

Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

Important note: To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:

it is expected that this report will be no more than 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

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	Fundação Maio do Biodiversidade (FMB)
Darwin Grant Value	£237,079
Funder (DFID/Defra)	Defra
Start/end dates of project	01 Apr 2014 – 31 Mar 2017
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2015 – Mar 2016) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2015 – Mar 2016 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Jack Rhodes
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	Jack Rhodes, Arnau Teixidor, Sophie Benbow; 30 th April 2016

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 target such households. Opportunities to learn and trial a Maio homestay programme are being offered to women in 13 coastal villages. The project links these community based ventures with the promotion of Maio Marine Protected Area (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 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.

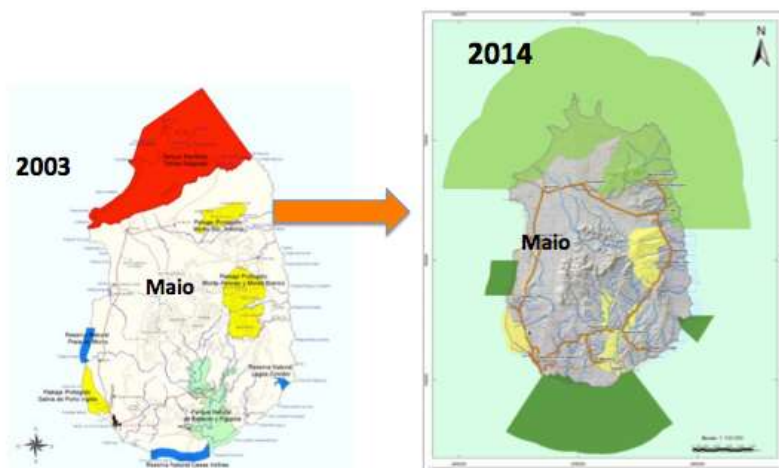


Figure 1: Change in PA zoning on Maio from 2003 to the newly approved zoning plans in 2014

2. Project Partnerships

Over the course of planning and implementing this project a new partnership has developed with the local NGO Fundação Maio Biodiversidade (FMB). This is founded in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), with this Darwin Initiative project designed by both organisations to fit FMB's priorities for conservation on Maio.

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.

Both FFI and FMB have been fully involved in project planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision making. This has taken place through regular and frequent Skype calls, through site visits by FFI staff to Maio (three in Y2 of this project) by FMB staff to Cambridge (one in Y2)

and through meetings in the UK between FFI staff and FMB Board members (five in Y2). FFI support over the past year has also allowed FMB to clarify their constitution as a charity and write up their organisational objectives and strategy, as well as to restructure the Marine programme and recruit a new Marine project manager. Both of our organisations (FFI and FMB) continue to see this as a worthwhile partnership with considerable benefits.

The key challenge this year has been coping with considerable staff turnover, which left FMB without a Marine project manager for several months. This came from the lack of a clear decision-making chain in FMB, and FFI have supported FMB in recruiting a Director to fix this problem. Filling the gap left by the Marine project manager has required considerable effort and good will on both sides, with the remaining staff working additional hours. The continued central government delay in approving the MPA management plans also remains a challenge to the partnership and one that will require greater advocacy effort in Y3.

In addition a close relationship has been established and maintained by FFI directly with the DNA and CMM. These organisations were also involved in the design of the project and have the capacity to lead on local level decision making in country. The continued central government delay in approving the MPA management plans also remains a joint challenge to all of our partnerships and one that will require greater advocacy effort in Y3.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1: Following the Y1 knowledge assessment (A1.1), a series of community training sessions were held in 12 villages in Y1 and Y2, with the last training held in Cidade do Porto Ingles (capital of the island) on April 2015. Community trainings have been focused in target groups in Y2, being young community volunteers, fishermen and women in the homestay program (A1.2 & 1.3).

The training of the co-management team, including FMB, CMM and DNA, have focused in Y2 in intermediate English lessons (3 hours per week) and basic English lessons (2 hours per week) in FMB's office. FMB's team was also trained to use the software R for statistical analysis and given first-aid training for office and field staff to ensure safety of FMB's operations, with a safety protocol developed in parallel. MPA monitors received weekly 2-hour species ID and data collection trainings in FMB's office, and field support every fortnight to improve data collection in the field (A1.3). Co-funding has allowed 4 MPA monitors to be trained in SCUBA and 3 in both driving and teaching shark and ray release techniques. A week-long training event for marine biology and data gathering was provided in June 2015, for 40 people involved in MPA monitoring.

Regular updates via email, personal meetings and phone calls are conducted with the national (DNA) and local government (CMM) (A1.4).

Technical skills and progress of community monitors are being assessed on weekly basis through regular sessions in the FMB office. Community volunteers are visited every month to collect public sightings data sheets and refresh trainings on data collection. Progress of the co-management team is tracked during regular meetings with DNA and CMM (A1.5).

In Y1, funding was secured for the implementation of project activities between Y1 and Y2. In Y2, the focus has been on finalizing those projects secured in Y1 and developing fundraising strategies for the post-project phase. In Y2 FB secured an Arcadia Marine Grant (training and capacity building for MPA management), Sea Bird Group (monitoring of the white-faced storm petrel breeding population in the Strict Reserve of Laja Branca in PNNM) and Mava (Assesing the impacts of an aquaculture project in the PNNM). Additionally, FMB agreed with the Municipality of Maio to implement ecotourism and conservation activities through a EU funded project running from April 16 to Mar 19. DNA secured a grant from the GEF to develop conservation activities in the RMCV MPA and other MPAs in Maio (A1.6).

The CAPM management plan was submitted to the DNA for approval in December 2014. Although the plan has not been yet fully officialised for unknown reasons, the core co-management team of DNA, CMM and FMB was designated and presented in Y1. The proposal

to formalize the co-management committee (12 members) has been submitted to DNA in Praia by the co-management team in Y2 and is awaiting approval (A1.7).

Output 2: Land-based, snorkelling and diving surveys, and an interview-based marine megafauna by-catch assessments were made in Y1, and protocols and databases put in place. In Y2 these have expanded to include fieldwork methodologies and safety protocols (A2.1).

The MPA network patrolling scheme protocols and database developed in Y1 have been followed throughout Y2. Monitors and volunteers received ongoing training once a week throughout Y2, focusing on data collection, entry and management, and the ID of bird and marine megafauna identification (A 2.2).

PA monitors were equipped in Y1, in Y2 the focus has been in procuring or updating safety, communications, educational and diving equipment (A 2.3).

By providing training opportunities, a network of 15 community volunteers to collect and report sightings have been established in all villages of Maio (A 2.4).

Baselines were established in Y1 for several sites and species (see Y1 report). In Y2, biodiversity monitoring has been developed through 8 main methodologies (A 2.5):

1. Public sightings from community members, mainly fishermen, increased from 281 sightings reported in Y2 from 137 reported in Y1, a 105% increase. Of those sightings, 45% were elasmobranchs, 39% cetaceans and 23% sea turtles.

