



Darwin Initiative/D+ Project Half Year Report (due 31st October 2019)

Project reference	24-008
Project title	Effective marine resource co-management in the Pemba Channel Conservation Area
Country(ies)/territory(ies)	Pemba Island, Zanzibar, Tanzania
Lead organisation	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Partner(s)	Mwambao Coastal Community Network (Mwambao) Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Department of Fisheries Development, Pemba – Ministry of Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries (DFD-Pemba)
Project leader	<i>Alison Mollon</i>
Report date and number (e.g. HYR3)	<i>HYR3</i>
Project website/blog/social media etc.	Project presentation page https://www.fauna-flora.org/projects/implementing-effective-marine-resource-co-management-pemba-channel-conservation-area

1. Outline progress over the last 6 months (April – Sept) against the agreed baseline timetable for the project (if your project has started less than 6 months ago, please report on the period since start up to end September).

Output 1. Six SFCs have the skills, knowledge and confidence to implement sustainable marine resources management measures in local fishing grounds.

Following completion of capacity building in Makoongwe (end of 2018) and based on the capacities and needs assessed for their SFCs, the project team went on building capacities of the neighbouring communities' SFCs of Shidi, Michenzani and Stahabu. These training sessions conducted during Y3 Q1 and Q2 (April-August 2019) covered the following topics (**Activity 1.1**): SFC Governance; Good governance and Communication skills; Action plan & Record keeping; Fisheries policy and legislation; Conflict resolution and by laws formulation process. Makoongwe SFC will need a repeat of the all these trainings (see section 2.a for details).

During the same period the project team then supported the SFC to organise several activities that are related to these training sessions (**Activity 1.2**): Resource mapping; Identification of, reaching a consensus on and mapping the closure areas; Organising the preliminary campaign of closure by SFC to relevant communities; By-laws awareness; Closure Awareness to neighbouring Shehia.

A baseline reef in-water surveys have been led in March-April 2019 with Makoongwe community monitors trained for the purpose. Apart from the project team leading the activity, this training also involved community monitors from Kukuu who are now quite experienced in those surveys. Findings from this initial survey show that the reef closure site chosen has a greater diversity of substrates and more coral cover compared to the areas of control surveyed outside the reef closure site. This in-water monitoring was also conducted in Kukuu, where it was a repeat enabling to draw some comparisons with the baseline established in October

2017. Results there show a general increase in fish density for several reef-associated species, most strikingly for parrotfish (more than five-fold) but also for butterfly fish. Several species that hadn't been observed in 2017 are now recorded (emperor, snapper, sweetlip, unicorn fish), in line with comments from anecdotal fishers' observation. Invertebrates density seem to have also progressed on average (especially starfish), except tiger cowries' that have decreased. Sea urchins density has also significantly reduced (more than five-fold) compared to 2017 and to control area of 2017, which is usually a good indicator of a balanced ecosystem.

We haven't been able to progress with management planning (**activity 1.3**) in Makoongwe because of the problems experienced in the SFC and collapse of the closure site during the end of the 2nd closure period (August 2019, see section 2.a for details). We will start management planning stage with Shidi, Michenzani and Stahabu once the reef closure site will have at least one successful experience of opening to allow the SFC gain more confidence and practical understanding of their role. This is likely to be by the end of Y3Q4.

Activity 1.4: Training has been provided to Makoongwe SFC for their patrol teams when the closure was starting and after the first opening period (April 2019). Ongoing mentoring has been provided for Kukuu's patrols, particularly to help the SFC coordinate the additional voluntary patrols conducted by individuals in the frame of Mkuba credit scheme (as an in-kind condition of access to some loans agreed by the Mkuba groups). Kisiwa Panza management is still on hold, as are the patrols.

