

## Darwin Initiative Capability & Capacity Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":  
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2024**

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### Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DARCC033
Project title	Marine Preservation And Coastal Poor Livelihood Betterment Through Sustainable Fishing
Country/ies	Lebanon
Lead Partner	Friends of Nature
Project partner(s)	GHADI, Fishing in Lebanon
Darwin Initiative grant value	180,290.00
Start/end dates of project	01/04/2023 - 31/03/2025
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2023 – Mar 2024) and number(e.g. Annual Report 1,2, 3)	Apr. 2023 – Mar. 2024, 1
Project Leader name	Myrna [REDACTED]
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.f-o-n.org">www.f-o-n.org</a>   insta: fonlebanon   twitter: @FONLebanon   fb: Friends of Nature FON
Report author(s) and date	Stacie [REDACTED], Myrna [REDACTED], Solange [REDACTED], 30 April 2024

### 1. Project summary

The global food crisis and sharp local financial crisis are driving the vulnerable and poor of Lebanon to desperate conditions. This project will support livelihood of coastal poor to practice sustainable fishing and advocate marine biodiversity protection; it will enable the capacity of the poor communities to comprehend and employ the marine environment for livelihood, and will have their capability augmented to start practicing within the measure of sustainability and law enforcement. The project will also strengthen marine conservation through spreading awareness on marine ecosystem sustainability to enhance biodiversity protection communally, and through enabling marine protected areas to play their role. Engaging stakeholders to network and document biodiversity will consolidate a participatory approach to improve sustainability of marine resources against threats and exploitation. With these three components, which are scalable and replicable, the project will be addressing national concerns and establishing a national trend to care for the poor and the sea. The level of current outreach is herewith shared (ref: attached map)

### 2. Project stakeholders/ partners

#### Key stakeholders

The activities of the project require to connect with different groups of key stakeholders.

- a. At the level of marine protected areas, Friends of Nature (FON) is working with 3 MPAs. We contacted the municipalities who are currently the reference authorities responsible for the

development of the reserves until reserve committees are established. We presented the project and its outcomes to the 3 municipalities, and outlined the support to be provided for the reserves. They were all very welcoming to collaborate. (ref: 3.1b [stakeholder feedback](#))

- FON also connected with the Ecosystem department of the Ministry of Environment, the Marine Research Center and UNDP to introduce the project. They will engage on the coming activities.
- b. At the level of community engagement, FON has connected with a broad range of key stakeholders to reach the local communities and the pertinent community segment. The key stakeholders include mayors, municipal councils, local NGOs, faith organizations, prominent or influential figures, and other. They were contacted either to lead us to the communities or to orient us to community mobilizers. Many promised and did not act; many provided information or contacts that were not particularly helpful. We continued to screen stakeholders until we fulfilled our goal. (ref: 1.2a list of [community contacts and stakeholders](#))
- c. On activity implementation, we also collaborated with a range of stakeholders, which reveals the profoundness of the community engagement and support engendered for the project. The vocational workshops were hosted in 5 local community centres, 1 social centre of a church, and 6 municipalities. On the other hand, the entities who directly assisted us on organizing the workshops at community level include 4 local NGOs, 5 municipalities, 3 individuals who were community mobilizers, and 1 reserve management team. In 6 of these organizing entities, females lead, committed and coordinated the activity.

### Participants

Once we found the local community motivator, we informed him/her of the objectives and outcome of the project detailing the profile of the participants we sought. The motivator connected with the respective class of the coastal community; the interested community members then registered for participation in the project. (ref: 1.2c Data of [Community Participants](#))

FON community engagement officer, who coordinates this process, screens the filled forms for eligibility and inquires further with motivator to ensure the criteria are met. The participants are then accepted and added to a what'sapp group to coordinate for activities.

The criteria of the participants included 1 family member only, age group 18-35 years old, from poor community segment; poverty is measured in short term work, low wage, or high expenses due to high rent or many family members, care for elders, or other factors that put the families in financial difficulties considering the economic collapse of the country.

### Partners

GHADI NGO is partnering on the project to develop the media components. Collaboration is smooth. We started with a small component to document the reserves. More documentation will be pursued. Guidance and comments of GHADI team are always enriching and well considered.

Fishing in Lebanon network are providing all the support they can to promote our activities internally and on social media, and to connect us with community leads.

### Lessons and challenges

The strength that we are proud of is the ability to connect with a variety of coastal communities from different social, political and cultural backgrounds and to integrate them toward one goal. Another strength is to engage this number of coastal communities on the project at a time of strong socio-political turmoil and economic disadvantage, which constitutes a major deterring challenge. The security situation in south Lebanon posed a major challenge; we had started the first engagements in the south, but we could not fulfil our commitment toward these local communities. They are the only remaining to reach our target; unfortunately, we will have to substitute with others in safer zones. In turn, this reflects our capability and team skills to absorb unanticipated developments, handle them carefully and respond with adequate measures that maintain our productivity and project progress. A valuable lesson learnt from stakeholder contacts is not to follow -up on stalling contacts; we took the decision that after 3-4 failing or unfruitful connections to drop the contact, and search for another lead. We also learnt to use multiple stakeholder contacts in a community to save on time and to reach eligible community participants from different pools (ref: outreach [challenges](#) & accomplishments, [monitoring](#) report)

### **3. Project progress**

#### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities**

Activities 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 have been successfully progressed: a vocational course for sustainable fishing was developed, 20 communities contacted, 10 training workshops conducted for 215 beneficiaries and 70 participants already registered for upcoming training. (ref: 1.1 [Vocational](#) Course, 1.2 [Community](#) contacts and stakeholders, 1.3 [Course](#) workshops and participants)

Activity 2.1 was initiated and is continuously progressed; new trainees are systematically added to the teams and provided all the support. (Ref: Output 2 – [Participant](#) Engagement)

Activity 2.2 was started and trainings are being filmed. (Output 2 – [Participant](#) Engagement)

Activity 3.1 and 3.2 done & management plans produced (ref: Output 3- [Strengthening](#) MPAs)

Activity 3.3 is not completed; data on reserves is collected but we still need to produce the publications for the reserves. (ref: 3.3a MPAs [outreach](#) material)

Activity 4.1 and 4.2 are planned for year 2

Activity 4.3 is initiated and progressed (ref: 4.3a [Fish](#) Database)

#### **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

Project implementation is steadily realizing the milestones for the accomplishment of the outputs.

