



Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

Submission Deadline: 30 April

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	21-021
Project Title	Enhancement of wellbeing and conservation in Cape Verde's biodiversity hotspots (Ref: 2324)
Host Country/ies	Cape Verde
Contract Holder Institution	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Partner institutions	Fundacao Maio do Biodiversidade (FMB)
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Project Leader name	Sophie Benbow
Project website/blog/Twitter	This project does not have a dedicated website but activities are featured on www.fauna-flora.org and https://www.facebook.com/pages/FMB-Funda%C3%A7%C3%A3o-Maio-Biodiversidade/262514620589831
Report author(s) and date	Sophie Benbow, Edita Magileviciute 30 th April 2015

1. Project Rationale

A Darwin scoping award enabled FFI to identify the main drivers of marine biodiversity degradation and poverty in Maio. Low in country capacity and insufficient funding persist in being the main barriers to locally lead solutions for balanced resource management.

Nearly 80% of the 6,952 people on Maio Island depend on marine resources, while fish is a major source of protein for many households. Women headed households are especially vulnerable. Female unemployment on the island is 52% higher in comparison to males.

Project livelihood diversification activities targets such households. Opportunities to learn and trial a Maio homestay programme is being offered to women in 13 coastal villages. The project links these community based ventures with the promotion of Maio MPA network to market Maio as a tourist destination. Preliminary trials of the homestay model occurred in 2013, when eight local families hosted national and international visitors volunteering to support sea turtle conservation. Positive responses from both parties encouraged us to build upon this small success and develop it into a community-led business venture.

Lack of management exposes local fish stocks to uncontrolled harvesting by foreign and national fishing industries with estimated take up to 12 times authorised quotas. Overfishing, degradation of habitats and associated loss of resources directly affects the wellbeing of coastal communities. This forces locals to engage in damaging and illegal fishing practices and coastal sand extraction that directly degrade marine biodiversity. In addition pre-project surveys highlighted that poverty within fishing communities was linked to undeveloped income saving capabilities rather than insufficient profits from fishing, so efforts have focused on identifying and providing access to suitable savings options for remote, coastal communities.

In 2013, the National Ministry of Environment (DNA) proposed Maio as a pilot site to establish a network of five MPAs which, if successful, will be replicated nationwide. Maio MPAs overlap with critical habitats for a range of threatened and endemic species. Effective management of the MPAs will create conditions for marine ecosystems to recover from overexploitation and regain resilience

The project works to support the enforcement of the MPA zoning system. This will improve poorly managed local fisheries and reduce disturbance to impacted marine species and their habitats, thereby supporting regeneration of local biodiversity. We anticipate that by the project's end, fishers will start experiencing increased catches in the MPA artisanal fishing zones due to spill over from No Take Fishing Zones. The newly established monitoring programme is in the progress of collecting evidence to support this hypothesis.

50% of the population of Maio are under 25. This generation is open to learning and tackling new challenges. The project creates opportunities for direct engagement of youth through awareness raising, participatory monitoring and MPA enforcement training.

The project is located on the island of Maio in the Cape Verde archipelago and focusses on the expansion of the network of protected areas and updated zoning and management plan development since the creation of paper parks in 2003. The Maio PAs represent 15% of the terrestrial and 25% of the marine PA coverage in Cape Verde.

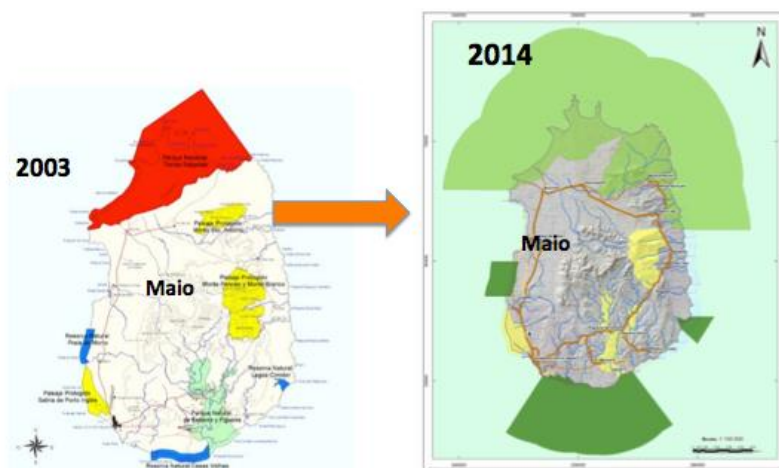


Figure 1: Change in PA zoning on Maio from 2003 to the newly approved zoning plans in 2014

2. Project Partnerships

Over the course of this project a new partnership was developed with the local NGO, FMB. A grant agreement was signed between FFI and FMB to clarify the roles of each of the organisations in the project. The overall goal of the partnership is to undertake activities to help ensure optimal utilisation of resources, experience and expertise in achieving greater and more lasting benefits to marine conservation objectives in Cape Verde by identifying and implementing solutions that are sustainable and appropriate to the needs of local communities.

In addition a close relationship has been established by FFI directly with the DNA and CMM. All three local organisations (FMB, CMM and DNA) were involved in the design of the project and have the capacity to lead on local level decision making in country.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

In general most of the planned project activities have been delivered according to the work plan and timeframe as detailed in the project proposal.

Output 1: In October 2014, following the knowledge assessment (A1.1), meetings were conducted in 13 villages on the island to map the training needs of local stakeholders. Building on this assessment a series of community training sessions were held in 12 villages between

February and March 2015 (A1.2 & 1.3). The same programme of activities is due to start in Cidade do Porto Ingles (capital of the island) on April 20th 2015.

During the knowledge assessment and community training events, discussions were conducted with local stakeholders on the activities delivered so far and the path they should take in coming months (A1.4). Regular updates via email, personal meetings and phone calls are conducted with the national (DNA) and local government (CMM). UniCV is actively involved in the project activities through the trainings and assistance in development and implementation of biodiversity surveys. In March 2015, in collaboration with local and national government the CAPM (Complex of Protected Areas on Maio) structure and plans were presented to the main stakeholders on the island including Maritime and National Police, Fisheries Associations from Porto Ingles, Calheta and Barreiro, SDTIBM (Society for the development of tourism on the islands of Boa vista and Maio), local businesses and the general public. This was the first time the co-management structure for the protected area network has been publicised, and was generally very well received.

Technical skills and progress of community monitors are being assessed on regular basis (at least once a month) during unannounced visits in the field by the Marine and community project assistant and through regular sessions in the FMB office (A1.5). Progress of the co-management team is tracked during regular meetings as part of the implementation of the management plan for the CAPM, development of the Business and Action Plans, daily interactions during joint activities, biodiversity monitoring, and communication of the CAPM to general public (A1.5).

In 2014 additional funding was secured for the implementation of project activities between 2014 and 2015 from Fondation Ensemble (focused on building a network of community monitors throughout Maio), Earthwatch Institute (link to Shell for mentoring of local capacity, establishment marine mammal monitoring programme), PRCM (assessment of mollusc fisheries and developing sustainable management actions), RAMPAO (to build basic infrastructure in Casas Velhas Marine Reserve (MRCV) and support the development of the Business plan for the CAPM) (A1.6).

An ongoing training programme to build local capacity, monitoring and patrol protocols and simple electronic databases has been developed and PA monitors are regularly trained to use them. A full MPA monitoring plan is currently in development which will document and standardise methods and techniques already applied as part of the ecological baseline established this year. The monitoring plan also identifies new methods to be applied to habitats and species that were not assessed this year.

A full management plan was submitted to the DNA for approval in December 2014 (A1.7). There was some delay in approval being obtained, but with the launch of the co-management team in March 2015 the management plan and PA zoning designations are now officially recognised at national level.

Output 2: Land-based, snorkelling and diving surveys, and an interview based marine megafauna by-catch assessment were conducted during the first year of the project (A2.1). Random sampling was used to identify locations for long term monitoring due to the large and expansive area covered by the PA network, and extremely scarce knowledge on the diversity, distribution and occurrence of locally important species. Protocols for baseline biodiversity monitoring were established in collaboration with UniCV and preliminary data for fish target species were recorded from six sites in MRCV and three sites in National Park of the north of Maio (PNNM) (A 2.5). Baseline data have also been collected for nurse shark abundance, leading to the identification of a provisional breeding season in the strict protection zone of the PNNM.