Also part of **activity 1.4**, catch data monitoring has continued in Kukuu and Makoongwe (Kisiwa Panza not resumed as it has been agreed it will be tied to management). For Octopus catch data, when comparing opening periods with closed periods:

- Kukuu shows a 2-fold increase (+102%)
- A decrease in Makoongwe, which should probably be related to the lack of serious enforcement

We have been also able to analyse fish catch data for the first time in September showing some early interesting results in Kukuu:

- fishers have been catching a higher number of 4 families (Rabbitfish, Parrotfish, Emperor, Goatfish) on average inside the closure area (during opening periods) VS outside. On average it goes from 72% more parrotfish caught (inside VS outside), to 400% more goatfish caught (4 times as many).
- Fish caught are slightly bigger on average inside the closure than outside, but this is less obvious/significant looking at size impact than number of fish caught. It goes from 2% bigger on average for parrotfish caught

We plan to resume catch monitoring (fish and octopus) in Kisiwa Panza as soon there is an agreement to relaunch the closure which may be only 1 out of the 2 reef closure sites that had been previously closed up to September 2018 (see section 2.a for details).

Output 2. A Collaborative Management Group is formed between the six target SFCs to determine and address seascape management issues.

The project team has organised a visit in May 2019 in Kilwa district, mainland Tanzania, at several of WWF Tanzania project sites, part of their sea-scape programme "RuMaKi" aiming to improved small-scale fisheries management through co-management (**activity 2.1**). Some among Mwambao staff had been working in that area in the past 10 years and it was felt a lot of this programme was strongly similar to our project's approach, providing a good potential for learning from WWF's longer experience in mainland.

The objective of this visit was primarily to learn from their experience in setting-up Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas (CFMAs), coordinating several communities' fishers committee ("Beach Management" Units in mainland), as we are starting to plan the steps towards defining and implementing a Collaborative Management Group (CMG) in the project area, gathering several SFCs in the South of PECCA. We wanted to understand in more details the various phases leading to the way these CFMAs now work, the structures and actors involved and how they operate, the obstacles that have been faced, overcome or not, and what were key elements to ensure supports of various stakeholders.

A total of 22 persons took part to the exchange visit, including 2 representatives from each supported community/SFC, along with 4 DFD staff (3 from DFD-Pemba and 1 from central

DFD), with the idea that, beyond providing some cross-project learning, this exposure would also create a momentum for the participants to share the experience with their community and colleagues. The visit also allowed to strengthen communication between WWF Tz and our project team, to learn from other aspects (they learnt from our project experience to facilitate better connecting fishers to the octopus market (including export) and for to negotiate better prices.

Another exchange visit has been conducted in June in the North of mainland Tanzania, in communities near Tanga, where a collaborative management project had been implemented within an MPA for 12 years (1994-2006). This visit was in particular aimed to gain the experience on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) undertaken by local communities (by Beach Management Units – BMUS, which are SFC counterpart in mainland Tanzania) and partly supported by local authorities, as a way forward for implementing fisheries policy and regulations. More specifically, the objective was to learn about the implementation of patrolling activities, associated land and sea procedures and collaboration of various stakeholders with local community. 3 DFD-Pemba staff also attended that exchange visit and committed to increase their support to SFCs as they increase their enforcement, with rangers and follow-up of some cases.

Using some of the lessons learnt during those exchange visits, the project team has started the first steps to establish Zanzibar's first cluster of SFCs, called CMG, gathering Makoongwe, Shidi, Michenzani and Stahabu (**activity 2.1**, October 2019). Those had been pre-selected after our scoping visit (Y2Q4 / March 2018), mainly because of their close proximity and the fact that they share a number of fishing grounds. Our scoping visit did not find particular conflicts between those Shehias, contrary to Kisiwa Panza or Kukuu with their immediate neighbours (which would require longer time to overcome their reluctance to work collaboratively and start a CMG in those areas).

Shidi, Michenzani and Stahabu have also been going together through some of the initial trainings between April and August 2019, for trainings that did not require approaches tailored to their individual specificities (e.g. fisheries regulations, Good governance principles, etc.). They have thus already started thinking through management together.

The process for the development of CMG SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) has just started (**activity 2.2**, October 2019), we anticipate it will require a few iterations of consultations of both SFCs involved and DFD-Pemba / PECCA staff. We aim to find sensible alignment with the DFD-Pemba / PECCA-led enforcement strategy and related trainings that will be conducted by WildAid, which has been designed to complement our project.