For output 1, the project is truly achieving a national impact and output as we have reached to over 20 coastal communities spanning the whole coastline of Lebanon from the very north to the south. The capacity of community poor was enabled by knowhow, practice and material to help them at securing a livelihood.(ref: Output 1 – Sustainable [Fishing](#) Course Material)

Output 2 is planned for year 2, but we took the opportunity to develop and initiate the feedback process to strengthen connection with the trainees from the minute they take the training. They have started sending evidence of their practices and records of their fishing to support the database (ref: Output 2 – [Participant](#) Engagement). Some have trained their family members to fish with them. Hamat community requested our help to protect their coastline and to uncover the seal cave; we are engendering support from the Ministry of Environment and the RAC/SPA project; we are building long-term relation with them to reach conservation.

For output 3, all beneficiaries are trained to comprehend the value of the MPAs, as well as, their role and duty to support conservation. The 3 MPAs are enabled to start implementing their conservation plans. Tools for the MPAs to attract visitors and spread outreach has been slightly delayed but in progress (ref: Output 3 - [Strengthening](#) MPAs).

The enabling factors for the attainment of output 4 have been set, we have achieved national exposure and networked all along the coastline. Exchange of information with communities and beneficiaries is ongoing, and the marine database is in development too.

#### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

In fulfilment of indicator 0.1, national capacity for community-based conservation is already well enhanced with the units of beneficiaries that followed our training and are spread along all the coastline. Local authorities as municipalities, were engaged in many areas; active local NGOs, centres and other forms of communal motivators were integrated into our activities. We have established a broad network of knowledge and support for marine conservation and biodiversity especially the endangered and rare species; the network includes already 215 beneficiaries and over 60 stakeholders (ref: Output 2 – [Participant](#) Engagement). The open database is also in preparation (ref: Output 4 [Communal](#) Engagement)

In fulfilment of indicator 0.2, the national capacity to lead effective marine conservation is being consolidated at several fronts. 1- the trainees are comprehending the value of marine conservation and MPAs to protect biodiversity, marine habitats and breeding grounds of marine organisms (ref: 1.1b [Course](#) Content). 2- work with the 3 newly established MPAs will not only benefit them, but also create a module for all the new reserves to follow (ref: 3.2a 3MPA [management](#) plans).

In fulfilment of indicator 0.3, 1- some of the trained beneficiaries have started applying their skills to support their families; some members have started training in their families and immediate surrounding (ref: 2.1c visual [documentation](#) of beneficiaries); we will be following up closely with

all beneficiaries to support them in their practices as well. 2- Vocational training tools were created, used and verified for impact through the trainings (ref: 1.1 [Vocational](#) Course).

The indicators are adequate and we are following them meticulously, and the project will achieve the assigned outcome.

### 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

**Assumption 1:** Socio-political stability is maintained and conducive of project implementation

Comments: In September 2023, the South of Lebanon has turned to a region of conflict; armed escalations started internally among Palestinian groups, which blocked road access to the south. FON had launched community engagement in the south to move gradually to the north; we had registered participants and were planning to conduct the first training, but the troubles of September stopped us. We waited for the situation to calm around end October but then the border conflict started and is still ongoing. In October 2023, we shifted our strategy and decided to work in parallel in the north while monitoring the situation in the south. FON tried to keep its commitment to train the poor of the south, but we grew convinced we will not be able to. Had we conducted the trainings, we would have concluded activity 1.3 this year earlier than declared in the logframe. Finally, we excluded the southern communities, and have substituted with other communities. The project frame and components will not be affected we are still within allocated time. However, the instability is making the communities more worried and occupied with their problems; this is exhausting our efforts, yet the targets will be met. (ref: attached map).

**Assumption 2:** Social and gender barriers are not accentuated to deter poor communities from expressing individual's choices.

Comments: we engaged some of the poorest communities who have social, cultural and religious specificities; luckily, we have not encountered any social or gender barriers in any community. Women participation was good; we never faced the social stigma that the sea environment is inappropriate for women or for a cultural group. This is a real success for the project and for our engagement & communication skills at approaching reserved communities (ref: [lady](#) participants)

**Assumption 3:** Public sector dilapidation does not influence the progress of the project. Project activities are designed to alienate requirements for governmental and public sector involvement to be on the safe side.

Comments: Exactly, we remain independent of the public sector and we did not need any formal collaboration to progress our activities. The Ecosystem Department of the Ministry of Environment will be engaged in the following phase to engender support to the MPAs to help them network for the future.

**Assumption 4:** Banking system assumes stability and efficiency of furthering financial procedures.

Comments: The banking procedures were smooth and efficient. Only the exchange rates fluctuated, so FON supported financially until we observed good rates that secured consistency of the paid rates especially for the staff and for all people we committed to.

**Assumption 5:** Internet is stable to allow beneficiaries to connect with us regularly & cheaply.

Comments: Internet connectivity is reduced or stopped sometimes in certain areas due to lack of maintenance; till now, connectivity is restored after a period of 1-2 days, so we reconnect with communities. Till this stage, we have not lost contact with any stakeholders or beneficiaries.

**Assumption 6:** Fuel prices and supply do not express exaggerated fluctuations beyond the capacity of the project to absorb

Comments: Fuel prices increased with the global markets but not to deterring rates. We did not face fuel cuts or shortages through this phase of the project.