PA monitors are now fully equipped with binoculars, GPS and mobile phones, and have been trained following a newly developed protocol to record any illegal or unusual activity occurring within their patrol route, as well as sightings of megafauna (A2.2 & 2.3) Currently four community monitors conduct patrols in the PNNM and MRCV 1-2 times per week (A 2.6). Morro and Lagoa Cimidor PAs are monitored less regularly by FMB project staff and volunteers due to the more remote locations, difficulties with access and generally lower levels of human activity as their remoteness affords them considerable natural protection.

Numerous community meetings and informal conversations with community members have shown that practical knowledge and information is an effective incentive to involve people in participative monitoring (A 2.4).

In water surveys were delayed due to unusually rough weather restricting suitable survey days, and the slower than expected development of appropriate protocols for monitoring. A report summarising a preliminary assessment of biodiversity is currently being drafted, and will provide an overview of the key biodiversity targets in each MPA, laying the foundation for future annual monitoring (A 2.7).

Output 3: Key knowledge gaps of Maio stakeholders were identified during socioeconomic surveys in June and July 2014 (A 3.1). In response to this a number of communication strategies outlined in the original project proposal are being tailored to Maio and implemented to ensure a diverse range of stakeholders are targeted: local radio programs, social media updates, FMB website updates, articles in national press and interviews on national TV, FMB monthly newsletter and annual achievements documents, eco-tourism brochures, information panels in the PNMM, specialised workshops and general meetings (A 3.2).

MPA messages were delivered to 13 local communities during training events held in October, and 12 communities in February and March and over 30 national students from the UniCV attended specialised training sessions in September and February (A 3.3). Over 50 stakeholders took part in the first co-manager meeting in March 2015.

Being a part of the CAPM co-management team FMB communicates or jointly implements project activities with relevant local and national government departments (A 3.4). Regular updates are also sent to project partners in the UK and UniCV in Cape Verde.

Output 4: The Homestay Development Plan was finalised in September 2014 (A 4.1), and after initial community presentations 93 households expressed an interest in participating. Introductory meetings in all 13 communities on Maio were conducted in October 2014 to begin local level training for provision of homestay packages (A 4.2). Homestay trials were conducted in 33 houses in 13 villages between February and March 2015 (A 4.3). In April we will conduct more trials in Cidade Porto Ingles, the largest settlement on Maio with over 2500 inhabitants. Currently we are in discussions with a government based organization [ADEI](#) that provides training for small enterprise management as a potential new project partner to collaborate on the homestay project, and provide further training for project participants.

Output 5: Social assessments conducted in June and July 2014 identified current fisher incomes from fishing, showing that 43% of fishers catch 5-15kg/day, and 25% catch 16-40 kg of fish/day (A 5.1). The average fish price (depending on species) was approximately USD 4 per fish. 48% of fishermen earned between USD 115-230 per month, and 28% earned between USD 230-320 per month.

These surveys and focus groups also highlighted the low levels of existing savings schemes used by fishers with only 50% of fishermen having a bank account, and 39% have neither a bank account nor are involved in an income savings scheme (A 5.1).

A new income savings scheme 'Totocaixa Morabi' developed by a Cape Verdean NGO called [Morabi](#) was selected as the most suitable for the local fishers and community members (A 5.2), and was introduced to 10 villages in Maio through community presentations (A 5.3). Additional focus groups were held, and these were expanded from just local fishers to include women that had showed an interested in the homestay programme. A broader invitation to all community members was also issued and in some villages up to 300 individuals attended the Morabi presentations.

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

In general the project progress towards the five project outputs is very positive, and the proposed indicators are proving useful to monitor the progress of the implementation of project outputs.

Output 1: In the first year of the project significant capacity has been built within the FMB team. An additional 4 permanent Cape Verdean staff have been recruited and trained to support ongoing management and monitoring of the PAs, and the FMB office is now fully furnished with internet access through a wireless router to facilitate communication. We have continued to

work closely and build relationships with the DNA and CMM, and the launch of the co-management team for CAPM in March is a testament to the success of ongoing capacity support. International training opportunities were identified and two representatives from DNA and one from FMB attended a 10 day training event on business planning for protected areas in South Africa. Currently we are in the process of developing a Business Plan for the CAPM as the result of this international training with a focus on the development of financing opportunities to ensure sustainability of implemented management over the long term.

Training needs were assessed, and a resulting programme of activity developed to address the capacity gaps (I 1a). As a result 27 workshops were delivered in year 1 reaching more than 600 community participants. A co-management agreement has been drafted between the lead organizations (CMM/DNA/MDR/FMB) and is currently under final revision to be submitted to DNA for approval at the end of April 2015 (I 1c). A variety of training materials have been produced in year 1 including Species ID guides, participatory monitoring protocols, presentations on protected areas, species conservation and biology (I 1b).

Output 2: Participatory monitoring (patrolling and recording of illegal activity and unusual biological activity) through trained community monitors was implemented this year in the two largest MPAs (3 times/week in PNNM and once/week in MRCV). Additionally monitoring was conducted 1-2 times/month in Morro and Lagoa Cimidor MPAs due to the remoteness, small size of the MPAs and rough sea conditions. Community monitors do not currently have any legal power to issue fines to individuals involved in illegal activities so they simply record the occurrence of such incidences (e.g. illegal sand extraction from the beach, fishing with the net or sportsfishing) in the strict protection zones. If they see something illegal they call the FMB head office who decide on the best course of action. The action plan for 2015 includes priorities to allocate a legal basis for community monitors following precedents in other PAs on CV which would assign them a legal power to approach people engaged in illegal activities and reprimand them. Systematic shark transects were conducted in the Praia Real Bay Strict Protection zone at least twice per week for 4-5 months when sea conditions were suitable. 10-15 fishers in four coastal villages now submit participatory sightings data for marine megafauna (sharks, rays, cetaceans, turtles) to a centrally held database.

Baseline data on species occurrence have been collected to assess future increases in commercial and non-commercial indicator species in MPAs (I 2a). Community rangers are involved in daily patrols of PAs and record incidences of illegal activity to form a baseline against which future project impacts can be measured (I 2b). However we note that the capacity of the local monitors is currently limited so FMB and UniCV are leading on more detailed scientific monitoring, although we hope that by year 3 the community monitors are able to play a larger role in more technical monitoring techniques. Two MPAs are under regular surveillance and monitors keep MPA log books. In year 1 of the project there have been regular local and national media releases, and regular meetings with local (CMM) and national government (DNA, DGT [Directorate General of Tourism], MDR [Ministry of Rural Development]).

Output 3: Intensive awareness raising and capacity building workshops were implemented in 12 local communities with the participation of the principal stakeholders involved in the co management of the CAPM. More than 600 people attended these community meetings representing nearly 10% of the population of Maio. Baseline social surveys indicated that 46% of respondents know what an MPA is, but positively 85% believe they will bring positive benefits indicating high levels of local awareness of the opportunities provided by MPAs. Workshops, general meetings, environmental events, radio programmes (potentially reaching around 3,500 people on Maio or 50% of the population), brochures and information panels were produced to communicate the launch of the CAPM to local communities and island visitors.

Social surveys of more than 100 individuals in all 13 villages in June and July 2014 provided a baseline for the level of understanding of communities. In addition we ran two island wide community awareness surveys before and after the February and March community outreach sessions to assess the direct impact of these. Preliminary results indicate a clear increase in

awareness but full data analysis is underway and will be submitted with the HY2 report in October (I 3a). It is too early to assess I 3b but in year 1 of the project there have been at least 12 strong news stories related to the project in national media.

Output 4: Two cycles of homestay development meetings were conducted with local women this year, and an action plan has been developed. 93 households expressed their interest to participate and initial trials were conducted in 33 houses in 12 communities on the island far exceeding the initial estimates of involvement in the logframe indicators (I 4a, 4b). Initial feedback from both guest and host families is very positive and indicates the programme will continue to develop over the remaining two years of the project. Work to establish more formalised women's groups will begin in the second year of the project. Promotional materials have been produced to promote tourism on Maio in general, focussing on Maio culture, nature and protected areas produced. It is too early to assess indicators 4 c and d.