We are currently planning to have completed and submitted to DFD-Pemba by Y3Q4 (January-March 2020) for them to then approve using them to start CMG operations. Being the first of its kind, and bearing in mind that having SFC SOPs approved by DFD took several years (submitted to DFD in 2017 and about to be approved now with the support from SWIOFish), it is hard to be certain when CMG SOPs signed-off but in our experience DFD-Pemba often allows to use a version they have contributed to develop before its endorsement by central DFD.

MCU legislation have no mention at all about collaborative management across SFCs other than gathering all of 34 SFCs within PECCA under the Fishers Executive Committee that does not have a management support mandate to SFCs, only serving as coordination and harmonisation platform.

However staff from both central DFD and DFD-Pemba (including some working for PECCA management) took part to the exchange visits and expressed willingness to see clusters of grouping together to establish a CMG, mirroring mainland Tanzania's BMUs forming CFMAs to support and upscale fisheries and areas' management. We will continue to check that the CMG SOPs we will consultatively develop do not go against any of the points in MCU regulations.

Joint management planning and implementation of joint management actions (**activity 2.3**) will be started once CMG SOPs have been finalised, from Y3Q4 (January-March 2020). The collapse of Makoongwe SFC and management and subsequent election of a new SFC, as well as the belated completion of initial trainings and establishment of new closures in Shidi, Michenzani and Stahabu are resulting in delaying the start of that activity. It is important for

each SFC to have experience of managing at least a first closing period with their community (Shidi, Michenzani, Stahabu) or to have gone through the complete series of initial trainings (new SFC Makoongwe) before delving into Joint management planning and its implementation.

At the end of Y1 the activity has been refocussed to assess specifically the scale of threats faced by Sharks and Rays and not by cetaceans, marine turtles nor endangered reef fish. The activity is implemented by WCS Tanzania as proposed in the initial proposal. The Partnership (started in Y2Q3, December 2018) led to launch a community-based Sharks and Rays landing data collection system in February 2019 at 5 sites (likely to be some of the most important landing sites for Pemba), 3 of which are funded through Darwin Initiative grant, in South Pemba in the project area. That is in Mkoani the main district town with a fish market (near Makoongwe, Shidi, Michenzani and Stahabu), in Kukuu one of the supported community and in Chole, just outside of PECCA and to the East of Kukuu, where resides one of the main sharks trader (therefore an interesting Sharks landing sites). Data collection is done remotely with data recorders having received a smart phone recording each catch by taking pictures on various angles (for species identification) and logging various characteristics (length, weight, etc.).

After 9 months of data collection shows over the 5 sites that 27% of landings recorded by the data enumerators are sharks and 73% rays. However this varies greatly between data collection sites and most likely trading destination; 95% of landings are Sharks in Chole, 59% in Kukuu and only 29% in Mkoani. And Mkoani accounts for 25% of the 5 sites' landings, Chole 18% and Kukuu only 2% (the northernmost site, Msuka accounting for 54% of total landings and specialised in Rays -98% of its landings).

The collection of these data has provided the first insight into species-level data collection of elasmobranchs in Pemba, and the observations are alarming. There is no regulation in Zanzibar nor mainland Tanzania about fishing sharks and rays, and from current stages of identifications (which is not fully complete for all records), it already seems that more than 20% of the landings are CITES-listed species and about 45% are species listed on IUCN red list.

The data collected raises many new questions (e.g. at what point did rays become the dominant catch? Could that suggest we have fished multiple shark species to the edge of local extinction? Are rays targeted because there is a new domestic or international market? Are specific species of rays been targeted, if so what data on life history do we have for those species?), and WCS has already started drafting a set of recommendations which they use for the upcoming development of a national Sharks and Rays action plan (also in mainland Tanzania).

WCS states that the collaboration between FFI, Mwambao (helping to liaise with some community data recorders) data in Pemba is exceptionally valuable. The data has provided useful information regarding species diversity and new insights into the shark and ray fishery which was vastly unknown beforehand.

