Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report
To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
(https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/).
It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)
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Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	29-009 / ~~DIR28S2\1073~~
Project title	Empowering Cabo Verde communities towards responsible practices in artisanal fisheries
Country/ies	Cabo Verde
Lead Partner	BirdLife International
Project partner(s)	Biosfera Projecto Vitó (PV) Associação Projeto Biodiversidade (APB) University of Oxford (UO) Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds (SPEA).
Darwin Initiative grant value	£ 579,426.00
Start/end dates of project	01 June 2022 to 31 March 2025
Reporting period and number	01 June 2022 to 31 March 2023 – Annual report 1
Project Leader name	Tabea Zwimpfer
Project website/blog/social media	N/A
Report author(s) and date	Tabea Zwimpfer, Iderlindo Santos, Ahmed Diame, Lucia Way-Bricault, 5 May 2023

1. Project summary

Cabo Verde (CV) is of high global importance for breeding endemic threatened seabirds (Cape Verde shearwater NT) and hosts the third largest population globally of Loggerhead turtles (EN for the Northeast Atlantic population). There are around 5,000 artisanal fishers operating in CV. Bycatch is occurring at high rates and has severe impacts on marine biodiversity. A 2020 study (G. Montrond, Unpublished thesis) found that 77% of artisanal fishers captured seabirds (mainly Cape Verde shearwater), 55% caught turtles and 86% sharks. For fishers, bycatch has negative impacts - it reduces fishing efficiency, releasing non-target species takes time, and it can cause bait loss and damage fishing gears. For biodiversity, continued bycatch mortality contributes to localised extinctions of endemic seabird species. Mortality of breeding age adults reduces the breeding stock of these species, and lower recruitment rates and deferred breeding means populations recover more slowly. Reducing the direct mortality of threatened species in fisheries is a primary tool for conservation of long-lived seabird and turtle species. The Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem is one of the most productive worldwide and a primary source of protein and livelihoods for millions of Africans. However, the overexploitation of marine resources by industrial and artisanal fisheries is jeopardizing their sustainability. The future of artisanal fishing communities depends on healthy, sustainable fisheries and the protection of fish breeding areas. Plastic debris from land-based sources is a major problem in CV. In addition, artisanal fishers use ice frozen in plastic water bottles to preserve fish catch on boats, these are discarded at sea after use. Finding ice and bait and preserving fish are limiting factors for fishers. In Cabo Verde, 90% of seabirds and 50% of turtles caught had ingested plastic, indicating the pervasiveness of this threat. These threats were identified by local NGOs and documented by BirdLife and academic research groups. The project creates improvements in fishery practice by better disposal of old gear and plastic waste which are additional threats to marine biodiversity. This project addresses threats to biodiversity and improves livelihood sustainability by scaling up a local labelling scheme piloted in São Vicente Island with fishers that increases the market value of sustainably caught fish sold to local restaurants yielding increased income for the community. This project is building on this scheme, and replicating it in communities on five additional islands, whilst improving and adapting it based on the different contexts on each island. Varying contexts will provide more scenarios to demonstrate replicability at national and regional scale. Measures will include minimum catch sizes, seasonality, waste- and bycatch-reduction. Improved fish handling facilities provided as livelihood benefits, such as better freezing facilities, will reduce waste of fish caught and reduce pressure on fish stocks. The project supports the deployment of mitigation measures to reduce bird and turtle bycatch, using tested technology that is applicable in small-scale fisheries worldwide.

Image 1: Country map and map of six project target communities

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The relevant partners of the project are:

- Birdlife International – Lead Partner
- Biosfera
- Associação Projeto Biodiversidade (APB)
- Projecto Vitó (PV)
- University of Oxford (UO)
- Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds (SPEA)

The six main partners listed above have been closely working throughout the first year of the project to exchange experiences and progress of the project. Furthermore, there have been two in-person meetings: the Inception Workshop held on 4-7 October 2022 in Santa Maria and the Steering Committee meeting, March 6-8, 2023 in Praia. During the Steering Committee meeting, the presentation of the Darwin project, the partners workplans and synergies/support with ongoing initiatives with Direcão Nacional de Pesca e Aquacultura – DNPA, Direção Nacional do Ambiente – DNA, and Instituto do Mar – IMar were discussed. Several points were highlighted related to coordination and collaboration, and recommendations were developed to ensure a successful project outcome, such as:

- Limited engagement, capacity, and availability of national authorities, especially in some islands where staff is limited.
    - In terms of engagement with the project it was agreed that there will be one focal point from DNPA and one from DNA who will be following the project and participate in the meetings and working groups
- Need for coordination with DNPA and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) initiatives on the aspects related to the labelling (see 3.1 subsection 1.2.1 for explanation on the term labelling/certification)
    - A meeting was held with a representative of DNPA, and the aspects of the labelling was discussed and follow up activities including establishing contact with FAO was defined for the second year
- Lack of communication, sharing of information and efficiency of authorisation to implement activities between DNA and the NGOs
    - In the context of the project, communication and sharing of information is strengthened through the allocation of focal points for the national authorities as well as the regular meetings such as the bimonthly coordination meeting and the working group meetings.

Additional partners:

In addition to the key project partners listed above, other relevant national partners, such as governmental entities (DNA, DNPA, IMAR, Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP), and Instituto para Gestão da Qualidade e Propriedade Intelectual (IGQPI)) were engaged from the beginning of the project. In this specific case, a focal point per directory is part of the Steering Committee and the various working groups set up for the project implementation, allowing them to follow-up and contribute to the desired synergy and the effective implementation of the project. The local authorities (municipal councils) on the different islands where the project is being implemented, as well as the fishing communities, show great interest and are integrated in the Guardians of the Sea (GOS) program and in the various awareness actions to ensure continuous engagement and collaboration.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

[redacted]

Output 1. Increased conservation capacity built amongst 3 civil society organizations and 170 Guardians of the Sea (GOS) members; including behaviour change, sustainable fisheries labelling, and voluntary stewardship.

1.1.1 Behaviour change methodology: Oxford University to build capacity of national NGOs via train-the-trainers sessions in Y1 Q2: identification of influencers, target audiences, barriers to change.
The initial Theory of Change for the overall project as well as the behaviour change component was co-designed with all project stakeholders including fishermen associations and government agencies representatives during the inception workshop held in October 2022 in Sal Island. An initial train the trainers with NGOs members was conducted during the inception workshop and additional trainings are planned to take place in the coming months.

Evidence documents: (i) Act 1.1.1. TOC - DI Cabo Verde; (ii) Act 1.1.1. Inception workshop notes

1.2.1 Review existing labelling scheme, agree on guidelines, criteria, benefits during Inception Workshop in Y1 Q2.
The existing labelling scheme was shared with all the partners during the inception workshop. It was revised, and all partners discussed the guidelines, criteria and benefits. The general scheme was approved and the framework for applying premium prices applied to consumers and redistributing those benefits to participants (FAs) were discussed. A phased approach is considered, where NGOs would act as an intermediary between the restaurants and the Fisheries Associations' whereas later the premium prices could be paid directly by fish mongers to fishers, and by restaurants to fish mongers. As agreed by all partners during the inception workshop, the project should not engage restaurants or FAs during the initial stages of the sustainable labelling because this process will take time until it is completed and if it takes too long for IGQPI to start labelling, we risk them losing interest in the process. The partners agreed that it will be more convenient to start engaging them when the process is more advanced. Moreover, during discussions with various project and external partners such as DNPA representatives, it became evident during the second Steering Committee meeting that the term certification, which was used in the initial proposal, is not appropriate as it implies a complicated bureaucratic and political process, the term labelling was therefore deemed to be more accurate and aligned with the original objective of the project. Therefore, it was agreed that the term labelling will be used henceforth (a separate change request was submitted on this). It was also discussed that this activity needs to be done in close collaboration with DNPA as well as other actors who are working on similar initiatives such as FAO.

Evidence documents: (i) Act 1.2.1. Labelling process; (ii) Act 1.2.1. IGQPI meeting notes

1.2.2 Biosfera to train APB and PV on labelling approach during inception workshop in Y1 Q2.
Both Projeto Vitó and APB were trained by Biosfera on the sustainable labelling approach during the inception workshop on Sal Island from October 4 –7 2022.

Evidence documents: (i) Act 1.1.1. Inception workshop notes

1.2.3 Create database of species sizes, sampling sites, dates, fishers sampled in Y1 Q2. Establish baseline using weekly GOS self-reporting data and monitor 6 monthly.
A database with information such as species sizes, sampling sites, dates, fishers sampled has been created. However, for now, the data have been collected by a Biosfera technician due to the time, effort and precision required as well as the amount of data to be collected (to be used in scientific articles and to be shared with local responsible authorities to adapt fishing management measures).
Nevertheless, the GOS program continues to engage and recruit new fishers who are being trained, among others on how to use the self-reporting form, on all target islands to collect the required data as the project enters its second year, which will ensure the long-term collection of relevant data.

Evidence documents: (i) Act 1.2.3. Database of species (sizes, sampling sites, dates…)

1.2.4 Train fishers in using self-reporting forms on bycatch, monthly reporting by a selection of GOS to NGOs in Y1 Q2.
Standardised bycatch self-reporting forms have been developed and validated. Trainings of fishers in using such reporting forms on all islands are planned for the first quarter of the year 2.
Nevertheless, since January 2023 after the self-reporting forms on bycatch has been created, the form has already been socialized in Sal Island between the fishermen and they are overseeing recording bycatch events when they happen. So far, the GOS in Sal Island have recorded 16 events of bycatch of seabirds (7), sea turtle (2) and sharks (7).
The bycatch data collected so far, however, are obtained by applying inquiries to general fishers in all the communities the project is working with. This is the best way to maximize the data obtained, especially because

the GOS aren't yet working actively in some sites. Once the GOS are working in all the sites and are fully trained the aim is to have them report monthly on the relevant data.

Evidence documents: (i) Act 1.2.4. Self-reporting forms on bycatch

1.3.1 Guardians of the Sea: Draft Terms of Reference, consult, agree and APB to train Partners at the Inception Workshop in Y1Q2
MOUs for GOS protocol and branding use were established by Fundação Maio Biodiversidade (FMB), APB, Biosfera, PV and Bios.CV during Inception Workshop, allowing APB to train PV and Biosfera and continue to do awareness raising and engage more fishermen.
Evidence documents: (i) Act 1.3.1. MoU/Protocol to join GOS; (ii) Act 1.3.1. Inception workshop report

1.3.2 Build numbers of GOS - train to monitor target and non-target catch (seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays) from Y1 Q2, report & review 6 monthly.
APB has been accompanying the GOS as the programme is already up and running in Sal, with weekly visits to exchange the kits between the fishermen's, check equipment and collect the data sheets.
Technicians from APB and an intern from UTA (Universidade Técnica do Atlântico) join the GOS several days a week for support to register data, data collection on conflict with dolphin/sharks and data regarding grouper fishery (release after capture).
Partners (APB, PV, and Biosfera) recruited 83 additional GOS members (50 in Fogo, 18 in São Vicente, and 15 in Sal), and 21 boats (15 on Sal and 6 in São Vicente) for their conservation activities. In Fogo, 23 fishermen out of the 50 newly selected, started training in April 2023.
Evidence documents: (i) Act 1.3.2. Training GOS report – Fogo; (ii) Act 1.3.2. GOS exchange visit report; (iii) Act 1.3.2. GOS photos

1.3.3 GOS Brand and Communications strategy agreed and rolled out by Y1 Q2.
The GOS brand as well as the communication strategy have been developed and agreed upon by all partners and have been used regularly in GOS communications materials for the training of new members and overall GOS members.
Evidence documents: (i) Act 1.3.3. Brand GOS; (ii) Act 1.3.3. Communication strategy GOS Sal; (iii) Act 1.3.3. Communication materials (see Act 1.3.2.)

Output 2. A pilot participatory local labelling scheme for sustainable fisheries is implemented by fisheries value chain stakeholders (fishers, fishmongers, restaurants, and consumers) in six islands (Sal, São Vicente, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Fogo, and Brava).
2.1.1 Baseline surveys and semi-structured interviews to determine barriers to social change in fishing practices identified and strategies to mitigate them are determined by Y1 Q3
This baseline is not defined yet due to delays in the recruitment of the behaviour change field coordinator which has just been recruited. The newly recruited coordinator will visit Oxford University for a training on social science methods, thus allowing baseline research and semi-structured interviews to be carried out to inform strategy development in the second year.
Evidence documents: (i) Act 2.1.1. ToR recruitment of the behaviour change field coordinator

2.1.2 Social marketing strategy using most relevant communication channels implemented, monitored (see 3.4.4), reviewed, analysed.
This activity has not yet started due to delays in the recruitment of the behaviour change field coordinator which was finalized in April 2023. This was delayed as it was difficult to find a Cape Verdean with the right profile. Having a Cape Verdean is key as it contribute to the project-long term legacy and alignment with the local context.

2.2.1 Hold a workshop with fishery value chain stakeholders to agree on pilot labelling criteria in Y1 Q4, reporting on these outcomes.
The workshop has not taken place yet because it was agreed that it will be done together with an IGQPI consultant while developing the code of conduct for the labelling scheme. Discussions have been already engaged with IGQPI and this activity will take place in Y2 Q1.

2.3 Recruit restaurants, fishers' associations, fish mongers by Y1 Q4, with 6 monthly monitoring.
The recruitment of restaurants, fishers' associations, fish mongers was a topic of discussion at the inception workshop in Sal. The recruitment of restaurants has not yet started because the partners decided that because the labelling process is delayed, it would be better to wait with recruiting restaurants until the labelling scheme is fully defined, avoiding the risk of low engagement or loss of interest due to delays in the process.

2.4.1 Train fishers in waste reduction, measurement, need to release undersized fish, and existing applicable MPA legislations in Y1 Q3 and annually.
The training of GOS in Fogo in April 2023 included aspects regarding fishing legislation, legislation on protected areas, fish conservation and first aid. The upcoming trainings with GOS will continue to address issues around the above-mentioned aspects throughout year 2.
Evidence documents: (i) See Act 1.3.2. Training GOS report – Fogo

2.4.2 Improve the process by iteration of socialising, reporting results to stakeholders, adjusting if needed in Y2 Q2, report 6 monthly.
The process is being monitored and lessons learnt are recorded by the partners as the activities continue and outcomes, data and results will be shared and discussed to inform planning for year 2.

2.5.1 Prepare a code of conduct with adjusted criteria in Y2 Q2.
The code of conduct will be drafted by the IGQPI consultant as an integral part of the labelling scheme. Biosfera has, so far, held a meeting with the IGQPI board to agree on the next steps for the labelling process and discussed the missing arrangements to move forward with hiring a consultant to advance with the code of conduct.
Evidence documents: (i) See Act 1.2.1. IGQPI meeting notes.

2.5.2 Analyse results and conduct advocacy with IQGPI to local authorities, government, and fishers' associations to determine formal compliance mechanisms in Y3 Q3
This activity is planned for year 3.

Output 3. Bycatch mitigation measures, including safe release, protecting seabirds and sea turtles and that do not adversely affect other vulnerable species (sharks, rays) are deployed by 600 artisanal fishers around 6 islands and show a 25% reduction of estimated total bycatch of seabirds (compared to Y1 baseline) by Y3 Q3, and 50% of fishers safely release captured seabirds and turtles by Y3 Q3.

3.1 BYCATCH ESTIMATION
3.1.1 Review bycatch self-reporting methods in Y1 Q1 and define methodology for sampling fishers re intentional catch & unintended catch rates by Y1 Q2.
After the development and validation of the bycatch self-reporting form, the data collected by the fishermen is still incipient, given that only on the Sal Island, with the GOS already trained, data collection has begun. With the training and qualification process of the GOS on the other islands still ongoing and with the collection of systematized data, a greater evaluation of the methodology and necessary revision will be carried out to achieve the established objectives in year 2.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 1.2.4 Self-reporting form

3.1.2 Establish a baseline level of birds and turtles caught, released alive or landed dead through weekly self-reporting surveys by GOS and report monthly for Y1 Q2.
Baseline level of birds and sea turtles caught during fishing activities has been established in Sal, Fogo, Brava, and São Vicente Islands through surveys by GOS.
62% of fishermen interviewed by the 3 NGOS (Biosfera, APB and PV) confirmed bycatch; Seabirds 40%, Sharks 46% and Sea turtles 13%.

Since January 2023 after the bycatch form has been created, the form has been socialized in between the fishermen and they are overseeing recording bycatch events when they happen. So far, the GOS from Sal Island have recorded 16 events of bycatch of seabirds (7), sea turtle (2) and sharks (7).
Evidence documents: (i) See Act 1.2.4. Self-reporting form; (ii) Act 3.1.2. Survey bycatch.

3.1.3 Analyse the changes in catch rate by season, area, fishing method and estimate catch reduction
The self-reporting form has been administered since the beginning of 2023. The analysis of the data received will be carried out from the third quarter of year 2, with more systematic collection also by the GOS on the other islands that are still being trained for this purpose.

3.1.4 In Y2 Q2, review method of catch recording and adjust, if necessary, in relation to species definition, sampling intensity across fishing methods.
This activity is planned in year 2. However, self-reporting forms have already been developed and engagement with fishers is ongoing to ensure data collection starts beginning of year 2 on all islands.

3.2 MITIGATION
3.2.1 Introduce the topic at Inception workshop and seek volunteers to contribute/test.
The bycatch mitigation topic was introduced to partners and fishers during the inception workshop in October 2022. This introduction covered the use of some existing proven mitigation methods for the bycatch of birds in artisanal fisheries around the world. It also covered a session on bycatch safe handling which is an important component of the bycatch mitigation.
Evidence documents: (i) See Act 1.1.1 Inception workshop notes

3.2.2 Review mitigation methods via workshop with Scientific Expert Committee in Y1 Q2.
Appropriate mitigation methods were identified and shared with some identified experts who are being approached to join the Scientific Expert Committee (to be established shortly) who provided support. Furthermore, some mitigation devices for seabird has been purchased and trials will start early in year 2 with fishermen. This will allow for a further review of the method based on data collected from the trials and additional input from the Scientific Expert Committee.

Evidence documents: (i) Act 3.2.2. Technical note of the bird scaring Kite

3.2.3 With fishery associations, determine adaptations / test in fisheries in Y1 Q4 with a minimum 5 deployments of each at 6 sites by Y2 Q1
Discussions to engage fishers in adopting and testing the mitigation methods are ongoing and positive feedback has been received from some GOS members.

3.2.4 Monitor and review outcomes of bycatch mitigation trials with Scientific Expert Committee and define the most effective measures.
The bycatch mitigation trials haven't started yet. Mitigation devices have been identified and purchased from specialised suppliers. The trials will start in year 2.

3.3 SAFE HANDLING
3.3.1 Create training module for use at inception workshop and NGOS capacitated by train-the-trainer.
A training module on bycatch safe handling was developed and introduced to the partners NGOs and some GOS leaders at the inception workshop. In addition to that, safe handling equipment has been purchased for the GOS. This equipment includes gloves, pliers, and security glasses, amongst others). An online safe handling training is scheduled to begin in May and one on-site for early 2024 with SPEA.
Evidence documents: (i) See Act 1.1.1. Inception workshop notes + invoice equipment purchase

3.3.2 Adapt SPEA (Portuguese) materials for safe handling guides and seek Scientific Expert Committee inputs in Y1 Q2.
SPEA materials for safe handling guides have been collected and presented to partners. The team will recruit a graphic design consultant to adapt this material to the local context of Cabo Verde. Draft TORs for the consultant are already developed.
However, considering that the Scientific Expert group is not yet formally established, their inputs will be sought once the Committee is fully established.
Evidence documents: (i) Act 3.3.2. TORs graphic design consultant

3.3.3 Train fishers in Y1 Q2, monitor using information provided in 3.1, analyse and report.
Fishermen are being engaged on the remaining islands beyond Sal and are starting training to strengthen data collection and reporting.

