

Darwin Initiative Capability & Capacity 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)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DARCC003
Project title	Build capacity and capability to regulate hunting and protect biodiversity
Country/ies	Sao Tomé e Príncipe
Lead Partner	BirdLife International
Project partner(s)	Forest and Biodiversity Directorate of Sao Tomé and Príncipe (DFB), Plataforma de Turismo Responsável e Sustentável (PTRS), Centre for Ecology, Evolution and Environmental Changes Research Unit of the Faculty of Sciences, University of Lisbon (CE3C), Research Centre in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources – InBIO Associate Laboratory (CIBIO)
Darwin Initiative grant value	GBP 199,503
Start/end dates of project	1 st Jul 2022 to 31 Mar 2024
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 st Jul 2022 to 31 Mar 2023 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Marion Tafani
Project website/blog/social media	BirdLife - Sao Tomé Office social media pages where news from the project are shared: https://www.facebook.com/umSingularTesouroaProteger https://www.instagram.com/obo_ovyo/
Report author(s) and date	Marion Tafani, Mariana Carvalho, Bárbara Campos 05/05/2023

1. Project summary

This project will promote the involvement and capacity of key stakeholders in the management and regulation of hunting in São Tomé and Príncipe. It will address the conservation aspects of the islands' unique fauna and the management of invasive species, building an evidence-based framework to achieve conservation objectives while balancing human needs, and providing the basis for a much-needed update to the National Hunting Law. It will culminate in the development of a roadmap to effectively regulate hunting and support alternative livelihoods in the country.

This project aims to support the social change required to shift away from bird hunting and culling and effectively manage mammal hunting. To this end, it aims to build the grassroots capacity and capability of key stakeholders to regulate hunting towards conserving STP's extraordinary biodiversity and promoting sustainable livelihoods. In particular:

- (i) Build capacity of hunters, local leaders and government officials in core principles of hunting management and species conservation, including hunting regulations;
- (ii) Develop a participatory roadmap for hunting in STP; based on a needs assessment with hunters, local communities, civil society, authorities, private sector, and other stakeholders;
- (iii) Identify and promote alternative livelihoods for hunters (e.g. biodiversity monitoring, ecotourism).

The expected long-term impacts include the adoption of an updated and actionable national legal framework for hunting, the reduction of the threat posed by hunting to endemic and native species; and food and economic security for hunting-related livelihoods.



2. Project stakeholders/ partners

BirdLife International, the project leader, has been active in STP for over 10 years, collaborating with the titular natural park management authorities, government institutions and communities promoting research, conservation of threatened birds and local empowerment. Since the start of the project BirdLife has coordinated the local and international partners, ensuring all activities were participative and inclusive.

The Forest & Biodiversity Directorate of STP (DFB), who is responsible by law for the management of STP's forests, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development, is the main implementing partner and responsible for introducing the results into the country's legal framework. A focal point was designated, and meetings were set every two weeks with the project coordination team to ensure smooth and timely implementation of the project. DFB has been well invested in the project, in particular because it will be the responsible entity for hunting implementation in the country. Among other activities, they organised a 3-day workshop for representatives of 11 local institutions to raise awareness, promote cross-sector engagement and work on the participative improvement of the hunting law in Sao Tomé.

PTRS is a national platform that brings together various national, public, and private tourism operators, cooperatives, local communities, and NGOs to promote environmentally responsible and sustainable tourism in STP. They recruited the project field assistant and progressively took the responsibility for engaging local communities, hunters, and the coordination of the group of 19 selected agents of change. The agents of change were selected following a 5 day-training where their hunting and biodiversity knowledge as well as their capacity to communicate effectively in their communities were assessed through a variety of participative activities.

The project also benefits from experts' advice from international academic partners, the CE3C - The Centre for Ecology, Evolution and Environmental Change (cE3c) based at the Faculty of Science of the University of Lisbon, CIBIO-InBIO hosted by the University of Porto, and TBA in Cambridge. With extensive knowledge and research on the islands of STP, those partners have

been advising the local project team regularly (every two weeks) and all travelled to Sao Tomé to ensure the success of the initial training of the agents of change in January 2023.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

During the first period of the project (Jul 22 – Mar 23), the project implementation was on schedule as we completed all the activities of the Output 1. The engagement of local hunters and communities (Activity 1.1) was initiated in November 2022 through a first workshop gathering interests and ideas for the creation of this local team where we invited representatives of all districts of Sao Tomé, including hunters and community leaders who showed great interest to participate (**Annex 1**. Attendance list of the training). After a period of preparation of the initial training material and games with the academic partners (TBA, CE3C, CIBIO) from November to December 22 (A1.2) and the validation of the training content by DFB in early January, the initial training of 19 potential agents of change selected from the November atelier, was performed from 23 to 27 of January (A1.3, 1.4, 1.5), including 7 modules across 5 intensive (40h+) but very participative days of training and team building (**Annex 2**. Program of training and attendance list). The trainings were performed by all the international partners of the project, BirdLife International and supported by DFB and PTRS. The modules covered all the themes planned in the activities 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of the project: (1) Biodiversity, species and ecosystems, (2) Threats to biodiversity and principles of conservation, (3) Introduced species/mammals, (4) Ecological and social context of hunting, (5) Legal framework of endemic species protection and hunting in Sao Tome and Principe (6) Management of hunting and introduced mammals, (7) Communication, how to become an agent of change?. The training included theoretical, practical/games and field visits and a final test, consisting in creating a short and impactful campaign on the project theme (through presentation, theatre, music, etc.) on the last day allowed us to select the final team of agents of change (**Annex 8**. Images 1-6 and Annex 9. video records 1-4).

