments are to trialled from June 2016 for Phase 1, and will be monitored from that time onwards. The CCP diagnostic tool provides a basis for monitoring and measuring the impact of these PES payments in terms of building the necessary infrastructure required for implementing and enforcing management measures.

Activity 2.7: Stakeholder engagement workshop in partnership with Fair Coasts Initiative and including government agencies and the private sector.

Process initiated and progress made in refining approach and building relationships and collaborations. First EEA (Eni East Africa) meeting in Maputo in November 2015, and proposal submitted to EEA about specific project activities in order to build trust in anticipation of the Trust Fund in December 2015.

We met with Biofund in Maputo in November 2015 which provided an opportunity to explore whether it might be a source of funds for the Trust Fund to be created by the project, as well as to learn more about the processes they use. Biofund's experience was of great help to build the sustainable financing mechanisms the project aims to achieve and they have already provided useful additional information and have been in regular contact since the meeting.

We have established contact between Our Sea Our Life and WCS national biodiversity offsets project (which is closely linked to the Mozambique Biofund). This relationship has the potential for helping our work to be linked more with national level policy development on biodiversity offsets, and an proved understanding of the Biofund (and therefore if there are any possibilities for the project trust fund accessing Biofund funds).

The project is developing a partnership with Fauna & Flora International (FFI). FFI is working directly with ENI (gas & oil company) to explore the opportunities for ENI to establish a marine biodiversity offset scheme in Cabo Delgado through ENI East Africa (EEA). Through working with FFI, OSOL will have access to information about requirements for any activities that would fall under biodiversity offsetting (including the financial mechanisms required) for which financial support could feed into the Trust Fund the project aims to create. As a result, we met with EEA in November 2015 in Maputo, including members from their European head office via conference calls. EEA is keen to develop projects and collaborations with the project. We submitted a proposal to EEA in December 2015 channelled by FFI to share the project's approach and needs to guarantee the sustainability of the co-management activities.

Activity 2.8: Agreement MOUs with private sector supporters.

Activity 2.9: Monitoring of benefit sharing and evaluation of impacts of Community-PES.

Not started yet.

Activity 2.10: Document of results and preparation of Community-PES manuals for distribution to government authorities and partners.

Activity 2.11: Community-PES wrap-up workshop – lessons learned and results.

OUTPUT 3: *VSLAs established and Village Agents trained in two pilot villages, increasing the capacity of villagers to manage income from PES and improve living conditions, and supporting investment in new sustainable enterprises*

Activity 3.1: Workshop and training-of-trainers on VSLAs.

Activity 3.2: Establishment of socioeconomic baselines through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal.

Completed for Nsangue Ponte, Lalane, Quiwie, Quirinde, Quifuke in 2014. Rapid census done in Malinde in 2015. Household survey to be completed in 2016 for Malinde.

The socioeconomic baselines (livelihood and rapid census surveys) have been completed for all the project sites (Nsangue Ponte, Lalane, Quiwie, Quirinde, Quifuke) except for household survey in the newest site of Malinde (see 1.1). Livelihood baselines in the project sites aim to

understand and quantify livelihood activities, livelihood diversity, income sources, food security, subjective and material measures of well-being, and perceptions on fisheries management for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of project impacts. These surveys questioned local community members regarding their income for both dry and wet seasons. They also gather information to improve our understanding on socioeconomic background that underlay economic activities in project sites. The household survey in Malinde will be carried out in 2016. A report on the socioeconomic baselines for all project sites will follow mid-2016.

Activity 3.3: Establishment and fostering of first VSLAs in the two pilot villages.

In process, with monitoring implemented and regular visits ongoing (as planned).

Figures on VSLAs

In the first half of 2015, the project has assessed VSLAs formation and activities on project sites, the level of members' engagement regarding savings and loans. The total VSLA savings sum increased to a total of 410,811.00 MZN (worth 10,350.00 euros ; Table 1) which corresponds to a 44% increase in comparison with the 2014 figure because of community enthusiasm in creating new VSLAs and increasing share prices. The VSLAs have started taking loans (a total of 92,600 MZN worth 2,330 euros) as the members have reached the level of confidence in regards to the functioning of the VSLAs. It took some time to build this confidence across all sites, and initially the members were not taking loans, so this movement to start taking loans is a strong indicator of success. VSLAs starting their second and third cycles are increasing their share prices. Even new VSLAs start with share price at 35 MZN (in comparison with VSLAs of same village starting at 20 MZN the previous year) because the members heard about the success of VSLAs formed last year. Saving money inspires members to invest money in activities and this is reflected in the loans taken. Four VSLAs are already in the second cycle and extension workers do not need to attend their meeting as frequently as in the first cycle. Ten new VSLAs were established in the first half of 2015 (three of which are from Lalane and Nsangue Ponta) bringing the total to 24 with 509 members. This includes three new VSLAs being formed in Quifuke, bringing the total number to four in this transient community and demonstrating that even migrant fishers have found an advantage in saving money through VSLAs on Quifuke – something that was not initially anticipated and has little precedent, but provides an excellent opportunity for engaging this group in co-management of marine resources. The first VSLA on the island was very challenging to create and had a first cycle of nine months which is due to the itinerant nature of the fishers on the island. The three other VSLAs were created after this first successful experience which resulted in a sudden surge in demand for VSLAs. The VSLAs members have all been trained and provided with booklets and a saving box through the project.

Project sites	# VSLAs (2014 figures)	# members (2014 figures)	# men (2014 figures)	# women (2014 figures)	Total savings MZN(variation since 2014)	Active loans	Social fund
Quiwie	6 (3)	101 (50)	48 (13)	53 (37)	74,533.00 (+62%)	-	9,145.00
Quirinde	6 (2)	130 (41)	33 (0)	83 (41)	184,875.00 (+333%)	46,050.00	12,820.00
Quifuque	4 (1)	100 (14)	62 (1)	38 (13)	187,220.00 (+19%)	47,000.00	6,570.00
Lalane	3 (2)	68 (50)	58 (32)	10 (18)	53,100.00 (+224%)	50,000.00	5,020.00
Nsangue Ponte	4 (2)	85 (49)	37 (34)	48 (15)	60,320.00 (+151%)	-	8,925.00
Malinde (new site)	1	25	23	2	11,870.00	-	940.00
TOTAL MZN	**24 (10)**	**509 (204)**	**261 (80)**	**234 (124)**	**571,918.00 (+100%)**	**143,050.00**	**43,420.00**

Table 1: Data on VSLAs on 31/08/15 (monitoring is ongoing but data are still to be consolidated). The Darwin sites are Lalane and Nsangue Ponta

The monitoring and evaluation of VSLAs formed by the project will contribute to a study to evaluate the impact of VSLA in the context of conservation in Mozambique, the Philippines and Cameroon. We have established and implemented a standardised methodology to collect data so that we can compare data collected in the three countries.

Activity 3.4: Replication of VSLAs through Village Agent model.

The team are currently in discussion with Aga Khan Foundation about providing training to potential Village Agents. One of the biggest challenges is the extremely low levels of literacy within the communities, and also it has taken time for the communities to build trust in the model. This is particularly because there have been bad experiences in some communities (particularly Malinde – which is a replication site) with a similar model called the Poupança Credito e Rotativo (PCR) that has been implemented in the past by IDPPE and others. This model was not successful. However, trust is now high in the VSLA model and there is a growing demand for the model.There is some discussion with potential Village Agents about the benefits that come from being a Village Agent, but in general we are in a good position to have Village Agents trained and operational by the end of the project.

Activity 3.5: Socioeconomic impact assessment through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal.

ZSL's global monitoring protocol is being implemented in project sites. Impact assessment on course to be completed by the end of the project.

Activity 3.6: Reporting and preparation and submission of peer-reviewed paper.

OUTPUT 4: *New sustainable enterprises developed through the provision of training and linking to relevant markets, increasing levels of livelihood diversification*

Activity 4.1: Participatory assessment of local needs and enterprise opportunities

In process. 2014 livelihood survey: high reliance on fishing for income of the project beneficiaries. 2015: (i) feasibility assessment (farming methods, market) for oyster farming and horticulture; (ii) building VSLA members' capacity on small-business skills. Next step in 2016 is related to.4.3.