Output 5: Income savings schemes have been identified, and an agreement was signed with the scheme provider, local NGO Morabi (I 5a). Introductory meetings in 10 communities on the island directly reached more than 300 people and stimulated some interesting discussion suggesting community interest in savings schemes is high (I 5b). To date there has been no direct uptake and investment in savings schemes but this is planned for years 2-3. We have minutes from meetings with the NGO Morabi, community presentations, photos and videos from trainings on income savings and microcredits as evidence of these activities. It is too early to assess indicators 5 c and d.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

We believe the outcome indicators are adequate. Within the first year the participatory monitoring of the network of MPAs increased from 0 MPAs to regular monitoring of two MPAs and less regular monitoring of two further MPAs (Indicator 1). The co-management team is in the progress of acquiring new skills in participatory biodiversity monitoring and business planning for the CAPM which will also define fundraising strategies to secure long time financing solutions illustrating clear progress towards indicator 2. 33 households on the island have already trialed the homestay programme representing significant progress towards the 50 households cited in indicator 3. Baseline social surveys recorded the pre-project income of 164 randomly selected households in July 2014 which will allow us to measure changes in household income as a result of the homestay initiative in project year 3. Progress towards indicator 4 has been slower, but this was expected. A suitable income savings scheme for fishers has been identified and a contract signed with the NGO Morabi to support on further developing an action plan for community level outreach to promote uptake of savings schemes.

In the first year the implementation of the project activities has progressed according to the original plan suggesting that the project outcome is achievable by the end of the project. Higher than anticipated interest in the homestay programme by local women indicates positive support of the homestay programme and suggests that it will be feasible to turn the pilot project into a functioning small scale local business venture by the end of year 3. Changes in behaviour and attitude have already been observed among local community groups and fishers towards shark by-catch. All community outreach events have been well attended, and the questions and discussions after various presentations highlight community interest in joint resource management, and the wish of many community members to better understand the goals of the project. A community volunteer network has been developed to report biodiversity sightings and signs of anthropogenic activities, and 30 fishers from Calheta and Barreiro have already joined the network. In the next two years this participative monitoring network will be expanded to include fishers from Porto Ingles as well as a number of smaller fishing communities.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

No changes have been observed in relation to **assumption 1**. There was a delay in the release of allocated government funds following the disaster aid required after the eruption of a volcano on the island of Fogo in December 2014, but once the situation had been stabilised the government was able to return its attention to the launch of the CAPM.

For **assumption 2**, there were delays in the approval of the management plan for the CAPM although we are unaware of the reasons for these delays. However, progress has now been made, and in February and March the co-management team for Maio was officially established and approved by the DNA. An action plan for 2015 has been drafted and is currently under revision by stakeholders; we aim to submit the revised document to DNA for approval by the end of April 2015. The business plan for CAPM is also in progress, and is due to be completed by September 2015 and implemented from 2016 onwards.

We believe that **assumption 3** still stands, as there has been high attendance at initial training workshops for the homestay programme (110 women), and high levels of interest (93 have signed up, a 54% increase on output 4, indicator 1 to involve 50 households) show that the livelihood diversification programme is on track.

The co-management agreement is currently a working draft being shared between the 3 parties DNA, CMM and FMB and aligns with **assumption 4**. In April, the co-management team will start working on assembling the CAPM Co-management Council to be composed of 15 local stakeholders representing different community groups. The Council will approve the action plans for the management of CAPM.

The three main in country partners remain committed and willing to be actively involved in project implementation as indicated by the recent approval and establishment of the co-management team (**Assumption 5**). A draft of the agreement between the three parties is currently available in Portuguese as evidence of this, and once finalised will be translated into English to further support this assumption.

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

This project is contributing to three Millennium Development Goals and Targets (MDG, 2013) as indicated in the original proposal. By targeting female headed households with the homestay development plans we are addressing two of the main root causes of poverty in Cape Verde, unemployment and under-employment and directly addressing MDG 1 (target 1B) and 3. Uptake and levels of interest in the homestay programme as a livelihood diversification scheme has been very high (I 4a) and 33 households hosted trial homestay guests in year 1 (I 4b). The homestay scheme is empowering local women from rural areas to acquire new skills and increase their ability to support their families by generating additional income from new revenue sources. This community based venture is directly linked to the promotion of the Maio MPA network as a tourist destination to increase visitor numbers to the island and provide them with activities and places to stay. With 50% of the population of Maio under 25 there is a clear need to provide opportunities for young people. This project has created learning opportunities for local youths through community outreach activities and employment prospects have been created through the local recruitment of 4 PA monitors. In addition training has been provided in basic eco-guiding techniques to empower local people to take more pride in their communities and become aware of the points of interest to visiting national and international tourists.

Understanding that poverty alleviation and MPA management effectiveness are intimately linked the project has sought to improve the enforcement of the newly designated MPA zoning. These project activities directly support MDG 7 (Targets 7A and B). Meetings were held in 12 of the 13 villages on Maio in year 1 of the project allowing us to introduce the concept of protected areas and threatened marine species (with the special focus on sharks) to the general public as well as fishers and fish sellers. We have generated the first in water baseline data for abundance of key indicator species both in and outside MPAs, and are developing close relationships with local fisheries associations to further develop a database of current fishery productivity. At least 30 fishers were trained in participative techniques to generate a database of megafauna sightings and in year 1 of the project we recorded 80 sightings of marine megafauna species such as sharks, dolphins, whales, sea turtles. Given the generally low levels of literacy on the island new methods and initiatives are introduced slowly, one new idea at a time to ensure clarity and reduce possible errors in the data being recorded. To date participatory data recording has focussed on marine biodiversity, but from year 2 of the project

we will expand the data collection to include an assessment of the level of human activity and provide detailed instructions to enable fishers to record and report additional data directly to the CAPM co-management team and the Council. These activities will generate crucial data to support the improved management of local fishers and enable the co-management team to recommend activities to reduce disturbance to impacted marine species and habitats, thereby supporting regeneration of local biodiversity. It is currently too early to assess positive changes in fish catches as a result of MPAs, but we anticipate that by year 3 fishers will feel positive about the MPAs and experience fisheries benefits as a result of their establishment.

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

CBD, CMS and CITES are represented by the DNA one of the implementing partners of the project and a key partner in the co-management of the CAPM in Maio. The DNA continues to fully and actively support the implementation of the project. The project is fully in line with Cape Verdean government priorities in delivering its promises under these conventions. Meetings were held with the CBD and CMS focal points during the Darwin Scoping trip in 2012, and the CITES focal point has been introduced to the project aims and objectives via email.

This project contributes to **CBD Articles**: 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22) and **Aichi Biodiversity Targets** (1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 15, 17, 18). Livelihood diversification activities and work to improve the overall status of natural resources (through Output 2) directly contributes to the CBD's **thematic programme on island biodiversity** which emphasises the link between the loss of biodiversity, poverty and sustainable development. The ongoing development of sustainable income opportunities (Output 4) and MPA financing portfolios (Output 1) contributes to the CBD's **programme of work on tourism and biodiversity**. Effective management, monitoring and awareness raising related to the value of marine biodiversity (Output 3) contributes to the **CBD programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity**. Thus this project aligns with the Cape Verdean government's existing commitment to deliver these programmes. In addition, this project enhances efforts to reduce disturbance to marine life, prey depletion and to conserve critical habitats of species listed in **CMS Appendix I and II** and **CITES Appendix II**.

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

Livelihood diversification – through the homestay development programme – directly relates to the reduction of poverty on the island through targeted engagement of poor female headed households. All the women participating in homestay trials receive financial compensation at a set rate for their involvement in the pilot scheme. The rate for the homestays was established following consultation with all interested parties and the practical experience of visiting homestay type accommodation on Santiago and Fogo islands, and is believed to cover all expenses related to hosting visitors, and make a considerable contribution to household income. However following concerns about the variable amount of food and services provided further consultations will be held in project year 2 to clarify whether this amount is sufficient. Feedback from the trials is currently under analysis, but preliminary results show that all women would like to develop their facilities for receiving homestay guests further and receive additional training to improve the quality of the service they can offer.

Income savings schemes, originally planned to focus on local fishers was expanded to include a wider range of community members due to the high levels of interest expressed by the broader community. The first round of introductory workshops was successfully delivered in 10 local communities in collaboration with the NGO Morabi which specialises in microfinance schemes for small scale businesses and low income individuals.

Additional training sessions have been delivered to local community members providing them with skills related to the practical application of the knowledge of local biodiversity such as tour-guiding, marketing of local produce such as arts and crafts. Basic knowledge of the English language and computer use were also targeted to enhance development opportunities related to rural tourism activities.

Expected beneficiaries of this project include fishers, fish sellers, women, local youth (16-25 year olds), and a variety of local community members from a diverse array of occupations. By year 3 we expect to see increases in fish catches as a result of more effective MPA

management, and increased food security of local communities as a result of access to saving schemes and advice on financial management. We expect both fishers and fish sellers to experience some increases in income, and that direct financial benefits received through the homestay programme will lead to improvements in the wellbeing of local women and their children.