Given the success and great engagement of the participants, we decided to keep the 19 candidates as agents of change. We however noticed the need for more training on the invasive species impact and control in Sao Tomé as this was not an easy concept to grasp for many participants. Agents of change would thus form rotating teams of 4 or 5 members per district/area to implement engagement activities in the field, the planning of consultations (activity 2.2, 2.3, 2.4) will start in April 2023 (year 2).

In parallel, the project team started to produce communication material (A2.1), in particular a large, illustrated poster (**Annex 3**) that will be used by agents of change to summarise the message of the project about the positive and negative impacts of hunting and how all can act to improve hunting sustainability and its regulation. This poster will then be hung in each community or site visited to ensure appropriation. In addition, two calls were launched to (i) design, post-produce, and broadcast a high-quality mini-video/mini-documentary of 15 minutes, on São Tomé and Príncipe's unique biodiversity and the challenges and ongoing work for its conservation, and (ii) to develop and implement an artistic work (e.g. theatre) on the theme of hunting and biodiversity protection in São Tomé and Príncipe; to improve outreach and ensure appropriation at a larger scale. The call was launched in early February (both ToR in **Annex 4**), and after an evaluation by a jury composed by representatives of each of the project partners, two candidates were selected and contracted in March 2023. The two products will be developed next trimester for large scale diffusion during the second year of the project.

Finally, the activities planned in the third output were well initiated, in particular for the engagement of institutions (A3.1, 3.2, 3.3). Hunters were engaged through initial contact, participation in the first manifestation of interest and initial training for agents of change as stated above. Institutions, in particular DFB and PNOT were well engaged through the joint implementation of the project, and through an introductory atelier (~4h) where we initiated the discussion between local institutions and other countries examples of successful hunting and invasive species regulation (in Cape Verde, Ecuador and Portugal/Açores) (**Annex 5**. Program and Attendance list of the training). This was followed by a 3-day training workshop (~17h), organized jointly by DFB and BirdLife in February 2023, including 5 modules to introduce the

ecological, social and legal context of hunting, invasive species control and to review the strengths and limitations of the current hunting law, as well as sensibilization techniques for institutional agents to raise awareness, but also, in the medium term, to update and implement hunting regulations in STP. The mobilisation of the institutions, on the invitation sent by the DFB, was great, as 20 representatives from 11 local institutions showed up and actively participated in the activities (**Annex 6**. Program and Attendance list of the training, and **Annex 8**. images 7 - 10). The same communication/performance exercise was proposed to institutional agents to evaluate what they learnt from this training. In addition, a 10-day exchange trip was organized for 2 DFB agents and 1 PTRS agent (project field officer) in the Hunting Division of Açores Government and at the Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds - SPEA in Açores, in March 2023, in order to familiarise themselves with hunting & invasive species regulations in another islands and adapt the methods seen to the STP context. Restitutions of the STP agents experience was organized (i) at a CE3C-University of Lisbon seminar in Portugal in March, and (ii) in the DFB office after returning from their trip in April 2023 (program and restitution presentation in **Annex 7**).

While the Output 4 activities are planned for year 2, the initial training of agents of change was the opportunity for the team to develop short questionnaires (A4.1), (i) to evaluate the impact and appropriation of the trainings provided by the project team to the different stakeholders (hunters, communities, institutions) and (ii) to pilot a questionnaire about hunters' knowledge, expectations and ideas of sustainable alternatives to hunting with the participants. Those data were analysed, and questionnaires finalised to perform the alternatives assessment in May 2023 (A4.1). In addition, a roundtable to review hunting regulations updates proposals was proposed and accepted, between September and November 2023 with the institutions who participated in the February training (A4.5).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

A lot was achieved in this first 9 months of the project (in green completed outputs, in orange ongoing outputs):

Output	Baseline	Changes to date	Source of evidence	Comments
1	An organised group of agents of change does not exist	A group of 19 agents of change was selected and received 40h training in conservation, hunting management/regulation and communication techniques. Indicator 1.1 (19 agents) and 1.2 (40h training) are met, thus this output was completed.	Manifestation of interest workshop presence list (Nov 22); Training Workshop program, presence list, training report (Jan 23)	The training report includes all the courses & activities performed, as well as an evaluation of training efficiency and video/photo evidence of all activities and participants engagement.
2	General level of awareness is low for all stakeholders	1 communication product was created (Poster) and 2 consultants were hired to develop a video/documentary and a theatre play on biodiversity conservation and hunting regulations. 2 workshops organized with community leaders, hunters and civil society representatives (Nov 22, Jan 23) + 2 workshops organized with	1 Poster; 2 TdRs for communication consultancy; 2 consultancy contracts signed; Workshops presence lists	While the number of people reached is increasing slowly, the indicator target value will be quickly reached as the community consultancies/awareness meetings will take place from April to May 2023 according to an already established action plan led by the PTRS with the Agents of change.

		<p>institutions/other audiences (Oct 22, Feb 23) + 1 exchange trip with Açores institutions and civil society (Mar 23)</p> <p>Indicator 2.1 (77 / 300 people consulted and informed about hunting & species ecology and conservation)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2 (11 social media posts + 206 918 views on social media for project posts + 3 targeted campaign in preparation (poster & video & theatre))</p>		
3	No one knows about the existence of the hunting law among hunters; no one read the law among institutions	Capacity of a small number of hunters (7 out of the 19 agents of change) and a good number of institutional agents (20) was largely improved through the initial trainings provided (in Jan and Feb 23). A first revision of the law was done participatively with institutions during Feb 23 workshop and their recommendations to improve hunting regulations were gathered. 2 DFB agents were trained in Açores.	Case study workshop presence list (Oct 22); Manifestation of interest workshop presence list (Nov 22); Training Workshops program, presence list, training report (Jan 23, Feb 23); exchange trip restitution (Mar 23).	This output is ongoing according to plan. The first year focused mainly in training agents of change and engage and train institutions. The second year will focus on training and surveying hunters with the help of the agents of change; while continuing engagement of institutions, in particular through a roundtable reviewing proposed updated to the hunting law at the end of 2023.
4	Roadmap is not developed	The roadmap will be developed during year 2. In year 1 pilot questionnaires for the hunting alternatives survey were performed and will be analysed/improved for their implementation in year 2.	Pilot questionnaires and their results;	This output was initiated through pilots and discussions in year 1, will be mainly implemented in year 2.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Our project outcome is the effective protection of endemic species through the availability of a hunting roadmap to improve hunting legal framework, supported by the implementation of sustainable alternatives for bird hunters. To date, the indicators are similar to baseline given that both the roadmap and the livelihood alternatives are part of the Output 4 of the project which will be implemented in year 2. It is important to note that our current reporting period is Jul 22 to Mar 23 representing 9 month of the project implementation and we have one year ahead to achieve those results. We are confident that we will reach our objectives and target indicator values knowing that the project implementation is on track. We already gathered a lot of information and