2. Shark surveys in the Strict Protection Zone of Praia Real Bay in PNNM: In Y2 19 surveys were done, 5 more than in Y1. On these 19 surveys, 24 nurse sharks (a 60% decrease from Y1), 4 smooth hound sharks and 1 tiger shark were recorded.

3. Juvenile sea turtle in-water snorkelling surveys in coastal areas identified by exploratory surveys and public sightings: 25 surveys, 23 in the PNNM (in 4 different spots), with 8 sightings of green turtles and 9 of hawksbill.

4. In water census of conus species by 2 undergraduate UK students mainly in PNNM in summer 2015.

5. Exploratory in water snorkelling and dive surveys from local fishermen boats. In Y2, 31 surveys were done, 4 fewer than in Y1, most in the PNNM and the RMCV. The surveys recorded 27 sightings of sharks, 12 rays and 10 sea turtles.

6. Stationary land based surveys: 61 hours in the 4 main MPAs (30 PNNM, 19 RMCV, 5 RNLC, 6 RNPM), targeting fishing activities.

7. Preliminary surveys of the nesting population of white faced storm petrels in the Strict Protection Zone of Laja Branca Islet in the PNNM. This included 4 exploratory day visits, 1 clean-up of marine debris, and 4 night surveys. On the later, counting of birds landing in the islet have been between 61 and 202 birds, allowing to determine the start of the nesting season in late March - early April. The methodology for nest study is still being perfected.

8. Loggerhead Sea turtle nesting in beaches census within the MPA network: sea turtles tracks and nests had an irregular behaviour throughout the island compared to Y1 records. By MPA (number of tracks/number of nests): PNNM (-15,5%/-5,0%); RMCV (0%/1%); RNPM (85,1%/2,0%); RNLC (41,5%/-22,9%); PPSPI (91,2%/3,8%).

In Y2, efforts have focused on improving the quality of patrols in the PNNM, and in Y3Q4 in patrolling more intensively RMCV. 176 patrols in PNNM, 27 in RMCV and 7 in RNPM have been done. Currently four community monitors conduct 4 to 6 patrols per week in the PNNM. FMB monitors joined by voluntary community monitor the RMCV 3 times a week. Morro and Lagoa Cimidor PAs are monitored once a week by FMB monitors, project staff and volunteers (A 2.6).

Two reports summarising the illegal activities reported in the patrols, and the biodiversity monitoring data in the MPA network, especially the PNNM, are presented in the supplements. Further analysis of the data will be provided in Y3, once the Maio PA monitoring plan is finished (A 2.7).

Output 3: Key knowledge gaps of Maio stakeholders were identified during the socioeconomic surveys in Y1 (A 3.1). In Y2, communication strategies defined in Y1 (A.3.2) have been focused on a local radio program, featuring MPAs and species-based programmes, social media (mainly FMB's facebook page), FMB's newsletter and included MPAs information in FMB and Municipality of Maio websites. Our joint work in Maio has also been featured in the FFI magazine. In October 2015, more than 180 locals from all villages participated in a community awareness event in the Para do Morro MPA. In March 2016, information panels were set up in Casas Velhas Marine Reserve, complementing those installed in Norte do Maio Natural Park. FMB also held two large events to promote Maio's MPAs: one a stand at the November 2015 sea fair in Praia (Cape Verde's capital) that was attended by the national President, and a cultural event and exhibition in Maio's capital in December 2015. In November 2015, FMB's work on MPAs was presented to more than 30 national and international organizations in the PRCM Forum held at the National Assembly. In November 2015, FMB held meetings with the University of Quebec and DNA on the perception of sea resources, with the presence of more than 20 stakeholders. Throughout Y2, 8 community beach clean-ups were organised by FMB in Maio's MPA, and a whale stranding awareness event in the PNNM when 24 pilot whales stranded in January 2016 (A.3.3).

As part of CAPM co-management team, FMB communicates and implements activities with relevant local and national government departments. Weekly meetings are set with CAPM Director in Maio and every fortnight with the Municipality of Maio representative. Regular meetings also take place with the Marine Agency and the SDTIBM (Society for Tourism Development). Regular updates are also sent to project partners in the UK, Switzerland and Praia (UniCV, DNA) in Cape Verde (A 3.4).

Output 4: The Homestays Development Plan was finalised in Y1 (A 4.1), and after initial community presentations, 93 households expressed an interest in participating. In Y2, 74 households were still engaged in the program during the evaluation stage.

In July 2015, 10 meetings were held, with 82 women attending, to plan Y2 training activities and share preliminary results of the evaluation. After the exploratory trip to Fogo in Y1, an experience exchange with Fogo's Natural Park Director and a woman with 12-year experience running a homestay business was held in March 2016 in Maio. 12 homestay families were visited, together with project partners. A final exchange workshop was held with 10 out of 11 women that act as focal point for the program in each community. A 20-hour training in business management was delivered by ADEI to women in the homestay program in May 2015 (A 4.2).

Homestay trials were conducted in 41 houses in 13 villages in Y2, between July and September 2015, finalizing the process started in Y1 were 33 houses were evaluated (A 4.3), of which 71 out of 74 data is available. Evaluation of houses evidenced high level of satisfaction of visitors' experience (90%). However, only 30 houses (40%) comply with the three basic requirements to formalize and license their businesses (running water, electricity, spare room). Therefore the 3 houses that will be licensed in the pilot experience in Y3 will be 10% of those houses. A 15-hour training in cooperative management was delivered by ADEI to 8 women in the homestay program in Oct 15 (A 4.3).

Nine workshops held in January and February 2016, with 44 women in the program participating, identified 11 women to be the focal points in each community to transfer information and enable the participatory development of the program. A house inventory has been prepared to evaluate houses, plan the set-up of house structures and prepare marketing materials. To promote the program, a short documentary film featuring 5 women in the program was produced by a local film-maker in March 2015, currently in post-production stage. Surveys of tourism operators (32) in Praia showed a belief there would be demand for the homestay business in Maio (93%), and identified a foreigner couple or a group of friends as the main public for the program (60%). The survey also evidenced that 75% did not have good information on the island, and 97% would like to have better materials. 71% identified the lack of transport as the main barrier for tourism development in the island. Complementary surveys to 50 tourists in Maio evidenced a positive evaluation of the natural environment (98%) and the

hospitality of local communities (92%), the highest among the topics evaluated together with the climate and safety. 86% would recommend Maio and 89% would come back to the island (A.4.4).

Perception from social surveys to women in the program evidenced an increase on the knowledge of MPAs (36% 2014 to 73% in 2015) and natural resources regulations (27% 2014-73% in 2015). A link between MPAs and the homestay program have not been determined at this stage, and will need to be done in Y3 and/or the post-project evaluation.