3.4 BEHAVIOUR CHANGE
3.4.1 Conduct quantitative and qualitative surveys and semi-structured interviews to get insight on motivations, social norms, context of behavioural patterns underpinning fishing activities by Y1 Q2.
This activity has not yet started due to delays in the recruitment of the behaviour change field coordinator. The recently hired coordinator will undergo training at the University of Oxford on social science methods, thus allowing baseline research and semi-structured interviews to be done in Y2.

3.4.2 University of Oxford to co-design culturally sensitive behaviour change strategy with national NGOS and impact evaluation plan in Y1 Q2.
This plan was not yet fully developed because it can only be finalized with the information that will be collected by the new behaviour change field coordinator who was just recruited.

3.4.3 Implement behaviour change/social marketing strategy linked to 2.1.2 in Y1 Q3.
This activity will be conducted in Y2 Q3 due to delays in recruiting a behaviour change field coordinator.

3.4.4 Measure intervention causal impacts by Y3 Q3 through 6-monthly surveys at target and comparison sites and actual behaviours to overcome limitations of self-reported indicators.
This will be reported on in year 3.

3.4.5 Review and adjust methodology following feedback by Y2 Q3
This will be reported on in year 2.

3.5 SPATIO TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DATA
3.5.1 Review existing data on spatiotemporal overlap between vessels and seabirds to find hotspots for interactions and target data gathering and mitigation efforts by Y1 Q4.
The review of existing data was not yet done. This work will be part of the fisheries overlaps consultancy. The draft TORs have been developed and are being review.
The recruitment of the expert will take place in Y2 Q1.
Evidence documents: (i) Act 3.5.1. Draft TORs

3.5.2 Deploy GPSs on artisanal boats on 6 Islands, monitor, analyse, report to understand the seasonality and spatial spread of fishing activity to determine mitigation strategies.
Partners (PV Fogo) used GPS from previous projects, which they placed on artisanal fishing vessels (3 for Fogo and 3 for Brava) to define the fishing area and the interaction between fishing and seabirds. This monitoring made

it possible to ascertain from the collected data that the Ilhéus do Rombo is an area much explored both by fishermen from Fogo and Brava. This, combined with monitoring data of bird species on the same islands, will enable analysis and establishment of mitigation measures.
Additional GPS for the vessel tracking have already been acquired and will be delivered to the partners shortly for installation on the artisanal boats on the 6 islands to proceed with the monitoring.
Evidence documents: (i) See Act 3.1.2. Survey bycatch_Fogo and Monitoring seabirds Ilhéu Cima

3.6 AGREEMENT ON MITIGATION MEASURES
3.6.1 Using outputs from 3.2, socialise effective mitigation methods with FAs, including changes to target fish catch and target reduction levels (Y3)
This will be reported on in year 3.

3.6.2 Advocacy with government parties/ local authorities, throughout contributing to policies on bycatch reduction a) seabirds; b) turtles; c) MPA implementation; d) fishery sustainability; e) labelling.
Throughout the first year, advocacy efforts and exchange has been ongoing with government and local authorities. Two workshops were recently held, one on the Santo Antão Island and the other one on the São Nicolau Island, involving local authorities (municipalities) as well as governmental parties (IMar, DNPA, DNA, IMP) and FAs to discuss possible solutions to reduce bycatch and contributing to policies improvements. In this case, we focused on the needed actions to improve the fisheries management regulations due to the fishermen perception of the reduction of fish stocks and how the sustainable labelling programme can help them to overcome this situation and contribute to improving their livelihoods. One of the main outcomes of those workshops was the need to create special zones (partial or integral non-take zones/ resting zones) to allow fish stocks to recover and strong engagement of those fishermen towards more sustainable fishing.
Evidence document: (i) Act 3.6.2. Workshop reports Santo Antão; (ii) Act 3.6.2. Participants list Workshop Santo Antão

3.7 AUDIT SYSTEM IMPLEMENTED
3.7.1 Development of audit scheme based on existing modes in Y1 Q2.
The audit scheme has been created.
Evidence document: (i) Act 3.7.1. Audit scheme

3.7.2 Hold a workshop with IGQPI, FAs, local authorities to identify means of delivery in Y1 Q3.
Biosfera has meet with IGQPI in June 2022 and discussed the steps and procedures for labelling including the audit scheme. They are still discussing the need for IGQPI to hire a consultant who will lead on the labelling scheme, together with our working group on the labelling process.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 1.2.1. IGQPI meeting notes

3.7.3 Trial of the audit scheme, monitor in Y2 Q4 and Y3 Q2, analyse in Y3 Q3, and deliver results to stakeholders & government in Y3 Q4.
Audit scheme has been created and applied as a trial for 6 restaurants in São Vicente. Further trials will be conducted in all the other five islands and implementation will be monitored, analysed and data shared in the second and third year of the project.
Evidence document: (i) Act 3.7.3. Audit scheme

Output 4. Knowledge on nature and extent of interactions between seabirds and sea turtles in artisanal fisheries is improved and informs bycatch mitigation policies and solutions being used by artisanal fishers in Cabo Verde and in the wider West Africa region by EoP.

4.1.1 Scientific Expert Committee established in Y1 Q2, quarterly meetings held virtually, minuted with regular inputs on outputs, noted.
The draft TORs for the Scientific Expert Committee have been developed, experts have been identified and it is planned to have an initial pre-call with some pre-identified experts in May 2023. Once the committee is established, they are envisaged to meet virtually quarterly to provide input and guidance on the project activities and process.
Evidence document: (i) Act 4.1.1. Draft TORs for the Scientific Expert Committee

4.1.2 Get Committee's advice on extension of activities to West Africa during Y3.
This will be reported on in year 3.

4.2.1 Agree indicator populations (seabirds and turtles) for monitoring, based on pre project data and planned activities of local NGOS during the project by Y1 Q2.
Indicator populations (seabirds and sea turtles) were agreed upon for monitoring. Partners collected and compiled the baseline of monitoring information for seabirds and sea turtles on the islands of Fogo, Brava, Santiago, São Nicolau, San Antão, São Vicente, Sal, Santa Luzia and Ilhéu de Cima (2020, 2021 and 2022).
Evidence document: (i) Act 4.2.1. Monitoring data (seabirds and sea turtles)

4.2.2 Use bird and turtle population monitoring data from NGOS to compare to 2019/2020 baselines to identify population changes in indicator populations across the archipelago annually.

Baseline: Number of active nests monitored in 2019/2020
In a first analysis, according to monitoring results for 2022, it appears that both sea turtles (Fogo and Ilhéu de Cima) and seabirds have a downward trend in population, particularly on the islands of Fogo, Ilhéu de Cima, Santo Antão, Brava and São Nicolau.
Regarding bycatch there is not enough data for a trend analysis but with the training of fishermen and new members in the GOS in the future there will be concise data collected through the self-reporting form for an improved evaluation.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 4.2.1. Monitoring data (seabirds and sea turtles)

4.2.3 Train Guardians of the Sea to conduct species and bycatch monitoring at sea and socialize methods in Y1.
Since January 2023 after the bycatch self-reporting form has been created, the form has started to be socialized among fishermen and they are overseeing (in Sal Island first) the recording of bycatch events when they happen. So far, the Sal Island GOS has recorded 16 events of bycatch of seabirds (7), sea turtle (2) and sharks (7).
Next: work with them in handling and safe-release for seabirds and sea turtles, equip them with a kit for this safe-release and mitigations methods to reduce the bycatch incidences.
Evidence documents: (i) See Act 1.1.1. Inception Workshop notes; (ii) See Act 1.2.4. Self-reporting form

4.3.1 Three NGOS conduct awareness raising campaigns of fishing communities throughout 6 islands e.g., fish market information tools, posters in buses, radio interviews, television, and newspapers.
The NGOS in their mission to publicize the project and engage more local partners with an emphasis on fishermen throughout 6 islands, conducted several awareness actions, through meetings with local entities as well as the fishermen association.
In March, APB started producing a Radio/TV/Web Program (12 programs of 12 minutes) with the objective of disseminating themes related to the environment and the sea, with special attention to sustainable fishing, behaviour change and the strengthening of the role of fishermen in the management of their own resources. Expected to be displayed fortnightly starting during the month of May.
Evidence document: (i) Act 4.3.1. Newsletter Biosfera; (ii) Act 4.3.1. Radio.TV.Web Program contract

4.3.2 Report on reach of the campaigns in Y3 Q1-Q2, sample feedback from fishers including pre and post workshop test of participants knowledge of key workshop messages.
This will be reported on in year 3.

4.4 Compile results and lessons learned from behaviour change campaign, suggest opportunities in a report for replication at national, regional and global level in Y3 Q2.
This will be reported on in year 3.

4.5 Share recommendations with national policymakers (DNA, Ministry of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries, IQGPI) through meetings and events in Cabo Verde in Y3 Q4.
Initial meetings have been held with DNA, DNPA and IMar including most recently in March 2023 to discuss the project and strengthen engagement and synergies with the national policy developments and processes. This engagement and exchange will continue throughout the project and recommendations will be shared in year 3.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 1.1.1. Inception workshop notes

4.6.1 Develop communications strategy for the project linked to 1.3.3 identifying key target audiences and channels by Y1 Q2.
The communication strategy has been developed, shared, and approved by all partner NGOS. The target audiences and channels have been identified. The communication campaign focus mostly on the sustainable fishing activities, including labelling, and not much on the GOS because a national network of GOS is being created, which involves other NGOS that are not part of the project and will have a specific department responsible for handling the GOS communication.
Evidence document: (i) Act 4.6.1. Communications strategy

4.6.2 Develop dissemination materials on project results, mitigation fact sheets, and lessons learned in easy to access formats in Y3 Q2. This will be reported on in year 3.

4.6.3 Write and publish a scientific article on bycatch mitigation results and uptake of measures through social marketing in Y3 Q3. This will be reported on in year 3.

4.6.4 Create interactive forum for uptake & response in WA countries on Hatch platform in Y3 Q4.
This will be reported on in year 3.

4.6.5 Share recommendations with policymakers and with fisheries stakeholders in West Africa at regional meetings with governments, and at global conferences in Y3.
This will be reported on in year 3.

Output 5. At least 70% (n=370) of pilot participatory sustainable fisheries labelling scheme participants (260 people, ~35% women) directly benefit from a 10% increase in income (compared to baseline) by joining

the scheme a and co-create livelihood benefits, shared amongst the communities for approx.1,200 people with increasing equitability across genders

5.1.1 Governance structure models for fisheries associations to be developed by APB and shared at Inception Workshop. APB to train other partners.
The governance structure model was designed based on a swot analysis of associations in Sal Island, with a participatory approach which resulted in a Guiding Plan of the fisheries associations. The plan was developed and shared with the partners during the Inception Workshop, containing guidelines to build on the initiatives “Guardians of the Sea” and the “Amdjer d’Mar” (Women of the Sea), both very successful in the island of Sal.
APB trained all the partners on the implementation of activities to improve the governance of fishing associations, including the fishmongers.
Evidence documents: (i) Act 5.1.1. Guiding plan

5.1.2 NGOS to train fisheries associations on 6 islands through workshops in Y1 Q2, monitor and support strengthening throughout project.
The partners' approach in this first year has primarily been about establishing a relationship, fostering contacts, presenting and making known the nature of the project (presentation of the project and the GOS program), ensuring everyone's engagement to facilitate the subsequent training in the beginning of year 2. In Fogo and Brava, these meetings have involved around a hundred participants from the fishermen's association, fishermen, local authorities (municipal councils, maritime police, fisheries inspector, ministry of agriculture and environment, fishing cooperatives, etc) as well as the NGO for environmental conservation in Brava, Associação Biflores (partner of Projeto Vito).
Evidence documents: (i) See Act 1.3.2. Training GOS report - Fogo

5.2.1 Define communities' income and non-financial benefits & costs via Baseline and end line surveys disaggregated by gender and age, analysis for equitable distribution.
Community income and benefits are not yet defined, but through the inception workshop and the questionnaire shared to fishermen, it is noted that for each island there is a specific reality according to the local dynamics. Fishermen reported an average monthly income of around 30.000 escudos in Fogo, 20.000 to 30.000 escudos in Sal and São Vicente, ranging from 15.000 to 20.000 escudos.
These preliminary data collected are of important value for analysis in the current context and with the fishermen and fishmongers, as well as the integration of young people in the GOS program, to carry out this work during year 2 that allows the definition of disaggregated income.

5.3.1 Assess the safety equipment needs during Y1, identify and implement most equitable distribution across parties with FAs.
Based on the work done in Sal with the FAs APB worked together with the other partners to identify all the safety equipment needs, assessed the acquisition and distribution process. The equipment has been purchased in April 2023 and is planned to be distributed latest in May 2023 to the project partners.
Evidence documents: (i) Act 5.3.1. purchase equipment document

5.3.2 Training workshop at 6 islands to train participants in use of safety equipment in Y1 Q4.
The 3 NGOS purchase safety equipment as radio, life jackets, rescue beacons and other materials for the safety kits for GOS. From the arrival of the equipment scheduled for May, the 3 NGOS will be able to giving training to the fishermen, on the 6 islands, in how to use the safety equipment that was acquired for the GOS safety kits in emergencies situations.
10 GOS from Sal visited São Vicente and participated in several workshops with different authorities and institutions, including on offboard engine maintenance, the operations of the Coast Gard, maritime law and safety, and importance of collecting data for fishery for statistical analysis.
Evidence documents: (i) Act 5.3.2. purchase evidence; (ii) See Act 1.3.2. GOS exchange visit report

5.3.3 Monitor use of equipment, ensure photos/records are kept (links to comms strategy)
Regular visits (every week or twice a month) to the fishing communities to monitor the active GOS, review equipment, collect data and the ongoing work to identify their needs and how we can support them have taken place throughout the year.
Evidence documents: (i) See Act 1.3.2. GOS photos

5.4.1 Define baseline and EOP post-harvest loss through surveys in Y1 Q2 and Y3 Q2.
The survey has not yet been done to define the baseline. For this process to be carried out, the fishermen must be engaged. In year 2 Q1, the survey will be prepared and approved by the partners for effective application.

5.4.2 Define the need and distribution of measures that improve fish handling practices across 6 sites in Y1 Q2.
A Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) study was carried out using as a model the fishing commercialization circuit and fish market in São Vicente Island and recommendations and areas in need to be improved have been shared with competent authorities. A manual of good practices has been elaborated and shared with remaining partners.

Evidence documents: (i) Act 5.4.2. A manual of good practices; (ii) Act 5.4.2. HACCP study and report; (iii) Act 5.4.2. Photos

5.4.3 Deliver materials and training for sanitary and cooling to FAs (fishers and fish mongers) in Y1 Q4.
Trainings were provided to fishermen, fishmongers, and fish market staff benefiting 90 participants (50 women and 40 men) to improve sanitary conditions of the marketed fish in São Vicente. 11 cooling chests were also provided to partner fishermen.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 5.4.2. Photos; (ii) See Act 5.4.2. HACCP study and report

5.5.1 Inception workshop - train the trainers from APB to other NGOS on social benefits applicable to fishing communities.
During the inception workshop held in October 2022 in Sal Island, APB trained all the partners on the implementation of activities to improve the governance of fishing associations, including the fishmongers to advocate and strengthen social benefits.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 1.1.1. Inception workshop notes

5.5.2 Training workshops on tax/insurance aspects with FAs on benefits of involvement, post-workshop surveys to monitor uptake of measures quarterly and adjust/support in Y1 Q3.
Training did not take place in this first year of the project.
In Cabo Verde, the coverage of workers by social security is still incipient in areas considered more informal, such as artisanal fishing. Most fishermen or almost none of them are covered by social security, so the next step is to provide them with information about the importance of this tax/insurance aspects and liaise with the national institute of social security (INPS) for synergies.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. Increased conservation capacity built amongst 3 civil society organizations and 170 Guardians of the Sea (GOS) members; including behaviour change, sustainable fisheries labelling, and voluntary stewardship.

Baseline condition: 1 NGO trained, and 40 fishers engaged on Sal Island in the Guardians of the Sea (GOS) program

Indicator 1.1 SOCIAL SCIENCE METHODS: Three NGOS conduct qualitative and quantitative social science research by Y1 Q1 in order to design messages, identify and prioritize target audiences, trusted influencers, channels of communication, and drivers of change by Y2 Q1.

The three NGOS have not yet started qualitative and quantitative research in social sciences due to the delay in recruiting the behaviour change field coordinator. This activity will therefore take place in Y2.

Indicator 1.2 LABELLING: Two NGOS are trained by Biosfera to replicate a local sustainable fisheries labelling scheme by Y1 Q1.

Both Projeto Vitó and APB were trained by Biosfera on the sustainable labelling approach during the inception workshop on Sal Island from October 4 –7 2022.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 1.1.1. Inception workshop notes

Indicator 1.3 GUARDIANS OF THE SEA (GOS): Two NGOS are trained by APB to replicate the GOS model promoting voluntary stewardship and target species and vulnerable non-target species monitoring (seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays) amongst fishers, and the GOS brand has agreed governance and communications strategy by Y1 Q1.

MOUs for GOS protocol and branding use was established by Fundação Maio Biodiversidade (FMB), APB, Biosfera, PV and Bios.CV during Inception Workshop, allowing APB to train PV and Biosfera and continue to do awareness raising and engage more fishermen.
Evidence documents: (i) See Act 1.3.3. Brand GOS; (ii) See Act 1.3.1. MoU/Protocol to join GOS

Indicator 1.4 RECRUITMENT OF GOS: At least 170 new volunteer fishers join the GOS programme project sites and are trained to monitor key species and monitor fishing practices by Y2 Q1.

83 new fishers engaged and recruited for the GOS program (50 in Fogo, 18 in São Vicente and 15 in Sal), reaching a total of 123 fishermen engaged in the GOS so far, showing a scenario of possible achievement of the desideratum.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 1.3.2. Training GOS report – Fogo; (ii) See Act 1.3.2. GOS photos; (iii) Ind 1.4. list of participants GOS training

Output 2. A pilot participatory local labelling scheme for sustainable fisheries is implemented by fisheries value chain stakeholders (fishers, fishmongers, restaurants, and consumers) in six islands (Sal, São Vicente, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Fogo, and Brava).

Baseline condition: 6 restaurants engaged in São Vicente (one island) for the labelling scheme for sustainable fisheries.

Indicator 2.1. Barriers to implement social change, such as customary fishing practices, or material barriers, are identified by Y1 Q2 in workshops and through a participatory process involving stakeholders, barriers to change and potential behavioural change interventions to overcome them are agreed through co-design. Y1 Q4.

This has not yet been done. The delay in recruiting the behaviour change field coordinator is the basis for the non-achievement of this indicator in Y1. With the recruitment and training of the behaviour change field coordinator by the University of Oxford, actions related to behavior change will be initiated with the partners starting year 2 Q3.

Indicator 2.2. Local labelling guidelines and criteria (potentially minimum catch size, seasonality, bycatch mitigation, no discarded fishing gear) reviewed, consulted, and agreed by NGOS and fishing value chain stakeholders, as well as local authorities by Y1 Q4.