recommendations to improve hunting regulations during our various consultation and training activities from hunters and institutions. In addition, we also piloted questionnaires to identify alternative activities with the help of hunters.

One important reformulation we however made, in particular for means of verification 0.3.2 Number of hunters involved in conservation activities and/or alternative activities trainings/discussions. Indeed, while it is unlikely to put in motion alternative activities by the end of the project, we are confident that we can identify opportunities and create the conditions & network to effectively train hunters into other potential income generating activities, for them to be supported in the longer term to implement those activities (through other projects).

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

After the September 2022 election, the government took a long time to restructure institutions and nominate directors. However, now that this was settled, the political context is stable and shall allow for the project smooth implementation until March 2024. This assumption thus remain the same, with continuous monitoring of climatic and political situation.

Regarding the impact of awareness raising and effective behaviour change, this assumption still holds given the strong engagement and interest shown by all stakeholders into the project activities.

The level of appropriation and viability of livelihood option will still be high given our participative approach. It is learned from previous livelihoods' initiatives in the country that a top-down approach does not provide sustainable results. Indeed, we decided to ensure that this project will lead to effective and participative identification of viable alternatives accepted by hunters and provide sufficient training for appropriation and implementation of those activities. We will also ensure continuity through the research of funding to support the implementation of alternative livelihoods after the end of the project.

3.5 Achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

Hunting regulation in Sao Tome and Principe has a series of incongruences and flaws, compromising the conservation of threatened endemic species, but also implying a differential access of the poorest to natural resources. This project aims to promoted long term changes in the effective protection of species threatened by hunting, but also the informed implementation of sustainable livelihoods for hunters in the country.

The project expected impacts foresee not only that there will be a reduction of the threat posed by hunting to the endemic and native species, but also that food and economic security for hunting-related livelihoods will be ensured through the regulated management of hunting activity and implementation of sustainable alternatives.

Until the moment several advances were made that contributed to the progressive achievement of these higher-level objectives, being the following:

- a focus group of 19 agents of change from civil society was selected and benefited from a 40h training in conservation, hunting management/regulation and communication techniques. These tools and skills enabled them to further engage with other conservation and poverty reduction initiatives (output 1)
- 77 community leaders, hunters and civil society representatives, and institutional agents were consulted and informed about hunting and species ecology and conservation, raising their awareness about conservation issues related to hunting (output 2)
- A small group of hunters (7 out of the 19 agents of change) and 20 institutions agents saw their capacities on hunting management improved through the initial trainings provided (in jan and Feb 23), including a review and comment of the current legislation.
- A first revision of the law was done participatively with institutions during Feb 23 workshop and their recommendations to improve hunting regulations were gathered. This way,

national capacities, and capabilities to regulate hunting were improved with the implementation of the project (output 3).

- A pilot questionnaire for hunting alternatives survey were performed and will be improved for implementation in year 2 (output 4).

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project will contribute to the revision of the legal and regulatory framework for biodiversity conservation by promoting science-based policies and regulation, and a participatory review of the national hunting law. It will also improve effective implementation of national policies through capability and capacity building activities for government and regional entities to enforce hunting law and promote biodiversity safeguards in policies. This project will also guide interventions in the Protected Areas and their surrounding forests, as recommended in the new iteration of STP Natural Parks (2021-2025).

The project will also contribute to biodiversity protection in an endemism hotspot (CBD), providing life on land, and sustainable source of livelihood for local populations (SDGs). In the second year of the project's implementation, it is planned to evaluate real alternatives to endemic bird hunting, which will contribute to the identification of more sustainable and profitable economic activities for hunters, thus contributing to poverty reduction among the rural communities of the buffer zone of the Park of which the hunters are part.

In October 2022, and at the request of the national focal point of this Nagoya Protocol, the project coordinator participated in a meeting aimed at supporting the implementation of the agreement in São Tomé and Príncipe, which brought together the institutions working at the local level on biodiversity.

5. Gender equality and social inclusion

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	60 % 6/10 (Vanessa, Mariana, Sol, Marion, Vania, Daphine, DFB director, Ricardo, Roger, Kariuki)
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 .	0 %

The project is actively engaging women in several ways, first through direct invitation to participate in the workshops and training sessions destined to all stakeholder types. We managed to engage and train 8 women from communities and 13 women from local institutions through the training activities. However, we struggled to identify women with sufficient knowledge and/or interest to be agents of change in the communities, as a result, only 3 out of 19 agents of change are women. We thus revised our approach to ensure maximum integration of women in awareness raising and consultation activities in the communities, working together with the agents of change to ensure this objective is met. In addition, all communication materials will be targeted for the entire communities, i.e. including hunters, kids, restaurant/cooking owners, and other members of the communities with at least 1/3 women, to ensure the message goes through equally. The method and content of communication materials is adapted to ensure maximum engagement of the public, in particular the theatre activity, which is highly appreciated by STP

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.

communities and equally among genders. The project team is in majority composed of women, thus facilitating quick adaptation of strategies to ensure gender inclusion in the project.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

Given the short term of the project (Jul 22 to Mar 24), we did not change our M&E methods and follow mainly our logical framework including indicators and source of verification proposals.