Building VSLA members' capacity on business skills
A business skill assessment was undertaken in June 2014 in the VSLAs implemented by the project. In May 2015, a training-of-trainers was conducted for extension workers on small-business skills by IDPPE in order to address the "business skill gaps" identified among VSLA members taking loans. This training was on the materials for management, business opportunities, market, viability study, and the existing tools to encourage VSLA members to invest their loans in alternative activities to fishing.

In the second half of 2015, OSOL developed guidelines for the extension workers to help communities identify and manage small-scale business opportunities that will alleviate pressure on marine resources. This will give key lessons to the VSLA members on what to sell, how to sell and who to sell to. The VSLAs that are considered to have very weak business skill capacities will also benefit in 2016 from the visit of a community technician from Ibo (an island from the Quirimbas National Park) who has experience in developing small-scale businesses (and who is a VSLA member). He will share his experience in identifying business opportunities and how to invest. Together with VSLAs, these all help to develop the enabling conditions required for enterprises to be successful. Horticulture was identified as one key enterprise activity that could be supported that would build on people's capabilities in Lalane (see FY2 report).

Other opportunities are also being identified through the process of the development of the co-management plans. During this process, people impacted by the proposed management intervnetions will be identified (e.g. women impacted by closure of particular intertidal areas to mosquito net fishing), and mechanisms for overcoming the opportunity costs will be discussed and identified based on their skill sets. Oyster farming is still being explored as one possible opportunity in this regard, and we are progressing discussions with technical specialists in the region who can assess the feasibility for particular species given the ecological conditions and high energy coastline of Lalane and Nsangue Ponta.

Activity 4.2: Establishment of market linkages through identification and workshop with relevant market actors and experts (e.g. The FlipFlop Recycling Company, tourism operators)

Initiated in 2014. Octopus market study started. Oyster market study carries on and survey of migrant camps as intermediary economic agents to be started. It continues through to 2016.

The Madagascar exchange visit (see 1.7) has inspired the project to explore the opportunities for establishing a partnership between the communities and a private sector seafood trading or exporting company for octopus. This partnership will have to rely on the timing for the resource availability that will depend on the opening of closed area and the maturity period for the target species (setting the temporary closure time period).

Market studies

The octopus market study started in 2014 to increase the market linkage for octopus as we need to explore ways for fishers to sell their catch for when the temporal closed areas for octopus reopen (see 1.2 and 1.8), which results in huge spikes of supply. The market study will help us better understand the nature of the market, particularly the demand-side, and the capacity (or lack of) for the market to absorb larger quantities at particular times of the year following the octopus closure and ensure that the spike in octopus supply does not lead to a drop in prices (Blue Ventures managed to negotiate a deal with a company in Madagascar for a price premium after the octopus closure – and we are looking to set up a similar relationship). The market study will be completed in early 2016. The oyster market study was undertaken at the same time. Two trader meetings are still to be held in Pemba and Mocimboa so as to agree on prices and timing of closures (or other resource management parameters) in 2016.

Migrants and access to market

All project's sites have migrant camps settled nearby (we produced a podcast on this issue in June 2015 provide link) and the PRA identified these as a major threat to communities. A survey (rapid census, livelihood survey and market linkage) took place in September 2015 in the neighbouring migrant camps to assess the possibility of migrants to be intermediary economic agents for coastal communities. For example, developing a partnership with migrants might be a way to help access markets for octopus. Migrants have frequent connections with large cities to sell their products (see Table 2 below). It is worth knowing that in most host communities migrants have boosted fish trade significantly and motivated the expansion of other businesses such as transport of people and products in large sails boats and the supply of freshwater to the islands (Crona et al., MASMA report, February 2011). Potential trades have to be explored with migrants. Recommandations will be shared among partners in the first quarter of 2016. Report to be written mid-2016.

	Pangane	Quirimba	Mocimboa	Vamizi
From within Cabo Delgado Province	Palma Mecufi Pemba Mucojo Mocimboa Ibo Quissanga Quirimba	Changa Pemba Quissanga Mecufi Mucojo Quirambo Mfuvo Namavi	Pemba	Mocimboa Olumbi Palma Quionga Mecula Namandingo Macomia
From outside Cabo Delgado Province	Nacala Mecula Serissa Nagurue	Nacala	Nacala Ilha de Moçambique Memba Angoche	Nacala Memba Baixo Pinda
From abroad	Tanzania	Tanzania	Tanzania	Tanzania

Table 2: Origin of migrants settled around 4 major sites in Cabo Delgado (Crona et al., MASMA report, February 2011)

Activity 4.4: Trialling of new enterprise opportunities.

Horticulture
Trials of horticulture in Lalane proved to be extremely successful. As well as techniques for growing different species and helping get access to good sources of seed, training was also provided in cooking of these species so that women involved in the horticulture groups could either cook for their families or for sale in small stores. Following the success and popularity of this intervention, it has been replicated to Nsangue Ponta and to other communities involved in the broader EU action. Particularly, the community of Quiwie requested technical support in horticulture to help offset the opportunity costs of the temporary closed area for octopus. In 2016, we are going to assess how successfully the idea has spread to understand the impact of new horticulture activities on income and food production/diet diversity.

Activity 4.5: Development of business models for new enterprise opportunities.

Activity 4.6: Enterprise wrap-up workshop – lessons learned and results.

Activity 4.7: Socioeconomic impact assessment (in combination with Activity 3.5).

The socioeconomic baselines (livelihood and rapid census surveys) have been completed and follow up impact surveys will be completed before the end of the Darwin project.

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

The two pilot villages have their CCP statutes signed by the CCP members and submitted to the Ministry of Fisheries by ADNAP. The CCP statutes should be acknowledged by the Ministry of Fisheries early 2017. These CCPs contain a minimum of 30% women members. The AMA team have been trained on issues of gender and are actively working to engage women within the community in the decision making processes. There are still some issues around ensuring that women are properly respected within the CCPs, and that their contributions are recognised. However, in general this is going very well. Biological assessments have been produced and presented during a workshop at local level to the community and CCP leaders and at provincial level to the Fisheries Authorities (ADNAP, IDPPE, IIP). Posters, films and simple graphs will be shown to community members and the reports will be handed in to the Fisheries Authorities from mid-2016. Fisheries are being managed by the local CCP over 100 ha of a temporary reserve for octopus in a neighboring site close to the pilot villages. The successful opening of this reserve is inspiring the two Darwin villages which will manage each 100 ha through a fishery co-management plan from mid-2016. This is later than originally anticipated within the proposal, and part of the reason that a no-cost extension was requested and agreed until the end of March 2017. However, we feel confident that we will have these

management plans in place and management activities happening before the end of the Darwin project, and that the sustainability of these activities will be ensured through the involvement in the broader EU and Fondation Ensemble funded activities.

Community-PES schemes have been slower to develop and are not yet fully in place owing to the change in approach that needed to be taken as explained in previous reports. However, significant progress has been made this year towards this output. A version of the community-PES scheme has been trialled alongside the octopus closure in Quiwie and has generated significant learnings for the project. Additionally, the advisory group is meeting regularly and discussions are progressing on the mechanisms and indicators in a very positive way. There are concerns around the continuity of working with government agencies, because people are normally assigned to attend a requested meeting on the day of the meeting itself. This makes it hard to ensure continuity and that the government agencies have the time to prepare for the meeting. However, we have been able to build good relationships with the relevant government agencies, and things appear to be moving in the right direction. Finally, whilst the tourism stakeholders appear to be less likely contirbutors to the trust fund than initially anticipated owing to the changes in local economy resulting from the fluctuations in natural gas activities, we have submitted a proposal to ENI East Africa through the partnership we have developed with FFI and eagerly await the response. There have also been extremely fruitful discussions with the well established BioFund that we will be pursuing in 2016. Whilst this output has not progressed as initially planned we are confident that we will have a robust system for community-PES in place by the end of the project. PES-eligible activities related to CCP functioning and the implementation of two temporary reserves are being integrated into the two co-management plans. Technical specifications are being produced to develop the performance indicators which will be monitored on a participatory basis. The first of two pilot villages will enter into PES contracts in mid-2016 and the second in the second half of 2016. A community-PES chapter is being documented to be part of the final project manual.