For the labelling process, the guidelines were discussed, reviewed, and agreed by the NGO partners including IGQPI. The next step involves a broad and reinforced consultation with local and government authorities, as well as creating links with all partners identified as important in this process and promoting the initiative.

Indicator 2.3. By Y1 Q4, at least 50 restaurants on 6 islands agree to participate in the labelling scheme.

Baseline 2021: 6 restaurants in São Vicente.
Restaurant recruitment was a topic of discussion at the inception workshop in Sal. Due to the delay in the development of the labelling process, it was decided that it would be better to wait with the recruitment of restaurants until after the labelling scheme is established avoiding the risk of poor engagement or losing interest due the delays in the process.

Indicator 2.4. At least 240 Fishers and 130 fish mongers are engaged in the labelling program by Y2 Q3 and trained in the current legislation on fisheries and existing MPAs and their management plans.
This will be reported on in year 2.

I**ndicator 2.5** Local labelling results are shared with appropriate government agencies and advocacy conducted to transition to formal compliance mechanisms by EoP
This will be reported at the EoP. The labelling process has not yet been completed, requiring agreements between the various partners involved.

Output 3. Bycatch mitigation measures, including safe release, protecting seabirds and sea turtles and that do not adversely affect other vulnerable species (sharks, rays) are deployed by 600 artisanal fishers around 6 islands and show a 25% reduction of estimated total bycatch of seabirds (compared to Y1 baseline), and 50% of fishers safely release captured seabirds and turtles by Y3 Q3.

Indicator 3.1 BYCATCH ESTIMATION: The nature, extent, and intention behind current bycatch is characterized for different species/taxa within specific project sites by Y1 Q2 and at EoP to compare with baseline estimates (% of fishers catching birds, turtles and sharks).

Baseline (from the survey):
62% of fishermen interviewed by the 3 NGOS (Biosfera, APB and PV) confirmed bycatch.
40% of fishers caught seabirds, 13% sea turtles and 46% sharks.
In Sal Island (where data collection has already started since January 2023) the GOS have recorded 16 events of handline bycatch, seabirds (7), sea turtle (2) and sharks (7) through the self-report form.
Bycatch data collection by GOS started in Sal through the self-reporting form created and validated, since January allowing GOS to report data; other formations are taking place on the other islands that allowed to collect the data.
Due to the fact that the data is still not representative and limited at a geographical level, the comparative analysis has not yet been carried out. Once the training of the GOS on the other islands is finalized, the respective data collection will allow that, from Q3 year 2 onwards, we can proceed with the analysis of the data compared to the baseline data.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 1.2.4. Self-reporting form; (ii) See Act Act 3.1.2. Survey bycatch (PV, APB and Biosfera)

Indicator 3.2 MITIGATION: Tailored bycatch mitigation options targeted at reducing seabird and turtle bycatch (bird-scaring devices, line weighting, hook types, offal management, bait thawing, net lights (LEDs)) are explored and assessed by Y1 Q4 and rolled out by Y2 Q4.

Based on previous projects and studies carried out at the fisheries level, two main measures for Cabo Verde are identified (bird scaring and line weighting); the equipment has already been acquired awaiting arrival to carry out the tests in year 2 of the project.
Evidence document: (i) Ind 3.2. Invoice of purchase

Indicator 3.3 SAFE HANDLING: At least 1,200 fishers trained to safely handle and release seabirds, sea turtles, when entangled/hooked by Y1 Q3 to increase chances of survival for released animals and at least 50% report using the safe release methods by EOP.

During the inception workshop, a train-the-trainers session was provided to NGOs (Biosfera, APB and PV) on the safe handling and release of birds and sea turtles. The replication of such training (online and on site) for fishermen from the islands where the project focuses, will be scheduled shortly to reinforce their capacities.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 1.1.1. Inception Workshop notes

Indicator 3.4 BEHAVIOUR CHANGE: A social marketing campaign shifting social norms and influencing behavioural patterns is implemented and, by EoP, an increasing number of fishers actively performing behaviours aimed at minimizing bycatch by 30% (n=1,200) compared to baseline and control.

Baseline condition: no fishers or fisher's association are aware of these methods to minimize bycatch.

New fishermen engaged in the different islands for the GOS program are being trained and sensitized on minimizing bycatch. The marketing campaign on changing behavior has not yet started but will be done in year 2 to strengthen this activity and output.
Evidence documents :(i) See Act 1.3.2. Training GOS report – Fogo; (ii) See Act 1.3.2. GOS exchange visit report; (iii) See Act 5.4.2. Photos; (iv) See Act 1.3.2. GOS photos

Indicator 3.5 SPATIO TEMPORAL ANALYSIS: By Y3 Q2, Analysis of spatio-temporal overlap between artisanal boats, seabirds and sea turtles is informing future bycatch-mitigation decision-making to determine the seasonality, fishery types and species involved in bycatch risk.

The TORs for the consultant who will lead this work, track vessels and seabirds have been developed. The recruitment will take place in year 2.
Evidence document: (i) Ind 3.5. Draft TORs

Indicator 3.6 MITIGATION AGREED: By Y3 Q3, effective mitigation measures, including reduction target, use of specified best practice mitigation for each specific fishing method are agreed with fishers' associations.
Mitigation measures have already been identified and tests will be carried out with the equipment recently purchased and awaiting arrival on the islands.

Indicator 3.7 AUDIT SYSTEM IMPLEMENTED: By EoP, audit system on bycatch prevention is implemented and integrated into the local labelling on sustainable fisheries.
To be reported in year 2.

Output 4. Knowledge on nature and extent of interactions between seabirds and sea turtles in artisanal fisheries is improved and informs bycatch mitigation policies and solutions being used by artisanal fishers in Cabo Verde and in the wider West Africa region by EoP.

Indicator 4.1 By Y1 Q1, an external scientific expert committee is established to provide guidance to the project, foster knowledge-exchange, and ensure cutting-edge practices are implemented.

The draft TORs for the Scientific Expert Committee have been developed, experts have been identified and it is planned to have an initial pre-call with some pre-identified experts in May 2023. Once the committee is established, they are envisaged to meet virtually quarterly to provide input and guidance on the project activities and process.
Evidence document: (i) Ind 4.1. Draft ToR

Indicator 4.2 Starting from Y1 Q4, species population monitoring is reviewed using baseline population data (number of individuals, species, seasonality, among others) and information from GOS on the occurrence and distribution of indicator species at sea is collated, analysed and reported. Bycatch reduction is observed in addition to bycatch reporting (3.2 above).

Baseline condition: species population monitoring is reviewed.
The partners have been collecting data related to the monitoring of the species and systematized in a database for a defined period of at least 1 year, to carry out the analysis and report the evidence, variations and trends.
In a first analysis, according to monitoring results for 2022, it appears that both sea turtles (Fogo and Ilhéu de Cima) and seabirds have a downward trend in population, particularly on the islands of Fogo, Ilhéu de Cima, Santo Antão, Brava and São Nicolau.
Regarding bycatch there is not enough data for a trend analysis but with the training of fishermen and new members in the GOS in the future there will be concise data collected through the self-reporting form for a more improved evaluation.
Evidence document: (i) Ind 4.2. Data from monitoring

Indicator 4.3 Awareness of the value and benefits of adopting more responsible fishing practices and protecting seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays, and juvenile fish increases amongst fisheries value chain stakeholders (fishers, fish mongers, restaurant owners, government agencies managing fisheries). The campaign reaches at least 60% of the population in target communities on the six islands.

The awareness raising activities of the various fishing communities have been carried out by the 3 NGOS on the different islands (Fogo, São Vicente, Santo Antão and Sal), considering the weak engagement of the fishermen. Biosfera recently (March 26th and 27th) carried out an awareness campaign in Santo Antão, involving representatives of the fishing communities of Santo Antão, as well as Mr. Maritime Delegate of the Island and Mr. President of IMAR of São Vicente.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 3.6.2. Workshop reports Santo Antão; (ii) See Act 3.6.2. Participants list Workshop Santo Antão; (iii) See Act 1.3.2. GOS exchange visit report

Indicator 4.4 Report on social marketing outcomes and the opportunities /barriers to upscaling to national coverage is shared with local authorities on 6 islands and government agencies at national level, regional (West African), international levels. To be report on in year 2.

Indicator 4.5 Advocacy is conducted at EOP and post-project on inclusion artisanal bycatch mitigation measures into Marine Protected Area (MPA) management plans and national policies.
To be reported from year 3 or at the end of the project.

Indicator 4.6 Lessons learned, mitigation bycatch fact sheets, Guardians of the Sea development protocol, and scientific papers produced during this project are shared with policymakers, BirdLife Partners and NGOS in West Africa and to the wider public by EoP.

The protocol was signed between the partners for the national network of GOS, continuing the important work started by Fundação Maio Biodiversidade. This protocol involves not only the partners of the Darwin project but also other important partners in the conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems in Cabo Verde, namely BIOS.CV (Boa Vista), Lantuna (Santiago) and Biflores (Brava).
Evidence document: (i) See Act 1.3.1. MoU/Protocol to join GOS

Output 5. At least 70% (n=370) of pilot participatory sustainable fisheries labelling scheme participants (260 people, ~35% women) directly benefit from a 10% increase in income (compared to baseline) by joining the scheme a and co-create livelihood benefits, shared amongst the communities for approx.1,200 people with increasing equitability across genders.
Baseline: 57 fishers; 40 fish mongers in São Vicente and Sal. Average salary: 150-350 GBP per month.

Indicator 5.1 14 fishers (M) and fish monger (F) associations (memberships of 1,200 fishers and 130 fish mongers respectively) have improved structure, and governance by Y1 Q3.

Baseline condition: fishermen and fishermen's association are not very well organized
The governance structure model was designed based on a swot analysis of associations in Sal Island, with a participatory approach which resulted in a Guiding Plan of the fisheries associations. The plan was developed and shared with the partners during the Inception Workshop, containing guidelines to build on the initiatives “Guardians of the Sea” and the “Amdjer d’Mar” (Women of the Sea), both very successful in the island of Sal.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 5.1.1. Guiding plan

Indicator 5.2 At least 70% of fishers and fish mongers engaged in the labelling program (n=370, including 240 fishers (M) and 130 fish mongers (F)) report a 10% increase in income resulting from reduced waste, increased fishing efficiency, higher market price for sustainably fished product, better food storage.

Baseline: 57 fishers; 40 fish mongers in São Vicente and Sal. Average monthly salary: 150-350 GBP.
Change recorded to date: The labelling process still lacks alignment between partner entities and discussions on the next steps according to the guidelines of the meeting held with IGQPI.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 1.2.1. IGQPI meeting notes

Indicator 5.3 By Y1 Q4, safety equipment is provided to the 170 fishers engaged in GOS and the labelling, during the first year.
The safety equipment has been purchased in April 2023 and is planned to be distributed latest in May 2023 to the project partners
Evidence document: (i) Ind 5.3. Purchase documents

Indicator 5.4 By Y3 Q4, ~20% decrease in post-harvest loss of catch for 600 fishers and fish mongers within the 14 associations taking part in the project due to improved sanitary measures for the handling and cooling of fish along the value chain.

In year 1 trainings were provided on an island (São Vicente), on sanitary measures for fish handling, benefiting 90 participants (40 women and 50 men) and cooling and processing of fish along the value chain, including delivery of cooling chests to 11 partner fishermen.
Evidence document: (i) See Act 5.4.2. A manual of good practices; (ii) See Act 5.4.2. HACCP study and report; (iii) See Act 5.4.2. Photos

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Fishing communities in 6 Cabo Verde islands engage in sustainable, locally defined labelling practices providing livelihood benefits to 1,200 people, reducing seabird bycatch by 25% and turtle unsafe release by 50%.	
Indicator 0.1 By End of Project (EoP), three civil society organizations and 170 Guardians of the Sea (GOS) members have increased capacity for delivering conservation action and visibility as role models.	Baseline condition: 1 NGO trained and 40 GOS engaged at 1 island (Sal) 2 more NGO (Biosfera and Projecto Vito) are trained, and 83 new fishers have been engaged and recruited for the GOS program (50 in Fogo, 18 in São Vicente and 15 in Sal). With the current scenario and the continued engagement of fishermen (plus 83 new recruits, totaling 123 GOS) on the different islands, we are on the way to reaching the 170 fishermen indicated by EoP. By the end of year 1, we had already reached around 72% of the target total. Evidence document: (i) See Ind 1.4. list of participants GOS training; (ii) See Act 1.3.2. Training GOS report - Fogo
Indicator 0.2 A local, pilot participatory labelling scheme is replicated in six islands of Cabo Verde engaging at least 240 fishers (M) and 130 fish mongers (F) and 50 restaurants and results inform wider uptake by EoP.	Despite the delay in the activities for the labelling process, the current scenario shows an important initial engagement and interest from fishermen, fishmongers, as well as restaurants, so that by the end of the project it is believed that it will be possible to meet the objectives of reaching all 6 islands. Baseline condition: (before the Darwin project) pilot participatory labelling program on 1 island; 6 restaurants.
Indicator 0.3 By EoP, at least 50% decrease in catch of under-sized, blue-dotted seabass and lobster, caught by GOS and fishers who joined the labelling (n= 240) compared to year 1 baselines.	In the first year, the process of labelling and engagement of partners only started. Around 123 fishermen are already enrolled in the GOS program but integration into the labelling process should take place after the establishment of the labelling scheme. Evidence document: (i) See Act 1.2.1. Labelling Process
Indicator 0.4 By EoP, at least 50% of fishers (GOS and fishers who joined the labelling (n=240)) report a decrease in waste discard against year 1 baselines.	There are still fishermen who currently use plastic water bottles as an ice cube/cooling system. Strengthening the conditions of those who are part of the GOS not only, with insulation box systems (11 fishers benefited in São Vicente) but also the disposal of fishing equipment properly on land and not at sea will be an asset to reduce waste. Raising awareness about the negative impacts of waste in the sea and good practices will also strengthen the impact at the EOP.
Indicator 0.5 By EoP, at least ~30% of fishers engaged around the 6 islands are actively performing behaviour changes to minimize unsustainable fishing practices	On one of the islands (Sal) where the GOS program is already being implemented, there is a slight change in behavior among fishermen and their peers, particularly in compliance with management measures applied during the closed season of species, improvement of fishing practices fishing, size of species to be captured and disposal of the waste at the sea, among others.
Indicator 0.6 By Y3 Q3, estimated total bycatch of seabirds is reduced by 25% and adherence to the guidelines for release of captured seabirds and turtles is at least 50%.	Baseline condition: 62% of the fishers report bycatch. At the end of year 1, the self-report form was adopted, and data collection was initiated by at least one NGO. The further application of the self-report form and data collection by the other partners, will allow for us to analyze trends in relation to baseline data. Evidence document: (i) See Act 3.1.2. Survey bycatch (APB, PV and Biosfera); (ii) See Act 1.2.4. Self-reporting forms on bycatch APB
Indicator 0.7 At least 70% of fishers and fish mongers engaged in the labelling program (n=370, including 240 fishers (M) and 130 fish mongers (F)) report an increase in income (compared to baseline) resulting from reduced fish waste through improved cold-storage facilities at sea and on land, increased fishing efficiency, higher	Baseline condition: Average salary: 150-350 GBP per month Change recorded to date: 11 cooling chests provide to fishers and fish mongers. Beneficiary fishermen have reported the added value of cooling chests received above all in terms of the hygiene and conservation of fish. They claim that this improvement in fish conservation conditions will have an impact on the quality and gradually on their income from the sale of fishery products.

market price for sustainably fished product.	Evidence document: (i) See Act 3.1.2. Survey bycatch (APB, PV and Biosfera); (ii) See Act 5.4.2. Photos
Indicator 0.8 By EoP, at least ~20% decrease in post-harvest loss of catch for 600 fishers and fish mongers within the 14 associations taking part in the project due to improved sanitary measures for the handling, cooling, and processing of fish along the value chain.	In year 1 training began on an island (São Vicente) benefiting 90 participants (40 women and 50 men), on sanitary measures for handling, cooling, and processing fish along the value chain. 11 fishermen and fishmongers already received cooling chests. This training is to be adapted and replicated on the remaining project sites in the coming months. Evidence document: (i) See Act 5.4.2. HACCP study and report; (ii) See Act 5.4.2. Photos; (iii) See Act 5.4.2. A manual of good practices

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions (for more details, please see Annex 5)

All assumptions hold true so far and more details are provided in Annex 5, except for the following:

Assumption 5.0: The assumption is that there are 5 people per household in Cabo Verde and that resources are shared within a household.
Comments: The assumption needs to be reviewed and adapted.

Assumption 5.5: Fishing is not recognised as a 'formal' profession in Cabo Verde, so there is currently no social safety net in place. *Comments: This assumption should be reviewed as follows: "Artisanal fishing is not recognized as a 'formal' profession in Cabo Verde, so there is no social safety net in place. Contrary to the industrial fishing sector, the artisanal sector is often not included in government reforms.*

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

Benefits to biodiversity will include:
Long-term the activities, together with the proposed local labelling process will encourage more sustainable fishing practices. Fish stocks are expected to increase through more balanced age-structure in long-lived fish populations such as blue dotted seabass and lobster. If maintained this should lead to resilience in the fish stocks. The population viability of the globally important Loggerhead Turtle and the endemic Cape Verde Shearwater will be increased. Reduction and management of plastic and fishing waste will also improve environmental outcomes and reduce mortality of marine biodiversity due to entanglements of birds and turtles in discarded plastic waste and fishing gear.

Impact on human development and wellbeing:
In the short term, 600 community members will benefit from improved fishing safety and enhanced food preparation and preservation material leading to at least ~20% decrease in post-harvest loss of catch. 1,200 fishers and fishmongers will gain increased agency in decision-making through formal representation in associations and access to social benefits. At least 170 influential GOS will be empowered with knowledge, tools, and resources to better protect wildlife and manage resources bringing recognition from within communities and the government. At least 260 people (~35% women) directly benefit from an increase in income by joining a pilot participatory sustainable fisheries labelling.
In the long-term, 600 fishers will engage in reducing bycatch and pressure on marine life (including juvenile fish) to create a more sustainable fishery. Local labelling will produce benefits to communities through increased governance and accountability of fishing activities, ensuring it is environmentally sustainable and benefits are shared across different groups within the community more equitably. Artisanal bycatch mitigation work piloted in the project has the potential to be scaled up across the whole of CV, and in other West African countries and beyond, in Small Island Developing States such as São Tomé and Príncipe. It will be used to complement ongoing industrial bycatch mitigation work. The BirdLife Marine Programme will share project results through the project's Expert Committee, in a publication and on 'Hatch', a public, capacity building platform.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

In terms of impacts on biodiversity policy, the project will contribute towards the implementation of the **Cabo Verde National Action Plan for the Conservation of Seabirds** listing existing current threats to seabirds, elaborated in collaboration with the National Directorate for Environment (DNA) with support from BirdLife and its partners. Furthermore. the project also directly supports **Cabo Verde's 2020 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** adaptation goal #4 to increase and sustain ocean-based food security through regenerative fishing by 2030. In addition, the project will contribute to the **Convention on Biological Diversity,** the seven national priorities of **the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Cabo Verde (2014-2030), Convention on Migratory Species and the Sustainable Development Goals.** See more information on specific contributions in project document.