Progress is indeed relatively easy to measure against our objectives for this project. A first evaluation of project progress was led by the Project leader together with the project board (international partners), and each partner delivered an advancement report (technical & financial) against its own objectives to support the elaboration of the annual report. A coordination meeting shall be organised in April to ensure all partners are aligned and validate progress against objectives as well as review the objectives and activity plan for year 2.

7. Lessons learnt

Overall, this first implementation period was interesting because it showed a great interest from all stakeholders about the project and its objectives. All praised the projects objectives and emphasized its real necessity. Mobilisation and motivation was great, from communities, hunters and local institutions alike, showing that the engagement of local partners since the design of the study and with very regular meetings ensure a transparent and really participative implementation of the project, ensuring great appropriation. Mobilisation of institutions was even greater through the leadership and invitation from the DFB itself, main partner of the project and in charge of implementing the hunting law.

However, this participative and inclusive approach has some drawbacks, especially given the short duration of the project, and the context of the local elections at the start of the project, some delays were observed to start the activities due to the lack of availability of partner institutions. Nevertheless, the wait was worth and compensated by great engagement and quick implementation of the activities once the project team and administration processes were in place.

One important lesson learnt during the training sessions is that the concept of introduced & invasive species is not necessarily well understood by stakeholders. There isn't yet a collective ownership of the unique biodiversity of the islands, and people naturally relate to the introduced mammals which inhabit the islands brought by the first settlers. The concept of uniqueness of the endemics, and its valuation and ownership, is being promoted by the conservation actors in the islands for several decades with slow but consistent results. In particular at community level, the intrinsic value of endemic versus introduced species is not easy to integrate, and an extra effort is being deployed as part of the project to embed the awareness and ownership of the islands' unique biodiversity features. The main challenge is to communicate the potential impacts of the introduced species on endemic biodiversity as well as the importance of their control. The "cute & fluffy" species perception plays a negative role here, as some people see those as beneficial for tourism (i.e. tourists like monkeys and want to see them), even if those species have a demonstrated negative effect on endemic birds. At the project scale, specific hunters training and adapted / simplified communication material will help ensuring a clear and simple message is understood by all on that theme.

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

N/A

9. Risk Management

No changes to the risk register.

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A.

11. Sustainability and legacy

Birdlife has been active in STP for over 10 years, with a delegation office formally registered in 2019. Although Birdlife's default approach in to work thought local partners, there are currently no local partners with the capacity to take the lead on biodiversity conservation in the country. The key component of Birdlife strategic plan for 2021-30 is to build local capacity, and within that the capacity of a local partner who can incrementally assume greater responsibility for the leadership, management, and ownership of the strategy. This project is therefore totally aligned with Birdlife's strategy in the country, particularly to its Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 7. Thus, project implementation will be embedded into the wider programmatic work, including its exit strategy. This means that the project's promoted approach will outlive its implementation period.

By training agents of change, we ensure replication nation-wide and create potential links and shared resources with other initiatives. The capacity of government technicians will be built to durably enforce the law. Government institutions, civil society, and hunters are expected to work together to improve park and forest management with regards to introduced species control.

A communication campaign is being implemented to amplify the impact and raise awareness. The increased knowledge of endemic and introduced species will increase ownership and ensure sustainability of project outcomes. Therefore, the presence in the media and social networks has been frequent and used to inform the population and raise awareness about biodiversity conservation and the protection of endemic species. In **Annex 9** it is possible to check four of the videos produced by Zunta TV during the training of agents of change in January 2023. In Table 2 "Publications" it can be verified the publications on social media pages made within the scope of the project.

Principe Island is the primary target for replication.

12. Darwin Initiative identity

We did publicize Darwin Initiative in various ways, both Darwin Initiative and UK Government/DEFRA logos were printed in all documents produced, including in all workshops programs and invitations, presentations/training courses, as well as in the Terms of Reference launched to recruit our field officer (PTRS) and the two communication consultants to develop a video and a theatre play for the project. The two communication products will be key for large scale publicity of the project and of Darwin Initiative & DEFRA investment.

All social media posts about the project activities included the link to Darwin Initiative / Biodiversity Challenge Funds Facebook and Instagram pages and were often reposted by project partners.

At local level, Darwin Initiative was always mentioned as the funder of the project in local TV and radio interviews; and T-shirt were printed (mock-up of the t-shirt in **Annex 8**. Images 11 - 12) for the project staff and agents of change, to ensure maximum publicity and differentiation of the project from the other project BirdLife is leading locally.

13. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	The Legal and Risk Manager, Georgie Godby is the safeguarding lead for BirdLife. Safeguarding contacts at project level were assured by the Project Lead – Marion Tafani

<p>Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>No However, BirdLife promoted the participation of all its employees in the Birdlife International Safeguarding Policies, held in January 2023. This will be a scope of work by the project team in Year 2 of the project.</p>
<p>What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?</p>	<p>Past: 0% Planned: 3% [at least 3] Project Steering Group members will be taken through BirdLife's safeguarding policy in Year 2. Moreover, formal training will be provided to more members of the project team and to new staff.</p>
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.</p> <p>Within the implementation period, there have been no safeguarding issues related to the project to report. 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.</p> <p>Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.</p> <p>Project partners submit half-yearly reports to the BLI Office in STP who make plans to make sure that safeguarding issues are checked on and updated as part of this process, checking if reports have been made and should there be any pending issues, they are dealt with speedily.</p> <p>Safeguarding and Gender and Inclusion will become standing items on the Steering Group Meeting agenda, so that these matters are better integrated into operations.</p> <p>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. The training was developed for BirdLife's Forest Programme, but attendance was open to all. Sadly, we did not maintain records of everyone that attended.</p> <p>The project will include information gathering on training for project staff in the coming years.</p>	

14. Project expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	88,367	87,546	99.07%	

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 (£)		

15. 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).