Output 3. Training and capacity building provided to DFD-Pemba to effectively support marine resources co-management in the long term.

With decentralisation process initiated (information communicated by DFD and SWIOFish co-management consultancy at end of first quarter 2019) and the new SWIOFish consultancy aiming to update PECCA's General Management Plan – GMP (for both of these points, see details in section 2.a below), the project team in agreement with our consultant Pippa Heylings (who had conducted **activities 3.1** and **3.2** in 2017 and 2018 with the project team) has been holding off organising a workshop with government to delve into PECCA co-management strategic planning (**activity 3.3**).

We reckon such a workshop would not be timely before a new GMP is proposed (current expected date is September 2020 for a finalised draft submitted to DFD), and furthermore with the decentralisation process creating strong uncertainty on the future articulation that will enable PECCA to operate (between Pemba districts and DFD).

Our current ambition is to organise preparation of consultation key points working together with the fishing communities inside PECCA and DFD-Pemba, using previous' workshop (April 2018) main findings on an agreed early co-management vision for PECCA to emphasise some key needs for the future GMP for PECCA.

We are expecting to be shared further details from the GMP update SWIOFish consultancy in the coming weeks and anticipate to write a change request to Darwin Initiative to further detail and formalise such an amendment. We do not anticipate any budgetary implications at this stage.

The project continue to regularly mentor DFD-Pemba (**activity 3.4**) on various aspects of co-management. Over the last six months, Mwambao has been invited to input into trainings on steps needed to establish community-led octopus closures, proposing to replicate what worked in our approaches with several communities and drawing from these experience. This also related to the SFC SOPs that our project had designed in the very beginning of Darwin-funding (2017) and proposed. SWIOFish advisor on co-management has been able to push for an official endorsement of these SFC SOPs. Having conducted numerous trainings in several communities relating to these SOPs, Mwambao has helped DFD train some of their staff for them to then train other fishing communities in Zanzibar to start octopus closures.

Management committee meetings (Fishers Executive Committees) are still held, usually twice a year, by DFD-Pemba, but we haven't managed to take part so far. Advisory committees have never happened as explained in previous reports.

A tourism stakeholders meeting has been convened by Mwambao at end of August 2019, inviting the main hotels (n=6) and DFD-Pemba, to start sharing information and facilitate collaboration. Some recommendations were discussed (mainly on enforcement, education and outreach and on procedures more specifically related to tourism). Participants welcomed and appreciated the information sharing platform opportunity and expressed wish to hold similar meetings regularly.

Output 4. Sufficient knowledge and incentives provided for both male and female fishers from the six target communities to participate in new marine resources co-management measures.

Activity 4.1: The project team has produced new posters to help SFC members and DFD staff better visualise and understand the position of each stakeholders around SFCs to be used in the initial trainings and refer to in the first months of SFC's activity.

Radio announcements for Makoongwe took place in January for their first closure and another radio broadcast with Kuuu SFC leaders during Ramadan month (May) to explain some of their achievements and how community-led management can help fishers gain more from restraining themselves from fishing in certain ways/areas.

Some of the main findings from the visit to Kilwa and Tanga in mainland Tanzania were shared back to their communities and fellow SFC members by SFC members who have joined the exchange visit. This was done through community meetings in June and July 2019.

Regular joint meetings between SFCs and community members to enable community members to hold SFCs (**activity 4.2**) to account have continued to take place in Kuuu and have taken place every month in Makoongwe between December 2018 and September 2019 (they will resume with local management). The information is tracked monthly by Mwambao in each community, and an improved tracking system currently being tested, building on early Mwambao's M&E system

Women engagement in meetings with men remains relatively limited and the project team need to plan more women-specific community meetings and encourage SFC (particularly women SFC members) to initiate those.