Noticeable achievements this year include the successful trials of the homestays, and the high level of interest from local women. All 33 women that participated in full board homestay trials received a financial incentive of 1,500 CVE (approximately GBP9.50). This equates to the transport costs of sending one child to school for one month. In addition, 29 UniCV students were hosted by 7 local families in Morrinho and 12 in Cascabulho for 4 days and received 500 CVE/night for this (room only).

6. Project support to Gender equity issues

Implementation of project Output 4 is directly linked to enhancing the wellbeing of local women with a specific focus on women headed households to address gender equality issues in local communities. All training workshops and meetings held over the course of the first project year are timed and promoted to ensure equal participation of local men and women.

Activities under Output 4 work to enhance participation of local women and actively involve them to explore opportunities and diversify their livelihoods are expected to produce direct gender equality impacts. The improved management of marine resources will directly contribute to potentially higher fish catches in the long term and will improve livelihoods of local fishers (predominantly male) and their families as well as fish sellers (predominantly female).

93 women were introduced to the homestays programme in the first year of the project, and 33 women hosted trial homestays for which they received direct financial benefits. The majority of the women involved in the homestay project are unemployed and thus do not have direct access to other sources of income. Their primary role is to take care of the house and children, and the homestay model fits well within their current skillset. 320 women (51% of all attendees) took part in the community training workshops in October, February and March.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Baseline data on biodiversity, fisheries and local socio-economic conditions were collected throughout the first year of project implementation.

In addition, project activities and overall progress are reviewed monthly or upon the delivery of a specific activity to evaluate the project against the agreed outputs. Regular up date and feedback sessions are held with all project stakeholders either during informal meetings, joint activities or formal meetings with national government in Praia, allowing us to address challenges and re-plan (if needed) activities in real time.

Increased stakeholder capacity is being monitored by assessing the technical skills acquired during the training programme. During the training events in February and March the knowledge level of the participants was assessed before and after the full programme of practical exercises was delivered. Results from these assessments are currently being entered into project databases for analysis between April and May 2015. The practical application of participant skills will be measured through the successful delivery of co-management activities. For example currently the co-management team is involved in developing a business plan for the CAPM following the training received in September 2014 in South Africa. Informal monitoring of the MPA co-management team and community rangers is done regularly (at least once a month) through unannounced visits to the field and project staff joining the community monitors on daily monitoring.

Community-led biodiversity monitoring is being combined with participatory MPA patrolling. Trained community PA monitors collect data from regular patrols, and project staff coordinate data collection and entry on a daily and/or weekly basis, depending on the location of the MPA, allowing for analysis of real time observations and enabling the co-management team to respond to issues as they arise. The effectiveness of participatory MPA enforcement is being monitored using on site control visits by project staff and patrol log books. The number of illegal activities observed during patrols is recorded, as well as additional information related to

the warnings to and attitudes of the offenders, and capturing detail on the area and frequency of patrols to help the project team monitor progress towards the project Outcome.

The project team conducted public surveys to assess the level of awareness about MPAs, access to information and collected feedback on the newly established participatory data collection processes. Learning events attended, management activities supported, and the number of community members reached is collected during each event and disaggregated by gender, age and occupation if participants agree to provide such information.

Socio-economic surveys conducted in all 13 villages on Maio between June and July 2014 has generated baseline values against which project progress can be measured. Changes in income and quality of life of the families involved in the homestay and income savings programmes will be assessed in subsequent years and compared to this 2014 baseline. Data collected includes information on household or personal income linked to homestay business and fishing activity, number of families involved, conservation awareness of these families and knowledge gaps, all of which are disaggregated by gender, age and occupation. This enables differences in community groups to be monitored over the course of the project and will indicate progress towards the project outcome.

8. Lessons learnt

One of the main challenges this year was the geographic scope of the activities the project aimed to deliver. Initially we planned to involve the 8 major coastal communities but after community consultations we decided to involve all 13 communities, and not exclude the more remote villages that in general have received less historical conservation and social development interventions. This decision was reinforced when it became evident that some of the highest levels of interest and attendance at training workshops was in the smaller villages. Another key challenge to project progression were the sea conditions this year. The weather was generally much windier than normal, and this restricted our survey effort and reduced the number of feasible in water surveys. In addition, it took some time to acquire the necessary equipment to facilitate the marine surveys since most of it needed to be imported from overseas. Due to the lack of existing data on biodiversity hotspots, a number of exploratory surveys were conducted purely to better understand the marine biodiversity, and to identify stations suitable for long-term monitoring. In addition we had to trial several in water survey methods before we identified the best and most appropriate option given the local sea conditions and available monitoring capacity.

Positively we progressed faster than expected in developing the homestays programme (Output 4) with overall levels of interest by local women 50% higher than we had anticipated.

Feedback collected following community meetings showed the importance of combining direct conservation action with sustainable development and creating opportunities for learning and employment. Teaching practical skills such as the use of computers or English language training probably had more impact on building trust with local communities than explaining benefits of PAs. We also worked to respond directly to the interests expressed by locals where feasible to show them that their opinion matters and to encourage them to speak up in future.

One of the main goals for the next project year is to further increase the involvement of local community members and in particular to increase the practical training opportunities as this is what attracts the most interest from the communities.

One of the main recommendations is to be as practical as possible, listen to local communities, build trust and involve them as equal partners in project implementation where possible. In addition, understanding the social component is critical for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. From our experience community trust and a willingness to learn and be open to new ideas of change are the keys to the success of any conservation initiative.

We are planning to focus even more on building local capacity in Maio in years 2 and 3 of the project. We are also looking to increase communication of project achievements nationally through local and national media, radio shows and direct meetings.

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

NA. This is the first annual report for this project.

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The exit strategy has been enhanced in year 1 through the support of Earthwatch and shell mentorship which is providing business support to the development of the fundraising strategy.

The DNA has also promised funding for CAPM in the future, although the level of this is yet to be determined. The employment of a full time DNA representative based on Maio is a very good start and indicates a significant investment of funds by the government. From our experienced this year, it is clear that community involvement is really essential to project success from an enforcement angle, so there will be a continued strong focus to invest in local people over the next 2 years. The delay in zoning approval and the establishment of the co-management team was a significant difficulty encountered this year, but there was little we could do to push this forward beyond staying in regular contact with the DNA and providing any relevant information on request. We are not currently aware of any particular risks facing the project.

11. Sustainability and legacy

The project is in the process of creating an enabling environment for the co-management of all MPAs in Maio. We consider this an intermediate step on the path to the enhanced sustainability of the local community. Local and national support is already in place to ensure Maio develops as a successful example of marine biodiversity conservation tailored to small island communities, and the DNA is planning to use the example of PA co-management on Maio as a model for replication on the other islands in the archipelago.

A sustainable MPA financing plan is being developed to define cost sharing responsibilities between the co-management team and the beneficiaries of marine resources in Maio. After the tailored training in 2014, Maio PA co-managers have already started developing a business plan for the CAPM which will provide a long term financing solutions. In the meantime the FMB marine programme manager with the support from the FFI project leader will continue to seek additional funds to support the delivery of the Darwin Initiative project in order to maximise its full potential.

As a result of targeted communication which has been delivering messages to diverse groups of stakeholders (fishers, salt collectors, unemployed youth) we are already noticing positive attitude changes related to understanding the links between humans and the environment, encouraging more support for marine resource management. Behavioural changes triggered within the lifetime of this project will pave the way to more sustainable growth of the local socio-biological ecosystem. Most importantly, local women, men and youth will have the opportunity to practice behaviours that will eventually lead to more sustainable lifestyles.

Financial support provided by the Darwin Initiative has proven to be invaluable as it has allowed both direct financial support to implement activities that were already developed, but it has also facilitated meetings and allowed time to brainstorm and identify new needs to be addressed.

The capacity of local partners is being built to ensure they have the necessary skills and expertise to deliver and expand conservation activities in the area, and importantly to train others to deliver conservation results. This is a key component of the exit strategy for the project. The project is investing in multiple individuals, from staff at FMB who dedicate their work to the Island of Maio, to government representatives on the CAPM co-management team and numerous local stakeholders whose role it will be to maintain the conservation and development capacity within the local community.

Community monitors have been trained in the classroom and in the field and for the last 12 months have been actively patrolling the largest PA. We anticipate that over the next two years the community monitor system will be fully operational across the entire MPA network. The CAPM co-management team is working with the relevant government institutions to acquire the political, legal and financial support to maintain community monitor operations.