The Darwin project “Build Capacity and Capability to protect biodiversity and regulate hunting” in Sao Tomé and Príncipe Island shows great engagement from local hunters and institutions. After identifying and training 19 community leaders and hunters into conservation principles and improved hunting regulations, they are eager to visit all communities neighbouring the natural parks to share their knowledge and gather ideas to participatively improve the legal framework that may, if updated and adapted to STP reality, improved the status of endemic birds and offer alternatives to hunters and bushmeat consumers. After one week training the agents of change already created a song to protect the unique biodiversity of their islands, a song that we are sure will touch the heart of many even in the most remote locality. The institutions, in particular the DFB are also playing an important part by supporting the agents of change activities but also by actively training their staff and consulting other sectors to improve the legal framework for hunting and biodiversity management. After a successful participative atelier which brought together representatives from 11 institutions, first recommendations emerged to improve the law, and a short follow-up to update the outdated list of protected and hunted species as well as a roundtable to propose law improvement was proposed by the end of 2023. To ensure large scale outreach, a theatre play shall be developed by local artists, which shall be on tour in all communities neighbouring the park but also in town. A video will also be developed and broadcasted locally and internationally, emphasising the voice of hunters and local stakeholders towards better protection and hunting regulation in Sao Tomé and Príncipe. All have a role to play and as we say here, we are together.

Image, Video or Graphic Information:

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	Image 1. AC training in class	Image 1. Agents of Change training in class. Sao Tome and Principe. Birdlife International	BirdlifeInternational.Africa (Facebook) Obô ôvyô (Facebook) Obô_ôvyô (Instagram)	Yes
Image	Image 2. AC icebreaking exercise	Image 2. Agents of Change training, icebreaking exercise. Sao Tome and Principe. Birdlife International		Yes
Image	Image 3. AC training_presentation on native species	Image 3. Agents of Change training, presentation of native species. Sao Tome and Principe. Birdlife International		Yes

Image	Image 4. AC training_distribution of hunting on map	Image 4. Agents of Change training, distribution of hunting on map. Sao Tome and Principe. Birdlife International		Yes
Image	Image 5. AC training_on the forest	Image 5. Agents of Change training, practical component. Sao Tome and Principe. Birdlife International		Yes
Image	Image 6. AC training_end of day JBBS	Image 6. Agents of Change training, photo team. Sao Tome and Principe. Birdlife International		Yes Yes
Image	Image 7. IA training_introduction	Image 7. Institutional Agents training, introduction. Sao Tome and Principe. Birdlife International		Yes
Image	Image 8. IA training_presentation ongoing	Image 8. Institutional Agents training. Sao Tome and Principe. Birdlife International		Yes
Image	Image 9. IA training_exercise group	Image 9. Institutional Agents training, exercise group. Sao Tome and Principe. Birdlife International		Yes
Image	Image 10. IA training_end of the day	Image 10. Institutional Agents training, end of the day photo. Sao Tome and Principe. Birdlife International		Yes
Image	Image 11. T-Shirt Mock-Up Front	Image 11. Darwin T-shirt produced (front) in Sao Tomé, Sao Tome and Principe. Birdlife International		Yes
Image	Image 12. T-Shirt Mock-Up Back	Image 12. Darwin T-shirt produced (back)		Yes

		in Sao Tomé, Sao Tome and Principe. Birdlife International		
Video	Video 1. Theoretical training to Agents of Change	Theoretical training to Agents of Change. Grupo Contador		Yes
Video	Video 2. Practical training to Agents of Change in the forest	Practical training to Agents of Change in the forest. Grupo Contador		Yes
Video	Video 3. Final day of training to Agents of Change	Final day of training to Agents of Change. Grupo Contador		Yes
Video	Video 4. Song (end of training Agents of Change)	Video of the end of the training to Agents of Change with the performance of a song about STP's unique biodiversity, Sao Tome and Principe. Grupo Contador		Yes
Poster	Darwin Poster STP	"Todos juntos por uma caça regulada, pela proteção da biodiversidade" poster, Sao Tome and Principe, Birdlife International	BirdlifeInternational.Africa (Facebook) Obô ôvyô (Facebook) Obô_ôvyô (Instagram)	Yes

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Outcome</p> <p><i>Effective protection of endemic species is achieved due to an updated and actionable hunting framework, supported by informed implementation of professional alternatives for bird hunters</i></p>	<p>0.1 By the end of the project, STP hunting regulations contents are reviewed following evidence-based guidelines and its implementation is improved</p> <p>0.2 By the end of the project, the populations of endemic birds threatened by hunting are stable or increasing</p> <p>0.3 By the end of the project, conditions are established for the improvement of economic security for hunting-dependent livelihoods</p>	<p>To date, the indicators are similar to baseline given that both the roadmap and the livelihood alternatives are part of the Output 4 of the project which will be implemented in year 2. We are confident that we will reach our objectives and target indicator values knowing that the project implementation is on track. We already gathered a lot of information and recommendations to improve hunting regulations during our various consultation and training activities from hunters and institutions. In addition, we also piloted questionnaires to identify alternative activities with the help of hunters.</p>	<p>Develop a roadmap including recommendations stemming from all consultation's activities planned in year 2</p> <p>Based on survey results, develop a grant scheme to support the training of hunters in identified alternative activities, and ensure continuity of the support to implement those activities beyond project end</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>A group of agents of change is capable in species biology/ecology and principles of conservation/management and actively engaged with the target groups</p>	<p>1.1 By the end of the first year, at least 15 agents of change (former hunters, community leaders) are engaged to lead in conservation principles and species management</p> <p>1.2 By the end of the project, 40 hours of trainings have been delivered on conservation, hunting management, communication & engagement techniques by experts, to actively transfer knowledge to the agents of change</p>	<p>Both indicators 1.1 and 1.2 were met: a group of 19 agents of change was selected and received 40h training in conservation, hunting management/regulation and communication techniques (see details in section 3.1 and 3.2 of the annual report).</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1, Engagement of local agents/leaders of change</p>		<p>Manifestation of interest Workshop presence list (Nov 22) and photos; creation of a WhatsApp group for coordination purposes with project team</p>	<p>A planning of community consultations was shared with agents of change for them to lead from April to May 2023</p>