In summer 2015, 4 business interns developed a legal and business framework for the homestay program. Following this preliminary work, FMB submitted to ADEI a proposal to develop a business plan and associated training program for women in business management for Y3 (A.4.6). Co-funding allowed us to commission a business plan and infrastructure (completed in Y2) for small snorkel tourist businesses, which we hope to link to the eventual homestay businesses in Y3.

Output 5: Social assessment identified in Y1 fisher incomes from fishing, showed that 55% of fishers catch 5-15kg/day, and 28% catch 16-40 kg of fish/day and 17% others. These surveys also highlighted the low levels of existing savings schemes used by fishers with only 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 (A 5.1).

After the identification and selection of the savings scheme ‘Totocaixa Morabi’ developed by a Cape Verdean NGO called Morabi, and considering the low adoption rate after community workshops in Y1, 3,000 information leaflets have been produced to supplement the existing information package from Morabi (A 5.2).

The scheme was introduced to 10 communities in Maio through presentations (20-30 min.) in Y1, with 204 attendees. In Y2 further dedicated workshops (40-80 min.) have been held in 8 communities with Morabi’s manager from Praia, attended by 93 people, accompanied by pilot door-to-door promotion and targeted meetings with community groups and businesses. A 20-hour training in business management was delivered by ADEI to 7 fishermen and 3 fisherwomen from the 3 main fishing communities in May 15. A second 15-hour training in cooperative management was delivered by ADEI to 2 fishermen from the 2 fishermen cooperatives in Maio in Oct 2015 (A 5.3).

Periodical meetings (2 per month) were held with Morabi representative in Maio in Y2, coupled with a meeting with Morabi’s President and another with its Microfinance Manager, both in Praia. In March 2015, 4 members of fishing communities were enrolled in the savings scheme. One renewed the scheme and 6 new people enrolled in Y2. In April 2016 up to 10 people are processing their applications. A second round of social assessments conducted in September and October 2015, evidence some incongruences in the socioeconomic data collected in 2014 and 2015. The amount of fishermen with bank account decreased from 50 to 35%, and those without any form of savings increased from 38 to 57%. Fish catch does not evidence much variation, fishers who catch 5-15kg/day went from 55 to 61%, those who catch 16-40 kg of fish/day went from 28 to 37%, and other values went from 17 to 1%. Currently Morabi does not hold data on the income and sources of income of each person in the scheme, but questionnaires have been drafted by Morabi in Praia. The 3 savings scheme members in Y1 deposited 2,000, 3,000 and 6,000 CVE/month. The 7 members in Y2 deposited 2,000, 3,000 (2), 4,000, 5,000 and 6,000 (2) CVE per month (A.5.4).

Evaluation of saving scheme (A.5.5) is not yet due.

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Please note supporting evidence for indicators are provided in Annexes 4-18, and raw data are available on request.

Output/Indicator	Baseline	Change recorded by 2016	Source of evidence	Comments
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>Indicator 1.c 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>Capacities and needs identified in Y1 (marine monitoring and fundraising) have been coupled with needs identified in Y2 in data management and safety for the co-management team and community volunteers.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.b Training programmes delivered by Q2 year 2 and trainee skills for the co-management of MPAs assessed and evaluated annually</p>	<p>English (for fundraising and ecotourism), diving (through Arcadia and SOS grants), safety (first aid, protocols and equipment) and data management and analysis (excel, R) have been the focus of training in Y2. The co-management team still have too little English to draft project or reports, so are unlikely to achieve a sustainable fundraising level by Y3, while data management by staff with only secondary school qualifications remains challenging despite training.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.c 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>Guidelines to be completed in later stages of the project.</p>
<p>Output 2</p>	<p>Participatory biodiversity monitoring and enforcement system in place in at least three MPAs in Maio</p>
<p>Indicator 2.a 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>List of indicator fish and marine megafauna species was compiled in Y1 and there is an ongoing assessment of the main habitats. The CAPM monitoring plan has been drafted and provisionally submitted to local government, including biodiversity indicators agreed with the DNA representative. Biodiversity surveys in Y2 have focused in 8 survey types (listed above) to monitor megafauna species within and around the MPA network in Maio. This has included successful community involvement, with 281 community sightings reported in Y2 (a 105% increase from Y1).</p> <p>However the 7% annual increase has not been observed: shark surveys have shown a sharp (60%) decline in one species (<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>), loggerhead turtle sightings show no significant overall change and the baseline for other species (eg. <i>Pelagodroma marina</i>) has only just been formed. Progress has been hindered by the failure to agree the MPA monitoring plan. We still hope this to change in Y3 but there is a clear risk of this indicator not being met. It remains a useful and important metric and target.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.b 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>Monitors patrolled PNNM 4 times a week, RMCV twice a month and occasional patrols to RNLC and RNPM. Efforts have intensified in Q4Y2 and will continue until Q3Y3.</p> <p>Data compared from Y1 to Y2 evidence a reduction in the PNNM of illegal sand extraction (-26,5%), presence of cattle (-20,5%), number of visitors (-35,6% of residents and -39,7% of non-residents), sport fishermen (-63%), killed nesting loggerhead turtles (-42,9%) and poached sea turtle nests (-10%). Fishing activities increased in Y2, 1,5% of dragnet fishing and 11% of artisanal fishing boats. The cause</p>

	<p>of this reduction of recorded illegal activities by increased awareness could be confounded by heavy rain in 2015 compared to 2014, making access by car or truck difficult to key sites in the PNNM for several months could explain the lack of accessibility.</p> <p>Main recorded illegal activities in other MPAs have been: RMCV (cattle, fishing boats, uncontrolled visitors and sport fishermen), RNLC (cattle and fishing boats) and RNPM (sand extraction, sports fisheremen, fishing boats and cattle). Data on nesting loggerhead sea turtles killed and poached eggs evidenced a decrease in the remaining MPAs (turtles killed/poached eggs): RMCV (-71%/-100%); RNPM (0%/-66,6%); RNLC (0%/100%); PPSPI (-100%/-50%).</p>
Output 3	80% of the population of Maio and relevant decision makers have information about MPA regulations, benefits and opportunities
<p>Indicator 3.b 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>Social surveys evidence a relative increase of 58% (28% absolute) in the knowledge of MPAs, going from 48% in 2014 to 76% in 2015, while knowledge of natural resource regulations went from 41% to 58%.</p> <p>In Y2, MPA concept and marine conservation approaches were directly delivered to more than 1,000 people, including 300 attendees in Praia's sea fair, 400 in Maio's MPA exhibition and over 300 primary and secondary school students were involved in variety of conservation and awareness raising activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.b By the end of year 3, Maio MPA co-management model is recognised by the government as a successful marine resource management example for replication in other Cape Verdean PAs</p>	Recognition to be done in later stages of the project.
Output 4	Livelihood diversification enterprises linked to marine ecosystem services and MPAs developed and owned by local women groups
<p>Indicator 4.a 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>	In Y1, 110 local women from 13 villages on the island were introduced to the homestays programme. Of the 93 women who expressed an interest in participating in trials, 74 have done so.
<p>Indicator 4.b At least 20 women-headed households start trialling homestay venture by the end of Q4 year 1</p>	74 families effectively participated in the trials. 41 houses were trialled in Y2, adding to the 33 houses in 13 villages trialled in Y1.
<p>Indicator 4.c 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>	In Y2, 17 families received short or long-term volunteers and tourists, in particular during summer, representing a 54% increase from Y1 results and a 113% increase from the baseline in Y0.
<p>Indicator 4.d 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>	Formalisation to be completed in later stages of the project. 3 local women and their homes have been selected and are we have started the process of formalising their business. Market identification and 'packaging' with other tourist activities (eg. snorkel guiding) has begun but remains at an early stage.