12. Darwin Identity

Over the first year this project has included the Darwin Initiative logo on all training materials produced, entry panels to the PNNM, technical reports, FMB annual achievements brochure, and PA communication brochures. Darwin initiative support is currently the largest funder of the

ongoing work on Maio, providing significant funds and time to enable FMB and FFI to undertake agreed project activities.

The Darwin project was communicated to the CMM and DNA in detail prior to project commencement in order to obtain approval for the project. The support of the Darwin Initiative is communicated to other funders e.g. local representatives of UNDP, and during community meetings. To date at least 600 people in Maio have been introduced to the Darwin project.

FMB does not have a twitter account, however the FFI project leader has a personal account and frequently tweets news stories from the field linking back to the Darwin twitter account. In addition FFI's social media accounts have included frequent references to the Darwin account in the first project year.

13. Project Expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				Slight underspend here is due to variation in the exchange rates for GBP to CVE over the course of the year
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				As overall project expenditure is slightly lower than expected the FFI overheads have been reduced slightly
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL			1.5	

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

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2014 - March 2015	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>To improve resilience of marine ecosystems through sustainable management of marine resources, for the benefit of threatened species and habitats and enhancement of coastal livelihoods in Maio</p>		<p>It is too early to quantify positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Outcome To improve state of marine biodiversity, flow of ecosystem services and enhance wellbeing of eight coastal communities in Maio through diversification of livelihoods and participatory management of Marine Protected Areas</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marine protected area under effective participatory management increased from 0% (current baseline area) to at least 50% of designated areas and the indicator species and habitats show an average increase of 20% from the baseline in at least 3 MPAs by the end of the project. 2. By the end of year 3, local MPA management body and FMB staff has a set of skills to continue applying participatory approach for biodiversity monitoring, enforcement, awareness raising and fundraising for the network of MPAs in Maio. 3. By year 3, community business opportunity piloted with at least 50 primarily female-headed households with an increase in income of 50% - from the baseline of 15,000 CVE per month to 22,500 CVE in these households. 4. Income savings scheme trialled 	<p>Participatory monitoring was implemented on a regular basis in the two largest MPAs within the CAPM: PNNM (20km² marine part) and Marine Reserve of Casa Velhas (6.6km²). Morro and Lagoa Cimidor MPAs were also monitored less regularly. Intensive awareness raising and capacity building workshops were implemented in 12 local communities with the participation of principal stakeholders involved in the CAPM co management. International training opportunities were identified and 2 representatives from DNA and one from FMB attended a 10 day training event in South Africa. Currently we are in the process of developing a Business Plan for the CAPM as the result of the international training. Workshops, general meeting, environmental events, radio programmes, brochures and information panels were produced to communicate CAPM to local communities and island visitors. An Action Plan for the implementation of the "homestays" programme was developed and trials were conducted in 12 communities on the island. Income savings schemes have been identified,</p>	<p>Over the next project year we are planning to increase the monitoring effort in the offshore zones of the MPAs using fishing boats as platforms of opportunity, and to incentivise local fishers to join a network of voluntary monitors. Snorkelling and dive surveys are planned in Morro and Lagoa Cimidor MPAs, and survey effort needs to be increased in the largest PA PNNM and the two Strict protection Zones of Casa Velhas Marine Reserve when the sea conditions allow.</p> <p>The CAPM co-management team has been assembled and approved. Due to the delays in this process we will speed up the process of the assessment of the capacity and training needs. The Co-management Council consisting of 15 representatives of different stakeholder groups is planned to be finalised by the end of May 2015. The next step will be to assess their capacity for management and monitoring of CAPM.</p> <p>Feedback from the homestay trials conducted during the first project year will be analysed, and community discussions organised with participants</p>

	<p>and adopted by 150 fishermen and 100 fisherwomen by the end of the project</p>	<p>an agreement with the scheme provider has been signed, and introductory meetings were conducted in 10 communities on the island.</p> <p>National and local government continues to support the co-management structure of the CAPM. The management plan has been approved and is with the Registry Office for publishing in the official "Boletim". Community groups were found to be willing to participate in project activities related to livelihood diversification, sustainability and co-management as reflected by high attendance at community trainings and workshops.</p>	<p>and all interested women in all 13 communities on the island. The aim is to identify the strengths and weaknesses of each household, their readiness to receive tourists in summer 2015 and the needs of other interested households for improvement.</p> <p>In collaboration with Morabi we will start promoting targeted income savings schemes to fisher families in Porto Ingles. Based on our experiences so far it seems that individual meetings will be needed to help identify the particular needs of each fisher family and encourage them to join the scheme.</p>
<p>Output 1. Capacity of FMB, co-management team and community members built to implement co-management model for the network of MPAs in Maio</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical capacity, training needs of FMB and MPA co-management team, and gaps in community conservation capacity assessed and training programmes finalised by the end of Q3 year 1 2. Training programmes delivered by Q2 year 2 and trainee skills for the co-management of MPAs assessed and evaluated annually 3. Guidelines for effective co-management of MPA network tailored to small island communities in developing countries developed during years 1 and 2, and finalised by the end of year 3 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The co-management team was approved following delays in March 2015. Due to the delays in setting up and official approval of the co-management team. Key training is needed in monitoring of marine biodiversity (diving surveys) and fundraising. 2. Development of the Business Plan for the CAPM was identified as one of the main priorities for 2015. The co-managers (2 from DNA and 1 from FMB) attended a 10 day international training in South Africa in Business planning for PAs. Technical skills and progress of community monitors are being assessed on regular basis (at least once a month) during announced visits in the field by the monitoring coordinator and in the office. 3. Data collection is in progress. 	
<p>Activity 1.1 Assess the current capacity of local and national stakeholders and community members in Maio to deliver co-management activities in the network of MPAs</p>		<p>The co-management team was approved with the delay in March 2015. The assessment of specific needs and gaps is still in progress. So far key training is needed in monitoring of marine biodiversity (e.g. diving surveys), fundraising, and community knowledge was assessed during the interviews conducted in June-July 2014 in 10 local villages on the island. The same process is planned for June-July 2015.</p>	

Activity 1.2 Develop training programme and materials to build capacity in MPA co-management and sustainable development in Maio	In October 2014, following the knowledge assessment as per A1.1, meetings were conducted in 13 villages on the island to map training needs of local stakeholders.
Activity 1.3 Deliver training to MPA co-management team and community members	In February-March 2015, trainings were delivered to 12 local communities. Training in Cidade do Porto Ingles (capital of the island) are due to start on April 20 th 2015.
Activity 1.4 Hold meetings with local stakeholders to discuss project progress and receive their input.	During knowledge assessment and community training discussions were conducted with local stakeholders on the activities delivered so far and the path they should take in coming months. Regular updates via email, personal meetings and phone calls are conducted with the national (DNA) and local government (CMM). UniCV is actively involved in the project activities through the trainings and assistance in development and implementation of biodiversity surveys. In March 2015, DNA/MDR/CMM and FMB organised CAPM presentation and co-management team introduction meeting to main stakeholders on the island including Maritime and National Police, Fisheries Associations from Porto Ingles, Calheta and Barreiro, SDTIBM, local business and general public.
Activity 1.5 Monitor the progress of co-management team, local rangers and community volunteers to deliver activities; organise training refresher sessions if needed	Technical skills and progress of community monitors are being assessed on regular basis (at least once a month) during announced visits in the field by monitoring coordinator and in the office. Progress of the co-management team is followed during regular meetings as part of the implementation of the management plan for the CAPM, development of the Business and Action Plans, daily interactions during joint activities, biodiversity monitoring, communication of the CAPM to general public.
Activity 1.6 Fundraise to secure co-funding to fully deliver project activities for years 2, 3 and in the post-project phase	Additional funding was secured for the implementation of project activities 2014-2015 from Fondation Ensemble, Earthwatch Institute, PRCM and the Arcadia Foundation. In March 2015 we submitted an application to join RAMPAO, and an answer is expected at the end of April.
Activity 1.7 Produce MPA co-management standards and submit to the DGA for approval	To be developed in later stages
Output 2. Participatory biodiversity monitoring and enforcement system in place in at least three MPAs in Maio	<p>1. MPA monitors record and report 7% annual increase in commercial and non-commercial indicator species in the surveyed areas in the network of MPAs. The baseline will be established at the start of the project in NTZs, MPA artisanal fishing zones and control sites outside MPAs</p> <p>2. Community rangers daily patrol Maio MPA network and 20% annual</p> <p>List of indicator fish and marine megafauna species were compiled and the assessment of the main habitats have started. Sampling stations were established in the NTZ of the PNMM and NTZ of MRCV. High species by-catch zones in the coastal waters were mapped; data on the main fishing areas of artisanal and semi-industrial fishing vessels were collected.</p> <p>Community monitors conducted daily patrols in the largest PA PNMM April-December 2014. Due to the limitation in funding currently monitoring is conducted 3 times/week. MRCV is patrolled 1-2 times/week. More remote MPAs Morro and Lagoa Cimidor are patrolled 1 month due to small size, remoteness of the place,</p>