### 3.5 Achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

- The sea was never conceived as a component for capacity building and skill acquisition toward livelihood support. The project has pioneered the development of vocational training module and tools that target the marine environment (ref: Output 1 – Sustainable [Fishing](#) Course Material).
- Again, the sea was never perceived as relevant for poverty alleviation in general. The project provides the evidence that the marine environment is a significant asset for poverty alleviation in coastal communities surely under measures of sustainability and respect for marine life and conservation (ref: as above).

- At the level of community perception, the sea is a medium that people fish from. This is the first time when communities grow the understanding that the sea is a living ecosystem bound by natural laws, that marine organisms have life cycles and live in habitats that should be respected in order for communities to continue to draw benefits from the sea. The project has nested this understanding of the sea in over 20 coastal communities.
- In order to counteract illegal and over-fishing, the project strengthened the communal understanding of the marine life, habitat, productivity of marine ecosystem, and highlighted the threats that degrade marine life in order to refrain from and to help stop similar acts of degradation within the communities.
- In order to support law implementation, the project strengthened the communal understanding of the laws that deal with marine life and their significance to protect the fish stock for sustainable use, and that laws on fishing seasons, fishing tool, fish sizes,.. are not to obstruct their freedom but to help the fish stock grow.
- On the level of GESI, the project proved that women engagement in marine-based livelihood is attainable in all communities irrespective of economic, religious, cultural and social status. 50% of our beneficiaries are females (ref: list of [participants](#) and gender segregation)
- The project reached 215 beneficiaries, offering knowledge, capacity and capability to one person in a household in order to target families and help train family members and surrounding. (ref: list of [participants](#) and gender segregation)
- On conservation, the general perception, particularly among fishermen, is that conservation and MPAs work against people's interest due to limiting fishing. All project beneficiaries and supporting stakeholders now comprehend the value and role of conservation at protecting nesting grounds for marine life profusion (ref:Output1–Sustainable [Fishing Course Material](#)).
- On conservation, 3MPAs are supported with management plans to guide them and their teams on implementations. In the coming phase, they will be networked with stakeholders, and enabled with outreach material. (ref: 3.2a 3MPA [management](#) plans)

In year 2, we will build on the achievements to activate the trainees and provide further support, enlarge the beneficiary group and endorse the MPAs.

#### 4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Integrally, the project combines actions that address a number of SDGs and the CBD; we are working to reduce poverty and have sustainable food source and livelihood from the marine riches while instilling the understanding of sustainable fishing combined with protection of life at sea. The vocational course presents the SDGs served through the project while explaining to participants the objectives of the project, the assistance we bring, and the impact we want to achieve, and we initiate participants to partner with us to improve the state of the marine ecosystem from hereon (ref: [vocational](#) course content).

CBD and CMS are served by making communities understand the importance of marine ecosystem, habitats and species, as well as the need to protect all in order to have a rich sea that they can depend on for their livelihood. Endangered and rare marine species are focused on to explain our communal responsibility to protect them throughout their lifecycle and in their respective habitats. Many migratory marine species are discussed (marine birds, sea turtles, Mediterranean monk seal,..); species migration is explained from an ecological dimension and conservation perspective (ref: [vocational](#) course content).

ABS is treated through instilling the understanding of maintaining schools of species to maintain genetic vigor, and through protecting migration since Lebanon uses the resources of the Mediterranean. Climate change impact is part of the training on the value of seas and oceans to the global and local climate and the contribution of vibrant and living oceans to stabilize the climate leading to the role of all of us to keep the sea alive (ref: [vocational](#) course content, and [references](#) for participants).

A major problem that Lebanon faces is the inability of the government and authorities to reach the grassroots to implement policies. The project is taking the role of assisting in the adoption and application of national policies and enacted laws at community level, including respecting

conservation laws and treaties, respecting fishing tools, fishing seasons, fish sizes, etc. in order to reach sustainability. Through this, the project advanced the implementation of the marine component of NBSAPs, NDCs, NAPs at over 20 coastal communities and in 3 MPAs as pioneering modules for national application and impact (ref: [references](#) for participants) Additionally, at least one community, Hamat community has requested our support to protect their pristine coastline and seal cave. The Ecosystem Department of the Ministry of Environment, who is the focal point for the above conventions and policies, was contacted and informed of project objectives, and engaged for coordinating and building the portfolio for this conservation proposal initially by documenting the Monk Seal visits to address the protection of an endangered species. The department will also participate as stakeholder on our collaboration with the MPAs.

**5. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)**

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board <sup>1</sup> .	100%
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 <sup>2</sup> .	50%

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
<b>Not yet sensitive</b>	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
<b>Sensitive</b>	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
<b>Empowering</b>	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
<b>Transformative</b>	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	X

Baseline: women are not socially recognized as assets in the marine context especially in livelihood generation; this trend grows more restrictive in closed communities, under poverty, and cultural apprehensions. The strategy, narrative and approach of community engagement on this project focused on expressing the significance of supporting women participation from the contact with stakeholders and communities. We related women's participation to the history of the Lebanese coastal families who had supported women presence in marine activities decades ago. We delivered a clear call to revive our social history and stressed the necessity to approach and engage women. Similarly, this was emphasized during the trainings, to spread the notion and be confident to ask for the right of participation. We engaged very reserved communities which by itself constituted an important social inclusion of the ladies and men of these communities in the more liberal social context of the project. Some of participants had not previously shared in any activity and were confined to their homes; some never visited the sea although they live in coastal areas. Besides, having a project board of women constitutes in itself

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

a proof by example to communities that women train, teach, fish, are not limited, and should not yield to social or cultural barriers.

All participants were treated equally without providing special attention to any gender, special needs, or social or familial background. This stance was intentional to encourage participants to equally engage and see themselves as equal representatives and performers. We would have responded only if participants requested special treatment, but no one did. This helped build social and gender cohesion.