Output 5	Tailored income savings scheme developed and being adopted by local fishing community members
Indicator 5.a Income savings programme tailored for fisher community developed in collaboration with local bank in Maio by Q3 of year 1	The income savings scheme "Totocaixa Morabi" was selected and tailored in Y1, and a 2-year agreement signed with the NGO Morabi to promote the scheme.
Indicator 5.b Income savings scheme introduced and training delivered to local fisher community in eight coastal villages by Q1 of year 2	Morabi scheme was introduced to 11 communities on Maio in February-April 2015, with 204 attendees, and Vila in May 2015 with 20 attendees. Dedicated training workshops were held in 8 communities with the presence of 93 members of fishermen communities in Mar 16. 20-hour training in business management was delivered by ADEI to 7 fishermen and 3 fisherwomen from the 3 main fishing communities in May 15. 15-hour training in cooperative management was delivered by ADEI to 2 fishermen from the 2 fishermen cooperatives in Maio in Oct 15.
Indicator 5.c 10% increase in fisher participation in income savings scheme recorded annually from the baseline of 0%	4 participants joined the scheme in before March 2015 form the 0% baseline. In March 2016, 1 of 4 renewed the scheme for 1 more year. 6 new participants joined the scheme in Y2, a 27% increase in reference to the previous reporting period.
Indicator 5.d Participants deposit at least 5% of income into the savings account each month starting from Q2 of year 2	Morabi has not yet gathered data on the amount deposited into the savings scheme as % of their income, as currently Morabi does not hold data on the income and sources of income of each person in the scheme, but questionnaires are on the process of approval by Morabi in Praia. The 3 adherents in Y1 deposited 2,000, 3,000 and 6,000 CVE. The 7 adherents in Y2 deposit 2,000, 3,000 (2), 4,000, 5,000 and 6,000 (2) CVE per month.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

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			
Indicator	Baseline	Change recorded by 2016	Source of evidence	Comments
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.				Participatory monitoring was implemented on a regular basis in the two largest MPAs within the CAPM: PNNM (20km ² marine part) and Marine Reserve of Casa Velhas (6.6km ²). Morro and Lagoa Cimidor MPAs were also monitored less regularly. National and local government continues to support the co-management structure of the CAPM; however, the officialization of the Management Plan and the approval of the zoning is delaying the formal implementation of the MPA co-management. First indicator adequate, likely to achieve a 50% of MPAs under effective management if the management plan is officialised. The second indicator is now unlikely to achieve targeted 20% increase due to the lack of formal protection and delays in the implementation.
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				By end of Y2, local MPA co-management team progressed in biodiversity monitoring (white-faced storm petrel, juvenile turtles, cetaceans, rays, diving and safety), complementing skills gained for shark, birds and sea turtle monitoring learned in in Y1. Y3 will focus training for fish and conus monitoring.

<p>biodiversity monitoring, enforcement, awareness raising and fundraising for the network of MPAs in Maio.</p>	<p>Patrolling and enforcement capacities have progressed, improving the quality of data collection and the coordination of patrols. The legal framework still does not allow for enforcing, just reporting illegal activities and explaining the future regulations that will be in place.</p> <p>Capacity to develop and implement awareness raising activities, especially through community events with community organizations is positively progressing, allocating every time more responsibilities to local organizations and volunteers.</p> <p>Capacity to fundraise is progressing thanks to intensive English lessons, but those are still not in a level to fundraise for local and national staff. FFI have provided fundraising workshops and training in financial analysis and management.</p> <p>Likely to achieve targets by Y3, except for fundraising, were capacity from local and national graduates will need further training in languages and proposal writing.</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>By end of Y2, homestay business have been trialled in 74 primarily female-headed households, from which 17 received short and long-term volunteers and tourists.</p> <p>Social data evidence an actual decrease in income in the 11 families surveyed that take part in the program. Average income went from 22,273 ECV/month in 2014 to 16,818 ECV/month in 2015. This fact could be nonetheless more related to a general trend of decrease in economic activities in Maio due to the lack of transport, or the reliability of the data due to the small sample size.</p> <p>Unlikely to achieve targets. We expect to include 25 households in the volunteers program in Y3, out of 30 houses identified with potential. Actions planned for Y3 include revising previous social survey data, revise questionnaires and their implementation. We hope to achieve a 50% increase in income for the formalised homestay businesses but there will not be 50 such by the end of Y3.</p>
<p>Indicator 4 Income savings scheme trialled and adopted by 150 fishermen and 100 fisherwomen by the end of the project.</p>	<p>Adoption by 4 people in Maio in Y1 and 7 in Y2, all related to fishing communities. Currently 10 people going through the process to access the savings scheme.</p> <p>Indicator will need to be changed: we have identified up to 120 fishermen and 60 fisherwomen in the island, and an uptake of over 80% is not feasible. We will propose a revision of the target to reach 10% of households in Maio (around 75 households) by the end of Y3, with a concentration on fishing households.</p> <p>Highly unlikely to achieve targets, actions planned include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Door-to-door campaign targeted to fishermen and fisherwomen, - Distribution of the 3,000 leaflets produced in Y3. - Savings day event to be celebrated in each community during summer festivals.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: Political situation and local government in Maio will not significantly change their development objectives during the implementation of the project

Comments: Nationally, in March 2016 government elections were held, with government activities halted since January 16 and not yet resumed. At the time of this report, the new

Minister for the Environment has been appointed, but the Directors of DNA, of Natural Resource Management and of Protected Areas, and Maio's representatives have not been yet appointed or renewed. Elections for local government will be held in September 2016, expecting no change in their engagement in the project. Allocation of funds from local or national government for MPA management has been non-existent in Y2, expecting the allocation of funds in September 16 with the start of a GEF funded project. The environment fund has been on hold since political scandals in 2015, and no funds have been allocated to the CPM system. While there is no explicit sign of changes to the Government's development objectives, this has impaired their operational ability to collaborate with the project.

Assumption 2: The management plans for five MPAs in Maio are approved by the government

Comments: The management plans submitted to approval in late 2014 are still waiting approval by the minister's council for unknown reasons. The electoral period could be a reason for the delay, as well as plans for aquaculture development within the PNNM MPA. No clear answer has been provided by government representatives yet.