The community-based credit scheme, [named Mkuba](#), and piloted solely in Kuuu has been relatively successful so far (**activity 4.3**). Started in July 2018 with 3 groups to which first seed funding has been handed-over (following training), and expended to a total of 5 groups in December 2018 (132 individuals, with), a cumulated total of more than 150 loans had been completed by May 2019, as reported in an assessment delving into the details on the activity.

5 groups of individuals according to the main livelihood activities for a total of 132 persons involved (of which more than 50% are women) have received seed funding.

A report in April 2019 detailed some of the main achievements (including increased patrol efforts, mangrove planting collective action, and offering additional livelihood opportunities) and provided some recommendations going forward and a few points of attention.

We hope to:

- extend the scheme to 3 additional credit groups of 30 providing fresh seed funding for those, by Y3Q4 (a change request is currently being written and will be submitted to Darwin beforehand),
- improve overall management of the scheme in the community (to streamline some procedures and ease tracking of credit records),
- harness simple business management training skills available in the project area to offer support to borrowers aiming to improve business success rates
- further explore links with management plan compliance and voluntary actions that borrowers undertake as conditions of access to the loans.

Output 5. Conservation and social outcomes of the project are evaluated and findings shared with target audiences (communities, local government, and conservation community)

Activity 5.1: The baseline household surveys have been completed for Makoongwe, Shidi, Michenzani, Stahabu in February 2019. The first Participatory Impact Assessments (PIA) have been conducted in Kisiwa Panza and Kukuu in May 2019. This included training of Mwambao team by FFI's livelihood and governance expert, who then went on to accompany Mwambao for the first PIAs. As a mostly qualitative type of survey, this will require a few more iterations for Mwambao staff to be more comfortable with the main points of attention to be kept when running it.

The results clearly show a marked difference between Kukuu and Kisiwa Panza (KP), with generally consensus between the groups interviewed in Kukuu and more often diverging views for KP (which has been captured in a report). A PIA covering all the communities supported by the project will be led before the end of the project and we anticipate a need to spend more time with Mwambao team to ensure smoother running of the tool by the several staff involved in the exercise.

Some initial governance perceptions assessments (**activity 5.2**) have been conducted as baseline with Makoongwe, Shidi, Michenzani, Stahabu and integrated in the household surveys conducted in those communities. Governance reflections have also been integral of the PIAs conducted in Kukuu and KP

We have started gathering some information regarding DFD-Pemba governance which has also been delved into by some parallel work done by WildAid preparing a compliance assessment report (see section 4 for more details WildAid). We plan to run a more thorough governance assessment with DFD-Pemba before end of Y3.

Participatory data analyses (**activity 5.3**) are now scheduled to be held annually (November-December) through SFC-community meetings then through SFC feeding back main findings in a meeting hosted at DFD-Pemba office. This usually triggers increased motivation and interest from DFD staff, as here below said by the head of MCU (Marine Conservation Unit) in central DFD:

"Mwambao, don't become tired in carrying out your important work! Holding meetings like this is very useful and we would like to hold many more. The Department is seeing the importance of co-management and we are actively using and developing the SFC standard operating procedures that Mwambao have developed." - Jaala Simba, Head of the Marine Conservation Unit, Department of Fisheries Development.

Participatory Impact Assessments conducted in May (**activity 5.4**) in Kukuu and Kisiwa Panza allowed the groups interviewed in these communities to reflect on the changes they have witnessed so far with the project including wellbeing, governance, and marine resources health. We will endeavour to strengthen capacities of Mwambao team to improve information collection and reporting for the next round of PIAs to cover 6 communities, scheduled for Y4Q2 or Q3.

Activity 5.5: [A recent blog](#) (October 2019) has been published on FFI's website and tweeted about the Mkuba credit scheme. Mwambao regularly communicates about the project activities progress on their Facebook account ([example1](#), [example2](#), [example3](#), [example4](#)), generating increased visits and engagement.

We plan to hold a Project steering meeting in December 2019 with DFD-Pemba.

2a. Give details of any notable problems or unexpected developments/lessons learnt that the project has encountered over the last 6 months. Explain what impact these could have on the project and whether the changes will affect the budget and timetable of project activities.