The transformative angle of this project is that we brought poor people from reserved and restricted communities to train in groups and interact with others, go to regions they never visited and see opportunities they never thought of. Most participants have never been on a boat, and have never visited other coastal towns; this encouraged them to experience and learn together. We learnt that we could be underestimating the willingness of people and women from such communities to engage; we may perceive them in their hindrances more than their wanting to change and break through. So, we took a commitment to always approach the communities boldly and feel the level of resistance before making any generalist judgements.

On social inclusion, whenever possible we tried to order the catering for the workshops from women providing homemade food services, so we encourage them and help them directly, also promote them and their efforts to secure their livelihoods to the circle of participants.

We are also proud to have worked with a number of lady stakeholders to connect and mobilize with communities and organize for the training workshops. (ref: workshop [stakeholders](#))

## 6. Monitoring and evaluation

The M&E officer monitors our internal performance on progressing activities and outputs; we hold internal meetings and discussions to orient and verify our activities, our capacity for outreach and connecting with communities, and our progress against the timeline (ref: [monitoring](#) report).

For evaluation, we evaluate our capacity and impact on delivering the activities and the responsiveness of the participants and the impact that the activities generated. For example, on the vocational course, the marine biologist, ecologist and fishing expert contemplated the course outline to integrate and condense the learning material in a simplified manner. After material development, we held an internal evaluation session presenting the course to a team of FON to evaluate material quality for clarity, importance, presentation, etc., and to punctuate the training days. All comments were employed thereafter to produce the final version (ref: [internal](#) review). We slightly modified thereafter based on comments from participants or our inception; for example, we substituted some animations difficult to upload.

On evaluation of trainings and receptivity of participants, we have prepared pre- and post-evaluation forms for indoor training days. The responses are analysed to evaluate impact. All training evaluations reveal that enhancement of information background and relatedness of participants to the delivered material. Also, the expression of participant satisfaction delivered directly to FON team and trainers inferred changing mindsets on community role toward marine conservation, the responsibility of individuals and communities to preserve their resources and the role of women in the marine environment as perceived by both genders. The evaluation report and forms are provided, with quantified success measures (ref: 1.3c [evaluation](#) of trainees).

On serving the project outcome, we have reached over 20 communities and 215 participants with an additional about 60 persons as supporting teams from municipalities and local NGOs. All now recognize the sea as a living ecosystem as opposed to a water volume to exploit; they have established a new relation with the sea based on sustainability. They constitute the basis of a network of national value and impact, and we will continue to work together over long-term.

Regarding partner participation in M&E, the sustainable fishing expert, and assistants on boat and shore trainings are members of the partnering 'Fishing in Lebanon' network; they are directly engaged on activities and evaluations, also on sharing feedback from the network and social media. Besides, they assist at promoting project visibility to a larger network and generate impact on a larger scale. (ref: [partner](#) engagement )

## 7. Lessons learnt

What worked well is all the above as you would find in the documentations. On the other side, we were reacting to instabilities and potential threats to pacify their impact; in that, we learned to be proactive to advents. We would not do anything differently, because we were weighing all the odds every step and taking decisions accordingly. The learning is to anticipate risks and review all possibilities, share information and discussions within project team to help make confident decisions and bear consequences. Technically, the vocational course is amazing and its impact is wonderful; the feedback of participants always ranges in the category of 'we did not know these info about the sea'; it is informative and inspirational. We wanted people to learn dazzling thing about the sea to create an attachment; we wanted them to love the marine organisms to create sympathy so we circumvent threats, destruction, and bad behaviour; we wanted them to be conscious about their relation with the sea and that their contribution matters to reach sustainability so the sea will continue to provide for them always. We taught them they have to give the sea so it gives back. We recommend to all working on protecting marine environments at community level to treat these key points to achieve remarkable responses as we did. In order to save time, we had to multiply contacts with communities because mobilizing communities is time and effort demanding and can stall. We will continue adopting this set of learnings into the coming phase and we will use at furthering our community interactions. Yes, we plan to submit a change request not because we could not accomplish but because south Lebanon grew inaccessible due to insecurity; we lost the time we invested there, so we had to concentrate efforts to maximize vocational training to counteract and escape further hindrances; but we were delayed on producing the outreach material for MPAs. The latter is under our control and we can produce anytime. We will kindly request to extend the time for the production of MPA outreach. (ref:outreach [challenges](#) & accomplishments, [monitoring](#) report)

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

- Not available

## 9. Risk Management

We have not encountered new risks during the past year. However, the previously anticipated risk of social and political escalation on the delivery chain extended to unexpected dimensions. The South of Lebanon became a war zone, which increased the armed activities and safety jeopardy. In reaction, we exactly applied the mitigation measures addressed in the project document, we moved away from the zone and started project activities in the north of Lebanon where it is safe. We waited for the conflict to quell in the south, but apparently it will not; so we are already replacing the communities we connected with in the south by others in safer zones.

We worked on community engagement in the south and we were about to deliver the first training but the conflict arouse. This has inflicted delay in our activities but not in the training itself; we concentrated efforts to conduct as much of the training as fast as possible in order to circumvent any advents of further escalations. Instead of needing another half year for this activity, we will finish in Q1 of Y2. Because we focused on community activities that are more prone to influence of socio-political conditions, we face delay in activity 3.2 for strengthening the reserves; we have conducted the surveys ([evidence](#)) but the production of products needs to be progressed. We have filed a change request for the timeframe for this activity.

## 10. Sustainability and legacy

On increasing interest and capacity,

- The project was featured on national and international media, they contacted us to write about the project as they learned of the significance and the impact. We had a national radio interview and 2 international article journals (ref: [multimedia](#) documentation).
- The start of the project as always was more difficult on outreach and community engagement; convincing stakeholders of project objectives and the novel approach toward the marine environment needed time to assimilate. However, now after seeing the results of the first trainings, the trained communities and members are helping out in outreach as they were highly impressed and satisfied with the quality and novelty of knowledge they received. So



for example, a trainee from Chekka inspired Hamat youth to engage; the Wardanieyh stakeholders inspired Anout stakeholders to engage, who in turn have influenced Jiyeh stakeholders to connect and request training. Impact is snowballing at community level.