Assumption 3: Target local community groups remain willing to explore and engage in livelihood diversification and enhancement activities

Comments: Women targeted for the homestay program and local youth targeted as community volunteers have been positively engaged, evidenced by the 74 families participating in trials and the attendance to meetings and workshops (see indicators for output 4). More than 20 local volunteers continue to gather public sightings data, organize community activities and participate in land-based stationary surveys and MPA patrols.

Assumption 4: Main stakeholders in Maio will continue to collaborate in participatory MPA management process.

Comments: Engagement from local population in general and stakeholders (especially fishers) has been positive during Y2. Even if the co-management agreement is still a working draft, the three parties are actively coordinating any activities related to PA, MPAs, conservation or environmental issues. EU and GEF funding by CMM and DNA respectively have provided new initiatives and strengthened coordination between the three parties.

Assumption 5: In country partners remain willing to learn and be actively involved in the implementation of the project

Comments: Relationship with key co-management partners (DNA and CMM) has been positively progressing since the beginning of Y2. Coordination mechanisms have been found, mainly through periodical meetings, although the formalization of the co-management agreement is pending the approval of the management plan. In 2016, a Common Policing Unit, to police all Maio's coastal areas is being established between FMB, CMM, DNA, SDTIBM, National Police, Fisheries Inspection and Marine agency.

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 74 households have hosted trial homestay guests (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 places to stay and activities to do. 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 have been held in each of the 13 villages on Maio 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 association to further develop a database of current fishery productivity. At least 129 fishers have now been trained in participative techniques to generate a database of megafauna sightings and the project has recorded 281 public 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. It is currently too early to assess positive changes in fish catches as a result of MPAs, but we anticipate that by the project end fishers will feel positive about the MPAs and experience fisheries benefits as a result of their establishment.

4. Contribution to SDGs and Biodiversity Conventions

Briefly, our project is relevant to the following SDGs. Please ask if you would like more detailed explanations of the links, or information not provided in section 3.

- No Poverty: design and roll-out of savings scheme and homestay tourism programme, sustainable management of fisheries and natural resources.
- Zero Hunger: sustainable management of fisheries
- Quality Education: this project has provided both deep and wide-ranging training to FMB and protected area staff at all levels, and to several hundred of Maio's citizens.
- Gender Equality: piloting of homestay scheme at 74 largely female-headed households
- Decent Work and Economic Growth: tourist activity development
- Reduced Inequalities: tourist development and savings provision some of the poorest of Cape Verde's communities
- Responsible Consumption and Production: sustainable management of fisheries and protected areas.
- Life Below Water: consistent management, patrolling and monitoring for 26.6km² (96%) of Maio's marine protected areas
- Life on Land: consistent management, patrolling and monitoring for 4.8km² (63%) of Maio's on-land protected areas
- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: intensive training of government and protected area staff
- Partnerships for the Goals: close links made between local and international NGOs, Maio's residents and local government.

This project also provides support to the following Conventions:

- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), where it is directly relevant to Aichi targets 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17 and 18. Of these the most substantial and lasting contributions are likely to be to targets 1 and 2 (increasing awareness of biodiversity values, and integrating them into development plans), 6 (the sustainable management of aquatic resources), 11 (the protection of key areas) and 17 (the implementation of participatory biodiversity plans).
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS): Cape Verde is a signatory to the Convention, and Maio's waters and shores hold a number of listed species. This project should provide the framework for protection of these listed shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*, *Rhincodon typus*, *Isurus paucus* and *Lamna nasus*),

cetacean (*Sousa teuszii*, *Megaptera novaeangliae* and *Balaenoptera musculus*) and turtle (*Chelonia mydas* and *Caretta caretta*) species as well as unlisted migratory species and indirect support for FMBs work on listed bird species.

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES): marine species across Cape Verde, particularly sharks, are threatened by catch for international trade. By improving protection and protected area management, and involving fishers and coastal communities in both, this project should materially improve the survival of migratory species in Cape Verdean waters. Initial examples include pledges from 48 fishers on Maio no longer to target shark species.

5. Project support to Gender equity issues and poverty alleviation

Briefly: Output 4 of this project, the creation of a viable and lucrative homestays scheme, is designed to provide direct and long-lasting financial and social benefits to women and women-headed households on Maio. To date 74 households have hosted pilot visits and 3 will be guided through the process of formalising their business: the remainder are being supported indirectly through extensive training, business plans and templates, work to develop a sustainable tourism market on Maio and the creation of a network of interested women.

Most activities of this project remain relevant to poverty alleviation. Most clearly for the formation of a homestays scheme (Output 4) and promotion of a savings scheme (Output 5), but also in the longer term through the better management of natural resources.

6. Lessons learnt, sustainability and legacy

This has been a challenging year, with a number of lessons learnt:

- The importance of advocacy to the central government has been highlighted: despite a close and positive relationship with the municipality and local representatives of central government, the MPA management plan is still waiting on government approval. In hindsight, more effort should have been put into briefing and lobbying the government before the pending elections halted its activities. We plan considerably more engagement in Y3.
- Staff turnover on the project has been high. This has not affected the activities or the majority of the output indicators, but much effort has gone toward stabilising FMB and the project. A clear management structure and delegations of responsibility at FMB could have headed off many of these problems and both have been put in place for the start of Y3.
- On a more positive note, community engagement in homestays and participatory monitoring has been very enthusiastic and has far exceeded our expectations – the lessons for us have been that there is pent up demand for both that could be tapped into through community events. This provides opportunities to seize in Y3, particularly in keeping the 74 households that have expressed an interest in the homestays project, engaged in it and benefitting financially.

In large part because of the homestay programme, this project has an extremely high profile on Maio. Participation in project events has been high, consistent and enthusiastic – with residents willing to give time and commit publically to more wildlife-friendly practices: to beach clean-ups, shark releases, dolphin strandings, and to improved fishing practice (details in section 3 and Annex 1). Extensive training has been provided to FMB and local government staff – notably including the people who have patrolled and monitored the MPAs and who will form their core ranger team – and to community members. Lastly, this project has provided the time and resources to develop FMB as a sustainable and prominent NGO on Maio, and (through events in the national capital and exchanges with other islands) nationwide. Our original exit plan for this project is still valid. We expect our partnership to continue, have successfully fundraised to continue key planks of the project after Y3 and plan further fundraising to widen and maintain the homestay scheme.

7. Darwin Identity

The Darwin Initiative logo has been included in all project reports and documents and placed on signboards installed around the island, to mark the boundaries of protected areas and to promote sustainable tourism and the safe release of sharks. Photos of these signboards are available on request.

The project's separate identity and the UK government's contribution are recognised by FMB and its partners (notably the Cape Verdean government). Local residents and stakeholders are informed at each event and through FMB 'Facebook' postings of the Darwin identity and UK government role.