- Makoongwe closure and SFC collapse, leading to new SFC election (quickly) with support from DFD and SWIOFish

Makoongwe's first opening period following their first closure (started in January 2019) took place in the end of April 2019. A few points started raising some concern among the project team, more particularly a disappointing absence of significant increase in the total volume and average individual weight of octopuses caught, and the use of scuba tanks (illegal gear) during the opening days, with approval or no prohibition from the SFC. Our Pemba field officer clearly stated to the SFC that it was against the law and not a good sign of commitment to strong management sent to their community.

When trying to understand what could have led to this disappointing/unusual lack of increased catch through discussions, several community members complained that the community patrols planned by the SFC were not necessarily strictly enforced, mentioning some people (likely relatives of the SFC or of patrol team members) had been allowed to fish in the closure site at night shortly before the opening days. The project team agreed that there would be a need to ensure stricter locally-led enforcement and the SFC then agreed to act to avoid people to use scuba gears in the closure in the future.

After closing the site again in end April 2019 (after 5 days of opening period), the following closure period did go until the end because an invasion in the closed area happened on 25 August 2019, seemingly mostly from local fishers, leading to a complete stop of local management (and of the closure site). Discussions shortly after made clear that defiance since the first opening period had only increased, and the many community members demanded to hold an election to change their SFC. Sending their request to DFD-Pemba which has approved the process, the election has been conducted in second half of September with support from DFD-Pemba and the SWIOFish team within DFD.

With a new SFC now in place, continuation of the support in Makoongwe will first require to repeat the initial trainings for the new members to be able to fulfil their roles and for the SFC to go through the required steps to restart/resume local management. We hope we will be able to restart a temporary closure in Q1 2020 (project's Y3Q4).

- Zanzibar decentralisation process is being implemented in DFD and in its supervising Ministry (the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries) leading to uncertainty in what the structure of DFD and of PECCA will become in Pemba

Following 2015 presidential elections and political turmoil resulting from the contested results in Zanzibar, the 2 main political parties agreed to initiate a decentralisation process to devolve more responsibilities to districts. Seemingly not implemented until 2018 in DFD, it seems that the process is now moving forward in the department but the ins and outs remain very unclear, including for the DFD itself. Mwambao has met a deputy director of DFD on 20 September 2019 to investigate the impact on marine and fisheries management, and especially about the MCAs (Marine Conservation Areas). PECCA is one of the 3 currently existing MCAs, and 2 new MCAs are scheduled for gazettelement in the coming 2 years with support from World

Bank's SWIOFish programme; PECCA will anyway remain the only MCA in Pemba in those plans.

It appears that from an administrative aspect the MCAs have already been decentralised to the District level however in practice this is not happening. The deputy director is arguing that MCAs are a national asset (for Zanzibar) and should not be managed at a district level - however while the decision might be reversed in future (if that argument wins), for the moment they are already devolved. This has major implications for MCAs, especially for MCA planning, revenue collection and Monitoring Control and Surveillance. Deputy director mentioned that a lot of confusion remains anyway at all levels of DFD and in the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries under which DFD sits.

We will continue to monitor closely the implications this has and will have for our project and for our engagement with PECCA team, DFD-Pemba and central DFD; we will flag any major risk if some is spotted (e.g. impossibility to continue)

It has so far resulted in holding on the organisation of a strategic planning workshop for PECCA inclusive of co-management, as a follow-on from the last workshop conducted in April 2018 (**activity 3.3**). The project continues nevertheless to engage on a regular basis with DFD

- General Management Plan update through SWIOFish programme August 2019-September 2020

World Bank's SWIOFish programme encompasses several components. It includes developing a co-management vision for Zanzibar archipelago's fisheries and marine biodiversity (inside and outside the MCAs), and as key area of overlap with our project, the project team is in regular contact and coordination with the main consultant advising the team of DFD staff dedicated to that component.