The built capacity and capability will be maintained through:

- the MaRe network that will be established in year 2 to maintain watch over the marine environment and promote further national capacity.
- Promoting the vocational training to other organizations and engendering support to further expand the trainings.
- Creating new projects to build on achievements.

The sustainable benefits are still valid because the project is structuring the foundations for the integration of poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation, and is projecting the sustainability of marine life and livelihood. We envisage this build up to grow the more influential with many more layers added to make the outputs more widespread and permanent.

## 11. Darwin Initiative identity

Support of the Darwin Initiative is expressed to all stakeholders in all communications and to the stakeholders of the reserves. On another level, all beneficiaries and communities engaged on the project are made aware of the grantor and grantor's objective to reduce poverty and increase biodiversity. In the trainings, the engagement of the UK government to help people progress toward sustainability and better livelihood is well emphasized. The DI logo is posted on the vocational course material (ref: [vocational](#) course content).

We will have a mural (3.5x6.5m) painted for the project on the street walls of a main road connecting poor communities and where we delivered trainings; the mural will also carry the DI logo, and we will ask the UK embassy to join us if security conditions permit. (ref: [mural](#) photo).

On social media, we make sure to acknowledge DI and to tag BCF in most of our messages. Requesting guidance lately to the placement of DI logo on the mural, BCF-communication replied and were satisfied by our media posts and tags; they were well linked and receiving our news.

The DI funding is recognized as a distinct fund for a pioneering project for marine biodiversity and community-based wellbeing and conservation.

The Ministry of Environment and 2 NGOs (Terre Liban and IndyAct) are the only ones we interacted with who knew about the Darwin Initiative. Stakeholders, communities and even FON team did not know of the DI prior to this project.

## 12. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	No
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 25% [3 of 12] Planned: 50% [6]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. <b>Frankly, we expected to face such challenges considering the communities we are working with and the varied social and cultural perceptions, we were attentive and aware to trace and resolve any such issues, but we faced none. The learning is that we are and ought to be prouder and more confident in our communities and grassroots who still show an impressive sense of social integration and good conduct in spite of the various dilapidating crises they are facing.</b>	

Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.  
 None needed as described above. I would like to emphasize the skills, manners and conduct of FON team who are very friendly and welcoming, receptive to differences of all sorts, non-judgemental on any aspect (political, social, religious, education level,...), and accommodating so they easily create good relations with the stakeholders and communities. They are always well received. Another point that probably reduces tensions and safeguard is the fact that the team is all females which conveys a gentler atmosphere.

Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.  
 There has been safety and security concerns due to the escalating war conflict as discussed in section 9, we stopped activities in the concerned regions and moved to safer parts of the country.

### 13. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)**

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 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)				original budgeted reduced by 600 with approved change request
Others (see below)				budget reduced by 1400 with approved change request
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94170</b>	<b>93671.68</b>	<b>0.53</b>	

**Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)**

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			FON overhead and equipment, GHADI cameras, <a href="#">stakeholders'</a> contributions
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			

#### **14. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

We enhanced the course material once.

A lot of effort needed to be invested in community engagement and we connected with a large number of contacts to help motivate local entities. These contacts have also enhanced our capacity on outreach and future projects because we have now filtered the communities and selected the responsive entities.

We wanted to broaden the level of support that the project offers to communities so we opted most of the time when possible to request the catering from house ladies who provide homemade food and coffee snacks to gain livelihood.

The economic crisis forced many establishments to liquidate their stocks. This was to the advantage of the beneficiaries so we could offer them a kit of fishing tools and material to enhance their capabilities to start fishing. The kit includes fishing rod, hooks, hat, bag, bucket, towel to unhook the fish, weights, pupil, etc..

#### **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 to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

The environmental impact of poverty is well observed to induce degradation and depletion of resources. Consequently, biodiversity succumbs to the pressures of livelihood support resulting in the collapse of both. Situated on the East Mediterranean, Lebanon has a 220 km of coastline; its recent economic crisis abruptly downgraded the state of 80% of its population to the poverty line. With the support of BCF, Friends of Nature NGO is melding poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation into a sustainable module that grants survivorship for people and marine riches. Poor coastal communities are offered vocational training on sustainable fishing to become self-employed and self-dependent to secure the livelihood of their families; alongside, they are well engaged to preserve the marine ecosystem, species and habitats. 300 project beneficiaries in 15 communities spanning the coastline form a chain of nuclei nested in the various geographical zones promoting connection to communities of diverse social, cultural, economic, and religious backgrounds. The beneficiaries, 50% women, are enabled to motivate and mobilize their immediate surroundings to scale project impact to a national module where people protect the sea to assist their own survival. They are also returning data on their fishing to help build the first open database on marine biodiversity. Alongside, a range of stakeholders, as municipalities, local NGOs, education and sports centers, fishermen ports and cooperatives provided assistance. The momentum of this action, combined with broader community trainings and stakeholder engagement, will be harnessed into the creation of the pioneer MaRe network to perpetuate community-based marine conservation, poverty alleviation, threat reduction and marine preservation advocacy. MPAs are not auxiliary either; 3 newly established marine reserves are enabled to strengthen the implementation of conservation, thus closing the loop for conservation endorsement by local communities and network. This module exemplifies a bottom-up and participatory approach to marine conservation and protection of biodiversity nursed and nurtured by communities. The willingness of our beneficiaries to partner on the sustainability of livelihood and resources is outstanding; the engagement of communities is remarkable. Here we are mobilizing communities to support the implementation of treaties, conventions, and country commitments, and to endorse law enforcement for better wellbeing. Living seas reduce climate change, inspire economic drive, diversify job opportunities, attract tourism and change the fate of communities; this is what our beneficiaries comprehend and value. It has been a transformational journey and we will continue.