8. Project Expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			-4%	Gaps in FMB staffing and lower than expected wages.
Consultancy costs			8%	
Overhead Costs			-1%	
Travel and subsistence			8%	
Operating Costs			-2%	Many activities completed at lower than expected cost. Co-funding higher than expected.
Capital items (see below)			6%	
Others (see below)			2%	
TOTAL				

Please note that this table is inclusive of funds transferred from FFI to FMB, but not yet spent by FMB. Excluding these figures would produce a -12% variance in Staff Costs and -20% variance in Operating Costs for the reasons given in the table and a substantial consultancy cost underspend as a key contract was only finalised in early Y3.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<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>96% of Maio's marine protected areas are now being regularly patrolled and monitored, with an >20% reduction in a suite of damaging activities and a >50% increase in public awareness of PA requirements, despite the delay in signing off the MPA management plan.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>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 trialed and adopted by 150 fishermen and 100 fisherwomen by the end of the project 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The structures, public engagement and training for effective participatory management are in place, including regular patrolling of the PNNM and RMCV MPAs (96% of total MPA area) and high community engagement (see section 3 and below). Indicator species and habitats are not showing expected increase. 2. Skills assessment and training programme developed in Y1 has been carried out in Y2. Details provided below. 3. Piloting has taken place in 74 households by end Y2 with extensive training (82 women attending meetings, 44 training) and a network of 11 village leads established. 4. Incomes saving scheme developed in Y1, with 6 members at end of Y2. This is slower progress than expected. 	<p>Key actions planned for next period, by outcome:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy to formalise MPA management plan and thus patrolling. Extension of regular patrols to the remaining MPAs. Continued community engagement and species monitoring. 2. Skills gap reassessment and continued training of MPA and FMB staff: in conservation management and monitoring, technical skills (eg. SCUBA diving, GIS) and English language fundraising alongside any other gaps identified. 3. FMB will formalise the businesses of 3 households and provide guidance and templates for the remaining 71. We are currently fundraising to help as many households as possible to join the scheme. Y3 will also see development of tourist 'packages' together with Cape Verdean and international operators and

			<p>consultants.</p> <p>4. An intensive campaign will be needed to increase the prominence and uptake of the savings scheme, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Door-to-door campaign targeted to fishermen and fisherwomen, - Distribution of the 3,000 leaflets produced in Y3. - Savings day event to be celebrated in each community during summer festivals. - Reassessment of the savings scheme, identifying and addressing reasons for lack of uptake.
<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>	<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>All indicators remain on track (save three month delay in 1a.) and appropriate:</p> <p>1a. The co-management team was approved in March 2015 and training needs assessed.</p> <p>1b. Extensive training programme delivered throughout Y2, with reassessment due in early Y3 once FMB Marine project leader is in place.</p> <p>1c. Co-management and monitoring guidelines under development and discussion with government. Management plan delayed at central government level but co-management protocols and division of responsibilities largely finalised.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>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>Co-management team approved with a delay in March 2015. Training needs assessments in Y1 have been monitored and updated, with key needs met through Activities 1.2 and 1.3. Y2 training included conservation monitoring, statistical analysis, SCUBA diving and shark and cetacean release as well as driving and English training. Y3 will see continued conservation skills training (monitoring, patrolling), training in GIS, SCUBA, English and fundraising. Community training in data reporting, tourist activities and safe release will be</p>	

	reinforced.
Activity 1.2 Develop training programme and materials to build capacity in MPA co-management and sustainable development in Maio	Y2 training included conservation monitoring, first-aid, statistical analysis, SCUBA diving and shark and cetacean release as well as driving and English training for co-management team members (see section 3 for further detail). Community training focused in target groups in Y2: 40 young community volunteers, 129 fishers and 44 women in the homestay program were all given targetted training. Y3 will see continued conservation skills training (monitoring, patrolling), training in GIS, SCUBA, English and fundraising. Community training in data reporting, tourist activities and safe release will be reinforced.
Activity 1.3 Deliver training to MPA co-management team and community members	
Activity 1.4 Hold meetings with local stakeholders to discuss project progress and receive their input.	Weekly meetings with municipal government and local government representatives have continued through Y2 and will be maintained in Y3. Frequent community stakeholder meetings have taken place around specific activities. We expect to continue this type and frequency of events in Y3.
Activity 1.5 Monitor the progress of co-management team, local rangers and community volunteers to deliver activities; organise training refresher sessions if needed	As in Y1, 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. Technical skills and progress of community monitors are being assessed on weekly basis through regular sessions in the FMB office. Community volunteers are visited every month to collect public sightings data sheets and refresh trainings on data collection. Progress of the co-management team is tracked during regular meetings with DNA and CMM.
Activity 1.6 Fundraise to secure co-funding to fully deliver project activities for years 2, 3 and in the post-project phase	In Y1, funding was secured for the implementation of project activities between Y1 and Y2. In Y2, the focus has been on finalizing those projects secured in Y1 and developing fundraising strategies for the post-project phase. In Y2 FMB also secured an Arcadia Marine Grant (training and capacity building for MPA management), Sea Bird Group (monitoring of the white-faced storm petrel breeding population in the Strict Reserve of Laja Branca in PNNM) and Mava (Assesing the impacts of an aquaculture project in the PNNM). Additionally, FMB agreed with the Municipality of Maio to implement ecotourism and conservation activities through a EU funded project running from April 16 to March 19. DNA secured a grant from the GEF to develop conservation activities in the RMCV MPA and other MPAs in Maio.
Activity 1.7 Produce MPA co-management standards and submit to the DGA for approval	Co-management standards and a proposal to formalise the co-management committee were negotiated with Maio's DGA representative and submitted to DNA in Praia team in Y2. They are awaiting approval and we expect this to be granted in Y3.