	reduction of illegal activities is recorded from the baseline established at the start of the project.	sea conditions and limited human impacts.
Activity 2.1. Develop participatory biodiversity monitoring training programme, protocols and databases and train participants		Training programme, protocols and databases have been developed and being updated depending on the progress and adjusted to current skills of monitors. MPA monitoring plan is currently in development to systemise methods and techniques already applied and identify new to the habitats and species that were not assessed last year.
Activity 2.2. Develop participatory MPA network patrolling scheme, protocols and databases and train participants		Developed and being implemented. Theoretical and practical training is on-going as community monitors are being introduced to new skills gradually from the better uptake of knowledge and survey procedures.
Activity 2.3. Procure MPA patrol and biodiversity monitoring equipment		Basic equipment was acquired to equip community monitors, volunteers and FMB staff. Co-management team agreed that it is essential to involve as many as possible community members especially fishers. Thus, more GPS, binoculars and photo cameras is needed to collect data on biodiversity and human activities within MPA network.
Activity 2.4. Identify effective incentives to encourage voluntary community participation in the MPA network patrols and biodiversity monitoring.		Numerous community meetings and informal conversations showed that practical knowledge and information is an effective incentive. Locals communicate the need to learn English, use computer and learn tourist guiding skills. Other incentives as communicated by locals include: support to local sport clubs, books, music instrument to local youth clubs, employment opportunities (even short term); learning new skills such as making arts and crafts.
Activity 2.5. Run surveys to establish baselines for biodiversity monitoring in the network of MPAs in Maio		Land-based, snorkelling and diving surveys, interview based marine megafauna by-catch assessment were conducted during the 1 st year of the project. Due to the large area of the network spread all around the island and extremely scarce knowledge on the diversity, distribution, and occurrence of local species, random sampling was conducted to identify locations for long term monitoring.
Activity 2.6. Conduct MPA enforcement patrols and biodiversity monitoring in the network of five MPAs in Maio		In progress. Currently four community monitors conduct regular patrols in the PNNM, 2-3 monitors from FMB joined by community volunteers monitor MRCV 1-2 times a week. Morro and Lagoa Cimidor are monitored on less regular basis due to the more remote locations, access and limited human activities.
Activity 2.7. Monitor project progress using relevant indicators and produce project reports		As per Activities 2.1-2.6
Output 3. 80% of the population of Maio and relevant decision makers have information about MPA regulations, benefits and opportunities	<p>1. Annual increase of 23% in a number of Maio community members aware of MPAs and adopting MPA regulations recorded in eight coastal villages</p> <p>2. By the end of year 3, Maio MPA co-</p>	Over the last 10 months the MPA concept and marine conservation approaches were directly delivered to more than 600 adults on the island, and over 200 school children were involved in variety of conservation and awareness raising activities, So we have directly reached 10% of the population of Maio. See FMB achievements and activities 2014 for more details. In addition, through the radio programmes and publications in Infopress, and other social media pages

	management model is recognised by the government as a successful marine resource management example for replication in other Cape Verdean PAs	<p>messages developed by the project, activities and project developments have reached wider audiences both locally and internationally.</p> <p>Local and national government recognises the importance of the co-management approach to natural resource management on the island as expressed by Nuno Ribeiro (Director of Natural Resources, DNA) during the stakeholder meeting in Maio in March 2015.</p>
Activity 3.1. Assess the knowledge gaps of all stakeholders in Maio about MPAs		Community interviews were conducted in June-July 2014 in 12 communities on the island. 48% of respondents knew the concept of MPA, 95% expressed interest to learn more, 65% thought that there will be a conflict due to regulations of MPAs. Data was summarised in the Technical Report included in the supplementary materials.
Activity 3.2. Design MPA communication programme to reach diverse stakeholder groups in Maio and nationally		Communication strategies outlined in the project proposal are being implemented: radio programs, social media such as Facebook, website, national press and TV, FMB monthly newsletter and Achievements, brochures, information panels in the PNMM, specialised workshops and general meetings.
Activity 3.3. Deliver MPA messages to the local population in eight coastal villages in Maio and nationally		MPA messages were delivered to 12 local communities during training sessions in October, February-March and over 30 national students from UniCV in September and February. Over 50 stakeholders took part in the first co-manager meeting in March 2015. In April training sessions are planned in Cidade Porto Ingles with fishers, school children and general public as focus groups
Activity 3.4. Communicate regular updates to relevant government institutions, international supporters and funders using MPA communication strategies		Being a part of the CAPM co-management team FMB communicates or jointly implements project activities with DNA/CMM/MDR. Regular updates are sent to project partners in the UK and UniCV in Cape Verde.
Output 4. Livelihood diversification enterprises linked to marine ecosystem services and MPAs developed and owned by local women groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 'homestay for visitors' scheme developed and at least 50 women-headed households in eight coastal villages introduced to the plan and opportunities by the end Q2 of year 1 2. At least 20 women-headed households start trialling homestay venture by the end of Q4 year 1 3. Annual increase of 30% in the participation of local households in the pilot project is recorded from the pre-project baseline of eight families established in 2013. 4. By Q4 of year 3 local women formalise their status as a small homestay business owners to 	<p>110 local women from 13 villages on the island were introduced to the homestays programme in October 2014. 93 women expressed an interest to participate in trials.</p> <p>33 houses were trialled in 13 villages in February and March 2015.</p> <p>In 2013 eight families received national and international volunteers during the turtle nesting season. In 2014 the number increased by 27% with the participation of 11 families.</p>

	effectively promote a well structured service for tourists in identified national and international markets.	
Activity 4.1. Prepare the participatory implementation plan for the homestay project		The Homestay Development Plan has been prepared. 93 households expressed interest to participate.
Activity 4.2. Train the participants and help set to up in house structures to deliver the service to visitors		Introductory meetings in 13 communities were conducted in October 2014. Homestay trials were conducted in 33 houses in 13 villages in February-March 2015. In April we will conduct more trials in Cidade Porto Ingles as it is the largest settlement on the island with over 2000 inhabitants. Currently we are in discussions with the government organization ADEI that provides training for small enterprise management with regards potential collaboration to support further training of homestay participants.
Activity 4.3. Monitor participants' progress and provide assistance in delivering and promoting the service if needed		In April data will be analysed and in May a meeting will be organised with women who hosted visitors during the first trial and others who expressed interest to participate. Strengths and challenges will be discussed, further needs identified as well as the paths for improvement.
Activity 4.4. Support local women to organise themselves in a business group to formalise their status and promote their tourism product in national and international market		During the introductory meetings during the trial homestays we identified two active participants in Alcatraz village that could potentially become programme leaders for the south side of the island.
Activity 4.5. Record and evaluate both MPA benefits to homestay project (e.g. higher species diversity that attract tourists to Maio) and local participants' contribution to the conservation of biodiversity in the MPAs (e.g. positive change of attitude and behaviour, more awareness)		Meetings were conducted with 8 women that hosted turtle conservation project volunteers and assistants, and showed that these families did not consume turtle meat and also advised their neighbours not to do so. They said that they understood that conservation related activities could produce financial benefits over a longer term than simply eating a turtle. Most of the villages on the island are situated in close proximity to or directly on the coast. With tailored training other members of the homestay households could engage in marine tour guiding. Currently we are working on identifying snorkelling/diving sites for sea users with different levels of experience and physical capabilities.
Activity 4.6. Prepare business plan for the Maio community homestays venture for the post-project phase, involving small-scale business consultants		Will be developed in later stages of the project
Output 5. Tailored income savings scheme developed and being adopted by local fishing community members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income savings programme tailored for fisher community developed in collaboration with local bank in Maio by Q3 of year 1 2. Income savings scheme introduced and training delivered to local fisher community in eight coastal villages by Q1 of year 2 	<p>After the analysis of the conditions of local banks such as BCN, BCA, Caixa Economica that have branches on the island of Maio, it was decided that a new income savings scheme "Totocaixa Morabi" created by the Cape Verdean NGO MORABI offers the most suitable conditions to local fishers, fish sellers and other community members such as women involved in the homestay programme.</p> <p>The Morabi scheme was introduced to 10 communities on Maio in February-March 2015.</p> <p>In April, further meetings are planned in Cidade Porto Ingles.</p>