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	Mina participants (attached)	Graduates of the Sustainable Fishing vocational course in Mina (North Lebanon) fully enabled to support their livelihood and protect marine biodiversity. ©FON	<a href="#">insta: fonlebanon</a> <a href="#">twitter: @FONLebanon</a> <a href="#">fb: Friends of Nature FON</a>	Yes

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Indicators of Success for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Outcome</b> The project will contribute to enhanced sustainability and conservation of the marine ecosystem and biodiversity through community endorsement and sustainable fishing for poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihood against overexploitation trends.</p>		
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1 0.1 By end of project, national capability for community-based conservation of marine biodiversity and ecosystem is advanced and advocated with at least 50 of the trained citizens offer conservation and threat feedback, and the MaRe citizen network voice conservation to authorities.</p>	<p><b>0.1a</b> report on citizen communications and information delivered to FON on their local marine environments over what'sapp, social media or direct communication <i>started</i> (section 3.2, 3.3; Annex Output 2-<a href="#">Participant</a> Engagement) <b>0.1b</b> Minutes of meeting of MaRe network with ministries of environment and agriculture <b>0.1c</b> records and documentation of 20 coastal communities and 600 stakeholders mobilized to enhance marine conservation for betterment of local livelihood and economic opportunities</p>	<p>0.1a continue citizen communication 0.1b develop the MaRe Network 0.1c conduct the trainings and report</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2 0.2 By end of project, increased visitation and reduced threat record of the 3 MPAs consolidate national capacity with an effective marine conservation module.</p>	<p><b>0.2a</b> report on the progress of the 3 MPAs over year two in number of visitations, reduced threats and community support <b>0.2b</b> Marine conservation module in management plans and community engagement through outreach exposure <i>partly completed</i> (section 3.2,3.3: Annex Output 3 - <a href="#">Strengthening</a> MPAs). <b>0.2c</b> Report of coordination and engagement of Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>0.2a coordinate with MPAs 0.2b complete the outreach tools 0.2c coordinate with the ministry</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.3 0.3 By end of project, at least 120 sustainable fishing trainees value and acknowledge marine biodiversity and ecosystem as a sustainable resource for poverty alleviation toward sustainable livelihood</p>	<p><b>0.3a</b> records and documentation of trainees practicing and training communities on sustainable fishing <i>started</i> (section 3.2, 3.3; Annex Output 2 – <a href="#">Participant</a> Engagement) <b>0.3b</b> records and documentation of 15 coastal communities enabled with skilled members to continue to train their poor on sustainable fishing practices <i>nearly concluded</i> (section 3.5, Annex 1.3 <a href="#">Course</a> workshops and participants) <b>0.3c</b> vocational training tools for poverty alleviation by sustainable fishing available for continued and expanded trainings <i>accomplished</i> (section 3.3,3.5; Annex 1.1 <a href="#">Vocational</a> Course)</p>	<p>0.3a continue to coordinate with trainees on their practices 0.3b completing community capacity building – anticipated in May 2024.</p>
<p>0.4 By end of project, at least 90 livelihoods of poor youth and women are transformed.</p>	<p>0.4a Comparative Analysis report of livelihood state of participants at start of participation and at end of project.</p>	<p>0.4 review with participants the use of their trainings</p>

<b>Output 1</b> : By 1.5 years, coastal community poor are enabled to sustain livelihood by sustainable fishing, and advocate marine sustainability in their communities		
Output indicator 1.1 1.1 in 5 months from start of project, the first vocational course on sustainable fishing presents an innovative tool to effectively train coastal poor on sustainable marine-based livelihood generation.	1.1a design of the vocational course structure and role of team member <i>completed</i> 1.1b copy of course components and curriculum and learning outcomes <i>available</i> 1.1c minutes and remarks of internal course trial <i>available</i> (section 3.2,3.3,3.5; Annex 1.1 <a href="#">Vocational</a> Course)	Completed
Output indicator 1.2 1.2 In 6 months from the start of the project, at least 15 communities of the coastal poor will be part of a poverty alleviation process through sustainable fishing	1.2a List of the community contacts and stakeholders <i>available</i> 1.2b List, photos, and minutes of community meetings <i>available</i> 1.2c Data of the community participants <i>available</i> (section 3.2,3.3,3.5; Annex 1.2 <a href="#">Community</a> contacts and stakeholders)	Completed
Output indicator 1.3 1.3 After 18 months from the start of the project, at least 300 youth and women (50%) from coastal poor communities will have altered their potentials from irregular/zero income and lack of skills to skilled sustainable fishing practising for long-term livelihood support	1.3a List of trainees participation and schedule of workshops <i>available</i> 1.3b Documentary and Visual documentation of trainings and skill practicing <i>partially done</i> 1.3c Scores of skill evaluation of trainees <i>available</i> (section 3.2,3.3,3.5; Annex .3 <a href="#">Course</a> workshops and participants)	1.3a 3 workshops to complete 1.3b documentary to be produced
<b>Output 2.</b> By 2 years, beneficiaries/trainees who received the training practice and train their community members to sustain livelihood by sustainable fishing, and advocate marine sustainability in their communities		
Output indicator 2.1. 2.1 Over year 2 of the project, at least 90 beneficiaries (30%) prove continuous practicing of sustainable fishing for livelihood support	2.1a Bimonthly record of beneficiaries engagement on what's app group <i>started</i> 2.1b Bimonthly report of FON coordination with beneficiaries <i>started</i> 2.1c Visual documentation of beneficiaries on fishing and testimonies <i>started</i> (section 2, 3.2,3.3,3.5; Annex Output 2 – <a href="#">Participant</a> Engagement)	Continue to progress the indicator through year 2
Output indicator 2.2. 2.2 Over year 2 of the project, at least 60 beneficiaries (20%) train 120 community members on sustainable fishing to save them from poverty and help protect the sea riches	2.2a Bimonthly record of activities of beneficiaries <i>started</i> 2.2b Report of FON support to beneficiaries on their community trainings <i>started</i> 2.2c Visual documentation of community trainings <i>started</i> (section 3.2,3.3; Annex Output 2 – <a href="#">Participant</a> Engagement)	Continue to progress the indicator through year 2
<b>Output 3.</b> By end of year 1, conservation in marine protected areas is strengthened		
Output indicator 3.1.	3.1a report of field surveys <i>available</i>	Completed