<p>Output 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>Both indicators remain appropriate. While indicator 2b. is substantially on track, indicator 2a. has not shown the improvements we would hope for and is currently being missed:</p> <p>2a. Baseline continues to be compiled for key species, including list of official MPA indicator species agreed with government in Y2. 7% annual increase has not been observed – indeed at least one species (nurse shark) had a far lower population count in Y2 than Y1, although most show no substantial change. We hope this to be a sign of lag, and to see increases in Y3 reflecting the decline in inappropriate activities. Approval of the MPA management plan, allowing fuller control of fisheries, would be critical to this.</p> <p>2b. Monitors patrolled PNNM 4 times a week, RMCV twice a month and occasional patrols to RNLC and RNPM (210 patrols in total, so somewhat less than daily). Efforts have intensified in Q4Y2 and will see daily patrols through Y3. Data compared from Y1 to Y2 evidence a reduction in the PNNM of illegal sand extraction (-26,5%), presence of cattle (-20,5%), number of visitors (-35,6% of residents and -39,7% of non-residents), sport fishermen (-63%), killed nesting loggerhead turtles (-42,9%) and poached sea turtle nests (-10%). Fishing activities increased in Y2, 1,5% of dragnet fishing and 11% of artisanal fishing boats – this failure to implement at-sea regulations will need to be addressed by patrols in Y3. Main recorded illegal activities in other MPAs have been: RMCV (cattle, fishing boats, uncontrolled visitors and sport fishermen), RNLC (cattle and fishing boats) and RNPM (sand extraction, sports fishermen, fishing boats and cattle). Data on nesting loggerhead sea turtles killed and poached eggs evidenced a decrease in the remaining MPAs (turtles killed/poached eggs): RMCV (-71%/-100%); RNPM (0%/-66,6%); RNLC (0%/100%); PPSPI (-100%/-50%).</p>
<p>Activity 2.1. Develop participatory biodiversity monitoring training programme, protocols and databases and train participants</p>		<p>Land-based, snorkelling and diving surveys, and interview-based marine megafauna by-catch assessments were made in Y1, and protocols and databases put in place. In Y2 these have expanded to include fieldwork methodologies and safety protocols. Substantial training was conducted in accordance with the training programme (see Activities 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Develop participatory MPA network patrolling scheme, protocols and databases and train participants</p>		<p>The MPA network patrolling scheme protocols and database developed in Y1 have been followed throughout Y2. Monitors and volunteers received ongoing training once a week throughout Y2, focusing on data collection, entry and management, and the ID of bird and marine megafauna identification. We will review protocols and databases in Y3 and are considering using an open-access patrol software system such as SMART to make input and analysis easier.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3. Procure MPA patrol and biodiversity monitoring equipment</p>		<p>Safety, communications, educational and diving equipment has been purchased/updated in Y2, as have underwater cameras for BRUVS survey. Equipment will be replaced as needed in Y3 and further in-water survey equipment and data entry PDAs or equivalent may be purchased.</p>

<p>Activity 2.4. Identify effective incentives to encourage voluntary community participation in the MPA network patrols and biodiversity monitoring.</p>	<p>A network of 15 community volunteers, covering all villages of Maio, has been established to collect and report sightings. 281 sightings reported in Y2 (105% increase on Y1). Training and community events have been sufficient incentive and will continue in Y3.</p>
<p>Activity 2.5. Run surveys to establish baselines for biodiversity monitoring in the network of MPAs in Maio</p>	<p>The following surveys took place in Y2: transect and exploratory shark surveys, in-water and nesting turtle surveys, land-watch for megafauna and fishing activities, in-water conus surveys, baseline survey of white faced storm petrel (<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>). 281 public sightings were also observed. In Y3 we will redo these surveys and also the baseline fish transect survey.</p>
<p>Activity 2.6. Conduct MPA enforcement patrols and biodiversity monitoring in the network of five MPAs in Maio</p>	<p>In Y2, efforts have focused on improving the quality of patrols in the PNNM, and in Y2Q4 in patrolling more intensively RMCV. 176 patrols in PNNM, 27 in RMCV and 7 in RNPM have been done. Currently four community monitors conduct 4 to 6 patrols per week in the PNNM. FMB monitors joined by voluntary community monitor the RMCV 3 times a week. Morro and Lagoa Cimidor PAs are monitored once a week by FMB monitors, project staff and volunteers.</p>
<p>Activity 2.7. Monitor project progress using relevant indicators and produce project reports</p>	<p>Two reports summarising the illegal activities reported in the patrols, and the biodiversity monitoring data in the MPA network, especially the PNNM, are presented in the supplements. Further analysis of the data will be provided in Y3.</p>
<p>Output 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 government as a successful marine resource management example for replication in other Cape Verdean PAs</p> <p>3a. Y2 social surveys evidence a relative increase of 58% (28% absolute) in the knowledge of MPAs, going from 48% in 2014 to 76% in 2015, while knowledge of natural resource regulations went from 41% to 58%.</p> <p>3b. Indicator is for end of Y3. Despite delays in approving MPA management plan we still hope for recognition and support from the new government, whose representative on Maio has been strongly engaged and supportive.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1. Assess the knowledge gaps of all stakeholders in Maio about MPAs</p>	<p>Key knowledge gaps of Maio stakeholders were identified during the socioeconomic surveys in Y1, which were redone in Y2 to assess the change in local knowledge and attitudes. Final survey will be made in Y3.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. Design MPA communication programme to reach diverse stakeholder groups in Maio and nationally</p>	<p>Communication strategies outlined in the project proposal have been implemented in both Y1 and Y2, and will continue into Y3.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3. Deliver MPA messages to the local population in eight coastal villages in Maio and nationally</p>	<p>MPA messages were delivered to 12 local communities through: local radio programmes, featuring MPAs and species-based programmes, social media (mainly FMB's facebook page), FMB's newsletter and included MPAs information in FMB and Municipality of Maio websites. Our joint work in Maio has also been</p>

	<p>featured in the FFI magazine. In October 2015, more than 180 locals from all villages participated in a community awareness event in the Para do Morro MPA. In March 2016, information panels were set up in Casas Velhas Marine Reserve, complementing those installed in Norte do Maio Natural Park. FMB also held two large events to promote Maio's MPAs: one a stand at the November 2015 sea fair in Praia (Cape Verde's capital) that was attended by the national President, and a cultural event and exhibition in Maio's capital in December 2015. In November 2015, FMB's work on MPAs was presented to more than 30 national and international organizations in the PRCM Forum held at the National Assembly. In November 2015, FMB held meetings with the University of Quebec and DNA on the perception of sea resources, with the presence of more than 20 stakeholders. Throughout Y2, 8 community beach clean-ups were organised by FMB in Maio's MPA', and a whale stranding awareness event in the PNNM when 24 pilot whales stranded in January 2016. Training events for shark release (attended by 129 fishers) and homestays (82 women at initial meetings, 44 for in-depth training) also included MPA messages.</p>
<p>Activity 3.4. Communicate regular updates to relevant government institutions, international supporters and funders using MPA communication strategies</p>	<p>As part of CAPM co-management team, FMB communicates and implements activities with relevant local and national government departments. Weekly meetings are set with CAPM Director in Maio and every fortnight with the Municipality of Maio representative. Regular meetings also take place with the Marine Agency and the SDTIBM (Society for Tourism Development). Regular updates are also sent to project partners in the UK, Switzerland and Praia (UniCV, DNA) in Cape Verde.</p>
<p>Output 4. Livelihood diversification enterprises linked to marine ecosystem services and MPAs developed and owned by local women groups</p>	<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</p> <p>Indicators remain appropriate and on track, although they are less ambitious than the outcome indicator:</p> <p>4a. Of the 110 women introduced to the scheme in Y1, 93 expressed an interest in participating in trials and 74 have done so.</p> <p>4b. 74 families have now participated in the trials. 41 houses were trialled in Y2, adding to the 33 houses in 13 villages trialled in Y1. Formal business registration is required before households can take up long-term business (see 4d. below)</p> <p>4c. In Y2, 17 families received short or long-term volunteers and tourists, in particular during summer, representing a 54% increase from Y1 results and a 113% increase from the baseline in Y0.</p> <p>4d. Formalisation to be completed in later stages of the project. 3 local women and their homes have been selected and are we have started the process of formalising their business.</p>