5. Project support to poverty reduction

Food security

The project contributes to food security through the improvement and protection of marine biodiversity, in particular fish stocks. Long-term, the actions of the project together with the proposed local labelling process will encourage more sustainable fishing practices contributing to the reduction of overfishing. Fish stocks are expected to increase through more balanced age-structure in long-lived fish populations such as blue dotted seabass and lobster. If maintained this should lead to resilience in the fish stocks. Furthermore, trainings on food safety, handling and hygiene are being conducted which contribute to reduction of food waste and efficient and healthy food provision.

Capacity development

The GOS provide mentors and leadership opportunities in the community of fishers, building the capacity, engagement and stewardship of local community members in more sustainable fishery management. Fishery associations (including fishers and fish mongers) will be strengthened with input from the CV based NGOS to improve their governance, the distribution of benefits and their ability to create improved outcomes for their members and members households. Community members and associations are being trained in making tax declarations and holding insurance policies and provide support throughout the project to engage with these activities. Women in fishers' and/or fishmonger associations will have access to training as well as to benefits from the labelling scheme. Women currently participate in one fisheries association in Sal and have committee leadership roles within that group. Maritime safety and bycatch reduction training among the fishers will reduce accidents, and harm to marine life. These practices are currently under-used, therefore these changes should create rapid increases in survivorship for released animals, as well as reducing the numbers of birds caught in the line fisheries which are currently badly impacting artisanal fishing activity.

Sustainable livelihoods

In the short term, 600 community members are benefitting from improved fishing safety and enhanced food preparation and preservation material leading to at least ~20% decrease in post-harvest loss of catch. 1,200 fishers and fishmongers will gain increased agency in decision-making through formal representation in associations and access to social benefits. At least 260 people (~35% women) directly benefit from an increase in income (compared to baseline) by joining a pilot participatory sustainable fisheries labelling. In the long-term, 600 fishers will engage in reducing bycatch and pressure on marine life (including juvenile fish) to create a more sustainable fishery. Local labelling will produce benefits to communities through increased governance and accountability of fishing activities, ensuring it is environmentally sustainable and benefits are shared across different groups within the community more equitably. In addition, equipment such as icemakers is lacking, infrastructure such as secure storage or local supply stores which are lacking are provided to reduce travel times, fuel costs, and improve the efficiency of operations, while improving livelihoods and reducing damage to the environment and biodiversity. The project also puts a strong focus on empowering women, in particular fish mongers, through their integration into fishing associations which enables them to establish their own fish monger associations which in turn provides them leverage to advocate for equitable and sustainable working conditions and livelihoods. The project also aims to address the issue of artisanal fishers being unable to sell their catch to hotels due to hygiene concerns. Improved fish handling, through various training activities and provision of equipment, may result in new market opportunities and income.

Improved income through labelling process

The participatory labelling scheme promoted by Biosfera in São Vicente has engaged fishers, fishmongers, restaurants, and consumers using premium incentives. It also raised community awareness about the importance of preserving fish stocks. After extensive consultations for replication, value chain stakeholders agreed to apply a higher price to the consumer in middle- to high-end restaurants and to redistribute benefits equitably to fishers and fishmongers through their associations. At the end of the project the aim is that at least 70% (n=370) of pilot participatory sustainable fisheries labelling scheme participants (260 people, ~35% women) directly benefit from a 10% increase in income (compared to baseline) by joining the scheme a and co-create livelihood benefits, shared amongst the communities for approx.1,200 people with increasing equitability across genders. The promotion of a local labelling system for artisanal fishermen therefore adds value to the artisanal products.

6. Gender equality and social inclusion

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board[1].	~42%
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women[2].	~58%

Integration of women into fishery associations has begun already in Sal, and change instigated by APB as part of their 'Empowerment Project'. This approach is improving the status of women and increase their role in decision

[1] A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

[2] Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

making. Their involvement in previously male-only associations means that their activities will be better recognised amongst the activities of the whole fishing community. Where their interests cannot be appropriately be represented, the formalisation of their own association will raise their profile in the community. Their role is a crucial part of the supply chain and presents many opportunities for improved practice around waste reduction and improved food hygiene. The Empowerment Project has trained fishmongers through workshops in food safety and handling, and organisational leadership, and financial management. Through women's involvement in the scheme, it allows them to benefit from increased income via the labelling scheme (via equitable benefit-sharing), and from shared resources such as icemakers, processing facilities, and aluminium tables to preserve and market their fish as well as the skills to better manage the challenges.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the project is conducted by the project manager/leader by tracking the activities and metrics described in the Means of Verification. Each partner was also asked to develop their work plans to align the various activities and support progress tracking for each year. The work plans as well as the information gathered by the project manager/leader was presented and discussed during the steering committee meetings. The Steering Committee includes one person from the directorship of each of the 6 project partners, and one external advisor. Established at the start of the project, the coordination unit led by the project manager met twice up to April 2023 and will continue to meet on biweekly basis. Moreover, the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the scientific technical committee have been drafted with the aim of establishing the committee by May 2023, with virtual meetings held on a regular basis as needed starting in year 2 to provide guidance on technical and scientific aspects of the project. In addition, M&E is strengthened by assigning a lead organisation to each activity. The lead partner is tasked to coordinate the delivery, monitor and track progress of the relevant activity assigned to them based on the outputs and indicators defined in the logframe.
In addition, each partner is leading a working group which will meet regularly starting in year 2 to discuss, monitor and evaluate specific aspects ensuring a smooth project delivery. The working groups that were established are on:

- Data collection and management (Lead: University of Oxford)
- Labelling (Lead: Biosfera)
- Engagement of fishing communities / Guardians of the Seas (Lead: APB)
- Equipment (Lead: BirdLife and Projecto Vito)
- Social and behaviour change (Lead: University of Oxford)

Regular reporting, including six-month progress reports in addition to the yearly reports contribute to the continuous monitoring of the implementation of the project activities tracking progress according to the relevant indicators identified in the logframe.

8. Lessons learnt

Changing fishing communities' behaviour towards sustainable fishing practices takes time. They are part of vulnerable communities, with some level of poverty, so the delay in understanding and seeing their personal gains or need regarding certain concepts, the relevant gains or losses that they may face due to the adherence to sustainable practices, can lead to a certain resistance that can delay their real engagement. Ongoing awareness campaigns will strengthen knowledge and commitment.

The Guardians of the Sea (GOS) model, implemented by the APB on Sal Island, has been an asset for the engagement of fishermen as well as raising awareness of sustainable fishing practices. GOS are empowered to increase their general and fisheries management knowledge, monitor marine megafauna, understand the impact of unsustainable and illegal fishing, which helps them adopt sustainable practices. They (GOS) become leaders in their communities and support their peers to improve their practices, supported by fishermen's associations. The positive impact and success of this approach has been confirmed throughout the first year of this project.

A good relationship between the project's national partners has been a good lesson to be valued and to continue to preserve, considering the impact that conservation work can have with these joint efforts and exchange of experiences to strengthen national capacities.

There were some delays in the implementation of the project mainly due to the difficulties in the recruitment of the Project Manager, due to challenges in finding a suitable profile in Cabo Verde.

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

N/A

10. Risk Management

No new risks arose in 1 year of the project. Nevertheless, we continue to monitor potential risks over the time horizon to effectively manage and address any potential future risks.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Revision of term certification: During the discussions and planification for the activities under the project on the development of a certification scheme, concerns were raised by partners, especially the National Direction of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DNPA) that the term certification does not fully capture the intent and scope of what is to be achieved in the context of this project. Certification implies activities of assessing the compliance of an organisation or a fishery by an accredited independent body against sustainability criteria. The term 'labelling' is more adequate in this context.

12. Sustainability and legacy

As outlined in the project proposal, the project benefits will be maintained by:

- Training local NGOS and community members using train-the-trainer sessions and other workshops.
  Increasing interest and engagement with communities throughout the first year has been observed and the trainings conducted to date have resulted in more 83 new GOS members.
- Building stakeholder buy-in along the fisheries value-chain.
  Initial outreach and discussions were held with fisher communities, fish mongers, restaurants, government entities and other stakeholders to ensure commitment and buy-in.
- Providing institutions with the tools to sustain and expand the labelling scheme
  Biosfera has met with IGQPI in June 2022 and discussed the steps and procedures for setting up the labelling scheme including how a consultant could be hired and trained to take on this work.

13. Darwin Initiative identity

The Darwin Initiative logo was used in the presentations of the GOS project and program made to local entities in all municipalities and in various fishing communities on the island of Fogo and Brava by PV, but also for others partners in their communications during the training and awareness campaign. It was also used in the production of T-shirts for the Guardians of the Sea.

The partners have used social networks since the beginning of the project as an important means of sharing knowledge, thus contributing to raising awareness for changing behaviors in relation to nature conservation. With that, below are examples of some project activities carried out by the partners shared through their social networks:

- Biosfera promoting awareness and advocacy workshop with fishing communities and others important local partners in Santo Antão Island – Link
- PV promoting the training of new fishers recruited in the GOS program on Fogo Island – Link
- On Sal Island APB accompanying the GOS to release a seabird from its hook – bycatch – Link

14. Safeguarding

. Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes, the Legal and Risk Manager, Georgie Godby is the Safeguarding Lead for BirdLife. Safeguarding contacts at project level would be the Project Lead, Tabea Zwimpfer or a described set of alternates (Line Manager, Human Resources Manager, Member of the Global Leadership Team). [redacted]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes, the Safeguarding Lead attended a training on Safeguarding delivered by the Field Managers in Emergencies Learning and Development (FIELD). A training for BirdLife Partners and BirdLife International staff was held on 19 January about BirdLife International's key social safeguard positions, policies, and guidance, in which experiences, challenges, and barriers to putting in place social safeguards for landscape conservation were shared. The training reflected on support needed by BirdLife Partners in operationalizing social safeguard frameworks. The new Project Lead, who is focal point at project level joined BirdLife in April 2023 so has not yet attended trainings on safeguarding.
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 29%, 6 out of 21 staff were trained. Planned: 100%
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. No, the project has not experienced any challenges on Safeguarding during this past reporting period.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. The project partners are required by their subcontract and encouraged to make sure any such issues are reported and dealt with in a timely and effective manner. Ensuring that these policies are understood and fully complied with requires cascading to staff, partners, volunteers etc. and training. For the project, there is a plan to devote time in the second year to examining this issue to ensure that the policies are well understood, and that key project staff are appropriately trained. More members of the project team will receive	

formal training, including through the Safeguarding Training Resource developed by BirdLife's Partnerships, Community and Capacity Development Team. A follow up session to the training held in January is going to be held this year to reach more of the project staff.

In addition, an updated Good Practice Guide for BirdLife Partners has been published by the RSPB and BirdLife International in 2022 and will be made available on Hatch (our capacity building, networking and knowledge sharing platform, https://birdlife-hatch.org/) and constitutes a great reference tool and training material that will be used.

15. Project expenditure

.Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 June 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	**2022/23 Grant (£)**	**2022/23 Total Darwin Costs (£)**	**Variance %**	**Comments (please explain significant variances)**
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
M&E				
Others				
TOTAL	**219,050**	**215,599**	**2%**	

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here). N/A

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact: Marine biodiversity (seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, fish) is recovering around six islands in Cabo Verde and communities benefiting due to increased stewardship and improved fisheries management by artisanal fishing communities			
Outcome: Fishing communities in 6 Cabo Verde islands engage in sustainable, locally defined labelling practices providing livelihood benefits to 1,200 people, reducing seabird bycatch by 25% and turtle unsafe release by 50%.	0.1 By End of Project (EoP), three civil society organizations and 170 Guardians of the Sea (GOS) members have increased capacity for delivering conservation action and visibility as role models. 0.2 A local, pilot participatory labelling scheme is replicated in six islands of Cabo Verde engaging at least 240 fishers (M) and 130 fish mongers (F) and 50 restaurants and results inform wider uptake by EoP. 0.3 By EoP, at least 50% decrease in catch of under-sized blue-dotted seabass and lobster, caught by GOS and fishers who joined the labelling (n= 240) compared to year 1 baselines. 0.4 By EoP, at least 50% of fishers (GOS and fishers who joined the labelling (n=240)) report a decrease in waste discard against year 1 baselines. 0.5 By EoP, at least ~30% of fishers engaged around the 6 islands are actively performing behaviour changes to minimize unsustainable fishing practices 0.6 By Y3 Q3, estimated total bycatch of seabirds is reduced by 25% and adherence to the guidelines for release of captured seabirds and turtles is at least 50%. 0.7 At least 70% of fishers and fish mongers engaged in the labelling program (n=370, including 240 fishers (M) and 130 fish mongers (F)) report an increase in income (compared to baseline) resulting from reduced fish waste	0.1 Baseline condition: 1 NGO trained and 40 GOS engaged at 1 island (Sal) 2 more NGO (Biosfera and Projecto Vito) are trained, and 83 new fishers have been engaged and recruited for the GOS program (50 in Fogo, 18 in São Vicente and 15 in Sal). With the current scenario and the continued engagement of fishermen (plus 83 new recruits, totaling 123 GOS) on the different islands, we are on the way to reaching the 170 fishermen indicated by EoP. By the end of year 1, we had already reached around 72% of the target total. Evidence document: See Ind 1.4. list of participants GOS training See Act 1.3.2. Training GOS report – Fogo 0.2 Despite the delay in the activities for the labelling process, the current scenario shows an important initial engagement and interest from fishermen, fishmongers, as well as restaurants, so that by the end of the project it is believed that it will be possible to meet the objectives of reaching all 6 islands. Baseline condition: (before the Darwin project) pilot participatory labelling program on 1 island; 6 restaurants.	Increase engagement of the fishing communities in sustainable, locally defined and agreed practices providing livelihood benefits to 1,200 people, reducing seabird bycatch by 25% and turtle unsafe release by 50%.

	through improved cold-storage facilities at sea and on land, increased fishing efficiency, higher market price for sustainably fished product. 0.8 By EoP, at least ~20% decrease in post-harvest loss of catch for 600 fishers and fish mongers within the 14 associations taking part in the project due to improved sanitary measures for the handling, cooling, and processing of fish along the value chain.	0.3 Despite the delay in the activities for the labelling process, the current scenario shows an important initial engagement and interest from fishermen, fishmongers, as well as restaurants, so that by the end of the project it is believed that it will be possible to meet the objectives of reaching all 6 islands. Baseline condition: (before the Darwin project) pilot participatory labelling program on 1 island; 6 restaurants. 0.4 There are still fishermen who currently use plastic water bottles as an ice cube/cooling system. strengthening the conditions of those who are part of the GOS and not only, with insulation box systems (11 fishers beneficiated in São Vicente) and disposing of fishing equipment properly on land and not at sea will be an asset to reduce waste. Raising awareness about the negative impacts of waste in the sea and good practices allowed more towards the end of the project through statistics and questionnaires to assess the degree of improper disposal of waste. 0.5 On one of the islands (Sal) where the GOS program is already being implemented, there is a slight change in behavior among fishermen and their peers, particularly in compliance with management measures applied during the closed season of species, improvement of practices of fishing, size of species to be capture, disposal of the waste at the sea, among others. 0.6 Baseline condition: 62% of the fishers report bycatch	

		At the end of year 1, the self-report form was adopted, and data collection was initiated by at least one NGO. The further application of the self-report form and data collection by the other partners, will allow for us to analyze trends and measures in relation to the baseline data. Evidence document: See Act 3.1.2. Survey bycatch (APB, PV and Biosfera) See Act 1.2.4. Self-reporting forms on bycatch_APB 0.7 Baseline condition: Average salary: 150-350 GBP per month Change recorded to date: 11 cooling sheets provide to fishers and fish mongers. Beneficiary fishermen have reported the added value of cooling shests received above all for the hygiene and conservation of fish. they claim that this improvement in fish conservation conditions will have an impact on the quality and gradually on their income from the sale of fishery products. Evidence document: See Act 3.1.2. Survey bycatch (APB, PV and Biosfera) See Act 5.4.2. Photos 0.8 In year 1 training began on an island (São Vicente) benefiting 90 participants (40 women and 50 men), on sanitary measures for handling, cooling, and processing fish along the value chain. 11 fishermen and fishmongers already have a cooling chests. This training is to be adapted and replicated on the remaining project sites in the coming months. Evidence document: See Act 5.4.2. HACCP study and report See Act 5.4.2. Photos	

		See Act 5.4.2. A manual of good practices	
Output 1. Increased conservation capacity built amongst 3 civil society organizations and 170 Guardians of the Sea (GOS) members; including behaviour change, sustainable fisheries labelling, and voluntary stewardship.	1.1 SOCIAL SCIENCE METHODS: Three NGOS conduct qualitative and quantitative social science research by Y1 Q1 in order to design messages, identify and prioritize target audiences, trusted influencers, channels of communication, and drivers of change by Y2 Q1. 1.2 LABELLING: Two NGOS are trained by Biosfera to replicate a local sustainable fishery labelling scheme by Y1 Q1. 1.3 GUARDIANS OF THE SEA (GOS): Two NGOS are trained by APB to replicate the GOS model promoting voluntary stewardship and target species and vulnerable non-target species monitoring (seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays) amongst fishers, and the GOS brand has agreed governance and communications strategy by Y1 Q1. 1.4 RECRUITMENT OF GOS: At least 170 new volunteer fishers join the GOS programme project sites and are trained to monitor key species and monitor fishing practices by Y2 Q1. Baseline: 40 fishers in Sal.	1.1 The three NGOS have not yet started qualitative and quantitative research in social sciences due to the delay in recruiting the behaviour change field coordinator. This activity will threfore take place in year 2. 1.2 Both Projeto Vitó and APB were trained by Biosfera on the sustainable labelling approach during the inception workshop on Sal Island from October 4 –7 2022. Evidence document: See Act 1.1.1. Inception workshop notes 1.3 MOUs for GOS protocol and branding use was established by Fundação Maio Biodiversidade (FMB), APB, Biosfera, PV and Bios.CV during Inception Workshop, allowing APB to train PV and Biosfera and continue to do awareness raising and engage more fishermen. Evidence documents: See Act 1.3.3. Brand GOS See Act 1.3.1. MoU.Protocol to join GOS 1.4 83 new fishers engaged and recruited for the GOS program (50 in Fogo, 18 in São Vicente and 15 in Sal), reaching a total of 123 fishermen engaged in the GOS so far, showing a scenario of possible achievement of the desideratum. Evidence document: See Act 1.3.2. Training GOS report – Fogo See Act 1.3.2. GOS photos Ind 1.4. list of participants GOS training	
Activity 1.1.1: Behaviour change methodology: OU to build capacity of national NGOS via train-the-trainers sessions in Y1 Q2: identification of influencers, target audiences, barriers to change. Oxford		The initial Theory of Change for the overall project as well as the behaviour change component was co-designed with all project stakeholders including fishermen associations and government agencies representatives during the inception workshop held in October 2022 in Sal Island. An initial train the trainers with NGOs members was conducted during the inception workshop and additional trainings are planned to take place in the coming months. Evidence documents: Act 1.1.1. Theory of Change - DI Cabo Verde Act 1.1.1. Inception workshop notes	Recently recruited behaviour change Field Coordinator to visit University of Oxford in May/June 2023 for training on social science methods and behaviour change intervention design. Identification of influencers, target audiences, barriers to change
Activity 1.2.1: Review existing labelling scheme, agree on guidelines, criteria, and benefits during Inception Workshop in Y1 Q2. Biosfera		The existing labelling scheme was shared with Projecto Vitó, APB and BLI	Operate the working group that has already been established (so far including all three

.	during the inception workshop in October 2022. It was revised, and all partners discussed the guidelines, criteria and benefits. The general scheme was approved and the framework for applying premium prices applied to consumers and redistributing those benefits to participants (FAs) were discussed. A phased approach is considered, where NGOs would act as an intermediary between the restaurants and the Fisheries Associations' whereas later on the premium prices could be paid directly by fish mongers to fishers, and by restaurants to fish mongers. As agreed by all partners during the inception workshop, the project should not engage restaurants or FAs during the initial stages of the sustainable labelling because this process will take time until it is completed and if it takes too long for IGQPI to start labelling, we risk them losing interest in the process. So, the partners agreed that it will be more convenient to start engaging them when the process is more advanced. Moreover, during discussions with various project and external partners such as DNPA representatives, it became evident during the second Steering Committee meeting that the term certification, which was used in the initial proposal, is not appropriate as it implies a complicated bureaucratic and political process, the term labelling was therefore deemed to be more accurate and aligned with the original objective of the project. Therefore, it was agreed that the term labelling will be used henceforth. It was also discussed that this activity needs to be done in close collaboration with DNPA as well as other actors who are working on similar initiatives such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).	national NGOs, BLI, DNA, DNPA and IMar) to support and advance the labelling process.