3.1 by mid of year 1, 3 newly established MPAs receive field surveys and stakeholder engagement	3.1b report of stakeholder feedback <i>available</i> (section 3.2,3.3; Annex Output 3 - <a href="#">Strengthening</a> MPAs)	
Output indicator 3.2. 3.2 by end of year 1, 3 MPA management plans are produced	3.2a copies of 3 MPA management plans identifying habitats of significance, existing threats and conservation actions needed <i>available</i> (section 3.2,3.3; Annex 3.2a 3MPA <a href="#">management</a> plans)	Completed
Output indicator 3.3. 3.3 by end of year 1, 3 newly established MPAs are enabled with management tools to implement marine conservation, and empowered to promote and enhance community engagement in marine conservation	3.3a 3 set of outreach material, including publications and short videos, expose the significance of the reserves – <i>data collected but not produced</i> (section 3.2,3.3; Annex 3.3a MPAs <a href="#">outreach</a> material)	<i>Should complete the production of material – late on schedule</i>
<b>Output 4.</b> During and by end of year 2, communal engagement on marine ecosystem and biodiversity conservation is nationally strengthened, endorsed and networked		
Output indicator 4.1. 4.1 Over year 2, at least 600 participants from 20 coastal communities attend 20 workshops that strengthen the significance of their role in the protection of marine biodiversity to ensure sustainability of marine-based livelihood and poverty alleviation	4.1a one-day workshop program and material addressing communities 4.1b Records of 20 workshops and lists of participants 4.1c Workshop reports and records of discussions	All in year 2
Output indicator 4.2. 4.2 In the second half of year 2, at least 25 representatives of grassroots voices of coastal communities support a bottom-up approach to governance of marine conservation	4.2a Preambles and mandate of national marine network 4.2b Network signatories representative of grassroots 4.2c report of decision-making centers informed of the network	All in year 2
Output indicator 4.3. 4.3 Over year 2, local knowledge on marine biodiversity is made publically available on open access database showing at least 100 species from the field	4.3a Database records <i>started</i> (secion 3.1; Annex 4.3a <a href="#">Fish</a> Database) 4.3b Database URL 4.3c Social media promotions	All in year 2

**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><b>Outcome:</b></p> <p>The project will contribute to enhanced sustainability and conservation of the marine ecosystem and biodiversity through community endorsement and sustainable fishing for poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihood against overexploitation trends.</p>	<p>0.1 By end of project, national capability for community-based conservation of marine biodiversity and ecosystem is advanced and advocated with at least 50 of the trained citizens offer conservation and threat feedback, and the MaRe citizen network voice conservation to authorities.</p> <p>0.2 By end of project, increased visitation and reduced threat record of the 3 MPAs consolidate national capacity with an effective marine conservation module.</p> <p>0.3 By end of project, at least 120 sustainable fishing trainees value and acknowledge marine biodiversity and ecosystem as a sustainable resource for poverty alleviation toward sustainable livelihood</p> <p>0.4 By end of project, at least 90 livelihoods of poor youth and women are transformed.</p>	<p>0.1a report on citizen communications and information delivered to FON on their local marine environments over what’sapp, social media or direct communication</p> <p>0.1b Minutes of meeting of MaRe network with ministries of environment and agriculture</p> <p>0.1c records and documentation of 20 coastal communities and 600 stakeholders mobilized to enhance marine conservation for betterment of local livelihood and economic opportunities</p> <p>0.1d first database capturing local community knowledge and monitoring of marine biodiversity</p> <p>0.1e first community-based network for enhanced marine governance</p> <p>0.2a report on the progress of the 3 MPAs over year two in number of visitations, reduced threats and community support</p> <p>0.2b Marine conservation module in management plans and community engagement through outreach exposure</p> <p>0.2c Report of coordination and engagement of Ministry of Environment</p> <p>0.3a records and documentation of trainees practicing and training communities on sustainable fishing</p> <p>0.3b records and documentation of 15 coastal communities enabled with skilled members to continue to train their poor on sustainable fishing practices</p> <p>0.3c vocational training tools for poverty alleviation by sustainable fishing available for continued and expanded trainings</p> <p>0.4a Comparative Analysis report of livelihood state of participants at start of participation and at end of project.</p>
<p><b>Output 1</b></p> <p>By 1.5 years, coastal community poor are enabled to sustain livelihood by sustainable fishing, and advocate marine</p>	<p>1.1 in 5 months from start of project, the first vocational course on sustainable fishing presents an innovative tool to effectively train coastal poor on sustainable marine-based livelihood generation.</p>	<p>1.1a design of the vocational course structure and role of team member</p> <p>1.1b copy of course components and curriculum and learning outcomes</p> <p>1.1c minutes and remarks of internal course trial</p>