VSLAs are one of the strong points of the project and have gone from strength to strength. Whilst there were initial concerns in relation to previous experiences with PCR, and in some areas concerns about the migratory nature of the communities involved (half of Nsangue Ponta is a migrant community), we have been able to overcome the challenges. It is taking a bit longer to move to the Village Agent model than we initially anticipated owing to the level of capacity within the communities and the need for these communities to build trust in the model. However, we are now well poised to have several Village Agents operating in our sites before the end of the project, and anticipate that we will have more people in VSLAs than we initially targeted.

Horticulture has been particularly successful in Lalane and Nsangue Ponta. Furthermore, many of the enabling conditions for other occupations have been put in place for people to make a success of new enterprise activities (e.g. business training and active lending occurring in VSLAs). We are still actively exploring the technical feasibility of oyster aquaculture, which is also a priority for the Mozambique government at the moment. Whilst we have not yet done the final socioeconomic impact assessment we anticipate that we will see an increase in the level of livelihood diversification. It remains to be seen whether or not this will be converted into a measurable reduction in dependence on fishing (in terms of contribution to food or income), but this may simply be because of lag effects, and as we have seen it takes time for these communities to build confidence in something new. The opportunity to monitor the impacts post-Darwin through the EU and Fondation Ensemble grants give us an exciting opportunity to follow up on this.

The output level assumptions as identified in the full proposal submitted to Darwin Initiative still hold true.

3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome

The project is well on the way to developing the mechanisms and capacity for incentivising and sustaining co-management of marine and coastal resources in northern Mozambique, in a way that involves women and diversifies the livelihood base of coastal communities. The interventions and mechanisms may not have been piloted for as long as initially hoped by the end of the project, but they wil have been developed and they will be operational. We have

taken care to ensure that we have incorporated the experiences of success and failure in this regard from other parts of the world, bringing in experts from the Philippines and Madagascar where these concepts are much better developed. We have also got the beginnings of step-by-step guides in place that will be more refined by the end of the project, and make it easier for people to replicate the approach elsewhere. And we know that we have the resources in place to be able to follow up on this progress in the following couple of years to really make sure it is all operational.

Specifically, the 2 CCPs are in process of being legalised. The statutes are in hands of the Ministry of Fisheries. The timing is uncertain but it generally takes between 6 months and 1 year to get the document back from the Ministry of Fisheries which means we should have the statutes legalised by January 2017 maximum. Both CCPs, already formalised at local level, will implement a co-management plan in 2016 (Nsangue Ponte mid-2016 and Lalane end of 2016). This process is positively influenced by the community of Quiwie (site of the broader EU-funded project) already managing a temporary reserve of 100 ha. It is expected that 200 ha of marine and coastal areas at least will be successfully managed (targeting key fishery species as octopus) in Lalane and Nsangue Ponte by the end of 2016.

30% of the CCP members are women. They represent in Nsangue Ponte and Lalane respectively 100 and 134 intertidal harvesters corresponding to 45% and 57% of the fishers. Our challenge for 2016 is to make sure female members of CCPs hold positions of responsibility within the CCPs so that they positively influence fishery management for the sustainability of marine resources, for both women and harvesters.

Biological baselines set through underwater and creel surveys are available for comparing with the last year survey results to be done in 2016. The report showing whether decreasing trends in biomass of key fisheries species are haltered or trends in populations of 5 flagship IUCN red list species are increasing within pilot CCP management areas will be provided to Darwin Initiative in our last report. The end of project date was postponed to March 2017. One cause for concern on the longer term impact to fish populations is the effect of the biggest bleaching event to date that is currently occurring within the Indian Ocean. The project team is currently monitoring the bleaching event. However, the area is known to have a higher level of resilience to coral bleaching than most other areas in the Western Indian Ocean, and this sort of event highlights the importance of projects such as this in helping to minimise stressors on the reefs.

Socioeconomic baselines set through household surveys are also available for comparing with the last year survey results to be done in 2016. The report showing whether food security, wellbeing and material style of life indicators improved will be provided to Darwin Initiative in our last report. The impact on income and savings of non-fishing occupations and VSLAs encouraged by the project will also be reported. The end of project date was postponed to March 2017. Already we have 153 VSLA members in Lalane and Nsangue Ponta, and we anticipate this number increasing rapidly now that the Village Agent model is in place. The census survey shows there are 348 households in Lalane and Nsangue Ponta. Our target is to involve 50% of household within VSLAs. We have already reached 44%.

The Quirimbas National Park (QNP) to the south of the project area has recently expressed interest in replicating aspects of the project to communities within their sites, and may well make a good replication site. We are reasonably confident to think that the island of Matemo (within QNP) will be a replication site in 2016.

The purpose level assumptions as identified in the full proposal submitted to Darwin Initiative still hold true.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The risks and assumptions as identified in the full proposal submitted to Darwin Initiative still hold true.

We are particularly aware that the sustainability of the project outcomes is conditioned to the political agenda of the Fisheries Authorities and the capacity of the project partners to maintain a privileged liaison at Provincial and National levels. Our continuous effort was recently acknowledged by the Fisheries Authorities as a co-organised workshop is under preparation in

Pemba for discussing the future collaborations between the Fishery Authorities and project partners towards fishery co-management. Directors of Fisheries Authorities in Maputo will also receive the project partners to embed this dynamic in the longer-term.

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

Our application set a desired impact of: '*Social and ecological resilience is improved for Mozambique's coastal poor communities, including women, as a result of marine biodiversity conservation through co-management and increased livelihood security'*. The social and ecological surveys have set a baseline (March 2014) to measure how the project interventions that are now underway will make an impact by 2017.

Food security / Wellbeing: The averages for locally-defined food insecurity indicators are 42.15% for Lalane and 45.8% for Nsangue Ponta. Additionally, 23.5% of households in Lalane and 22% of households in Nsangue Ponta consumed three or less food groups per day (defined as the limit for Poor Dietary Diversity). The project aims to improve by 30% locally-defined food security indicators for 500 households within the two pilot villages by year 3. The levels of subjective quality of life are low, particularly in Lalane where 62.7% of respondents considered themselves slightly unsatisfied and not at all satisfied with their current lives (30% in Nsangue Ponta). For material style of life, (i) the percentage of dwellings with zinc roofs is 10% in Lalane and 0% in Nsangue Ponta; (ii) percentage of households owning a sleeping mattress is 18% in both communities; (iii) percentage of households owning a solar panel is 4% in Lalane and 0% in Nsangue Ponta. The project aims to improve by 20% the locally-defined wellbeing scores for 500 households within the two pilot villages by year 3.

Non-fishing occupations: The average number of non-fishing occupations for fishing households in Lalane is 1.2 and for Nsangue Ponta is 1.1. Currently, fishing is the main source of income for 62% of households in Nsangue Ponta and 54.9% in Lalane. Farming is the second main source of income. The project aims to reach an average number of non-fishing occupations of 2 for at least 150 fishing households by year 3.

Saving for future investments: Seven VSLAs have been created. 1/3 of 153 members are women. The total savings is of £1,585 and 600 persons are indirect beneficiaries (extended family). Households engaged in VSLAs save on average £7 per year and have started to invest in horticulture. The project aims to engage 250 households (from a total of 500 households across pilot villages) in VSLAs with an average of £17 each in savings by year 3, from a baseline of 0 households with any financial savings.

Overall, it is still too early to assess the achievement of the positive impact of the project on biodiversity and poverty alleviation. We'll measure whether a positive impact has been achieved the 2nd half of 2016 and will be reported to Darwin Initiative in our last report. The end of project date was postponed to March 2017.

4. Contribution to SDGs

SDG 14 – conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. This is the primary SDG of relevance to the project, and summarises exactly what the project is aiming to achieve. We aim to show that appropriate conservation activites can actually lead to tangible benefit for local communities if the correct mechanisms are in place.

We are also making contributions to SDGs 1, 2 and 5. For SDG 1 we are working towards reducing poverty. Whilst we are not measuring against a specific monetary threshold of poverty because of the inherent challneges associated with monitoring levels of income in these sorts of communities, by attempting to increase income opportunities for community members then we are likely to be tipping some people over the absolute poverty thresholds. We are also attempting to make a positive contribution to food security (SDG 2) which is something that we are actively monitoring. And a key component of the project is to engage women in the decision making processes around the management of marine resources, and ensure that their voices are heard (SDG 5).

5. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

This project aims to support the CBD. The institution responsible for oversight of the NBSAP is the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA). A preliminary meeting was held with the Director of MICOA in Maputo by some of the Darwin team (AMA, CORDIO, Bioclimate) on 2nd November 2013 to introduce the project.

Consultation with communities and engagement in baseline setting in the two project villages contributes to Mozambique's National Biodiversity Strategy and project Plan (NBSAP) and the CBD by complementing efforts to involve coastal communities in the management and benefit-sharing from the sustainable use of biological diversity.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The direct beneficiaries will be the 500 households of the two pilot sites (Lalane and Nsangue Ponta). The expected outputs of the project will support poverty alleviation of these two communities by addressing food security, new sources of income (economic incentives, entreprise opportunities), the vulnerability and empowerment of women (gender equity).

The project has already achieved noticeable steps (see 3.5).

7. Project support to Gender equity issues

A gender officer has been hired to address the gender equity issue throughout the project activities. Her role is to make sure the local communities are aware that is essential that women and men share equitably the decision-making positions within the social groups (CCPs, RUGs, VSLAs). The project second outcome indicator is "At least 30% of CCP members and elected officials in the two pilot villages are women (representing intertidal harvesters) by year 3".

At the moment, in the two CCPs to be legalised, we count 30% of women. Gender training was given to AMA staff in August 2015 that addressed how to respond to potential gender issues that could be exacerbated as the project activities are being implemented and especially by the use of economic incentives and sustainable financing to support fisheries co-management (see Output 2). AMA extension workers play an important role due to their direct involvement with the community. At this stage, jealousy is a key element preventing men from allowing their wives to participate in project activities such as VSLAs and training in biological monitoring techniques. The project's challenge is now to make sure female members of CCPs hold responsibility positions within the CCPs so that they positively influence fishery management for the sustainability of marine resources, for both women and harvesters.

8. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

As described in section 2, the project partners met on eight occasions this year. These coordination meetings or field visits can sometimes last for 3 weeks which gives enough time to appreciate and assess the project progress. It means the project partners are in constant liaison with each other and with the view of adapting methodology or approach if necessary.

An independent evaluation of the project objectives will be performed in the 2nd half of 2016. This evaluation will be submitted to Darwin Initiatives.

9. Lessons learnt

The project has rather an innovative approach which is learning by doing. The many stakeholders and the participatory discussions underpinning the project activities invite the project implementers to adapting methods to specific contexts. These adaptations mainly influence:

- The approach that leads from unmanaged marine areas to co-management plans

- The integration of PES-eligible activities along with monitoring systems into the co-management plans
- The use of Village Agent Model
- The participatory monitoring of marine resources

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

The project has particularly made progress on the community-PES schemes in terms of governance, village benefit-sharing agreement and performance indicators informing the future release of funds by the Trust Fund. This is due to the work made by the advisory group in charge of leading the discussions to create the sustainable financing mechanisms. Also the first temporary reserve for octopus has been created in Quiwie (site from the broader EU-funded project) end of August and work as a model for assessing the process to integrate sustainable-financing eligible management activities into fisheries co-management plans in Lalane and Nsangue Ponte.

We are mediating communities' expectations with regards to PES schemes as this has been one of the main topics while training the AMA extension workers about sharing information with communities. The financial mechanisms relative to the implementation of co-management activities have not been introduced to the communities yet. Further trainings were given to pass on participatory approaches to extension workers to refine their skills on this matter in November 2015.

Improving the AMA's financial capacity is being addressed by training AMA in using a double entry accounting system (Quickbooks). We had to go through a budget realignment agreed in November to make this support happen. This training will be given in the 2nd half of 2016.

As explained previously in our last narrative report (April 2015), we wanted to formalise a request for a no-cost extension. The reviewer argued that a no-cost extension will be appropriate so that Darwin Initiative contributions is aligned with the broader initiative and that there is sufficient time for the project outcome to be achieved and ensure the sustainability of the funding.

Eilidh Young mentioned on 15th July 2015 by email that the project could be extended to March 2017. We attached to the half year report on 1st November 2015 the appropriate change form to request this no-cost extension of the 2016/2017 Financial Year. Eilidh Young agreed on this request by email on 10th November 2015.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

In August – October of 2015 there was an outbreak of cholera in the island communities neighbouring Lalane and Nsangue-Ponta. This outbreak has been contained by local authorities, and the project team immediately put in place emergency procedures to ensure that they were protected from the outbreak and could facilitate the work of the relevant authorities in the containment of this outbreak.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project has a clear identity of: "Nosso Mar, Nossa Vida" or "Our Sea Our Life". This has helped us gain some recognition amongst various groups and stakeholders. We have prepared project information sheets in English and Portuguese that have provided an introductory brief for orientation meetings with a wide variety of stakeholders.

We have developed new partnerships with FFI and Blue Ventures from the Madagascar exchange visit in February 2015. These organisations have a strong and long-term experience in biodiversity conservation and management of natural resources in East Africa. These new collaborations are valuables as they will create bridges between communities to share the successful initiatives (replication).

It is important to highlight that we have worked together with the public authorities (IDPPE, ADNAP, IIP) in charge of fisheries management. This close collaboration will guarantee the continuation and a sustained legacy of the project activities (technical and financial through the sustainable finance mechanisms as they'll be part of the Steering Committee) after the project ends.

The project received match funding from EC-ENRTP since December 2013 and until December 2018 to expand the project to 3 other sites from the same Province (Cabo Delgado). We also received extra match funding from Fondation Ensemble to complete the budget required to work on 5 sites simultaneously (replication to 3 other sites besides Lalane and Nsangue Ponta while we will keep on working on these two last villages until 2018). It secures the involvement of the 7 partners (Blue Ventures is a new partner since the Fondation Ensemble match funding) on the Our Sea Our Life project on a longer term and offers an ideal opportunity to have a greater impact locally in order to enhance socio-ecological resilience in coastal Mozambique.

13. Darwin Identity

The project has a clear identity of: "Nosso Mar, Nossa Vida" or "Our Sea Our Life", which has now expanded beyond the Darwin project to encompass the wider remit of the EC project. We retain clear identity on the Darwin project components and deliverables and ensure that Darwin is acknowledged verbally, in writing or visually in meetings, reports and presentations.

We have increased increase the visibility of the project, together with the visibility of the Darwin contribution (logo used in all reports, presentations and publications) towards the project. Specifically we have:

- Our Sea Our Life film (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=el3hsqXyqmk) and blog (http://blog.blueventures.org/divided-by-sea-united-by-vision/) on the community exchange visit to Madagascar around octopus temporal closures and resource management in March 2015.
- Podcast from the field visit in April/May 2015 http://yourlisten.com/jhuet/osol-expedition-mozambique-may-2015
- A project newsletter was produced in July 2015.
- Film (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XSHJ3Rornho) on the science components of the project prepared and shown at the WIOMSA symposium in October 2015. Presentations were also given by Our Sea Our Life team members at the WIOMSA symposium (http://symposium.wiomsa.org/).
- Our Sea Our Life film (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P7yuiF--nB4&feature=youtu.be) giving an overview of the project and a leaflet was prepared for EU Climate Week event hosted by the EU Delegation in Maputo, December 2015.
- Our Sea Our Life website established http://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/africa/our-sea-our-life
- Our Sea Our Life Twitter account @OurSeaOurLife launched in November 2015 which had 71 followers by March 2016.
- Attended (Jérémy Huet, Nick Hill, Melita Samoilys, Kennedy Osuka, Sergio Rosendo, Mike Riddell, Adaoma Wosu, Ercilio Chauque, Jamen Mussa, Rachide Cachimo) in November 2015 the WIOMSA (Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association) Scientific Symposium in South Africa for 3 days. There was one specific presentation on the project and 3 posters. The project was discussed at a number of workshop sessions.

14. Project Expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1.

Table 1 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016)

Project spend since last annual report	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			2%	
Consultancy costs			-93%	The local boat captain has only been recruited from June 2015 as the boat was operational from May 2015. No local research assistant has been hired. Translation costs have been allocated to our co-funder the EU.
Overhead Costs			-0.4%	
Travel and subsistence			-30%	Ama village extensionists are well trained and haven't required as much support as in previous years from Ama main office.
Operating Costs			285%	Operating costs have increased in 2015/16 as co-management process has significantly progressed (set up of CCPs and VSLAs). The car has also required some major repairs as it has suffered bad road conditions.
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)			-51%	Less travel justified above has triggered less fuel needed. We also haven't had the need to purchase as many consumables or office equipment as previous years.
TOTAL	£ 105,236	£ 104,498		

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin?