	Evidence documents: Act 1.2.1. Labelling process Act 1.2.1. IGQPI meeting notes	
Activity 1.2.2: Biosfera to train APB and Projecto Vitó on labelling approach during Inception Workshop in Y1 Q2. Biosfera	Both Projeto Vitó and APB were trained by Biosfera on the sustainable labelling approach during the inception workshop on Sal Island from October 4 –7 2022. Evidence documents: Act 1.1.1. Inception workshop notes	Reinforced the training for partners with visits and assistance during the implementation of the labelling scheme at local level.
Activity 1.2.3: Create database of species sizes, sampling sites, dates, fishers sampled in Y1 Q2. Establish baseline using weekly GOS self-reporting data and monitor 6 monthly. Biosfera	A database with information such as on species sizes, sampling sites, dates, fishers sampled has been created. However, for now, the data have been collected by a Biosfera technician due to the time, effort and precision required as well as the amount of data to be collected (to be used in scientific articles and to be shared with local responsible authorities to adapt fishing management measures). Nevertheless, the GOS program continues to engage and recruit new fishers who are being trained, among others on how to use the self-reporting form, on all target islands to collect the required data as the project enters its second year, which will ensure the long-term collection of the relevant data for the database. Evidence documents: Act 1.2.3. Database of species (sizes, sampling sites, dates…)	The GOS continue to be engaged and trained on all islands to collect such data to be added to the database
Activity 1.2.4: Train fishers in using self-reporting forms on bycatch, monthly reporting by a selection of GOS to NGOS in Y1 Q2. Biosfera	Standardised bycatch reporting forms have been developed and validated. Trainings of fishers in using such reporting forms on all islands are planned for the first quarter of the Y2. Nevertheless, since January 2023 after the self-reporting forms on bycatch has been created, the form has already been socialized in Sal Island between the fishermen and they are overseeing recording bycatch events when they happen. So far, the GoS in Sal Island	Provide monitoring kits already acquired to the GOS, train and support then on their use and in self-reporting forms on bycatch data collecting.

	have recorded 16 events of bycatch of seabirds (7), sea turtle (2) and sharks (7). The bycatch data collected so far, however, are obtained by applying inquiries to general fishermen in all the communities the project is working with. This is the best way to maximize the data obtained, especially because the GOS aren't yet working actively in some sites. Once the GOS are working in all the sites and are fully trained the aim is to have them report monthly on the relevant data. Evidence documents: Act 1.2.4. Self-reporting forms on bycatch	
Activity 1.3.1: Guardians of the Sea: Draft Terms of Reference, consult, agree and APB to train Partners at the Inception Workshop in Y1Q2 APB	MOUs for GOS protocol and branding use were established by Fundação Maio Biodiversidade (FMB), APB, Biosfera, PV and Bios.CV during Inception Workshop, allowing APB to train PV and Biosfera and continue to do awareness raising and engage more fishermen. Evidence documents: Act 1.3.1. MoU.Protocol to join GOS Act 1.3.1. Inception workshop report	Awareness raising campaign to engage and recruit more fishermen to de GOS.
Activity 1.3.2: Build numbers of GOS - train to monitor target and non-target catch (seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays) from Y1 Q2, report & review 6 monthly. APB	APB has been accompanying the GOS as the programme is already up and running in Sal, with weekly visits to exchange the kits between the fishermen's, check equipment and collect the data sheets. Technicians from APB and an intern from UTA (Universidade Técnica do Atlântico) join the GOS several days a week for support to register data, data collection on conflict with dolphin/sharks and data regarding grouper fishery (release after capture). Partners (APB, PV and Biosfera) recruited 83 additional members (50 in Fogo, 18 in São Vicente and 15 in Sal) and obtained vessels for the GOS – 21 boats (15 on Sal and 6 in São Vicente). In Fogo, of the 50 fishermen selected, 23 started training in April 2023.	Train and equip GOS for effective monitoring of the target and non-target catch (seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays) Engage GOS in the labelling system.

		Evidence documents: Act 1.3.2. Training GOS report – Fogo Act 1.3.2. GOS exchange visit report Act 1.3.2. GOS photos	
Activity 1.3.3: GOS Brand and Communications strategy agreed and rolled out by Y1 Q2 APB		The GOS brand as well as the communication strategy have been developed and agreed upon by all partners and have been used regularly in GOS communications materials for the training of new members and overall GOS members. Evidence documents: Act 1.3.3. Brand GOS Act 1.3.3. Communication strategy GOS Sal Act 1.3.3. Communication materials (see Act 1.3.2.)	Implementation of the communication strategy plan for each NGO and in a national level, based on the agreement/ MOU signed
Output 2. A pilot participatory local labelling scheme for sustainable fisheries is implemented by fisheries value chain stakeholders (fishers, fishmongers, restaurants, and consumers) in six islands (Sal, São Vicente, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Fogo, and Brava).	2.1 Barriers to implement social change, such as customary fishing practices, or material barriers, are identified by Y1 Q2 in workshops and through a participatory process involving stakeholders, barriers to change and potential behavioural change interventions to overcome them are agreed through co-design. Y1 Q4. 2.2 Local labelling guidelines and criteria (potentially minimum catch size, seasonality, bycatch mitigation, no discarded fishing gear) reviewed, consulted, and agreed by NGOS and fishing value chain stakeholders, as well as local authorities by Y1 Q4. 2.3 By Y1 Q4, at least 50 restaurants on 6 islands agree to participate in the labelling scheme. Baseline 2021: 6 restaurants in São Vicente. 2.4 At least 240 Fishers and 130 fish mongers are engaged in the labelling program by Y2 Q3 and trained in the current legislation on fisheries and existing MPAs and their management plans.	2.1 This has not yet been done. The delay in recruiting the behaviour change field coordinator is the basis for the non-achievement of this indicator in Y1. With the recruitment and training of the behaviour change field coordinator by the University of Oxford, actions related to behavior change will be initiated with the partners starting year 2 Q3. 2.2 For the labelling process, the guidelines were discussed, reviewed, and agreed by the NGO partners including IGQPI. The next step involves a broad and reinforced consultation with local and government authorities, as well as creating links with all partners identified as important in this process and promoting the initiative. 2.3 Baseline 2021: 6 restaurants in São Vicente. Restaurant recruitment was a topic of discussion at the inception workshop in Sal. Due to the delay in the development of the labelling process, it was decided that it would be better to wait with the recruitment of restaurants until after the labelling scheme is established avoiding the risk of poor engagement or losing interest due the delays in the process. 2.4 This will be reported on in year 2. 2.5 This will be reported at the EoP. The labelling process has not yet been completed, requiring agreements between the various partners involved.	

	2.5 Local labelling results are shared with appropriate government agencies and advocacy conducted to transition to formal compliance mechanisms by EoP		
Activity 2.1.1: Baseline surveys and semi-structured interviews to determine barriers to social change in fishing practices identified and strategies to mitigate them are determined by Y1Q3 Oxford		This baseline is not defined yet due to delays in the recruitment of the behaviour change field coordinator which has just been recruited. The newly recruited coordinator will visit Oxford University for a training on social science methods, thus allowing baseline research and semi-structured interviews to be carried out to inform strategy development in the second year. Evidence documents: Act 2.1.1. ToR recruitment of the behaviour change field coordinator	Behaviour change field coordinator to visit OU for training on social science methods. Baseline surveys and semi-structured interviews to be carried out to inform strategy development in July 2023.
Activity 2.1.2: Social marketing strategy using most relevant communication channels implemented, monitored (see 3.4.4), reviewed, analysed. Oxford		This activity was not yet started due to delays in the recruitment of the behaviour change field coordinator which was finalized in April 2023. This was delayed as it was difficult to find a Cape Verdean with the right profile. Having a Cape Verdean is key as improves project long term legacy and alignment with the local context	Capacity building with the behaviour change Field Coordinator at OU in Q2 to kickstart design social marketing strategy in Q3 year 2
Activity 2.2.1: Hold a workshop with fishery value chain stakeholders to agree on pilot labelling criteria in Y1 Q4, reporting on these outcomes. Biosfera		The workshop has not taken place yet because it was agreed that it will be done together with an IGQPI consultant while developing the code of conduct for the labelling scheme.	Workshop with fishery value chain stakeholders to agree on pilot labelling criteria, to be held in Q2 year 2
Activity 2.3: Recruit restaurants, fishers' associations, and fish mongers by Y1 Q4, with 6 monthly monitoring. BLI		The recruitment of restaurants, fishers' associations, fish mongers was a topic of discussion at the inception workshop in Sal. The recruitment of restaurants has not yet started because the partners decided that because the labelling process is delayed, it would be better to wait with recruiting restaurants until the labelling scheme is fully defined, avoiding the risk of low engagement or loss of interest due to delays in the process.	Engage restaurants, fisheries associations and fish mongers
Activity 2.4.1: Train fishers in waste reduction, measurement, need to release undersized fish, and existing applicable MPA legislations in Y1 Q3 and annually. BLI		The training of GOS in Fogo in April 2023 included aspects regarding fishing	Ongoing training of fishermen in waste reduction, measurement, need to release

		legislation, legislation on protected areas, fish conservation and first aid. The upcoming trainings with GOS will continue to address issues around the above-mentioned aspects throughout year 2. Evidence documents: See Act 1.3.2. Training GOS report – Fogo	undersized fish and existing applicable MPA legislation
Activity 2.4.2: Improve the process by iteration of socialising, reporting results to stakeholders, adjusting if needed in Y2 Q2, report 6 monthly. BLI		The process is being monitoried and lessons learnt are recorded by the partners as the acitivites continue and outcomes, data and results will be shared and discussed to inform the planning for year 2.	Continue to Improve the process by iteration of socialising, reporting results to stakeholders
Activity 2.5.1: Prepare a Code of conduct with adjusted criteria in Y2 Q2. Biosfera		The code of conduct will be drafted by the IGQPI consultant as an integral part of the labelling scheme. Biosfera has, so far, held a meeting with the IGQPI board to agree on the next steps for the labelling process and discussed the missing arrangements to move forward with hiring a consultant to advance with the code of conduct. Evidence documents: See Act 1.2.1. IGQPI meeting notes.	Hiring of a consultant to elaborate the conduct code for labelling process IGQPI will hire or assist in the recruitment of this consultant Establish which will be the role of each organization in the labelling scheme
Activity 2.5.2: Analyse results and conduct advocacy with IQGPI to local authorities, government, and fishers' associations to determine formal compliance mechanisms in Y3 Q3 BLI		This activity is planned for year 3.	This activity is planned for year 3.
Output 3. Bycatch mitigation measures, including safe release, protecting seabirds and sea turtles and that do not adversely affect other vulnerable species (sharks, rays) are deployed by 600 artisanal fishers around 6 islands and show a 25% reduction of estimated total bycatch of seabirds (compared to Y1 baseline), and 50% of fishers safely release captured seabirds and turtles by Y3 Q3.	3.1 BYCATCH ESTIMATION: The nature, extent, and intention behind current bycatch is characterized for different species/taxa within specific project sites by Y1 Q2 and at EoP to compare with baseline estimates (% of fishers catching birds, turtles and sharks). 2019 Baseline for handline bycatch: seabirds (77%), sea turtles (55%), sharks (86%). For gillnets, turtles (77%), sharks (86%) and no seabirds. More detailed catch statistics are established through weekly surveys and estimated total catch of target and vulnerable species is estimated from GOS 6-monthly.	3.1 Baseline (from the survey): 62% of fishermen interviewed by the 3 NGOS (Biosfera, APB and PV) confirmed bycatch. 40% of fishers catched seabirds, 13% sea turtles and 46% sharks. In Sal Island (where data collection has already started since January 2023) the GOS have recorded 16 events of handline bycatch, seabirds (7), sea turtle (2) and sharks (7) through the self-report form Bycatch data collection by GOS started in Sal through the self-reporting form created and validated, since January allowing GOS to report data; other formations are taking place on the other islands that allowed to collect the data. Due to the fact that the data is still not representative and limited at a geographical level, the comparative analysis has not yet been carried out, thus waiting for the training of the	

	3.2 MITIGATION: Tailored bycatch mitigation options targeted at reducing seabird and turtle bycatch (bird-scaring devices, line weighting, hook types, offal management, bait thawing, net lights (LEDs)) are explored and assessed by Y1 Q4 and rolled out by Y2 Q4. 3.3 SAFE HANDLING: At least 1,200 fishers trained to safely handle and release seabirds, sea turtles, when entangled/hooked by Y1 Q3 to increase chances of survival for released animals and at least 50% report using the safe release methods by EOP. 3.4 BEHAVIOUR CHANGE: A social marketing campaign shifting social norms and influencing behavioral patterns is implemented and, by EoP, an increasing number of fishers actively performing behaviours aimed at minimizing bycatch by 30% (n=1,200) compared to baseline and control. 3.5 SPATIO TEMPORAL ANALYSIS: By Y3 Q2, Analysis of spatio-temporal overlap between artisanal boats, seabirds and sea turtles is informing future bycatch-mitigation decision-making to determine the seasonality, fishery types and species involved in bycatch risk. 3.6 MITIGATION AGREED: By Y3 Q3, effective mitigation measures, including reduction target, use of specified best practice mitigation for each specific fishing method are agreed with fishers' associations. 3.7 AUDIT SYSTEM IMPLEMENTED: By EoP, audit system on bycatch prevention is implemented and integrated into the local labelling on sustainable fisheries.	GOS on the other islands and the respective data collection to allow that, from Q3 year 2 onwards, we can proceed with the analysis of the data compared to the base data. Evidence document: See Act 1.2.4. Self-reporting form See Act Act 3.1.2. Survey bycatch (PV, APB and Biosfera) 3.2 Based on previous projects and studies carried out at the fisheries level, two main measures for Cabo Verde are identified (bird scaring and line weighting); the equipment has already been acquired awaiting arrival to carry out the tests in year 2 of the project. Evidence document: Ind 3.2. Invoice of purchase 3.3 During the inception workshop, a train-the-trainers session was provided to NGOs (Biosfera, APB and PV) on the safe handling and release of birds and sea turtles. The replication of such training (online and on site) for fishermen from the islands where the project focuses, will be scheduled shortly to reinforce their capacities. Evidence document: See Act 1.1.1. Inception Workshop notes 3.4 Baseline condition: no fishermen or fishermen's association are aware of these methods to minimize bycatch. New fishermen engaged in the different islands for the GOS program are being trained and sensitized on minimizing bycatch. The marketing campaign on changing behavior has not yet started but will be done in year 2 to strengthen this activity and output. Evidence document: See Act 1.3.2. Training GOS report – Fogo See Act 1.3.2. GOS exchange visit report See Act 5.4.2. Photos See Act 1.3.2. GOS photos **Indicator 3.5** SPATIO TEMPORAL ANALYSIS: By Y3 Q2, Analysis of spatio-temporal overlap between artisanal boats, seabirds and sea turtles is informing future bycatch-mitigation decision-making to determine the seasonality, fishery types and species involved in bycatch risk. 3.5 The TORs for the consultant who will lead this work, track vessels and seabirds have been developed. The recruitment will take place in year 2. Evidence document: Ind 3.5. Draft TORs

		3.6 Mitigation measures have already been identified and tests will be carried out with the equipment recently purchased and awaiting arrival on the islands. 3.7 To be reported on in year 2.	
Activity 3.1.1: Review bycatch self-reporting methods in Y1 Q1 and define methodology for sampling fishers re intentional catch & unintended catch rates by Y1 Q2. BLI		After the development and validation of the bycatch self-reporting form, the data collected by the fishermen is still incipient, given that only on the Sal Island, with the GOS already trained, data collection has begun. With the training and qualification process of the GOS on the other islands still ongoing and with the collection of systematized data, a greater evaluation of the methodology and necessary revision will be carried out to achieve the established objectives in year 2. Evidence document: See Act 1.2.4 Self-reporting form	Continue training fishermen through GOS in the other islands to use and report data on the self-reporting forms. Systematized data for a greater evaluation of the methodology and necessary revision to achieve the established objectives in year 2
Activity 3.1.2: Establish a baseline level of birds and turtles caught, released alive or landed dead through weekly self-reporting surveys by GOS and report monthly for Y1Q2. BLI		Baseline level of birds and sea turtles caught during fishing activities has been established in Sal, Fogo, Brava, and São Vicente Islands through surveys by GOS. 62% of fishermen interviewed by the 3 NGOS (Biosfera, APB and PV) confirmed bycatch; Seabirds 40%, Sharks 46% and Sea turtles 13%. Since January 2023 after the bycatch form has been created, the form has been socialized in between the fishermen and they are overseeing recording bycatch events when they happen. So far, the GOS from Sal Island have recorded 16 events of bycatch of seabirds (7), sea turtle (2) and sharks (7). Evidence documents: See Act 1.2.4. Self-reporting form Act 3.1.2. Survey bycatch (PV, APB and Biosfera)	Continue to support GOS and monitor the data collection on bycatch
Activity 3.1.3: Analyse the changes in catch rate by season, area, and fishing method and estimate the reduction in catch. BLI		The self-reporting form has been administered since the beginning of 2023. The analysis of the data received will be carried out from the third quarter of year 2, with more systematic collection also by the	Continue to build capacity of the GOS, Supporting and monitoring them in data collection and analysis of the data received

	GOS on the other islands that are still being trained for this purpose.	
Activity 3.1.4: In Y2 Q2, review method of catch recording and adjust, if necessary, in relation to species definition, sampling intensity across fishing methods. BLI	This activity is panned in year 2. However, self-reporting forms have been already developed and engagement with fishers is still ongoing to ensure the data collection to start beginning of the year 2 in all islands.	Planned to be in year 2 - review method of catch recording and adjust, if necessary, in relation to species definition, sampling intensity across fishing methods
Activity 3.2.1: Introduce the topic at Inception workshop and seek volunteers to contribute/test. BLI	The bycatch mitigation topic was introduced to partners and fishers during the inception workshop in October 2022. This introduction covered the use of some existing proven mitigation methods for the bycatch of birds in artisanal fisheries around the world. It also covered a session on bycatch safe handling which is an important component of the bycatch mitigation. Evidence documents: See Act 1.1.1 Inception workshop notes	
Activity 3.2.2: Review mitigation methods via workshop with Scientific Expert Committee in Y1 Q2. BLI	Appropriate mitigation methods were identified and shared with some identified experts who are being approached to join the Scientific Expert Committee (to be established shortly) who provided support. Furthermore, some mitigation devices for seabird have been purchased and trials will start early in year 2 with fishermen. This will allow for a further review of the method based on data collected from the trials and additional input from the Scientific Expert Committee. Evidence documents: Act 3.2.2. Technical note of the bird scary Kyte	Make the Scientific Expert Committee work and support the implementation of the project
Activity 3.2.3: With fishery associations, determine adaptations / test in fisheries in Y1 Q4 with a minimum 5 deployments of each at 6 sites by Y2 Q1 BLI	Discussions to engage fishers in adopting and testing the mitigation methods are ongoing and positive feedback has been received from some GOS members.	Continue to engage fishers in adopting and testing the mitigation methods
Activity 3.2.4: Monitor and review outcomes of bycatch mitigation trials with Scientific Expert Committee and define the most effective measures. BLI	The bycatch mitigation trials haven't started yet. Mitigation devices have been identified and purchased from specialised suppliers. The trials will start in year 2.	