	and international markets.	
Activity 4.1. Prepare the participatory implementation plan for the homestay project		The Homestay Development Plan was prepared in Y1.
Activity 4.2. Train the participants and help set to up in house structures to deliver the service to visitors		Of the 93 households that expressed interest to participate in Y1, 72 are still engaged. 82 women attended initial meetings and 44 follow-up workshops, which included a knowledge-exchange from an experienced host on another Cape Verdean island.
Activity 4.3. Monitor participants' progress and provide assistance in delivering and promoting the service if needed		A network of 11 focal points/champions has been established, and the businesses of 3 households are being formalised by FMB. Guidance is being prepared and fundraising is underway to support other households. Tourist and household attitudes to MPA are being monitored.
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		The business plan is being negotiated with ADEI agency, it is expected to be finished before summer.
Output 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</p>	<p>5a. The "Totocaixa Morabi" created by the Cape Verdean NGO MORABI and identified in Y1 has proven adequate for fishermen and fisherwomen's needs. However, adoption has been slow due mainly to the lack of capacity and infrastructure of Morabi in Maio.</p> <p>5b. The Morabi scheme was introduced to 10 communities on Maio in Y1, it was February-March 2015.</p> <p>5c. 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. Participation has increased at 10% relative rates in Y2 but remains low as an overall percentage of fishers, at 3%. Y3 will see more extensive outreach through a door-to-door campaign.</p> <p>5d. While Morabi do not yet collect data on members' incomes, deposits are in</p>

	income into the savings account each month starting from Q2 of year 2	the range of 10%-25% of average income. Morabi will collect these data in Y3.
Activity 5.1. Identify current fisher savings and fish catch baseline		<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). 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>
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		Savings scheme 'Totocaixa Morabi' developed by NGO Morabi was selected as the most appropriate in Y1. In Y2, FMB has supported Morabi to produce information leaflets and develop workshops.
Activity 5.3. Conduct training workshops and introduce fishers to the savings scheme in at least eight coastal villages in Maio		Savings scheme 'Totocaixa Morabi' developed by NGO Morabi was selected as the most appropriate in Y1. In Y2, FMB has supported Morabi to produce information leaflets and develop workshops with the . After a training with Morabi's manager, Morabi agent and FMB will implement in Y3 a door-to-door promotion campaign.
Activity 5.4. Monitor the progress of the adoption of the income savings scheme and fish catch using relevant indicators		The second round of social surveys was done in October-November 2015, and a third round will be conducted in Y3.
Activity 5.5. Evaluate the effectiveness of income savings scheme as a correlation between the fish catch, total income and fisher savings		To be assessed in later stages of project implementation.

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: 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>

		business group established (by the end of year 3) Indicator 4 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.	
Outputs: 1. Capacity of FMB, co-management team and community members built to implement co-management model for the network of MPAs in Maio	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 1b. Training programmes delivered by Q2 year 2 and trainee skills for the co-management of MPAs assessed and evaluated annually 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	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	Assumption 1: DGA will approve MPA co-management structure and roles of main stakeholders by the end of Q2 2014
2. Participatory biodiversity monitoring and enforcement system in place in at least three MPAs in Maio	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 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.	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.	
3. 80% of the population of Maio and relevant decision makers have information about MPA regulations,	3a. Annual increase of 23% in a number of Maio community members aware of MPAs and adopting MPA regulations	Number of community awareness assessment surveys; records of feedback from community members;	Assumption 2: Community members will participate in MPA co-management processes and be willing to learn new

benefits and opportunities	<p>recorded in eight coastal villages.</p> <p>3b. By the end of year 3, Maio MPA co-management model is recognised by the government as a successful marine resource management example for replication in other Cape Verdean PAs</p>	<p>interviews to the community radio in Maio; news on the national TV; meetings with the government; external publications on Maio MPA progress and results; government documents and press releases;</p>	skills through training
<p>4. Livelihood diversification enterprises linked to marine ecosystem services and MPAs developed and owned by local women groups</p>	<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>	<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>	<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>
<p>5. Tailored income savings scheme developed and being adopted by local fishing community members</p>	<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</p>	<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>	

	month starting from Q2 of year 2		
--	----------------------------------	--	--

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)

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

Activity 1.2: Develop training programme and materials to build capacity in MPA co-management and sustainable development in Maio

Activity 1.3 : Deliver training to MPA co-management team and community members

Activity 1.4: Hold meetings with local stakeholders to discuss project progress and receive their input.

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 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 x 2 years 3 FMB staff x 2 years 2 local volunteers	2 females 7 males	Cape Verdeans	9	5		14	20
6a	Community training sessions in biodiversity, protected areas, participatory monitoring, ecotourism, languages and computer use	455 males 422 females	Cape Verdeans	626	251		877	1000
6b	Y1: 6 days in each of 12 communities Y2: 1 week's training on each of ecotourism and conservation. One month internship on			12 weeks	7 weeks		19 weeks	24 weeks

	conservation and tourism. 7 one-day workshops							
7	1 ID guide sharks 1 guide marine megafauna 1 shark by catch release guidelines 1 PA information brochure 9 different information panels 1 simplified English vocabularies 1 safety protocol 1 monitoring protocol			9	8		17	23
10	Marine megafauna identification guides (1 sharks, 1 whales and dolphins, 1 indicator fish species) 1 PA communication and rural tourism information brochure			4	-		4	6
12a	1 indicator fish species sampling (including octopus and gastropod molluscs) 1 shark and other megafauna surveys(in water sea turtles, cetaceans, rays) 1 public megafauna surveys were adapted for use by the general public in Maio 1 biodiversity and anthropogenic threat baseline assessment in protected areas was adjusted for use by the community environmental monitors, 1 sea turtle nesting beach monitoring			5	-		5	6
14a	13 shark conservation and participatory monitoring training			25	18		43	50

	<p>20 community meetings on rural tourism and homestays development</p> <p>10 community training sessions (6 days each) on biodiversity conservation, participatory monitoring, protected areas, livelihood diversifications</p> <p>1 workshop at National Assembly in Praia</p>							
14b	IMCC, Glasgow, August 2014			1	-		1	4
20	<p>3 computers and software</p> <p>Monitoring equipment</p> <p>Ranger equipment</p>			GBP 5140.47	GBP1 351.69		GBP6 492.16	GBP765 5.47
23	<p>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)</p> <p>Arcadia (GBP 75,000), Sea Bird Group (GBP 5,000)</p> <p><i>Additional finance leveraged over the course of year 1:</i></p> <p>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</p>			GBP 47,511 pre secured on application plus an additional GBP46,466 secured over the course of year 1	GBP 80,000 secured for Y2, Y3 and post-project		GBP 173,977	GBP 200,000