	<p>3. 10% increase in fisher participation in income savings scheme recorded annually from the baseline of 0%</p> <p>4. Participants deposit at least 5% of income into the savings account each month starting from Q2 of year 2</p>	<p>In February 2015, a 2 year collaboration agreement was signed between FMB and Morabi to further develop the delivery and evaluation of the "Totocaixa Morabi" savings scheme on Maio.</p>
<p>Activity 5.1. Identify current fisher savings and fish catch baseline</p>		<p>Social surveys conducted in June-July 2014 showed that 43% of fishers catch 5-15kg/day, and 25% catch 16-40 kg of fish/day. The average fish price depending on species is approximately USD 4 per fish (300-350 CVE). It should be noted that they do not fish every day, and there may be days where they incur the necessary expenses for fishing (fuel, boat maintenance, crew daily wages) but are not successful and return with a very small or even no catch. Average amount available for monthly family expenses is 10,000-20,000 CVE.</p> <p>48% of fishermen earn between USD 115-230 per month (10,000- 20,000 CVE per month), and 28% earned between USD 230-320 per month (21,000- 30,000 CVE). 50% of fishermen have a bank account but are not enrolled in any income savings scheme, and 39% have neither a bank account nor are involved in an income savings scheme.</p>
<p>Activity 5.2. Identify income savings schemes relevant to fishers and developed tailored information and training package for fisher community groups, with local bank manager</p>		<p>A new income savings scheme 'Totocaixa Morabi' developed by NGO Morabi was selected as the most appropriate for local fishers and other community members. The conditions are more favourable to individuals with a small income, and the annual interest rate is up to 6.5% which is 4-5 times higher than that of commercial banks. The sign up conditions are simple since the individual can use a regular bank account and start with savings from 1000 CVE (10 USD).</p>
<p>Activity 5.3. Conduct training workshops and introduce fishers to the savings scheme in at least eight coastal villages in Maio</p>		<p>"Totocaixa Morabi" has already been introduced in 10 villages in Maio. The initial plan to target fishers was expanded to include women that showed interested in homestays programme as well other community members. The decision to widen the training reach was made based on awareness that very little information reaches remote villages on the island with most communication delivered in the capital town of Porto Ingles. Morabi representatives from Praia delivered the training alongside local representatives from Maio under the supervision of the President of Morabi.</p>
<p>Activity 5.4. Monitor the progress of the adoption of the income savings scheme and fish catch using relevant indicators</p>		<p>The second round of social surveys is planned for June-July 2015 to assess changes in fish catch and adoption of the savings scheme. MORABI is setting up a database to record individuals that sign up after the first round of outreach.</p>
<p>Activity 5.5. Evaluate the effectiveness of income savings scheme as a correlation between the fish catch, total income and fisher savings</p>		<p>To be assessed in later stages of project implementation</p>

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Outcome: To improve state of marine biodiversity, flow of ecosystem services and enhance wellbeing of eight coastal communities in Maio through diversification of livelihoods and participatory management of Marine Protected Areas.</p>	<p>Indicator 1 Marine protected area under effective participatory management increased from 0% (current baseline area) to at least 50% of designated areas and the indicator species and habitats show an average increase of 20% from the baseline in at least 3 MPAs by the end of the project.</p> <p>Indicator 2 By the end of year 3, local MPA management body and FMB staff has a set of skills to continue applying participatory approach for biodiversity monitoring, enforcement, awareness raising and fundraising for the network of MPAs in Maio.</p> <p>Indicator 3 By year 3, community business opportunity piloted with at least 50 primarily female-headed households with an increase in income of 50% - from the baseline of 15,000 CVE per month to 22,500 CVE in these households.</p> <p>Indicator 4 Income savings scheme trialled and adopted by 150 fishermen and 100 fisherwomen by the end of the project.</p>	<p>Indicator 1 Approval of the participatory MPA management plan and composition of co-management committee by DGA; number of MPAs under regular surveillance; MPA patrol logbooks; biodiversity monitoring data; technical reports; records of feedback from local stakeholders involved in the project; records of feedback from community members; MPA effectiveness evaluation reports.</p> <p>Indicator 2 Approval of the participatory MPA management plan and composition of co-management committee by DGA; minutes of committee meetings; records of co-management activities delivered; training materials and sessions; updates on FFI/FMB/Darwin Initiative websites and media releases; co-management agreement for our local partner FMB; co-management team capacity assessment records; portfolio of financing strategies</p> <p>Indicator 3 Business plan for the livelihood diversification project; links with micro-credits providers; annual socio-economic surveys on the progress and income data from sampled households; number of families involved; number of indirect beneficiaries; local homestay</p>	<p>Assumption 1 Political situation and local government in Maio will not significantly change their development objectives during the implementation of the project</p> <p>Assumption 2 The management plans for five MPAs in Maio are approved by the government</p> <p>Assumption 3 Target local community groups remain willing to explore and engage in livelihood diversification and enhancement activities</p> <p>Assumption 4 Main stakeholders in Maio will continue to collaborate in participatory MPA management process.</p> <p>Assumption 5 In country partners remain willing to learn and be actively involved in the implementation of the project</p>

		<p>business group established (by the end of year 3)</p> <p>Indicator 4</p> <p>Meetings with local bank; tailored workshops and information package for local fishers; number of participants; number of savings agreements signed; increase in savings from the baseline.</p>	
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Capacity of FMB, co-management team and community members built to implement co-management model for the network of MPAs in Maio</p>	<p>1a. Technical capacity, training needs of FMB and MPA co-management team, and gaps in community conservation capacity assessed and training programmes finalised by the end of Q3 year 1</p> <p>1b. Training programmes delivered by Q2 year 2 and trainee skills for the co-management of MPAs assessed and evaluated annually</p> <p>1c. Guidelines for effective co-management of MPA network tailored to small island communities in developing countries developed during years 1 and 2, and finalised by the end of year 3</p>	<p>Workshops delivered, numbers of participants trained, capacity assessment scores, co-management agreement between FMB and DGA as acknowledgement of FMB's capacity to deliver co-management functions; training materials produced</p>	<p>Assumption 1: DGA will approve MPA co-management structure and roles of main stakeholders by the end of Q2 2014</p>
<p>2. Participatory biodiversity monitoring and enforcement system in place in at least three MPAs in Maio</p>	<p>2a. MPA monitors record and report 7% annual increase in commercial and non-commercial indicator species in the surveyed areas in the network of MPAs. The baseline will be established at the start of the project in NTZs, MPA artisanal fishing zones and control sites outside MPAs</p> <p>2b. Community rangers daily patrol Maio MPA network and 20% annual reduction of illegal activities is recorded from the baseline established at the start of the project.</p>	<p>Number of MPAs under regular surveillance; MPA patrol logbooks; biodiversity monitoring surveys and databases; technical reports; MPA effectiveness evaluation reports; portfolio of financing strategies; updates on FFI/FMB/Darwin Initiative websites and media releases and other activities as outlined in section 21.</p>	
<p>3. 80% of the population of Maio and relevant decision makers have information about MPA regulations, benefits and opportunities</p>	<p>3a. Annual increase of 23% in a number of Maio community members aware of MPAs and adopting MPA regulations recorded in eight coastal villages.</p> <p>3b. By the end of year 3, Maio MPA co-management model is recognised by the</p>	<p>Number of community awareness assessment surveys; records of feedback from community members; interviews to the community radio in Maio; news on the national TV; meetings with the government; external</p>	<p>Assumption 2: Community members will participate in MPA co-management processes and be willing to learn new skills through training</p>