Activity 3.3.1 Create training module for use at Inception workshop and NGOS capacitated by train-the-trainer. BLI	A training module on bycatch safe handling was developed and introduced to the partners NGOs and some GOS leaders at the inception workshop. A larger online safe handling training is scheduled to begin in May and an on-site one for early next year with SPEA. Evidence documents: See Act 1.1.1. Inception workshop notes	Continue training (on-line and on site) for fishers on bycatch safe handling
Activity 3.3.2: Adapt SPEA (Portuguese) materials for safe handling guides and seek Scientific Expert Committee inputs in Y1 Q2. BLI	SPEA materials for safe handling guides have been collected and presented to partners. However, considering that the Scientific Expert group is not yet formally established, their inputs will be sought once the Committee is fully established.	
Activity 3.3.3: Train fishers via workshops in Y1 Q2, monitor using information provided in 3.1, analyse and report. BLI	Fishermen are being engaged on the remaining islands beyond Sal and are starting training to strengthen data collection.	Continue training the fishers to strengthen data collection.
Activity 3.4.1: Conduct quantitative and qualitative surveys and semi-structured interviews to get insight on motivations, social norms, context of behavioural patterns underpinning fishing activities by Y1 Q2. Oxford	This activity has not yet started due to delays in the recruitment of the behaviour change field coordinator. The recently hired coordinator will undergo training at the University of Oxford on social science methods, thus allowing baseline research and semi-structured interviews to be carried out in Y2.	The newly hired coordinator will undergo training at the University of Oxford on social science methods, thus allowing to be carried out the baseline research and semi-structured interviews
Activity 3.4.2 University of Oxford to co-design culturally sensitive behaviour change strategy with national NGOS and impact evaluation plan in Y1Q2. Oxford	This plan was not yet fully developed because it can only be finalized with the information that will be collected by the new behaviour change field coordinator recruited.	University of Oxford to co-design culturally sensitive behaviour change strategy with national NGOS and impact evaluation
Activity 3.4.3: Implement behaviour change/social marketing strategy linked to 2.1.2 in Y1 Q3. Oxford	This activity was delayed to Q3 2023 due to the delays in recruiting a behaviour change field coordinator.	Implementation of the behaviour change/social marketing strategy
Activity 3.4.4 Measure intervention causal impacts by Y3 Q3 through 6-monthly surveys at target and comparison sites and actual behaviours to overcome limitations of self-reported indicators. Oxford	This will be reported on in Y3.	Data collection and monitoring to outline the impact evaluation strategy
Activity 3.4.5: Review and adjust methodology following feedback by Y2 Q3. Oxford	This will be reported on in Y2.	Review of the Impact Assessment Strategy based on monitoring data

Activity 3.5.1: Review existing data on spatiotemporal overlap between vessels and seabirds to find hotspots for interactions and target data gathering and mitigation efforts by Y1 Q4. BLI	The review of existing data was not yet done. This work will be part of the fisheries overlaps consultancy. The draft TORs have been developed and are being review. The recruitment of the expert will take place in Y2 Q1. Evidence documents: Act 3.5.1. Draft TORs	The review of existing data on the fishing area and the interaction between fishermen and seabirds. continue data collection and conduct further analysis to measure mitigation efforts, will take place in Y2 Q1
Activity 3.5.2: Deploy GPSs on artisanal boats on 6 islands, monitor, analyze, report to understand the seasonality and spatial spread of fishing activity to determine mitigation strategies. BLI	Partners (PV Fogo) used GPS from previous projects, which they placed on artisanal fishing vessels (3 for Fogo and 3 for Brava) to define the fishing area and the interaction between fishing and seabirds. This monitoring made it possible to ascertain from the collected data that the Ilhéus do Rombo is an area much explored both by fishermen from Fogo and Brava. This, combined with data from the monitoring of bird species on the same islands, will make it possible to analyse and establish mitigation measures. Additional GPS for the vessel tracking have already been acquired and will be delivered to the partners shortly for installation on the artisanal boats on the 6 islands to proceed with the monitoring. Evidence documents: See Act 3.1.2. Survey bycatch_Fogo and Monitoring seabirds Ilhéu Cima	Delivery of the additional GPS to the partners for installation on artisanal boats on the 6 islands and monitoring.
Activity 3.6.1 Using outputs from 3.2, socialise effective mitigation methods with FAs, including changes to target fish catch and target reduction levels (Y3) Biosfera	This will be reported on in Y3.	Activity to be done in Y3
Activity 3.6.2 Advocacy with government parties/ local authorities, throughout contributing to policies on bycatch reduction a) seabirds; b) turtles; c) MPA implementation; d) fishery sustainability; e) labelling. Biosfera	Throughout the first year, advocacy efforts and exchange has been ongoing with government and local authorities. Two workshops were recently held, one on the Santo Antão Island and the other one on the São Nicolau Island, involving local authorities (municipalities) as well as governmental parties (IMar, DNPA, DNA, IMP) and FAs to discuss on possible solutions to reduce bycatch and contributing	Continue Advocacy with government parties/local authorities, contributing to policies to reduce bycatch (seabirds, turtles), implementation of the MPA, fishing sustainability and particularly the labelling process (IGQPI, DNPA, FAO)

		to policies improvements. In this case, we focused on the needed actions to improve the fisheries management regulations due to the fishermen perception of the reduction of fish stocks and how the sustainable labelling programme can help them to overcome this situation and contribute to improving their livelihoods. One of the main outcomes of those workshops was the need to create special zones (partial or integral non-take zones/ resting zones) to allow fish stocks to recover and strong engagement of those fishermen towards more sustainable fishing. Evidence document: Act 3.6.2. Workshop reports Santo Antão Act 3.6.2. Participants list Workshop Santo Antão	
Activity 3.7.1: Development of audit scheme based on existing modes in Y1 Q2. Biosfera		The audit scheme has been created but still an ongoing activity. Evidence document: Act 3.7.1. Audit scheme	Revise and establish the audit scheme, based on the labelling process
Activity 3.7.2: Hold a workshop with IGQPI, FAs, local authorities to identify means of delivery in Y1 Q3. Biosfera		Biosfera has meet with IGQPI in June 2022 and discussed the steps and procedures for labelling including the audit scheme. They are still discussing the need for IGQPI to hire a consultant who will lead on the labelling scheme, together with our working group which is being established on the labelling process. Evidence document: See Act 1.2.1. IGQPI meeting notes	Establish the working group and support the discussion and labelling process
3.7.3 Trial of the audit scheme, monitor in Y2 Q4 and Y3 Q2, analyse in Y3 Q3, and deliver results to stakeholders & government in Y3 Q4. Biosfera		Audit scheme has been created and applied as a trial for 6 restaurants in São Vicente. Further trials will be conducted in all the other five islands and implementation will be monitored, analysed and data shared in the second and third year of the project. Evidence document: Act 3.7.3. Audit scheme	Activity to be done in year 3
Output 4. Knowledge on nature and extent of interactions between seabirds and sea	4.1 By Y1 Q1, an external scientific expert committee is established to provide guidance to	4.1 The draft TORs for the Scientific Expert Committee have been developed, experts have been identified and it is planned to have an initial pre-call with some pre-identified	

turtles in artisanal fisheries is improved and informs bycatch mitigation policies and solutions being used by artisanal fishers in Cabo Verde and in the wider West Africa region by EoP.	the project, foster knowledge-exchange, and ensure cutting-edge practices are implemented. 4.2 Starting from Y1 Q4, species population monitoring is reviewed using baseline population data (number of individuals, species, seasonality, among others) and information from GOS on the occurrence and distribution of indicator species at sea is collated, analysed and reported. Bycatch reduction is observed in addition to bycatch reporting (3.2 above). 4.3 Awareness of the value and benefits of adopting more responsible fishing practices and protecting seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays, and juvenile fish increases amongst fisheries value chain stakeholders (fishers, fish mongers, restauranteurs, restaurant patrons, government agencies managing fisheries). The campaign reaches at least 60% of the population in target communities at the six islands. 4.4 Report on social marketing outcomes and the opportunities /barriers to upscaling to national coverage is shared with local authorities on 6 islands and government agencies at national level, regional (West African), international levels. 4.5 Advocacy is conducted at EOP and post-project on inclusion artisanal bycatch mitigation measures into Marine Protected Area (MPA) management plans and national policies. 4.6 Lessons learned, mitigation bycatch fact sheets, Guardians of the Sea development protocol, and scientific papers produced during this project are shared with policymakers, BirdLife Partners and NGOS in West Africa and to the wider public by EoP.	experts in May 2023. Once the committee is established, they are envisaged to meet virtually quarterly to provide input and guidance on the project activities and process. Evidence document: Ind 4.1. Draft ToR 4.2 Baseline condition: species population monitoring is reviewed. The partners have been collecting data related to the monitoring of the species and systematized in a database for a defined period of at least 1 year, to carry out the analysis and report the evidence, variations and trends. In a first analysis, according to monitoring results for 2022, it appears that both sea turtles (Fogo and Ilhéu de Cima) and seabirds have a downward trend in population, particularly on the islands of Fogo, Ilhéu de Cima, Santo Antão, Brava and São Nicolau. Regarding bycatch there is not enough data for a trend analysis but with the training of fishermen and new members in the GOS in the future there will be concise data collected through the self-reporting form for a more improved evaluation. Evidence document: Ind 4.2. Data from monitoring 4.3 Awareness of the value and benefits of adopting more responsible fishing practices and protecting seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays, and juvenile fish increases amongst fisheries value chain stakeholders (fishers, fish mongers, restauranteurs, restaurant patrons, government agencies managing fisheries). The campaign reaches at least 60% of the population in target communities on the six islands. The awareness raising activities of the various fishing communities have been carried out by the 3 NGOS on the different islands (Fogo, São Vicente, Santo Antão and Sal), considering the weak engagement of the fishermen. Biosfera recently (March 26th and 27th) carried out an awareness campaign in Santo Antão, involving representatives of the fishing communities of Santo Antão, as well as Mr. Maritime Delegate of the Island and Mr. President of IMAR of São Vicente Evidence document: See Act 3.6.2. Workshop reports Santo Antão See Act 3.6.2. Participants list Workshop Santo Antão See Act 1.3.2. GOS exchange visit report 4.4 To be report from the year 2. 4.5To be reported from the year 3 or end of the project

		4.6 The protocol was signed between the partners for the national network of guardians of the sea, continuing the important work started by Fundação Maio Biodiversidade. This protocol involves not only the partners of the Darwin project but also other important partners in the conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems in Cabo Verde, namely BIOS.CV (Boa Vista), Lantuna (Santiago) and Biflores (Brava). Evidence document: See Act 1.3.1. MoU/Protocol to join GOS	
Activity 4.1.1 Scientific Expert Committee established in Y1 Q2, quarterly meetings held virtually, minuted with regular inputs on outputs, noted. BLI & Vito		The draft TORs for the Scientific Expert Committee have been developed, experts have been identified and it is planned to have an initial pre-call with some pre-identified experts in May 2023. Once the committee is established, they are envisaged to meet virtually quarterly to provide input and guidance on the project activities and process. Evidence document: Act 4.1.1. Draft TORs for the Scientific Expert Committee	make the Committee of Scientific Experts fully operational
Activity 4.1.2 Get Committee's advice on extension of activities to West Africa during Y3. BLI & Vito		This will be reported on in year 3.	Activity to be done in year 3
Activity 4.2.1: Agree indicator populations (seabirds and turtles) for monitoring, based on pre project data and planned activities of local NGOS during the project by Y1 Q2. Vito		Indicator populations (seabirds and sea turtles) were agreed upon for monitoring. Partners collected and compiled the baseline of monitoring information for seabirds and sea turtles on the islands of Fogo, Brava, Santiago, São Nicolau, San Antão, São Vicente, Sal, Santa Luzia and Ilhéu de Cima (2020, 2021 and 2022). Evidence document: Act 4.2.1. Monitoring data (seabirds and sea turtles)	Continuation of species monitorin in the different sites target by the project Seabird monitoring at Ilhéu de Cima by APV; Beginning of the *Calonectris edwardsii* population monitoring campaign on Brava Island by APV; Start of the sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*) monitoring campaign on the island of Fogo and Ilhéu de Cima by APV, the island of São Vicente and Santa Luzia by Biosfera and on the island of Sal by APB;
Activity 4.2.2 Use bird and turtle population monitoring data from NGOs to compare to 2019/2020 baselines to identify population changes in indicator populations across the archipelago annually. BLI		Baseline: Number of active nests monitored in 2019/2020 In a first analysis, according to monitoring results for 2022, it appears that both sea turtles (Fogo and Ilhéu de Cima) and seabirds have a downward trend in population, particularly on the islands of Fogo, Ilhéu de Cima, Santo Antão, Brava and São Nicolau.	Continue to collect data for analysis and identify changes – monitoring and evaluation of the mesures

	Regarding bycatch there is not enough data for a trend analysis but with the training of fishermen and new members in the GOS in the future there will be concise data collected through the self-reporting form for a more improved evaluation. Evidence document: See Act 4.2.1. Monitoring data (seabirds and sea turtles)	
Activity 4.2.3: Train Guardians of the Sea to conduct species and bycatch monitoring at sea and socialize methods in Y1. BLI	Since January 2023 after the bycatch self-reporting form has been created, the form has started to be socialized among fishermen and they are overseeing (in Sal Island first) the recording of bycatch events when they happen. So far, the Sal Island GOS has recorded 16 events of bycatch of seabirds (7), sea turtle (2) and sharks (7). Next: work with them in handling and safe-release for seabirds and sea turtles, equip them with a kit for this safe-release and mitigations methods to reduce the bycatch incidences. Evidence documents: See Act 1.1.1. Inception Workshop notes See Act 1.2.4. Self-reporting form	Work with GOS in handling and safe-release for seabirds and sea turtles, equip them with a kit for this safe-release and mitigations methods to reduce the bycatch incidences.
Activity 4.3.1: Three NGOS conduct awareness raising campaigns of fishing communities throughout 6 islands eg. fish market information tools, posters in buses, radio interviews, television, and newspapers. BLI	The NGOS in their mission to publicize the project and engage more local partners with an emphasis on fishermen throughout 6 islands, there were several awareness actions, through meetings with local entities as well as the fishermen association. In March, APB started producing a Radio/TV/Web Program (12 programs of 12 minutes) with the objective of disseminating themes related to the environment and the sea, with special attention to sustainable fishing, behavior change and the strengthening of the role of fishermen in the management of their own resources. Expected to be displayed fortnightly starting during the month of May. Evidence document: Act 4.3.1. Newsletter Biosfera	NGOs Continue to raise awareness in the 6 target islands

	Act 4.3.1. Radio.TV.Web Program contract	
Activity 4.3.2: Report on reach of the campaigns in Y3 Q1-Q2, sample feedback from fishers including pre and post workshop test of participants knowledge of key workshop messages. BLI	This will be reported on in year 3.	To be done in year 3
Activity 4.4: Compile results and lessons learned from behaviour change campaign, suggest opportunities in a report for replication at national, regional and global level in Y3 Q2. Oxford	This will be reported on in year 3.	This objective is linked to the last year of the project. To be done in year 3
Activity 4.5: Share recommendations with national policymakers (DNA, Ministry of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries, IQGPI) through meetings and events in Cabo Verde in Y3 Q4. BLI	Initial meetings have been held with DNA, DNPA and IMar including most recently in March 2023 to discuss the project and strengthen engagement and synergies with the national policy developments and processes. This engagement and exchange will continue throughout the project and recommendations will be shared in year 3. Evidence document: See Act 1.1.1. Inception workshop notes	Activity to be done in year 3
Activity 4.6.1: Develop communications strategy for the project linked to 1.3.3 identifying key target audiences and channels by Y1 Q2. Biosfera	The communication strategy has been developed, shared, and approved by all partner NGOS. The target audiences and channels have been identified. The communication campaign focus mostly on the sustainable fishing activities, including labelling, and not much on the GOS because a national network of GOS is being created, which involves other NGOS that are not part of the project and will have a specific department responsible for handling the GOS communication. Evidence document: Act 4.6.1. Communications strategy	Continue the communication campaign focus mostly the sustainable fishing activities, including labelling
Activity 4.6.2: Develop dissemination materials on project results, mitigation fact sheets, and lessons learned in easy to access formats in Y3 Q2 . BLI & Biosfera	This will be reported on in year 3.	Activity to be done in year 3
Activity 4.6.3: Write and publish a scientific article on bycatch mitigation results and uptake of measures through social marketing in Y3 Q3. BLI	This will be reported on in year 3.	Activity to be done in year 3
Activity 4.6.4: Create interactive forum for uptake & response in WA countries on Hatch platform in Y3 Q4. BLI	This will be reported on in year 3.	Activity to be done in year 3