Activity 1.2, Preparation/production of materials		Preparation of training material with academic partners (CE3C, CIBIO, TBA, BirdLife); source of verification: course materials & training program	N/A, completed
Activity 1.3, Training - ecology and conservation		A 5-day workshop was performed in Jan 23 englobing 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 training modules for 19 agents of changes. All were selected to pursue in the project.	N/A, completed
Activity 1.4, Training - hunting/ management			N/A, completed
Activity 1.5, Training - communication techniques			N/A, completed
Output 2. Awareness of species biology/ecology and principles of conservation management is improved at national level	<p>2.1 By the end of the project, at least 300 people (hunters, communities, NGOs, government) are consulted and informed about hunting and species ecology & conservation in STP</p> <p>2.2 By the end of the project, general public awareness increases about conservation issues regarding hunting</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1 (77 / 300 people consulted and informed about hunting & species ecology and conservation)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2 (11 social media posts + 2,184 number of views on social media for project posts + 3 targeted campaign in preparation (poster & video & theatre))</p> <p><i>1 communication product was created (Poster) and 2 consultants were hired to develop a video/documentary and a theatre play on biodiversity conservation and hunting regulations.</i></p> <p><i>2 workshops organized with community leaders, hunters and civil society representatives (Nov 22, Jan 23) + 2 workshops organized with institutions/other audiences (Oct 22, Feb 23) + 1 exchange trip with Açores institutions and civil society (Mar 23)</i></p>	
Activity 2.1. Development and dissemination of targeted communication products		a large, illustrated poster that will be used by agents of change to summarise the message of the project. This poster will then be hung in each community or site visited to ensure appropriation. In addition, two calls were launched to (i) design, post-produce, and broadcast a high-quality mini-video/mini-documentary of 15 minutes, on São Tomé and Príncipe's unique biodiversity and the challenges and ongoing work for its conservation, and (ii) to develop and implement an artistic work (e.g. theatre) on the theme of hunting and biodiversity protection in São Tomé and Príncipe; to improve outreach and ensure appropriation at a larger scale. The call was launched in early February, and after an evaluation	The two products will be developed next trimester for large scale diffusion during the second year of the project.

		by a jury composed by representatives of each of the project partners, two candidates were selected and contracted in March 2023.	
Activity 2.2. Local agents to engage participants and collect interest		N/A	Agents of change will form rotative teams of 4 or 5 members per district/area to implement engagement activities in the field, the planning of consultations (activity 2.2, 2.3, 2.4) will start in April 2023 (year 2).
Activity 2.3. Consultation/awareness meetings with local communities in the Park buffer area		N/A	
Activity 2.4. Consultation/awareness meetings with NGOs, private sector and other audiences		N/A	
Output 3. Improved capacity and capability of hunters and institutions to regulate hunting	<p>3.1 By the end of the project, at least 50 hunters are engaged, consulted, and received 20h of training in species ecology and principles of conservation & management</p> <p>3.2 By the end of the project, at least 30 institutional agents are engaged, consulted and received 20h of training in species ecology and principles of conservation & management</p>	<p>Capacity of a small number of hunters (7 out of the 19 agents of change) and a good number of institutional agents (20) was largely improved through the initial trainings provided (in Jan and Feb 23). A first revision of the law was done participatively with institutions during Feb 23 workshop and their recommendations to improve hunting regulations were gathered. 2 DFB agents were trained in Açores.</p> <p>This output is ongoing according to plan. The first year focused mainly in training agents of change and engage and train institutions. The second year will focus on training and surveying hunters with the help of the agents of change; while continuing engagement of institutions, in particular through a roundtable reviewing proposed updated to the hunting law at the end of 2023.</p>	
Activity 3.1. Engagement of local hunters and institutional agents		Hunters were engaged through initial contact, participation to the first manifestation of interest and initial training for agents of change as stated above. Institutions, in particular DFB and PNST were well engaged through the joint implementation of the project, and through an introductory atelier (~4h) where we initiated the discussion between local institutions and other countries examples of successful hunting and invasive species regulation (in Cape Verde, Ecuador and Portugal/Açores).	<p>Agents of change will engage local hunters. Training sessions specific to hunters will be developed and proposed from June 2023.</p> <p>Engagement of institutions, in particular DFB is continuous but a roundtable with other sectors will be organised by end of 2023 to review potential updates/improvement to the hunting regulations.</p>
Activity 3.2. Training - ecology and conservation		a 3-day training workshop (~17h), organized jointly by DFB and BirdLife in February 2023, including 5 modules to introduce the ecological, social and legal context of hunting, invasive	Training on introduced species
Activity 3.3. Training – hunting management			Another exchange trip is under study for year 2.