	government as a successful marine resource management example for replication in other Cape Verdean PAs	publications on Maio MPA progress and results; government documents and press releases;	
4. Livelihood diversification enterprises linked to marine ecosystem services and MPAs developed and owned by local women groups	<p>4a. The 'homestay for visitors' scheme developed and at least 50 women-headed households in eight coastal villages introduced to the plan and opportunities by the end Q2 of year 1</p> <p>4b. At least 20 women-headed households start trialling homestay venture by the end of Q4 year 1</p> <p>4c. Annual increase of 30% in the participation of local households in the pilot project is recorded from the pre-project baseline of eight families established in 2013.</p> <p>4d. By Q4 of year 3 local women formalise their status as a small homestay business owners to effectively promote a well structured service for tourists in identified national and international markets.</p>	Meetings and workshops with local women; annual socio-economic surveys, income data, number of sampled households; number of families involved; number of indirect beneficiaries; local homestay business group established (by the end of year 3); project evaluation report; promotion materials produced, homestay business proposal,	<p>Assumption 3: The success of the pilot homestays (trialled in the pre-project phase) will be sufficient enough to encourage more families, especially women-headed households, to trial a new income diversification venture.</p> <p>Assumption 4: Local fisher community will be willing to learn and consider changes to their lifestyle and attitudes</p>
5. Tailored income savings scheme developed and being adopted by local fishing community members	<p>5a. Income savings programme tailored for fisher community developed in collaboration with local bank in Maio by Q3 of year 1</p> <p>5b. Income savings scheme introduced and training delivered to local fisher community in eight coastal villages by Q1 of year 2</p> <p>5c. 10% increase in fisher participation in income savings scheme recorded annually from the baseline of 0%</p> <p>5d. Participants deposit at least 5% of income into the savings account each month starting from Q2 of year 2</p>	Meeting records with local bank; tailored workshops and information package for local fishers; number of participants; number of savings agreements signed; increase in savings from the baseline; scheme evaluation report	
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Activity 1.1: Assess the current capacity of local and national stakeholders and community members in Maio to deliver co-management activities in the network of MPAs</p> <p>Activity 1.2: Develop training programme and materials to build capacity in MPA co-management and sustainable development in Maio</p> <p>Activity 1.3 : Deliver training to MPA co-management team and community members</p> <p>Activity 1.4: Hold meetings with local stakeholders to discuss project progress and receive their input.</p>			

Activity 1.5: Monitor the progress of co-management team, local rangers and community volunteers to deliver activities; organise training refresher sessions if needed
Activity 1.6: Fundraise to secure co-funding to fully deliver project activities for years 2, 3 and in the post-project phase
Activity 1.7: Produce MPA co-management standards and submit to the DGA for approval

Activity 2.1: Develop participatory biodiversity monitoring training programme, protocols and databases and train participants
Activity 2.2: Develop participatory MPA network patrolling scheme, protocols and databases and train participants
Activity 2.3: Procure MPA patrol and biodiversity monitoring equipment
Activity 2.4: Identify effective incentives to encourage voluntary community participation in the MPA network patrols and biodiversity monitoring.
Activity 2.5: Run surveys to establish baselines for biodiversity monitoring in the network of MPAs in Maio
Activity 2.6: Conduct MPA enforcement patrols and biodiversity monitoring in the network of five MPAs in Maio
Activity 2.7: Monitor project progress using relevant indicators and produce project reports

Activity 3.1: Assess the knowledge gaps of all stakeholders in Maio about MPAs
Activity 3.2: Design MPA communication programme to reach diverse stakeholder groups in Maio and nationally
Activity 3.3: Deliver MPA messages to the local population in eight coastal villages in Maio and nationally
Activity 3.4: Communicate regular updates to relevant government institutions, international supporters and funders using MPA communication strategies

Activity 4.1: Prepare the participatory implementation plan for the homestay project
Activity 4.2: Train the participants and help set to up in house structures to deliver the service to visitors
Activity 4.3: Monitor participants' progress and provide assistance in delivering and promoting the service if needed
Activity 4.4: Support local women to organise themselves in a business group to formalise their status and promote their tourism product in national and international market.
Activity 4.5: Record and evaluate both MPA benefits to homestay project (e.g. higher species diversity that attract tourists to Maio) and local participants' contribution to the conservation of biodiversity in the MPAs (e.g. positive change of attitude and behaviour, more awareness)
Activity 4.6: Prepare business plan for the Maio community homestays venture for the post-project phase, involving small-scale business consultants

Activity 5.1: Identify current fisher savings and fish catch baseline
Activity 5.2: Identify income savings schemes relevant to fishers and developed tailored information and training package for fisher community groups, with local bank manager
Activity 5.3: Conduct training workshops and introduce fishers to the savings scheme in at least eight coastal villages in Maio
Activity 5.4: Monitor the progress of the adoption of the income savings scheme and fish catch using relevant indicators
Activity 5.5: Evaluate the effectiveness of income savings scheme as a correlation between the fish catch, total income and fisher savings

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 paste 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 No's. only. The level of detail required is specified in the Standard Measures Guidance notes under 'definitions and reporting requirements' 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	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
4a	UniCV student training in biodiversity monitoring techniques and marine conservation	14 females 15 males	Cape Verdeans	29			29	40
4b	1 week in September and February			2 weeks			2 weeks	4 weeks
4c	1 PhD and 2 Master students	1 female 2 males	German, Dutch and Spanish	3			3	5
4d	1 PhD student		German	5 weeks			5 weeks	6 weeks
4d	2 MSc students		Spanish, Dutch	12 weeks			12 weeks	20 weeks
5	4 community monitors 3 FMB staff 2 local volunteers	2 females 7 males	Cape Verdeans	9			9	20
6a	Community training sessions in biodiversity, protected areas, participatory monitoring, ecotourism, languages and computer use	306 males 320 females	Cape Verdeans	626			626	1000
6b	6 days in each of 12 communities			12 weeks			12 weeks	24 weeks
7	1 ID guide sharks 1 guide marine megafauna 1 shark by catch			9			9	15

	<p>release guidelines</p> <p>1 PA information brochure</p> <p>4 different information panels in the PNNM</p> <p>1 simplified English vocabularies</p>							
10	<p>Marine megafauna identification guides (1 sharks, 1 whales and dolphins, 1 indicator fish species)</p> <p>1 PA communication and rural tourism information brochure</p>			4			4	6
12a	<p>1 indicator fish species sampling (including octopus and gastropod molluscs)</p> <p>1 shark and other megafauna surveys(in water sea turtles, cetaceans, rays)</p> <p>1 public megafauna surveys were adapted for use by the general public in Maio</p> <p>1 biodiversity and anthropogenic threat baseline assessment in protected areas was adjusted for use by the community environmental monitors,</p> <p>1 sea turtle nesting beach monitoring</p>			5			5	6
14a	<p>2 shark conservation and participatory monitoring training</p> <p>13 community</p>			25			25	50

	meetings on rural tourism and homestays development 10 community training sessions (6 days each) on biodiversity conservation, participatory monitoring, protected areas, livelihood diversifications							
14b	IMCC, Glasgow, August 2014			1			1	4
20	3 computers and software Monitoring equipment			GBP 5140.47			GBP5 140.47	GBP765 5.47
23	FFEM (GBP 3,850); CLP (GBP3525); GEF SG (GBP5,850); NOAA (GBP3,060); Save Our Species IUCN (GBP16,660); FMB cash and in-kind (GBP5,890); FFI in-kind (GBP4,916); CMM (GBP1,520) <i>Additional finance leveraged over the course of year 1:</i> Arcadia (USD 98,570); Fondation Ensemble (EUR 5,000); Rufford Foundation (GBP 5,000); Earthwatch Institute 4000 GBP; DNA cash contribution for meeting support (1,000EUR); DNA in kind contributions for staff support during meetings, business plan development and RAMPAO application							GBP 200,000

	(1,400EUR)						
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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

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. website link or publisher)

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

This may include outputs of the project, but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc.) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

Supplementary materials included with this report:

- Homestay programme development plan
- Homestay programme scoping trip report from other CV islands
- Photo report from community outreach in Feb and March 2015
- Social assessment report (English translation of Portuguese report)
- FMB 2014 Activities and Achievements
- Monthly FMB newsletters from April 2014 to February 2015
- Code of Conduct for shark careful release
- Technical report from first season of shark surveys
- Photo of information panel in PNNM
- Application to join RAMP AO and email confirming receipt
- Summary of local press links from 2014-2015

Additional materials available on request:

- Maio islands community and PA brochure (8MB)
- High resolution versions of the reports mentioned above which include a large number of images
- Partnership Agreement between FMB and MORABI (Portuguese only)
- Partnership Agreement between UniCV and FMB (Portuguese only)
- Draft co-management plan of the CAPM (currently on the second draft of this, in Portuguese only. When finalised we will translate into English and submit likely with the HY2 report)
- Community training presentations: sharks, whales and dolphin, turtles, English, eco-tour guiding, marine plastic pollution, computer use, introduction to protected areas, Morabi microfinance (Portuguese only)
- Species ID guides: sharks, cetaceans, indicator fish, turtles (Portuguese only)
- Data recording protocols and databases (Portuguese only)
- Social assessment report (original Portuguese report)

Checklist for submission

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