Activity 4.6.5: Share recommendations with policymakers and with fisheries stakeholders in West Africa at regional meetings with governments, and at global conferences in Y3. BLI		This will be reported on in year 3.	Activity to be done in year 3
Output 5. At least 70% (n=370) of pilot participatory sustainable fisheries labelling scheme participants (260 people, ~35% women) directly benefit from a 10% increase in income (compared to baseline) by joining the scheme a and co-create livelihood benefits, shared amongst the communities for approx.1,200 people with increasing equitability across genders.	5.1 14 fishers (M) and fish monger (F) associations (memberships of 1,200 fishers and 130 fish mongers respectively) have improved structure, and governance by Y1 Q3. 5.2 At least 70% of fishers and fish mongers engaged in the labelling program (n=370, including 240 fishers (M) and 130 fish mongers (F)) report a 10% increase in income resulting from reduced waste, increased fishing efficiency, higher market price for sustainably fished product, better food storage. Baseline: 57 fishers and 40 fish mongers in São Vicente and Sal. Average salary: 150-350 GBP per month. 5.3 By Y1 Q4, safety equipment is provided to the 170 fishers engaged in GOS and the labelling, during the first year. 5.4 By Y3 Q4, ~20% decrease in post-harvest loss of catch for 600 fishers and fish mongers within the 14 associations taking part in the project due to improved sanitary measures for the handling and cooling of fish along the value chain. 5.5 At least 370 people (~35% women) attend workshops explaining social benefits related to taxes and insurance and are supported with follow-up administrative support by Y2 Q4.	5.1 Baseline condition: fishermen and fishermen's association are not very well organized The governance structure model was designed based on a swot analysis of associations in Sal Island, with a participatory approach and which resulted in a Guiding Plan of the fisheries associations was developed and shared with the partners during the Inception Workshop, containing guidelines to build-up on the initiatives “Guardians of the Sea” and the “Amdjer d’Mar” (Women of the Sea), both very successful in the island of Sal. Evidence document: See Act 5.1.1. Guiding plan 5.2 Baseline: 57 fishers and 40 fish mongers in São Vicente and Sal. Average salary: 150-350 GBP per month. Change recorded to date: The labelling process still lacks alignment between partner entities and discussions on the next steps according to the guidelines of the meeting held with IGQPI Evidence document: See Act 1.2.1. IGQPI meeting notes 5.3 The safety equipment has been purchased in April 2023 and is planned to be distributed latest in May 2023 to the project partners Evidence document: Ind 5.3. Purchase documents 5.4 In year 1 trainings were provided on an island (São Vicente), on sanitary measures for fish handling, benefiting 90 participants (40 women and 50 men) and cooling and processing of fish along the value chain, including delivery of cooling chests to 11 partner fishermen. Evidence document: See Act 5.4.2. A manual of good practices See Act 5.4.2. HACCP study and report See Act 5.4.2. Photos	
Activity 5.1.1 Governance structure models for fisheries associations to be developed by APB and shared at Inception Workshop. APB to train other partners. APB		The governance structure model was designed based on a swot analysis of associations in Sal Island, with a participatory approach and which resulted in a Guiding Plan of the fisheries associations which was developed and shared with the partners during the Inception Workshop, containing guidelines to build-up on the	Parteners continue to train local partners such as fishers and fisher mongers

	initiatives “Guardians of the Sea” and the “Amdjer d’Mar” (Women of the Sea), both very successful in the island of Sal. APB trained all the partners on the implementation of activities to improve the governance of fishing associations, including the fishmongers. Evidence documents: Act 5.1.1. Guiding plan	
Activity 5.1.2 NGOS to train fisheries associations on 6 islands through workshops in Y1 Q2, monitor and support strengthening throughout project. BLI	The partners' approach in this first year has primarily been about establishing a relationship, fostering contacts, presenting and making known the nature of the project (presentation of the project and the GOS program), ensuring everyone's engagement to facilitate the subsequent training in the beginning of year 2. In Fogo and Brava, these meetings have involved around a hundred participants from the fishermen's association, fishermen, local authorities (municipal councils, maritime police, fisheries inspector, ministry of agriculture and environment, fishing cooperatives, etc) as well as the NGO for environmental conservation in Brava, Associação Biflores (partner of Projeto Vito). Evidence documents: See Act 1.3.2. Training GOS report - Fogo	NGOS to continue to train fisheries associations on 6 islands through workshops, monitor and support strengthening throughout project
Activity 5.2.1 Define communities' income and non-financial benefits & costs via Baseline and end line surveys disaggregated by gender and age, analysis for equitable distribution. BLI	Community income and benefits are not yet defined, but through the inception workshop and the questionnaire shared to fishermen, it is noted that for each island there is a specific reality according to the local dynamics. Fishermen reported an average monthly income of around 30,000 escudos in Fogo, 20,000 to 30,000 escudos in Sal and São Vicente, ranging from 15,000 to 20,000 euros. These preliminary data collected are of important value for analysis in the current context and with the fishermen and fishmongers, as well as the integration of young people in the GOS program, to carry	

	out this work during year 2 that allows the definition of disaggregated income.	
Activity 5.3.1 Assess the safety equipment needs during Y1, identify and implement most equitable distribution across parties with FAs. APB	Based on the work done in Sal with the FAs APB worked together with the other partners to identify all the safety equipment needs, assessed the acquisition and distribution process. The equipment has been purchased in April 2023 and is planned to be distributed latest in May 2023 to the project partners. Evidence documents: Act 5.3.1. purchase equipment document	To work with fishermen's associations to identify the needs and specificities of each island and empowering them by increasing their organizational capabilities.
Activity 5.3.2 Training workshop at 6 islands to train participants in use of safety equipment in Y1 Q4. APB	The 3 NGOS purchase safety equipment as radio, life jackets, rescue beacons and other materials for the safety kits for GOS. From the arrival of the equipment scheduled for May, the 3 NGOS will be able to giving training to the fishermen, on the 6 islands, in how to use the safety equipment that was acquired for the GOS safety kits in emergencies situations. 10 GOS from Sal visited São Vicente and participated in several workshops with different authorities and institutions, including on offboard engine maintenance, the operations of the Coast Gard, maritime law and safety, and importance of collecting data for fishery for statistical analysis. Evidence documents: Act 5.3.2. purchase evidence document See Act 1.3.2. GOS exchange visit report	In the coming months the 3 ONG will be giving training to the fishermen in how to use the safety equipment that was acquired for the GOS safety kits in emergencies situations.
Activity 5.3.3 Monitor use of equipment, ensure photos/records are kept, gather commentary (links to comms strategy) APB	Regular visits (every week or twice a month) to the fishing communities to monitor the active GOS, review equipment, collect data and the ongoing work to identify their needs and how we can support them have taken place throughout the year. Evidence documents: See Act 1.3.2. GOS photos	Continue with the weekly follow ups with the different GOS.

Activity 5.4.1 Define baseline and EOP post-harvest loss through surveys in Y1 Q2 and Y3 Q2. Biosfera	The survey has not yet been done to define the baseline. For this process to be carried out, the fishermen must be engaged.	In Y2 Q1, the survey will be prepared and approved by the partners for effective application.
Activity 5.4.2 Define the need and distribution of measures that improve fish handling practices across 6 sites in Y1 Q2. Biosfera	A Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) study was carried out using as a model the fishing commercialization circuit and fish market in São Vicente Island and recommendations and areas in need to be improved have been shared with competent authorities. A manual of good practices has been elaborated and shared with remaining partners. Evidence documents: Act 5.4.2. A manual of good practices Act 5.4.2. HACCP study and report Act 5.4.2. Photos	continue build capacities and improved fish management practices at 6 sites
Activity 5.4.3 Deliver materials and training for sanitary and cooling to FAs (fishers and fish mongers) in Y1 Q4. Biosfera	5.4.3 Deliver materials and training for sanitary and cooling to FAs (fishers and fish mongers) in Y1 Q4. Trainings were provided to fishermen, fishmongers, and fish market staff benefiting 90 participants (50 women and 40 men) to improve sanitary conditions of the marketed fish in São Vicente. 11 cooling chests were also provided to partner fishermen. Evidence document: See Act 5.4.2. Photos See Act 5.4.2. HACCP study and report	This training is to be adapted to and replicated on the remaining project sites
Activity 5.5.1: Inception workshop - train the trainers from APB to other NGOS on social benefits applicable to fishing communities. BLI	During the inception workshop held in October 2022 in Sal Island, APB trained all the partners on the implementation of activities to improve the governance of fishing associations, including the fishmongers to advocate and strengthen social benefits. Evidence document: See Act 1.1.1. Inception workshop notes	
5.5.2 Training workshops on tax/insurance aspects with FAs on benefits of involvement, post-workshop surveys to monitor uptake of measures quarterly and adjust/support in Y1 Q3. BLI	Training did not take place in this first year of the project. In Cabo Verde, the coverage of workers by social security is still incipient in areas considered more informal, such as artisanal	Approach the entity that oversees this area, the national institute of social security (INPS) for synergies at this level and a more assertive step

	fishing. Most fishermen or almost none of them are covered by social security, so the next step is to provide them with information about the importance of this tax/insurance aspects. for this it will also be important to approach the entity that oversees this area, the national institute of social security (INPS) for synergies at this level and a more assertive approach.	

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

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Marine biodiversity (seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, fish) is recovering around six islands in Cabo Verde and communities benefiting due to increased stewardship and improved fisheries management by artisanal fishing communities. 30 words			
Outcome: Fishing communities in 6 Cabo Verde islands engage in sustainable, locally defined labelling practices providing livelihood benefits to 1,200 people, reducing seabird bycatch by 25% and turtle unsafe release by 50%.	0.1 By End of Project (EoP), three civil society organizations and 170 Guardians of the Sea (GOS) members have increased capacity for delivering conservation action and visibility as role models. 0.2 A local, pilot participatory labelling scheme is replicated in six islands of Cabo Verde engaging at least 240 fishers (M) and 130 fish mongers (F) and 50 restaurants and results inform wider uptake by EoP. 0.3 By EoP, at least 50% decrease in catch of under-sized blue-dotted seabass and lobster, caught by GOS and fishers who joined the labelling (n= 240) compared to year 1 baselines. 0.4 By EoP, at least 50% of fishers (GOS and fishers who joined the labelling (n=240)) report a decrease in waste discard against year 1 baselines. 0.5 By EoP, at least ~30% of fishers engaged around the 6 islands are actively performing behaviour changes to minimize unsustainable fishing practices 0.6 By Y3 Q3, estimated total bycatch of seabirds is reduced by 25% and adherence to the guidelines for release of captured seabirds and turtles is at least 50%. 0.7 At least 70% of fishers and fish mongers engaged in the labelling program (n=370, including 240 fishers (M) and 130 fish mongers (F)) report an increase in income (compared to baseline) resulting from reduced fish waste through improved cold-storage facilities at sea and on land, increased fishing efficiency, higher market price for sustainably fished product. 0.8 By EoP, at least ~20% decrease in post-harvest loss of catch for 600 fishers and fish mongers within	0.1 Inception workshop report. Guardians of the Sea Terms of Reference, exchange visit reports, GOS website. List of GOS members at start and end of project. Number of NGO staff trained and actively engaged in the programme post-training project. 0.2 Agreed guidelines and criteria, List of fishers, fish mongers' associations, restaurants and local authorities signed up to the labelling scheme at project sites, Code of Conduct, proposed compliance mechanisms. 0.3 Reports on fishers' logbook data (fishers use measuring tape/rulers on boats; fish mongers use seabass shaped rulers on markets). Qualitative estimates of fish wastage and release of undersized fish established through surveys. Baseline surveys at landing sites weekly for 2 months Y1Q2, monitored 6 monthly for 1 month (same month each year). Sample feedback before and after awareness campaign. 0.4 Baseline and EoP surveys. Insulation box systems delivered and other equipment in use at the end of the project and stats on discarded fishing gear. Awareness raising workshop reports with fishers' associations, reports on reach of and sampling of feedback from the awareness campaigns including pre and post workshop test of participants knowledge of key workshop messages. 0.5 Questionnaire survey and semi-structured interviews with fishers, community members, self-reporting forms.	0.1 The assumption is that more members of the fishing communities wish to engage as GOS. As Associação Projeto Biodiversidade (APB) has successfully engaged 40 fishers on Sal Island to join the GOS program showing high commitment to protecting marine biodiversity and more fishers are waiting to enroll in the program, we are confident that sufficient numbers of fishers will enroll and play an active part. 0.2. and 0.3 Members of the communities in Cabo Verde are willing to join the labelling program, as demonstrated by Biosfera's successful engagement with 150 fishers in São Vicente. 0.4 Fishers who currently use plastic water bottles as ice cube/cooling system will be willing to use the insulation box systems and dispose of fishing gear appropriately on land rather than at sea. As the proposed insulation box systems will protect valuable catch, we anticipate full uptake of this system. Awareness raising workshops will highlight the negative impact of discarding fishing gear at sea, so we expect full compliance. 0.5 Self-reporting is reasonably accurate and consistent between baseline and EoP. GOS are already acting as observers and members of the NGOS will be

	the 14 associations taking part in the project due to improved sanitary measures for the handling, cooling, and processing of fish along the value chain.	0.6 Monthly bycatch figures are collated based on fishers' surveys recorded in a one-week survey, and estimates produced 6 monthly on numbers of individuals of vulnerable species taken, including species, seasons, release rates, impacts on fishing efficiency. Numbers are extrapolated for all areas sampled with >10% of fleet coverage by surveys. 0.7 Baseline and EoP surveys. Photographs and video of material/equipment in use. Reports on quantity and type of material distributed. 0.8 Start and end of project surveys. Photographs and video of material/equipment in use. Reports on quantity and type of material distributed and in active use.	ground truthing reported information. 0.6 Bycatch rates follow the expected binomial distribution, and the data are representative of the whole artisanal fleet in the populations of fishers sampled. 0.7 and 0.8 Suggested livelihood improvements for the associations were consulted with communities in the three areas during ongoing projects and may vary depending on local context (see output 5).
Outputs: **1**. Increased conservation capacity built amongst 3 civil society organizations and 170 Guardians of the Sea (GOS) members; including behaviour change, sustainable fisheries labelling, and voluntary stewardship.	1.1 SOCIAL SCIENCE METHODS: Three NGOS conduct qualitative and quantitative social science research by Y1 Q1 in order to design messages, identify and prioritize target audiences, trusted influencers, channels of communication, and drivers of change by Y2 Q1. 1.2 LABELLING: Two NGOS are trained by Biosfera to replicate a local sustainable fisheries labelling scheme by Y1 Q1. 1.3 GUARDIANS OF THE SEA (GOS): Two NGOS are trained by APB to replicate the GOS model promoting voluntary stewardship and target species and vulnerable non-target species monitoring (seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays) amongst fishers, and the GOS brand has agreed governance and communications strategy by Y1 Q1. 1.4 RECRUITMENT OF GOS: At least 170 new volunteer fishers join the GOS programme project sites and are trained to monitor key species and monitor fishing practices by Y2 Q1. Baseline: 40 fishers in Sal.	1.1 Questionnaire survey and Semi-structured Interview guide for data collection with fishers, community members, summary results uploaded to preprint server. 1.2 Inception workshop report, Number of trained staff replicating local labelling scheme. 1.3 Inception workshop report, Terms of reference agreed with fishing cooperatives, number of staff trained, website, t-shirts. Number of staff actively engaged with programme post training. 1.4 List of fishers enrolled in GOS, workshop reports, photos. Review of numbers of fishers enrolled in GOS at the start and actively involved at end of the project.	1.1 Fishers are open to disclosing information about fishing practices. This should be enabled by strong ongoing engagement by all 3 NGOS. 1.4 Fishers in other islands than Sal are willing to become volunteer GOS members. Members become early adopters/influencers of behaviour change for the wider community (see Outcome 1 assumption).

2. A pilot participatory local labelling scheme for sustainable fisheries is implemented by fisheries value chain stakeholders (fishers, fishmongers, restaurants, and consumers) in six islands (Sal, São Vicente, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Fogo, and Brava).	2.1 Barriers to implement social change, such as customary fishing practices, or material barriers, are identified by Y1 Q2 in workshops and through a participatory process involving stakeholders, barriers to change and potential behavioural change interventions to overcome them are agreed through co-design. Y1 Q4. 2.2 Local labelling guidelines and criteria (potentially minimum catch size, seasonality, bycatch mitigation, no discarded fishing gear) reviewed, consulted, and agreed by NGOS and fishing value chain stakeholders, as well as local authorities by Y1 Q4. 2.3 By Y1 Q4, at least 50 restaurants on 6 islands agree to participate in the labelling scheme. Baseline 2021: 6 restaurants in São Vicente. 2.4 At least 240 Fishers and 130 fish mongers are engaged in the labelling program by Y2 Q3 and trained in the current legislation on fisheries and existing MPAs and their management plans. 2.5 Local labelling results are shared with appropriate government agencies and advocacy conducted to transition to formal compliance mechanisms by EoP	2.1 Baseline questionnaire survey report identifying barriers and Social Marketing Campaign implementation plan. 2.2 Local Labelling Report providing agreed guidelines and criteria, MoUs and listing number of fishers, fish mongers' associations, restaurants and local authorities signing up to take part in the local labelling scheme at project sites, Code of Conduct. 2.3 List of restaurants of each island adopting the labelling scheme, signed MoUs. 2.4 List of fishers and fish mongers adopting the labelling scheme. 2.5 Policy document, Code of Conduct, proposed compliance mechanism, roles and responsibilities and any responses thereto.	2.1 The three NGOS will be able to design and implement effective behavioural change. The project will increase capacity to design and implement social marketing campaigns. 2.2 Initiatives in this project complement and strengthen existing MPAs and their management planning. They provide examples of management actions which will broaden and strengthen MPA management. 2.3.1 Not all restaurants are likely to accept charging the premium onto customers. Based on Biosfera's experience, we are confident that middle-class to high-end restaurants will be willing to engage in the labelling scheme. 2.3.2 Artisanal fishers are currently unable to sell their catch to hotels due to hygiene concerns. Improved fish handling may result in new market opportunities and income. 2.4 Fishers and fish mongers are willing to participate. We think this will hold true if the added value is clear and the scheme is not too difficult to administer. 2.5 The Instituto de Gestão de Qualidade e Propriedade Intelectual (IGQPI) showed interest in formalising the local labelling scheme. Buy-in from the Ministry of the Sea will be necessary to ensure sustainability and wider uptake of the labelling post-project. We believe this will hold true due to ongoing engagement with both

			agencies in ongoing (industrial) bycatch mitigation project.
3. Bycatch mitigation measures, including safe release, protecting seabirds and sea turtles and that do not adversely affect other vulnerable species (sharks, rays) are deployed by 600 artisanal fishers around 6 islands and show a 25% reduction of estimated total bycatch of seabirds (compared to Y1 baseline), and 50% of fishers safely release captured seabirds and turtles by Y3 Q3.	3.1 BYCATCH ESTIMATION: The nature, extent, and intention behind current bycatch is characterized for different species/taxa within specific project sites by Y1 Q2 and at EoP to compare with baseline estimates (% of fishers catching birds, turtles and sharks). 2019 Baseline for handline bycatch: seabirds (77%), sea turtles (55%), sharks (86%). For gillnets, turtles (77%), sharks (86%) and no seabirds. More detailed catch statistics are established through weekly surveys and estimated total catch of target and vulnerable species is estimated from GOS 6-monthly. 3.2 MITIGATION: Tailored bycatch mitigation options targeted at reducing seabird and turtle bycatch (bird-scaring devices, line weighting, hook types, offal management, bait thawing, net lights (LEDs)) are explored and assessed by Y1 Q4 and rolled out by Y2 Q4. 3.3 SAFE HANDLING: At least 1,200 fishers trained to safely handle and release seabirds, sea turtles, when entangled/hooked by Y1 Q3 to increase chances of survival for released animals and at least 50% report using the safe release methods by EOP. 3.4 BEHAVIOUR CHANGE: A social marketing campaign shifting social norms and influencing behavioral patterns is implemented and, by EoP, an increasing number of fishers actively performing behaviours aimed at minimizing bycatch by 30% (n=1,200) compared to baseline and control. 3.5 SPATIO TEMPORAL ANALYSIS: By Y3 Q2, Analysis of spatio-temporal overlap between artisanal boats, seabirds and sea turtles is informing future bycatch-mitigation decision-making to determine the seasonality, fishery types and species involved in bycatch risk. 3.6 MITIGATION AGREED: By Y3 Q3, effective mitigation measures, including reduction target, use of specified best practice mitigation for each	3.1 Baseline surveys (Gilson, 2019), Questionnaire surveys, weekly self-reporting from selected GOS at each site, on numbers of birds, turtles, sharks and rays taken at specific sites, species, seasons, impacts on fishing efficiency, workshop with fishers' associations reports. Bycatch figures are reported 6 monthly to track changes over time. Numbers are extrapolated for all sites sampled with >10% of fleet coverage by surveys. 3.2 Reports providing overview of mitigation measures tried on specific fishing boats and detailing results from mitigation method assessments and uptake of selected methods. Reports on quarterly meeting with fishing associations integrating feedback about the effectiveness of the measures and troubleshoot issues about deployment and fishing efficiency. 3.3 Training reports, fishers' evaluations, surveys and photographic archive. 3.4 Social marketing campaign materials. Final report on social marketing campaign activities implementation and reach. Peer-reviewed publication in scientific journal. 3.5 Results report with the spatiotemporal overlap analysis showcasing areas of potential interaction between vessels, seabirds and sea turtles, which are then transformed into targeted management actions, and used to inform approaches across West Africa. 3.6 Meeting minutes.	3.1. Past relationship between fishers and NGOS have built enough trust to engage transparently in surveys. 3.1.2 Fishers are willing to use mitigation measures and understand the benefits of reducing bycatch on fishing efficiency and biodiversity. 3.1.3 Bycatch rates follow the expected binomial distribution, and the data are representative of the whole artisanal fleet in the populations of fishers sampled. 3.2.1 Measures will be monitored to ensure that they do not adversely affect other vulnerable species such as sharks and rays, nor target fish catch are deployed. 3.2.2 Bycatch in industrial and semi-industrial fisheries is being addressed in other projects, including starting an observer programme and supporting the Fisheries Department mitigating the impact of their upcoming national fleet. 3.3 Available information suggest most bycatch incidents for seabirds and sea turtles is unintentional. 3.4 We are drawing on social marketing principles that have been tested and found to be effective in influencing behaviour for biodiversity conservation. 3.7 Buy-in from the Ministry of the Sea and National Fisheries Agency