		<p>species control and to review the strengths and limitations of the current hunting law, as well as sensibilization techniques for institutional agents to raise awareness, but also on the medium term to update and implement hunting regulations in STP. The mobilisation of the institutions, on the invitation sent by the DFB, was great, as 20 representatives from 11 local institutions showed up and actively participated in the activities.</p> <p>In addition, a 10-day exchange trip was organized for 2 DFB agents and 1 PTRS agent (project field officer) in the Hunting Division of Açores Government and at the Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds - SPEA in Açores, in March 2023</p>	<p>Roundtable will be organized with institutions to formulate recommendation for hunting regulations improvement</p>
<p>Output 4. A participatory road map for the review of the hunting regulation is developed</p>	<p>4.1 By the end of the project, an assessment of at least 50 hunters' needs and viable alternatives to hunting of endemic species is produced</p> <p>4.2 By the end of the project, a participatory plan for the implementation of hunting regulations (a hunting 'roadmap') is produced</p>	<p>The roadmap will be developed during year 2. In year 1 pilot questionnaires for the hunting alternatives survey were performed and will be analysed/improved for their implementation in year 2.</p>	
Activity 4.1, Needs and alternatives assessment - hunters		Pilot questionnaires were performed during the training sessions of hunters & institutions	Final survey will be performed from May/June 2023
Activity 4.2, Micro-grants will serve to support alternative professional development of participating hunters, facilitating access to needed skills or tools.		N/A	Based on survey results develop a micro-grant scheme.
Activity 4.3, Data analysis – consultations		N/A	Analyse consultations & survey results.
Activity 4.4, Report production and dissemination		N/A	Produce reports & roadmap for hunting regulations.
Activity 4.5, Validation meetings		Roundtable with institutions set end of 2023.	Series of validation meetings to be set with target institutions.

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>Effective protection of endemic species is achieved due to an updated and actionable hunting framework, supported by informed implementation of professional alternatives for bird hunters</p>	<p>0.1 By the end of the project, STP hunting regulations contents are reviewed following evidence-based guidelines and its implementation is improved</p> <p>0.2 By the end of the project, the populations of endemic birds threatened by hunting are stable or increasing</p> <p>0.3 By the end of the project, conditions are established for the improvement of economic security for hunting-dependent livelihoods</p>	<p>0.1 Multi-stakeholder hunting roadmap available (for the update of hunting decree/law)</p> <p>0.2 0.2 Bi-annual reports from Obô Natural Park of São Tomé (PNOT) on biodiversity & threats monitoring protocol; IUCN Red Lists (baseline and change)</p> <p>0.3.1. Number of viable alternative economic activities identified</p> <p>0.3.2 Number of hunters involved with conservation activities and/or <u>alternative activities trainings</u></p>
<p>Output 1</p> <p>A group of agents of change is capable in species biology/ecology and principles of conservation/management and actively engaged with the target groups</p>	<p>1.1 By the end of the first year, at least 15 agents of change (former hunters, community leaders) are engaged to lead in conservation principles and species management</p> <p>1.2 By the end of the project, 40 hours of trainings have been delivered on conservation, hunting management, communication & engagement techniques by experts, to actively transfer knowledge to the agents of change</p>	<p>1.1 Acts of meetings; individual contracts; activity reports</p> <p>1.2 Baseline and end assessments of knowledge and capacity using mixed methods (semi structured surveys, focus groups); participation lists; training material (communication products);</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Awareness of species biology/ecology and principles of conservation management is improved at national level</p>	<p>2.1 By the end of the project, at least 300 people (hunters, communities, NGOs, government) are consulted and informed about hunting and species ecology & conservation in STP</p> <p>2.2 By the end of the project, general public awareness increases about conservation issues regarding hunting</p>	<p>2.1 Notes of meetings; activity reports; participation lists.</p> <p>2.2.1 Baseline assessment of knowledge and perceptions about hunting and species ecology & conservation in STP through consultations informs awareness raising actions</p> <p>2.2.2. Number of views and followers on social media and online press</p> <p>2.2.3 Number of relevant broadcasts by project partners on TV and radio</p> <p>2.2.4 Number of targeted campaigns developed or being developed by the lead partners</p>
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Improved capacity and capability of hunters and institutions to regulate hunting</p>	<p>3.1 By the end of the project, at least 50 hunters are engaged, consulted, and received 20h of training in species ecology and principles of conservation & management</p>	<p>3.1.1 Notes of meetings; activity reports; participation; and baseline and end surveys/participant feedback</p>

	3.2 By the end of the project, at least 30 institutional agents are engaged, consulted and received 20h of training in species ecology and principles of conservation & management	3.1.2 Number of hunting licenses requested (or Number of demonstration of interest to be officially registered as a hunter) 3.2.1 Notes of meetings; activity reports; participation lists and participant feedback
Output 4 A participatory road map for the review of the hunting regulation is developed	4.1 By the end of the project, an assessment of at least 50 hunters' needs and viable alternatives to hunting of endemic species is produced 4.2 By the end of the project, a participatory plan for the implementation of hunting regulations (a hunting 'roadmap') is produced	4.1.1 Needs assessment report; notes of meetings; participation lists 4.1.2 Number of viable alternative economic activities identified 4.1.3 A microfinance fund is established to support alternative livelihoods 4.1.4 Number of hunters involved with conservation activities and/or <u>alternative activities trainings</u> 4.2.1 Hunting road map produced and distributed 4.2.2 Hunting road map is being used by a subsequent project to update and promulgate the hunting law
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)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Engagement of local agents/leaders of change 1.2 Preparation/production of materials 1.3 Training - ecology and conservation 1.4 Training - hunting/ management 1.5 Training - communication techniques 2.1 Development and dissemination of targeted communication products 2.2 Local agents to engage participants and collect interest 2.3 Consultation/awareness meetings with local communities in the Park buffer area 2.4 Consultation/awareness meetings with NGOs, private sector and other audiences 3.1 Engagement of local hunters and institutional agents 		

3.2 Training - ecology and conservation

3.3 Training - hunting/ management

4.1 Needs and alternatives assessment - hunters

4.2 Micro-grants will serve to support alternative professional development of participating hunters, facilitating access to needed skills or tools.