<p>sustainability in their communities</p>	<p>1.2 In 6 months from the start of the project, at least 15 communities of the coastal poor will be part of a poverty alleviation process through sustainable fishing</p> <p>1.3 After 18 months from the start of the project, at least 300 youth and women (50%) from coastal poor communities will have altered their potentials from irregular/zero income and lack of skills to skilled sustainable fishing practising for long-term livelihood support</p>	<p>1.2a List of the community contacts and stakeholders 1.2b List, photos, and minutes of community meetings 1.2c Data of the community participants</p> <p>1.3a List of trainees participation and schedule of workshops 1.3b Documentary and Visual documentation of trainings and skill practicing 1.3c Scores of skill evaluation of trainees</p>
<p><b>Output 2</b> By 2 years, beneficiaries/trainees who received the training practice and train their community members to sustain livelihood by sustainable fishing, and advocate marine sustainability in their communities</p>	<p>2.1 Over year 2 of the project, at least 90 beneficiaries (30%) prove continuous practicing of sustainable fishing for livelihood support</p> <p>2.2 Over year 2 of the project, at least 60 beneficiaries (20%) train 120 community members on sustainable fishing to save them from poverty and help protect the sea riches</p>	<p>2.1a Bimonthly record of beneficiaries engagement on what's app group 2.1b Bimonthly report of FON coordination with beneficiaries 2.1c Visual documentation of beneficiaries on fishing and testimonies</p> <p>2.2a Bimonthly record of activities of beneficiaries 2.2b Report of FON support to beneficiaries on their community trainings 2.2c Visual documentation of community trainings</p>
<p><b>Output 3</b> By end of year 1, conservation in marine protected areas is strengthened</p>	<p>3.1 by mid of year 1, 3 newly established MPAs receive field surveys and stakeholder engagement</p> <p>3.2 by end of year 1, 3 MPA management plans are produced</p> <p>3.3 by end of year 1, 3 newly established MPAs are enabled with management tools to implement marine conservation, and empowered to promote and enhance community engagement in marine conservation</p>	<p>3.1a report of field surveys 3.1b report of stakeholder feedback</p> <p>3.2a copies of 3 MPA management plans identifying habitats of significance, existing threats and conservation actions needed</p> <p>3.3a 3 set of outreach material, including publications and short videos, expose the significance of the reserves</p>
<p><b>Output 4</b> During and by end of year 2, communal engagement on marine ecosystem and biodiversity conservation is nationally strengthened, endorsed and networked</p>	<p>4.1 Over year 2, at least 600 participants from 20 coastal communities attend 20 workshops that strengthen the significance of their role in the protection of marine biodiversity to ensure sustainability of marine-based livelihood and poverty alleviation</p> <p>4.2 In the second half of year 2, at least 25 representatives of grassroots voices of coastal communities support a bottom-up approach to governance of marine conservation</p>	<p>4.1a one-day workshop program and material addressing communities 4.1b Records of 20 workshops and lists of participants 4.1c Workshop reports and records of discussions</p> <p>4.2a Preambles and mandate of national marine network 4.2b Network signatories representative of grassroots 4.2c report of decision-making centers informed of the network</p> <p>4.3a Database records</p>

	4.3 Over year 2, local knowledge on marine biodiversity is made publicly available on open access database showing at least 100 species from the field	4.3b Database URL 4.3c Social media promotions
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1: develop a 4-day intensive sustainable fishing training course module  1.2: coordination and selection of beneficiaries  1.3: train youth and women on sustainable fishing  2.1: maintain regular coordination to support beneficiaries to endorse practicing and collect feedback  2.2: create a documentary on training and practicing sustainable fishing to reduce poverty of coastal communities  3.1: develop management plan to each of the 3 newly established reserves  3.2: build capacity of the 3 newly established reserves to expose marine biodiversity value to enhance conservation  4.1: conduct 20 community workshops to support communal conservation of marine biodiversity and sustainable/responsible fishing  4.2: develop the national network for marine protection and sustainable fishing - the marine responsible network (MaRe network)  4.3: develop the first open database documenting the marine riches based on community participation</p>		
<p><b>Important Assumptions</b></p> <p>1- Socio-political stability is maintained and conducive of project implementation.  2- Social and gender barriers are not accentuated to deter poor communities from expressing individual's choices.  3- Public sector dilapidation does not influence the progress of the project. Project activities are designed to alienate requirements for governmental and public sector involvement to be on the safe side.  4- Banking system assumes stability and efficiency of furthering financial procedures  5- Internet is stable to allow beneficiaries to connect with us regularly and cheaply.  6- Fuel prices and supply do not express exaggerated fluctuations beyond the capacity of the project to absorb.</p>		

# Annex 3: Standard Indicators

**Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total planned	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A01	Number of people who have completed structured and relevant training	People	Men	107	43		107	150
DI-A01	Number of people who have completed structured and relevant training	People	Women	108	42		108	150
DI-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training.	People	Men	4	41		4	45
DI-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training.	People	Women	6	39		6	45
DI-B01	E.g. Number of new or improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	Number	New	3	0		3	3
DI-C01	Number of knowledge products published	Number	Practice area-database	0	1		0	1
DI-D01	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices	Ha	Protected Areas	0	194		0	194

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, 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)

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

We have organized the supplementary material on our one drive in folders dedicated to the different outputs; under each output, the documentation is listed according to the indicators defined in the logframe to facilitate cross referencing. Here's the list and links:

### Output 1 – Sustainable [Fishing](#) Course Material

- 1.1 [Vocational](#) Course
  - 1.1a Sustainable Fishing Course Curriculum
  - 1.1b Course Content
  - 1.1c Internal Course Trial
- 1.2 [Community](#) contacts and stakeholders
  - 1.2a list of community contacts
  - 1.2b community meeting list, photos,..
  - 1.2c data of community participants
- 1.3 [Course](#) workshops and participants
  - 1.3a List of participants and workshops
  - 1.3b documentation of workshops
  - 1.3c evaluation of trainees

### Output 2 – [Participant](#) Engagement

- 2.1a [record](#) of beneficiary engagement on what'sapp
- 2.1b [FON](#) coordination with beneficiaries
- 2.1c [visual](#) documentation of beneficiaries on fishing

### Output 3 - [Strengthening](#) MPAs

- 3.1a [field](#) surveys
- 3.1b [stakeholder](#) feedback
- 3.2a 3MPA [management](#) plans
- 3.3a MPAs [outreach](#) material

### Output 4 [Communal](#) Engagement

- 4.3a [Fish](#) Database

## 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 <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	x
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	x
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 15)?	x
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	