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

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

This outstanding achievement is related to the opening of a temporary reserve for octopus in a village very closed to Nsangue Ponte and Lalane. This village is Quiwie and is a site of the broader EU-funded project. Nsangue Ponte and Lalane are getting inspired of the success of this first attempt for managing fisheries.

"Opening the temporary reserve for octopus in Quiwia village

Blog from Melita Samoilys, CORDIO East Africa / Our Sea Our Life

The beaming faces of the fishermen and women, the crowd on the beach and the excitement in the air were palpable on Tuesday 8th March 2016 at Quiwia, on Mozambique's northern coast. This was the long awaited day when the villagers opened their octopus reserve to fishing. Fishers were fishing from around 7 am to noon, buyers were on the beach trading furiously and a record of 350 kilos of fish was brought in by the end of the day - the equivalent of a normal 15-day fishing period. The octopus were huge, with the largest weighing 4 kilos. One fisherman brought in 27 kilos alone, another fisherwoman brought in 15 kilos. Before the temporary reserve was set up this area of intertidal reef was hardly harvested or fished as it had been almost completely depleted, and for those who rarely fished there, the daily catch was 1 or 1.5 kg maximum per fisher.

The fishers of Quiwia, many of them women, searched the reserve using their traditional fishing methods of either a wooden or iron spear, maybe a mask, or simply their hands, and chatted in delight on the beach when they returned with their high catches and large octopus.

Quiwia village, with the Pemba based Mozambican environmental organisation, AMA, and the Our Sea Our Life Project have been working towards this significant day for the last two years. Jointly, we have selected and demarcated an intertidal area of 130 hectares in September 2015 and the community closed it to all forms of fishing with the express purpose of protecting the octopus during their rapid growth period so that they could grow to full size and thus maximise the weight of catches. This fisheries management approach addresses "growth overfishing" and can be very effective for fast growing species such as octopus that grow from 0.5 kg to 3 kg in a matter of 2.5 months!

The Quiwia temporary reserve has definitely been a success to get the essential community buy-in to sustain the management of the octopus fishery. New challenges are coming up though, such as neighboring communities entering the reserve although they have not contributed to enforcing it. Also, it's important now to assess the level of increasing fishing effort at this reserve. Quiwia fishers and CCP members are willing to share their experience with other coastal villages and are also ready to test complementary strategies such as permanent reserves for protecting the necessary breeding populations for octopus and valuable fin-fish species in the local fisheries."

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2015-2016

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
Goal/Impact Social and ecological resilience is improved for Mozambique's coastal poor communities, including women, as a result of marine biodiversity conservation through co-management and increased livelihood security.		Since April 2014, the main progress and achievements have been to develop a community buy-in to the project objectives in the two villages. The biological and socioeconomic baselines have been completed. CCPs and resource user groups members are known (CCPs legalised at the end of 2015), 4 VSLAs are saving, economic incentives is at preliminary stage of identification and sustainable finance mechanisms are being discussed with project stakeholders.	[redacted]
Purpose/Outcome (this is taken from the Response Letter dated 22nd March 2013) The project will develop the mechanisms and capacity [an approach] for incentivising and sustaining co-management of marine and coastal areas in northern Mozambique in a way that involves women and diversifies the livelihood base of coastal communities that are dependent on marine resources. Immediate beneficiaries will be two pilot coastal villages between the Rovuma River and Mocímboa da Praia, Mozambique, where wellbeing will be enhanced due to increased livelihood security and an	(taken from the Response Letter dated 22nd March 2013) Indicator 1: Community fisheries councils (CCPs) in two pilot villages (one CCP per village) have developed and are actively implementing co-management plans (from a baseline of 0) covering key fisheries species and at least 200 ha of marine and coastal areas by year 3. Indicator 2: At least 30% of the 25 members per CCP and elected officials in the two pilot villages are women (representing 500 intertidal harvesters) by year 3, from a baseline of 0%.	Indicator 1: Two technicians are based full time in Lalane and Nsangue Ponta. They are the representatives of the project and organise frequent meetings about the creation of CCPs and resource user groups. Indicator 2: The two CCPs to be legalised have 31 and 25 members. Women represent respectively 13% and 26% of the members. Indicator 3: Biomass of key fisheries species and key biodiversity metrics quantified during the baseline surveys for coral reef areas surrounding the target sites. Additionally, creel	Indicator 1: 2 CCPs have their statutes approved by the government and their co-management plans operate on 200 ha of marine and coastal areas. Indicator 2: At least 30% of the 25 members per CCP and elected officials in the two pilot villages are women (representing 500 intertidal harvesters). Indicator 3: Training CCP members on community monitoring on management areas. Final underwater survey to be undertaken. Indicator 4: Linked with indicator 3.

improvement in the condition of marine biodiversity. Other key beneficiaries will be local NGOs and government authorities who will have the mechanisms and capacity to replicate this co-management approach.	Indicator 3: Decreasing trends in biomass of key fisheries species (as identified in co-management plans in year 1 with baselines set through underwater visual census'ey biodiversity metrics) halted or reversed within pilot CCP management areas by year 3. Indicator 4: Increasing trends in populations of 5 flagship IUCN red list species within CCP management areas by year 3. Indicator 5: Set baseline in year 1 through household baseline surveys and achieve an average of at least 30% improvement in locally-defined food security indicators for the households (n=500 households) within the two pilot villages by year 3, including measures such as the number of meals taken with protein, expenditure on food, and number of meals skipped by mothers. Indicator 6: Set baselines in year 1 through household baseline surveys and achieve an average of at least 20% improvement in locally-defined wellbeing scores and material style of life indexes for households (n=500 households) within the two pilot villages by year 3. Wellbeing will be assessed using subjective quality of life approaches applied to fisheries (Britton and Coulthard, 2013, Coulthard et al 2011) and quantitative indicators e.g. the proportion of households	surveys are being done on a daily basis to monitor the catch per unit effort. Indicator 4: A preliminary list of species has been generated based on creel surveys and underwater visual census. Technicians have been trained and continue to collect fish catch data. IUCN Red List species, commonly fished species, ecological indicator species are being monitored. Indicator 5: Baselines set through socioeconomic surveys (unchanged, see annual report 1). The averages for locally-defined food insecurity indicators is 42.15% for Lalane and 45.8% for Nsangue Ponta. Additionally, 23.5% of households in Lalane and 22% of households in Nsangue Ponta consumed three or less food groups per day (defined as the limit for Poor Dietary Diversity). Indicator 6: Baselines set through socioeconomic surveys (unchanged, see annual report 1). The levels of perceived poor quality of life are high, particularly in Lalane where 62.7% of respondents considered themselves slightly unsatisfied and not at all satisfied with their current lives (30% in Nsangue Ponta). For material style of life, (i) the percentage of dwellings with zinc roofs is 10% in Lalane nad 0% in Nsangue Ponta; (ii) percentage of	Indicator 5: Final socioeconomic survey to be undertaken. Indicator 6: Linked to indicator 5. Indicator 7: Linked to indicators 5&6. Indicator 8: At least 250 households engaged in VSLAs with an average of £17 each in savings. Indicator 9: The project approach is voluntarily replicated at a minimum of one new site by local NGOs and local authorities that integrate Community-PES with co-management and livelihood development activities (EC-ENRTP broader initiative).

	with tin roofs (currently at around 20% for the area). Indicator 7: (changed, see annual report 1) Increase the average number of non-fishing occupations for at least 150 fishing households to 2 from 1.2 (Lalane) and 1.1 (Nsangue Ponta) by year 3. Indicator 8: At least 250 households (from a total of 500 households across pilot villages) engaged in VSLAs with an average of £17 each in savings by year 3, from a baseline of 0 households with any financial savings. Indicator 9: The project approach is voluntarily replicated at a minimum of one new site by local NGOs and local authorities by year 3, from a baseline of 0 sites in Mozambique that integrate Community-PES with co-management and livelihood development activities.	households owning a sleeping mattress is 18% in both communities; (iii) percentage of households owning a solar panel is 4% in Lalane and 0% in Nsangue Ponta. Indicator 7: Baselines set through socioeconomic surveys (unchanged, see annual report 1). The average number of non-fishing occupations for fishing households in Lalane is 1.2 and for Nsangue Ponta is 1.1. Fishing is the main source of income for 62% of households in Nsangue Ponta and 54.9% in Lalane. Indicator 8: Four VSLAs have been created. 100 members whom 1/3 are women The total savings is of 808 euros and 400 persons are indirect beneficiaries – broader project: ten VSLAs have been created over five project sites - Lalane and Nsangue Ponta included - with a total of 204 members for 60% of women Indicator 9: We have developed good relationships with the government's Institute for the Development of Small Scale Fisheries (IDPPE) and Fisheries Research Institute (IIP), who are actively engaging with us and interested in the model we're aiming to develop, and also with the managers of the Quirimbas National Park.	