4.3 Data analysis – consultations

4.4 Report production and dissemination

4.5 Validation meetings

Important Assumptions

Climatic and political context are stable. We believe this assumption is justified based on ongoing engagement in the country, including key government agencies, and ongoing and proposed work to incorporate climate resilience

Training and awareness raising will lead to behaviour changes.

Engagement and training of hunters and institutional stakeholders will lead to behaviour change.

Alternative livelihoods options are viable and their level of appropriation is high

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	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A01	National agents who attended training in species management and conservation	Number of agents from key national stakeholders attending relevant training in species ecology and principles of conservation & management (corresponde ao indicador 3.2)	People	Men	20	30	20	30
DI-A03	Local organisations with improved capability and capacity on species management and conservation	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of project.	Number of organisations	Men	11	13	11	13
DI-A05	Agents of change who reported to have delivered further training by the end of the project.	Number of agents of change trained reporting on surveys to have delivered further training and awareness sessions on communities	People; Number trained	Men	14	14	14	14
DI-A06	Agents of change who reported to continue to apply the capabilities acquired 6 months after the training received	Number of agents of change reporting that they are applying new capabilities 6 months after training	People	Men	14	14	14	14
DI-A07	Government institutions/departments with enhanced awareness and understanding of biodiversity and associated poverty issues	Number of national institutions having participated in awareness and understanding of biodiversity and associated poverty issues	Government institutions	None	11	13	11	13

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)
Aprovação do projeto (Project approval)	Social media repost	BirdLife International Africa, 2022			BirdLife International Africa	https://www.facebook.com/umSingularTesouroaProteger/posts/pfbid02L2vuiueRk6yowUM8rynKAUTKQBAnWjVwEDfVQBfErPxjptSndPvesdNVhuViSDgml
Apresentação do projeto a parceiros-chave de implementação (Presentation of the project to key implementing partners)	Social media posts	Obô Ôvyô, 2022	Female	Santomean	Obô Ôvyô	https://www.facebook.com/umSingularTesouroaProteger/posts/pfbid0idnCzkdSPuYkzD41RCeAJTVcc5w6k265CDvuCuatWMWHZg14kz3R5mMWshn2bNRDI
Apresentação dos objetivos do projeto à sociedade civil e pré-seleção de potenciais agentes de mudança/"Protetores da Caça (Presentation of the project's objectives to civil society and pre-selection of potential agents of change/"Protectors of Hunting")	Social media posts	Obô Ôvyô, 2022	Female	Santomean	Obô Ôvyô	https://www.facebook.com/umSingularTesouroaProteger/posts/pfbid02hpvoipb4XsZ7EEi5kbNfQ8xknT5ibcu98fz8EkRgNx5yNMix546qUCW8TPsEtx6zl
Final da formação teórica e prática sobre os conceitos essenciais de conservação e regulação da caça (Closing of the theoretical and practical training on the essential concepts of conservation and regulation of hunting)	Social media posts	Obô Ôvyô, 2023	Female	Santomean	Obô Ôvyô	https://www.facebook.com/umSingularTesouroaProteger/posts/pfbid02BYwQBtZjSQT2nchfRxUFNfyDeS72N1toZqxj7aX9NEnDNNrB2jeNW3j4YpKuguQ2I

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)
Término do Atelier participativo para as instituições (Closing of the participatory workshop for the institutions)	Social media posts	Obô Ôvyô, 2023	Female	Santomean	Obô Ôvyô	https://www.facebook.com/umSingularTesouroaProteger/posts/pfbid09paLrrs1hR9tRAV3a2uxmr1QAKY5pmEVCkJqkZnSXwMKepqxd9wW92Nc97akuyzw/
Início do ciclo de sessões de consulta e sensibilização em diversas comunidades de São Tomé (Beginning of the cycle of consultation and awareness-raising sessions in various communities in São Tomé)	Social media posts	Obô Ôvyô, 2023	Female	Santomean	Obô Ôvyô	https://www.facebook.com/umSingularTesouroaProteger/posts/pfbid02pJPiPMj8Rp1dsdB7MBjigb3wEmr1XkhB2ghYS6MNk5XnCANnmswE9TgZq11QJae7I
Apresentação do projeto a parceiros-chave de implementação (Presentation of the project to key implementing partners)	Social media posts	Obô Ôvyô, 2022	Female	Santomean	Obô Ôvyô	https://www.instagram.com/p/CiqcnOFI-vR/
Apresentação dos objetivos do projeto à sociedade civil e pré-seleção de potenciais agentes de mudança/"Protetores da Caça (Presentation of the project's objectives to civil society and pre-selection of potential agents of change/"Protectors of Hunting")	Social media posts	Obô Ôvyô, 2022	Female	Santomean	Obô Ôvyô	https://www.instagram.com/p/Clg8Q6OMEIn/

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)
Final da formação teórica e prática sobre os conceitos essenciais de conservação e regulação da caça (Closing of the theoretical and practical training on the essential concepts of conservation and regulation of hunting)	Social media posts	Obô Ôvyô, 2023	Female	Santomean	Obô Ôvyô	https://www.instagram.com/p/Cn7i6Zs1K-/
Término do Atelier participativo para as instituições (Closing of the participatory workshop for the institutions)	Social media posts	Obô Ôvyô, 2023	Female	Santomean	Obô Ôvyô	https://www.instagram.com/p/Cofk5SNtqKG/
Início do ciclo de sessões de consulta e sensibilização em diversas comunidades de São Tomé (Beginning of the cycle of consultation and awareness-raising sessions in various communities in São Tomé)	Social media posts	Obô Ôvyô, 2023	Female	Santomean	Obô Ôvyô	https://www.instagram.com/p/CrTdp29oQp8/

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	✓
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	✓
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	✓ Discussed
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	✓
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	✓
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 15)?	✓
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	✓
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	