It also includes another component (and consultancy) whose aim is to update Zanzibar's MCAs' (Marine Conservation Areas) General management plans. PECCA is the largest of the 3 gazetted MCAs and the only one for Pemba island. DFD has let us about the main consultants ([McAlister Elliott & Partners](#)) once the selection process was completed (in July 2019), the project team contacted them in the following weeks and Mwambao received their visit in October 2019 to learn about our project. We are expecting to have more details on some of the methods they will use and schedule, in particular to ensure inclusion of co-management and fishing communities' voices in the upcoming consultations.

We will continue to monitor this closely, directly, via DFD and via the other SWIOFish consultant working on the co-management component.

- Persisting incapacity for **Kisiwa Panza (KP) SFC** to reach a consensus gathering enough support (across the 2 villages) to resume local management of their 2 reef closure sites.

Kisiwa Panza have not been able to resolve their internal conflict for now, thus preventing to resume management of the closure sites. The project has continued to visit regularly KP during the covered reporting period, at least once a month, to enquire of any progress in internal discussions and in willingness to move forward towards re-establishing closure.

There is however strong and consensus for management in Mtondooni, one of the 2 villages in the Shehia, to start again management in the closure adjacent to the village, the area called "Jombe" (in light green line in the map on the right).

Since only one of the 2 villages is willing to start that closure again, we are yet to agree the detailed arrangements under which that closure could operate (in terms of patrols, by-laws followed, responsibility from the SFC, etc.). The SFC has members from both villages of the Shehia and it is not clear yet if a sub-SFC representing only Mtondooni should be created, if it would the closure would have to be first informal or if the full SFC would need to oversee the closure (Mtondooni community will then need to agree on the fact that



individuals from Panza village, their neighbours on KP, would have a responsibility in their closure). The project team in Pemba will conduct meetings with Mtondooni community their representatives in the SFC and the rest of SFC to agree a way forward in that idea.

2b. Have any of these issues been discussed with LTS International and if so, have changes been made to the original agreement?

Discussed with LTS: No

Formal change request submitted: No

Received confirmation of change acceptance No

3a. Do you currently expect to have any significant (e.g., more than £5,000) underspend in your budget for this year?

Yes No Estimated underspend: £

3b. If yes, then you need to consider your project budget needs carefully. Please remember that any funds agreed for this financial year are only available to the project in this financial year.

If you anticipate a significant underspend because of justifiable changes within the project, please submit a rebudget Change Request as soon as possible. There is no guarantee that Defra will agree a rebudget so please ensure you have enough time to make appropriate changes if necessary.

4. Are there any other issues you wish to raise relating to the project or to Darwin's management, monitoring, or financial procedures?

This is not an issue but the project team wants to flag the start in May 2019 of a parallel USAID-funded initial one-year project led by Mwambao in partnership with [WildAid](#) focussing on improving compliance and enforcement in PECCA.

This projects clearly builds on some of the aspects of our project, including: building functioning SFCs and starting community-led management and enforcement, enabling and developing a co-management vision within DFD and PECCA, exploring various incentives for fishing communities to comply.

WildAid usually focusses on building/strengthening enforcement in MPAs to improve their effectiveness, generally through a more "traditional top-down" approach, empowering government institutions to do so. Whilst they will work on that in PECCA as well (planning to hold practical training with DFD-Pemba staff and PECCA rangers), they also welcomed the idea to complement our approach on community-led enforcement, particularly on providing input on technical aspects for CMG enforcement (e.g. patrols reporting systems, scheduling patrols, boarding procedures at sea, providing usable information to relevant authorities), which will help the project define clear and adapted SOPs for the CMG patrols (see activity 2.3 in section 2).

If you were asked to provide a response to this year's annual report review with your next half year report, please attach your response to this document. Additionally, if you were funded under R25 and asked to provide further information by your first half year report, please attach your response as a separate document.

Please note: Any planned modifications to your project schedule/workplan can be discussed in this report but **should also be raised with LTS International through a Change Request. **Please DO NOT send these in the same email.****

Please send your **completed report by email** to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk. The report should be between 2-3 pages maximum. **Please state your project reference number in the header of your email message e.g. Subject: 25-035 Darwin Half Year Report**