Output 1. CCPs with three user groups and integrating women formally established in two pilot villages and supported to develop and implement co-management plans through (a) the delivery of training courses targeting CCP members and supporting institutions (AMA, IDPPE, District Service of Economic Activities – DSEA) and (b) the collection and feedback of relevant biological and socioeconomic data.	Indicator 1: Two pilot villages have CCP Statutes approved by government authorities and published by year 1. Indicator 2: Fishing review for the two pilot villages with biological and socioeconomic assessments produced and submitted in appropriate formats to CCPs, IDPPE and DSEAs for review (CCPs will require verbal and graphical formats due to low literacy rates, while IDPPE and DSEAs will require full written reports) by year 1. Indicator 3: Co-management plans established by CCPs through participatory planning with three user groups (intertidal, reef and pelagic fisheries) covering key fisheries species and at least 100 ha of marine and coastal habitat in each of the two pilot villages by year 2. Indicator 4: Intertidal user groups consist of women and represent at least 30% of CCP membership and officials by year 2. Indicator 5: Peer review paper submitted for publication on project achievements in halting or reversing the current declines in key biodiversity indicators and biomass of key fisheries species within the two pilot villages.	Indicator 1: CCPs statutes have been discussed with communities and have been submitted to the public authorities. They are expected to be legalised by early 2017. Indicator 2: Biological and socioeconomic assessments completed. They are being presented to the communities through meetings on CCPs, VSLAs and to local authorities by keeping them involved in the activities undertaken on the ground. A special workshop was prepared to report key results to community and CCP leaders. Indicator 3: We have started to work on the co-management plans before the legalisation of the CCPs. We have created a strong local buy-in within the communities to manage fisheries through our communications and work in the communities. The implementation of VSLAs has proven to be very successful in generating community-level buy-in to the project. The management plans will operate mid-2016. Indicator 4: Intertidal user groups have been created and are the platform for starting discussions on resource management although the approach is now to work with appropriate VSLA groups with specific interest in relation to fishery management. In the 2 CCPs to be legalised but formalised at local level, we count 30% of women. Indicator 5: not yet. An “integrated fishery” paper is being prepared for submission 2nd half of 2016. The indicators still appear appropriate.
Activity 1.1 Site selection and approvals, including CCP establishment and/or formalisation where necessary.		Two technicians are based full time in Lalane and Nsangue Ponta. They are the representatives of the project and organise frequent meetings

	about the creation of CCPs and resource user groups. The two CCPs have 31 and 25 members. 30% of CCP members are women. CCP statutes have been submitted for formal signing to the national authorities.
Activity 1.2 Establishment of biological and fisheries baselines through collection, analysis and feedback of data from underwater visual censuses, creel surveys, community perception surveys and secondary sources.	Completed – with both socioeconomic and biological reports produced. Under the EC-ENRTP project, another underwater survey was undertaken on 5 project sites.
Activity 1.3 Identification and formation of resource user groups, including intertidal resource harvesters consisting of women, and integration into CCPs.	Intertidal user groups exist. In the 2 CCPs to be legalised, 30% of members are women.
Activity 1.4. Workshop, training-of-trainers and advocacy on community-based management approaches for CCPs, local NGOs, government agencies and the private sector, including cross-visits where relevant.	A workshop was organised on the management of marine resources for AMA's extensionists. It also involved IDPPE. AMA's marine biologist visited CORDIO in Kenya and their Beach Management Unit to capitalise on their experience about management approaches (specifically on monitoring). An exchange visit to Madagascar has involved fishers and traders from Mozambique to get inspired and overcome their own challenge. Further trainings were given on gender equity (August 2015) and participatory approaches (November 2015).
Activity 1.5. Participatory development of co-management plans for user groups and mapping of management areas	Participatory resource maps completed with habitat and resource mapping. Participatory threat assessments completed. Co-management decision making process guide developed for technicians and being used within communities to identify objectives of management, strategies to achieve those objectives, and planning. Zoning under way.
Activity 1.6 Implementation of co-management plans (linked to output 2).	Not yet. Depends on 1.5. The management are to be designed with the communities. They will be operational mid-2016.
Activity 1.7 Biological and fisheries impact assessments through collection, analysis and feedback of data from underwater visual censuses, creel surveys and community perception surveys.	Not yet. The baseline surveys have been done and the creel survey (to assess CPUE) is ongoing. Final surveys will be done in 2016 to compare with the baseline results and measure the impact of the project.
Activity 1.8 Reporting and preparation and submission of peer-reviewed paper.	Not yet. An "integrated fishery" paper is being prepared for submission 2nd half of 2016.

Output 2. Equitable and robust Community-PES schemes reinforcing the implementation of co-management plans in the two pilot villages, and supported by local authorities and private sector actors.	Indicator 1: PES-eligible management activities agreed and integrated into co-management plans of CCPs in the two pilot villages by year 2. Indicator 2: Participatory monitoring system for linking management activities and outcomes to performance-based PES developed by year 2. Indicator 3: Workshop on marine and coastal co-management and Community-PES held in partnership with the IUCN Fair Coasts Initiative and government authorities, and attended by the private sector by year 2. Indicator 4: CCPs in the 2 pilot villages enter into PES contracts with AMA stating management activities and payment terms linked to monitoring outcomes by year 2. Indicator 5: CCPs in the 2 pilot villages earning and sharing PES payments worth £8,000 by year 2 and £16,000 by year 3 in accordance with benefit sharing agreements and benefiting all fishing households within the two villages. Indicator 6: MOUs signed with minimum of 2 private sector supporters of Community-PES (e.g. luxury tourism operators) by year 3. Indicator 7: Community-PES	Indicator 1: PES-eligible management activities have been agreed in March 2016 to support the good functioning and governance of CCPs. Other operational activities will be agreed in June 2016 during the next advisory group meeting. Indicator 2: Under way. Performance-based indicators being defined with communities. Indicator 3: An advisory group meeting has been help with project stakeholders (IUCN Fair Coast unable to attend the meeting) to discuss sustainable finance mechanisms of co-management. Meetings with Biofund and EEA in November 2015 in Maputo. Biofund will advise on overall OSOL process and a proposal was submitted to EEA for future collaborations. Indicator 4: Nsangue Ponte expected mid-2016 and Lalane end of 2016. Indicator 5: PES payments to be shared from mid-2016. Indicator 6: EEA was met in November 2015 in Maputo. A proposal was submitted to EEA for future collaborations. Indicator 7: Under way. Will be ready end of 2016.