	specific fishing method are agreed with fishers' associations. 3.7 AUDIT SYSTEM IMPLEMENTED: By EoP, audit system on bycatch prevention is implemented and integrated into the local labelling on sustainable fisheries.	3.7 Verification through documentation of activities and port-based surveys of compliance and knowledge of the systems required.	will be necessary to ensure sustainability and wider uptake of the labelling post-project. We believe this will hold true due to ongoing engagement with both agencies in MAVA-funded (industrial) bycatch mitigation project where they expressed interest in using best available mitigation technologies for their national fleet.
4. Knowledge on nature and extent of interactions between seabirds and sea turtles in artisanal fisheries is improved and informs bycatch mitigation policies and solutions being used by artisanal fishers in Cabo Verde and in the wider West Africa region by EoP.	4.1 By Y1 Q1, an external scientific expert committee is established to provide guidance to the project, foster knowledge-exchange, and ensure cutting-edge practices are implemented. 4.2 Starting from Y1 Q4, species population monitoring is reviewed using baseline population data (number of individuals, species, seasonality, among others) and information from GOS on the occurrence and distribution of indicator species at sea is collated, analysed and reported. Bycatch reduction is observed in addition to bycatch reporting (3.2 above). 4.3 Awareness of the value and benefits of adopting more responsible fishing practices and protecting seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays, and juvenile fish increases amongst fisheries value chain stakeholders (fishers, fish mongers, restauranteurs, restaurant patrons, government agencies managing fisheries). The campaign reaches at least 60% of the population in target communities at the six islands. 4.4 Report on social marketing outcomes and the opportunities /barriers to upscaling to national coverage is shared with local authorities on 6 islands and government agencies at national level, regional (West African), international levels. 4.5 Advocacy is conducted at EOP and post-project on inclusion artisanal bycatch mitigation measures into Marine Protected Area (MPA) management plans and national policies.	4.1 Committee members list, quarterly meeting reports, reports on guidance provided. 4.2 Species population surveys are conducted on indicator sites and combined with information about their occurrence and distribution at sea to indicate the state of their populations and their interactions with study fisheries. 4.3 Number of people in the target audience reached during social marketing campaigns and sampled feedback before and after campaigns. 4.4 Social marketing results report. Lessons learned from the different communities are used to adapt the approach to achieve benefit in all the areas of the programme. 4.5 Recommendations on the National Seabird Action Plan revision, National Sea turtle Conservation Plan, MPA plans, National fisheries management plan and any responses thereto. 4.6 Scientific paper, recorded webinars are shared on the BirdLife 'Hatch' platform, a	4.1 Best practices are constantly developed and improved. The scientific committee guidance allows adaption and improvement if needed. 4.2 National NGOS (Biosfera, Projecto Vitó, APB) have a close relationship with fishing communities enabling the rapid expansion and adoption of Guardians of the Sea programme. GOS in Sal took 1 year to set up. 4.3 Seabirds and sea turtles have wide home ranges including other West African countries where lessons learned will be relevant to replicate the project (e.g., Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, and The Gambia). 4.6 BirdLife has established relationships with Ministry of fisheries and relevant national

	4.6 Lessons learned, mitigation bycatch fact sheets, Guardians of the Sea development protocol, and scientific papers produced during this project are shared with policymakers, BirdLife Partners and NGOS in West Africa and to the wider public by EoP.	capacity building social platform. Recommendations are shared with Departments of Fisheries, Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (e.g., RFMOs and intergovernmental agencies) in West African countries.	departments in all West African countries from Mauritania to Sierra Leone due to ongoing collaboration in MAVA-funded bycatch mitigation project in industrial fisheries.
5. At least 70% (n=370) of pilot participatory sustainable fisheries labelling scheme participants (260 people, ~35% women) directly benefit from a 10% increase in income (compared to baseline) by joining the scheme a and co-create livelihood benefits, shared amongst the communities for approx.1,200 people with increasing equitability across genders.	5.1 14 fishers (M) and fish monger (F) associations (memberships of 1,200 fishers and 130 fish mongers respectively) have improved structure, and governance by Y1 Q3. 5.2 At least 70% of fishers and fish mongers engaged in the labelling program (n=370, including 240 fishers (M) and 130 fish mongers (F)) report a 10% increase in income resulting from reduced waste, increased fishing efficiency, higher market price for sustainably fished product, better food storage. Baseline: 57 fishers and 40 fish mongers in São Vicente and Sal. Average salary: 150-350 GBP per month. 5.3 By Y1 Q4, safety equipment is provided to the 170 fishers engaged in GOS and the labelling, during the first year. 5.4 By Y3 Q4, ~20% decrease in post-harvest loss of catch for 600 fishers and fish mongers within the 14 associations taking part in the project due to improved sanitary measures for the handling and cooling of fish along the value chain. 5.5 At least 370 people (~35% women) attend workshops explaining social benefits related to taxes and insurance and are supported with follow-up administrative support by Y2 Q4.	5.1 Fishers' associations SWOT Analyses, Terms of Reference, governance structure and membership disaggregated by location, profession, and gender, training workshop materials. 5.2 Baseline and end line surveys disaggregated by gender and age, analysis for equitable distribution. 5.3 Photographs and video of material/equipment in use. Reports on quantity and type of material distributed (e.g., life jackets, VHF radio) 5.4 Baseline and end line surveys, Photographs and video of material/equipment in use. Reports on quantity and type of material distributed (e.g., ice making machines, trays on the boat, durable insulation containers, barrows, fish-preservation and processing facilities, storage place, aluminum tables for improved food hygiene in handling catch at quay and at markets). 5.5 Workshop attendance records and feedback. Surveys on number of fishers and fish mongers who followed relevant administrative procedures.	5. The assumption is that there are 5 people per household in Cabo Verde and that resources are shared within a household. 5.1 In all three areas, fishers' associations exist but most of them are poorly structured and non-functional. 5.1 In Sal, women fish mongers were recently integrated within existing fishing associations. Where appropriate, women will be supported to form independent fish monger associations. 5.2 and 5.4 Suggested livelihood improvements for the associations were consulted with communities in the three areas during ongoing projects and may vary depending on local context. E.g., On Sal, GOS members were supported to have a small shop with basic supplies as there wasn't any in that community and they had to travel long distances. 5.5 Fishing is not recognised as a 'formal' profession in Cabo Verde, so there is currently no social safety net in place.

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)

Output 1. Increased conservation capacity built amongst 3 civil society organizations and 170 Guardians of the Sea (GOS) members; including behaviour change, sustainable fisheries labelling, and voluntary stewardship.

1.1.1 Behaviour change methodology: OU to build capacity of national NGOS via train-the-trainers sessions in Y1 Q2: identification of influencers, target audiences, barriers to change.
1.2.1 Review existing labelling scheme, agree on guidelines, criteria, benefits during Inception Workshop in Y1 Q2.
1.2.2 Biosfera to train APB and Projecto Vitó on labelling approach during Inception Workshop in Y1 Q2.
1.2.3 Create database of species sizes, sampling sites, dates, fishers sampled in Y1 Q2. Establish baseline using weekly GOS self-reporting data and monitor 6 monthly.
1.2.4 Train fishers in using self-reporting forms on bycatch, monthly reporting by a selection of GOS to NGOS in Y1 Q2.
1.3.1 Guardians of the Sea: Draft Terms of Reference, consult, agree and APB to train Partners at the Inception Workshop in Y1Q2
1.3.2 Build numbers of GOS - train to monitor target and non-target catch (seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays) from Y1 Q2, report & review 6 monthly.
1.3.3 GOS Brand and Communications strategy agreed and rolled out by Y1 Q2.

Output 2. A pilot participatory local labelling scheme for sustainable fisheries is implemented by fisheries value chain stakeholders (fishers, fishmongers, restaurants, and consumers) in six islands (Sal, São Vicente, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Fogo, and Brava).

2.1.1 Baseline surveys and semi-structured interviews to determine barriers to social change in fishing practices identified and strategies to mitigate them are determined by Y1Q3
2.1.2 Social marketing strategy using most relevant communication channels implemented, monitored (see 3.4.4), reviewed, analysed.
2.2.1 Hold a workshop with fishery value chain stakeholders to agree on pilot labelling criteria in Y1 Q4, reporting on these outcomes.
2.3 Recruit restaurants, fishers' associations, fish mongers by Y1 Q4, with 6 monthly monitoring.
2.4.1 Train fishers in waste reduction, measurement, need to release undersized fish, and existing applicable MPA legislations in Y1 Q3 and annually.
2.4.2 Improve the process by iteration of socialising, reporting results to stakeholders, adjusting if needed in Y2 Q2, report 6 monthly.
2.5.1 Prepare a Code of conduct with adjusted criteria in Y2 Q2.
2.5.2 Analyse results and conduct advocacy with IQGPI to local authorities, government, and fishers' associations to determine formal compliance mechanisms in Y3 Q3.

Output 3. Bycatch mitigation measures, including safe release, protecting seabirds and sea turtles and that do not adversely affect other vulnerable species (sharks, rays) are deployed by 600 artisanal fishers around 6 islands and show a 25% reduction of estimated total bycatch of seabirds (compared to Y1 baseline) by Y3 Q3, and 50% of fishers safely release captured seabirds and turtles by Y3 Q3.

3.1 BYCATCH ESTIMATION

3.1.1 Review bycatch self-reporting methods in Y1 Q1 and define methodology for sampling fishers re intentional catch & unintended catch rates by Y1 Q2.
3.1.2 Establish a baseline level of birds and turtles caught, released alive or landed dead through weekly self-reporting surveys by GOS and report monthly for Y1Q2.
3.1.3 Analyse the changes in catch rate by season, area, and fishing method and estimate the reduction in catch
3.1.4 In Y2Q2, review method of catch recording and adjust, if necessary, in relation to species definition, sampling intensity across fishing methods.

3.2 MITIGATION

3.2.1 Introduce the topic at Inception workshop and seek volunteers to contribute/test.
3.2.2 Review mitigation methods via workshop with Scientific Expert Committee in Y1 Q2.
3.2.3 With fishery associations, determine adaptations / test in fisheries in Y1 Q4 with a minimum 5 deployments of each at 6 sites by Y2 Q1
3.2.4 Monitor and review outcomes of bycatch mitigation trials with Scientific Expert Committee and define the most effective measures.

3.3 SAFE HANDLING

3.3.1 Create training module for use at Inception workshop and NGOS capacitated by train-the-trainer.
3.3.2 Adapt SPEA (Portuguese) materials for safe handling guides and seek Scientific Expert Committee inputs in Y1 Q2.
3.3.3 Train fishers via workshops in Y1 Q2, monitor using information provided in 3.1, analyse and report.

3.4 BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

3.4.1 Conduct quantitative and qualitative surveys and semi-structured interviews to get insight on motivations, social norms, context of behavioural patterns underpinning fishing activities by Y1 Q2.

3.4.2 University of Oxford to co-design culturally sensitive behaviour change strategy with national NGOS and impact evaluation plan in Y1Q2.
3.4.3 Implement behaviour change/social marketing strategy linked to 2.1.2 in Y1 Q3.
3.4.4 Measure intervention causal impacts by Y3 Q3 through 6-monthly surveys at target and comparison sites and actual behaviours to overcome limitations of self-reported indicators.
3.4.5 Review and adjust methodology following feedback by Y2Q3.

3.5 SPATIO TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DATA
3.5.1 Review existing data on spatiotemporal overlap between vessels and seabirds to find hotspots for interactions and target data gathering and mitigation efforts by Y1 Q4.
3.5.2 Deploy GPSs on artisanal boats on 6 island, monitor, analyze, report to understand the seasonality and spatial spread of fishing activityto determine mitigation strategies.

3.6 AGREEMENT ON MITIGATION MEASURES
3.6.1 Using outputs from 3.2, socialise effective mitigation methods with FAs, including changes to target fish catch and target reduction levels (Y3)
3.6.2 Advocacy with government parties/ local authorities, throughout contributing to policies on bycatch reduction a) seabirds; b) turtles; c) MPA implementation; d) fishery sustainability; e) labelling.

3.7 AUDIT SYSTEM IMPLEMENTED
3.8.1 Development of audit scheme based on existing modes in Y1 Q2.
3.8.2 Hold a workshop with IGQPI, FAs, local authorities to identify means of delivery in Y1 Q3.
3.8.3 Trial of the audit scheme, monitor in Y2 Q4 and Y3 Q2, analyse in Y3 Q3, and deliver results to stakeholders & government in Y3 Q4.

Output 4. Knowledge on nature and extent of interactions between seabirds and sea turtles in artisanal fisheries is improved and informs bycatch mitigation policies and solutions being used by artisanal fishers in Cabo Verde and in the wider West Africa region by EoP.
4.1.1 Scientific Expert Committee established in Y1 Q2, quarterly meetings held virtually, minuted with regular inputs on outputs, noted.
4.1.2 Get Committee's advice on extension of activities to West Africa during Y3.
4.2.1 Agree indicator populations (seabirds and turtles) for monitoring, based on pre project data and planned activities of local NGOS during the project by Y1 Q2.
4.2.2 Use bird and turtle population monitoring data from NGOS to compare to 2019/2020 baselines to identify population changes in indicator populations across the archipelago annually.
4.2.3 Train Guardians of the Sea to conduct species and bycatch monitoring at sea and socialize methods in Y1.
4.3.1 Three NGOS conduct awareness raising campaigns of fishing communities throughout 6 islands eg. fish market information tools, posters in buses, radio interviews, television, and newspapers.
4.3.2 Report on reach of the campaigns in Y3 Q1-Q2, sample feedback from fishers including pre and post workshop test of participants knowledge of key workshop messages.
4.4 Compile results and lessons learned from behaviour change campaign, suggest opportunities in a report for replication at national, regional and global level in Y3 Q2.
4.5 Share recommendations with national policymakers (DNA, Ministry of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries, IQGPI) through meetings and events in Cabo Verde in Y3 Q4.
4.6.1 Develop communications strategy for the project linked to 1.3.3 identifying key target audiences and channels by Y1 Q2.
4.6.2 Develop dissemination materials on project results, mitigation fact sheets, and lessons learned in easy to access formats in Y3 Q2.
4.6.3 Write and publish a scientific article on bycatch mitigation results and uptake of measures through social marketing in Y3 Q3.
4.6.4 Create interactive forum for uptake & response in WA countries on Hatch platform in Y3 Q4.
4.6.5 Share recommendations with policymakers and with fisheries stakeholders in West Africa at regional meetings with governments, and at global conferences in Y3.

Output 5. At least 70% (n=370) of pilot participatory sustainable fisheries labelling scheme participants (260 people, ~35% women) directly benefit from a 10% increase in income (compared to baseline) by joining the scheme a and co-create livelihood benefits, shared amongst the communities for approx.1,200 people with increasing equitability across genders
5.1.1 Governance structure models for fisheries associations to be developed by APB and shared at Inception Workshop. APB to train other partners.
5.1.2 NGOS to train fisheries associations on 6 islands through workshops in Y1 Q2, monitor and support strengthening throughout project.
5.2.1 Define communities' income and non-financial benefits & costs via Baseline and end line surveys disaggregated by gender and age, analysis for equitable distribution.
5.3.1 Assess the safety equipment needs during Y1, identify and implement most equitable distribution across parties with FAs.
5.3.2 Training workshop at 6 islands to train participants in use of safety equipment in Y1 Q4.
5.3.3 Monitor use of equipment, ensure photos/records are kept, gather commentary (links to comms strategy)

5.4.1 Define baseline and EOP post-harvest loss through surveys in Y1 Q2 and Y3 Q2.
5.4.2 Define the need and distribution of measures that improve fish handling practices across 6 sites in Y1 Q2.
5.4.3 Deliver materials and training for sanitary and cooling to FAs (fishers and fish mongers) in Y1 Q4.
5.5.1 Inception workshop - train the trainers from APB to other NGOS on social benefits applicable to fishing communities.
5.5.2 Training workshops on tax/insurance aspects with FAs on benefits of involvement, post-workshop surveys to monitor uptake of measures quarterly and adjust/support in Y1 Q3.

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1: Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A03	0.1 By End of Project (EoP), three civil society organizations have increased capacity for delivering conservation action.	Number of local/national CSOs with improved capability and capacity as a result of project	Number of organisations	Local CSOs	3			3	3
DI-A04	0.1 0.1 By End of Project (EoP), 170 Guardians of the Sea (GOS) members have increased capacity for delivering conservation action and visibility as role models.	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	People	Gender, Stakeholder group: Local communities	83 men; 0 women			83	170
DI-B09	3.4 BEHAVIOUR CHANGE: A social marketing campaign shifting social norms and influencing behavioral patterns is implemented and, by EoP, an increasing number of fishers actively performing behaviours aimed at minimizing bycatch by 30% (n=1,200) compared to baseline and control.	Number of individuals / households reporting a decrease in unsustainable practices as a result of project activities.	People/percentage of shift in behaviour	Number of fishers	0			0	400
DI-C01	4.6 Lessons learned, mitigation bycatch fact sheets, Guardians of the Sea development protocol, and scientific papers produced during this project are shared with policymakers, BirdLife Partners and NGOS in	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed		Number	Knowledge /practice area, product typology.	0		0	3

	West Africa and to the wider public by EoP.								
DI-C05	4.5 Advocacy is conducted at EOP and post-project on inclusion artisanal bycatch mitigation measures into Marine Protected Area (MPA) management plans and national policies.	Number of projects contributing data, insights, and case studies to national Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) related reporting processes and calls for evidence.			MEA, Information typology (data, insights	0		0	1
DI-D03	3.7 AUDIT SYSTEM IMPLEMENTED: By EoP, audit system on bycatch prevention is implemented and integrated into the local certification on sustainable fisheries.	Number of policies with biodiversity provisions that have been enacted or amended.	Number of instruments	Local policy		0		0	1

Table 2 Publications

Title	**Type** (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	**Detail** (authors, year)	**Gender of Lead Author**	**Nationality of Lead Author**	**Publishers** (name, city)	**Available from** (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

Checklist for submission

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