	manual incorporating lessons learned produced and distributed to local NGOs and government authorities in northern Mozambique by year 3.	
Activity 2.1. Preparation and delivery of PES training course to two pilot villages and local partners (AMA, IDPPE, DSEA).		A PES 1-day training course was delivered to AMA's extensionists. However, no info is given to the communities yet to limit early stage expectations. A manual will be given to ama (June 2016) to assess costs to be paid for by community-PES.
Activity 2.2. Agreement at village level and integration of PES-eligible management activities into co-management plans		PES-eligible management activities have been agreed in March 2016 to support the good functioning and governance of CCPs. Other operational activities will be agreed in June 2016 during the next advisory group meeting.
Activity 2.3. Development of monitoring system for linking management activities and outcomes to PES		Under way. Performance-based indicators being defined with communities.
Activity 2.4. Development of PES benefit sharing arrangements with 2 CCPs.		Nsangue Ponte expected mid-2016 and Lalane end of 2016.
Activity 2.5. Establishment of PES governance infrastructure and formation of PES Trust Fund and Committee		An advisory group meeting has been help with project stakeholders (IUCN Fair Coast unable to attend the meeting, this project has stopped) to discuss sustainable finance mechanisms of co-management. Further meetings have taken place to discuss about incentives, the concept of Trust Fund and performance-based indicators.
Activity 2.6. Participatory monitoring and delivery or commensurate PES payments to two CCPs.		PES payments to be shared from mid-2016.
Activity 2.7. Stakeholder engagement workshop in partnership with Fair Coasts Initiative and including government agencies and the private sector.		See activity 2.5. An advisory group meeting has been help with project stakeholders (IUCN Fair Coast unable to attend the meeting) to discuss sustainable finance mechanisms of co-management. Meetings with Biofund and EEA in November 2015 in Maputo. Biofund will advise on overall OSOL process and a proposal was submitted to EEA for future

		collaborations.
Activity 2.8. Agreement MOUs with private sector supporters.		EEA was met in November 2015 in Maputo. A proposal was submitted to EEA for future collaborations.
Activity 2.9. Monitoring of benefit sharing and evaluation of impacts of Community-PES		Not yet.
Activity 2.10. Document of results and preparation of Community-PES manuals for distribution to government authorities and partners.		Under way. Will be ready end of 2016.
Activity 2.11. Community-PES wrap-up workshop – lessons learned and results.		Not yet.
Output 3. VSLAs established and Village Agents trained in two pilot villages, increasing the capacity of villagers to manage income from PES and improve living conditions, and supporting investment in new sustainable enterprises.	Indicator 1: At least one VSLA with 20-25 members established through CCPs in each of the project sites by year 1. Indicator 2: At least two additional VSLAs established in each site through Village Agents by year 2, taking the total number of households engaged in VSLAs to 150. Indicator 3: Households involved in VSLAs see improvements in living conditions (measured through socioeconomic surveys as material style of life and locally defined wellbeing indicators that are identified during baseline socioeconomic/wellbeing assessment) by year 3 Indicator 4: Female household heads report reduced frequency in	Indicator 1: 4 VSLAs have been created. There is a total of 450 members whom 50% are women. Indicator 2: Village Agents are to be working and creating more VSLAs from mid-2016. 600 persons (extended family) already are indirect beneficiaries of the 7 VSLAs. Indicator 3: Not yet. Indicator 4: Not yet. Indicator 5: Households engaged in VSLAs save £7 per year and have not started to invest in new entreprise yet. The indicators still appear to be appropriate.

	the use of food coping strategies, reflecting improved food security, by year 3. Indicator 5: Households engaged in VSLAs saving at least US$20 per year and investing 25% of savings and loans in new enterprises (non-capture fisheries and non-destructive) by year 3.	
Activity 3.1. Workshop and training-of-trainers on VSLAs		Completed and technicians trained.
Activity 3.2. Establishment of socioeconomic baselines through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal		Completed, socioeconomic reports produced.
Activity 3.3. Establishment and fostering of first VSLAs in the two pilot villages.		600 persons (extended family) already are indirect beneficiaries of the 7 VSLAs.
Activity 3.4. Replication of VSLAs through Village Agent model.		Village Agents are to be working and creating more VSLAs from mid-2016.
Activity 3.5. Socioeconomic impact assessment through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal.		Not yet
Activity 3.6. Reporting and preparation and submission of peer-reviewed paper.		Not yet
Ouput 4. New sustainable enterprises developed through the provision of training and linking to relevant markets, increasing levels of livelihood diversification.	Indicator 1: Two new enterprise opportunities in each of the two pilot villages by year 3. Indicator 2: 50% of fishing households engaged in an increased number of occupations per household (from 2 to 3 on average) by year 3. Indicator 3: 50% of fishing households report a decrease in the relative importance of capture fisheries to household income by	Indicator 1: Horticulture has been piloted successfully in Lalane and Nsangue Ponta. Oyster farming has been identified as a potential new entreprise. It has to be confirmed by the communities during the design of their management plan. The octopus market has been assessed and the different actors identified. Indicator 2: To be assessed in socioeconomic surveys Indicator 3: To be assessed in socioeconomic surveys. Indicator 4: To be assessed in socioeconomic surveys. The indicators still appear to be appropriate.

	year 3 (as identified by ranking the contribution made by all household occupations to household income). Indicator 4: 50% of fishing households report a decrease in the relative importance of capture fisheries to household food production by year 3 (as identified by ranking).	
Activity 4.1. Participatory assessment of local needs and enterprise opportunities.		Partially completed within the socioeconomic survey. Oyster farming has been identified as a potential new entreprise. It has to be confirmed by the communities during the design of their management plan.
Activity 4.2. Establishment of market linkages through identification and workshop with relevant market actors and experts (e.g. The FlipFlop Recycling Company, tourism operators).		Discussion with Ocean Sole (formerly The FlipFlop Recycling Company), tourism operators and other market actors has been initiated. It does not look feasible to collaborate with The FlipFlop Recycling Company due to export costs and issues. The CocoArt intervention is promising but will take time to develop (skills and markets). The octopus market has been assessed and the different actors identified.
Activity 4.3. Training for identified enterprise opportunities.		A training on small-scale business skills is to be undertaken soon.
Activity 4.4. Trialling of new enterprise opportunities.		Horticulture has been trialled succesfuly in Lalane and Nsangue Ponta.
Activity 4.5. Development of business models for new enterprise opportunities.		Not yet
Activity 4.6. Enterprise wrap-up workshop – lessons learned and results.		Not yet
Activity 4.7 Socioeconomic impact assessment (in combination with Activity 3.5).		Not yet

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Outcome: The project will develop the mechanisms and capacity for incentivising and sustaining co-management of marine and coastal areas in northern Mozambique in a way that involves women and diversifies the livelihood base of coastal communities that are dependent on marine resources. Immediate beneficiaries will be two pilot coastal villages between the Rovuma River and Mocímboa da Praia, Mozambique, where wellbeing will be enhanced due to increased livelihood security and an improvement in the condition of marine biodiversity. Other key beneficiaries will be local NGOs and government authorities who will have the mechanisms and capacity to replicate this co-management approach.	The biological and socioeconomic baselines have been completed. CCPs and resource user groups members are known. 7 VSLAs are saving. Economic incentives are being identified with communities. Sustainable finance mechanisms are almost functional (expected mid-2016).		CCPs and communities remain interested in engaging with this process. The private-sector remain interested in providing additional funding for Community-PES schemes to support activities in the co-management plans (we have already received expressions of interest from some luxury tourism operators), and there is compatibility between the ecosystem services the private sector is willing to finance and CCPs are willing/able to provide through their co-management plans. Appropriate indicators and targets for releasing PES funds that can be accurately monitored and are achievable within a reasonable timeframe can be identified and agreed with CCPs in a marine context. Appropriate market linkages and income-generating opportunities can be established that are relevant to the local culture and environment. Elite capture, corruption and theft do not fundamentally undermine PES, VSLAs and enterprise development. These interventions are specifically designed to

			ensure transparency, which in turn reduces these risks.
Outputs: **1**. CCPs with three user groups and integrating women formally established in two pilot villages and supported to develop and implement co-management plans	1a. CCPs statutes have been discussed with communities and have been submitted to the public authorities. They are expected to be legalised by early 2017. 1b. Biological and socioeconomic assessments completed. They are being presented to the communities through meetings on CCPs, VSLAs and to local authorities by keeping them involved in the activities undertaken on the ground. Workshop on result feedback to community and CCP leaders. 1c: The strategy is to start working on the management plan before the legalisation of the CCPs. We have created a strong local buy-in within the communities to manage fisheries through our communications and work in the communities. The implementation of VSLAs has proven to be very successful in generating community-level buy-in to the project. The management plans will operate mid-2016. 1d: Intertidal user groups have been created and are the platform for starting discussions on resource management although VSLA groups might be more appropriate. In the 2 CCPs to be legalised, we count 30% of women.	1a. AMA monthly technical reports 1b. Census survey and livelihood survey reports. Biological survey report. AMA monthly technicial reports. Workshop report. 1c. AMA monthly technical reports 1d. AMA monthly technical reports	Communities have the will to manage their natural resources effectively Government authorities remain consistently agreeable to proposed co-management arrangements
2. Equitable and robust Community-PES schemes reinforcing the implementation of co-management plans in the two pilot villages, and supported by local	2a. There has been a preliminary selection of economic incentives and offsetting activities based on the assessment of key threats, community knowledge, and the activities that have a	2a. Bioclimate's report 2b. Report on advisory group meeting	Money earmarked for PES in the budget is sufficient to provide incentives for implementation of agreed PES-eligible management and livelihood activities.

authorities and private sector actors.	better to alleviate these threats: oyster farming in opposition to mosquito net fisheries, the management of no-take zone and sustainable octopus fisheries and sanitation. A parallel exercise will be done with the communities during the design of the management plans. If some suggestions match, they will be considered as valuable PES-eligible management activities. 2b: An advisory group meeting has been help with project stakeholders (IUCN Fair Coast unable to attend the meeting) to discuss sustainable finance mechanisms of co-management.		Private sector actors recognise the benefits for their business of supporting Community-PES and have the financial means to invest in Community-PES. PES systems are sufficiently robust that they are not undermined by corruption resulting in a lack of external investment CCPs can agree equitable PES benefit sharing arrangements. Appropriate monitoring targets, indicators, performance thresholds and payment levels can be agreed for timeframes that are acceptable to CCPs and local fishers.
3. VSLAs established and Village Agents trained in two pilot villages, increasing the capacity of villagers to manage income from PES and improve living conditions, and supporting investment in new sustainable enterprises.	3a: 7 VSLAs have been created. There is a total of 153 members whom 30% are women. 3b: Village Agents are to be working and creating more VSLAs by the end of 2015. 600 persons (extended family) already are indirect beneficiaries of the 7 VSLAs. 3c: Households engaged in VSLAs save £7 per year and have not started to invest in new entreprise yet.	3a. AMA monthly technical reports 3b. AMA monthly technical reports 3c. AMA monthly technical reports	Sufficient numbers of households are interested and able to engage in VSLAs. Households that engage in VSLAs include fishers.
4. New sustainable enterprises developed through the provision of training and linking to relevant markets, increasing levels of livelihood diversification.	4a. Oyster farming has been identified as a potential new entreprise. It has to be confirmed by the communities during the design of their management plan. The octopus market has been assessed and the different actors identified. Horticulture is being trialled in Lalane	4a. Bioclimate's report. Report on octopus market assessment upcoming. Horticulture: AMA monthly technical reports.	Appropriate enterprises can be identified that can absorb sufficient labour and are more economical than fishing Households that engage in new enterprises include fishers.

	and Nsangue Ponta.		

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

1.1. Site selection and approvals, including CCP establishment and/or formalisation where necessary.

1.2. Establishment of biological and fisheries baselines through collection, analysis and feedback of data from underwater visual censuses, creel surveys, community perception surveys and secondary sources.

1.3. Identification and formation of resource user groups, including intertidal resource harvesters consisting of women, and integration into CCPs.

1.4. Workshop, training-of-trainers and advocacy on community-based management approaches for CCPs, local NGOs, government agencies and the private sector, including cross-visits where relevant.

1.5. Participatory development of co-management plans for user groups and mapping of management areas.

1.6. Implementation of co-management plans (linked to output 2).

1.7. Biological and fisheries impact assessments through collection, analysis and feedback of data from underwater visual censuses, creel surveys and community perception surveys.

1.8. Reporting and preparation and submission of peer-reviewed paper.

2.1. Preparation and delivery of PES training course to two pilot villages and local partners (AMA, IDPPE, DSEA).

2.2. Agreement at village level and integration of PES-eligible management activities into co-management plans.

2.3. Development of monitoring system for linking management activities and outcomes to PES.

2.4. Development of PES benefit sharing arrangements with 2 CCPs.

2.5. Establishment of PES governance infrastructure and formation of PES Trust Fund and Committee.

2.6. Participatory monitoring and delivery or commensurate PES payments to two CCPs.

2.7. Stakeholder engagement workshop in partnership with Fair Coasts Initiative and including government agencies and the private sector.

2.8. Agreement MOUs with private sector supporters.

2.9. Monitoring of benefit sharing and evaluation of impacts of Community-PES.

2.10. Document of results and preparation of Community-PES manuals for distribution to government authorities and partners.

2.11. Community-PES wrap-up workshop – lessons learned and results.

3.1. Workshop and training-of-trainers on VSLAs.

3.2. Establishment of socioeconomic baselines through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal.

3.3. Establishment and fostering of first VSLAs in the two pilot villages.

3.4. Replication of VSLAs through Village Agent model.

3.5. Socioeconomic impact assessment through collection, analysis and feedback of data from household surveys and participatory rural appraisal.

3.6. Reporting and preparation and submission of peer-reviewed paper.

4.1. Participatory assessment of local needs and enterprise opportunities.

4.2. Establishment of market linkages through identification and workshop with relevant market actors and experts (e.g. The FlipFlop Recycling Company, tourism operators).

4.3. Training for identified enterprise opportunities.

4.4. Trialling of new enterprise opportunities.

4.5. Development of business models for new enterprise opportunities.

4.6. Enterprise wrap-up workshop – lessons learned and results.
4.7. Socioeconomic impact assessment (in combination with Activity 3.5).

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Please expand and complete Table 1: new projects should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Continuing project should cut and past the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period. Quantify project standard measures over the last year using the coding and format from the Darwin Initiative Standard Measures (see website for details: http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/) and give a brief description. Please list and report on relevant Code Nos. only. The level of detail required is specified in the Standard Measures Guidance notes under 'definitions' column. Please devise and add any measures that are not captured in the current list. Please note that these measures may not be a substitute for output level objectively verifiable indicators in the project logframe.

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6A	The number of people trained in biological monitoring	W: 40% M: 60%	Mozambican	5 (Mozambican staff and students)	1 (AMA marine biologist)	1 (AMA marine biologist)		7	15 (staff and students)
6A	The number of people trained in socioeconomic monitoring	W: 45% M: 55%	Mozambican	4 (Mozambican staff and students)	5 (AMA staff, students)	3 (AMA staff)		12	10 (staff and students)
6A	The number of people trained in VSLAs	W: 30% M: 70%	Mozambican	3 (currently just Mozambican staff)	100 (current VSLA member)	153 (current VSLA member)		156	150 (including villagers)
6A	The number of people trained in co-management	W: 40% M: 60%	Mozambican		11 (AMA staff, IDPPE)	30 (AMA staff, IDPPE, CCP and community leaders)		30	75 (including villagers
6A	The number of people trained in sustainable finance mechanisms	W: 30% M: 70%	Mozambican		21 (AMA staff, project stakeholders)	21 (AMA staff, project stakeholders)		42	100 (including villagers)
8	Number of weeks spent by technical foreign staff in host country			21	27	35		83	69 (23 per year)
14B	Number of conferences			2	3 (Glasgo	1		6	6

	attended at which findings from the Darwin work will be presented/ disseminated				w, Sydney, Porto, see 8)	(WIOM SA)			
20	Estimated value of physical assets to be handed over to host country			£28,186 (including car part-funded by Darwin)					£35,000 (including matched funding sources)
22	Number of project sites			2	2 (broader project working on 6 sites)	2 (broader project working on 6 sites)		2	2 project sites
23	Value of resources raised from other sources for project work			£1,640,000 (EC-ENRTP grant –the Darwin project is within the larger remit of this grant)		400,000 EUR (Fondation Ensemble)		£1,640,000 + 400,000 EUR	£122,424

In Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	**Detail** (title, author, year)	**Publishers** (name, city)	**Available from** (eg contact address, website)	**Cost £**

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

Supplementary Material referred to throughout the annual report is attached:

Supplementary Material 1a: CORDIO annual report

Supplementary Material 1b: Raw data for mean fish abundance and biomass per site

Supplementary Material 2: LMMA workshop report, 4th-6th March 2016

Supplementary Material 3: Participatory Threat Assessment survey tool

Supplementary Material 4: Advisory Group Conception Workshop report, 26th May 2015

Supplementary Material 5: Advisory Group Reports for meetings 29th July 2015 and 11th August 2015

Supplementary Material 6 (a&b): slides and minutes from Advisory Group meeting 2nd March 2016

Supplementary Material 7: CCP Diagnostic tool (in Portuguese)

Supplementary Material 8: Eligible CCP costs (Phase 1