



Submit by Monday 5 December 2016

**DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: STAGE 2**Please read the [Guidance](#) before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

**ELIGIBILITY****1. Name and address of organisation**

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

<b>Applicant Organisation Name:</b>	<b>Fauna &amp; Flora International (FFI)</b>
<b>Address:</b>	<b>David Attenborough Building</b>
<b>City and Postcode:</b>	<b>Cambridge, CB2 3QZ</b>
<b>Country:</b>	<b>UK</b>
<b>Email:</b>	
<b>Phone:</b>	

**2. Stage 1 reference and Project title**

<b>Stage 1 Ref:</b>	<b>Title (max 10 words):</b> Effective marine resource co-management in the Pemba Channel Conservation Area
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**3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)****(max 50 words)**

This project will build the capacity of fishing communities and the Pemba Channel Conservation Area (PECCA) Management to implement measures that: improve reef ecosystem health; improve sustainability of key fisheries; reduce targeted hunting of vulnerable fish species; examine the threats to cetaceans, sharks and turtles; and improve local wellbeing.

**4. Country(ies)**

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

<b>Country 1:</b> Tanzania	<b>Country 2:</b>
<b>Country 3:</b>	<b>Country 4:</b>

**5. Project dates, and budget summary**

<b>Start date:</b> 1 April 2017		<b>End date:</b> 31 March 2021		<b>Duration:</b> 4 years	
<b>Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)</b>	<b>2017/18</b> £84,192	<b>2018/19</b> £102,706	<b>2019/20</b> £107,616	<b>2020/2021</b> £108,149	<b>Total</b> £402,663
<b>Proposed (confirmed &amp; unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost</b>					<b>59.5%</b>

**6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.**

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Frost	Slade	Braulik
Forename (s)	Nicola	Lorna	Gill
Post held	Head of Marine	Executive Director	Director, Marine Mammal Program
Organisation (if different to above)	Fauna & Flora International	Mwambao Coastal Community Network	Wildlife Conservation Society
Department	Conservation Science & Design		Tanzania Program
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 3
Surname	Mohammed
Forename (s)	Sharif
Post held	Officer in Charge
Organisation	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock, and Fisheries
Department	Department of Fisheries Development, Pemba
Telephone	
Email	

**7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
23-028	Rob Bensted-Smith	Connecting coastal communities for integrated seascape management in Atlantida, Honduras
23-003	Jenny Daltry	Eradicating invasive species from the highest priority Caribbean island
23-027	Jackson Frechette	Cultural and economic incentives for endangered species conservation in Cambodia
2792	Alison Mollon (interim manager)	Supporting community conserved areas in Uganda for biodiversity and livelihoods
19-019	Arthur Mugisha	Integrating Batwa cultural values into national parks management in Uganda
2324	Sophie Benbow	Enhancement of wellbeing and conservation in Cape Verde's biodiversity hotspots

**8a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.**

If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 9 (and delete the boxes for Q8a, 8b and 8c)

**9. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.**

<p><b>Lead institution and website:</b></p> <p><b>Fauna &amp; Flora International</b></p> <p><b>www.fauna-flora.org</b></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>Fauna &amp; Flora International (FFI) has facilitated in-depth discussions with partners about the design and implementation of the project, ensuring that we build upon experience and address lessons learned during our pilot project.</p> <p>FFI will coordinate all project management and implementation and provide technical advice on areas such as: governance, reef ecology, ecosystem and fisheries management, data collection, livelihoods and credit schemes, and monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>FFI has coordinated this project since late 2014, and has built good relationships with partners and other key stakeholders. In order to enable effective delivery based on local needs, FFI will convene an inception meeting as well as ongoing steering group meetings with all partners, reviewing progress against the project's theory of change, and monitoring data. We will establish MoUs and sub-grant agreements with all partners to ensure administration and accounting complies with the Darwin Initiative's requirements. We will also lead any further fundraising in coordination with partners to secure additional co-financing.</p> <p>FFI has extensive experience of successfully managing Darwin Initiative funding, including a coastal management project in Kenya. With a portfolio of 26 marine projects across 19 countries, FFI has a rich range of experience and learning to draw upon for this initiative.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p><b>Mwambao Coastal Community Network</b> (Mwambao)</p> <p><a href="http://www.mwambao.or.tz/">http://www.mwambao.or.tz/</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>Based in Zanzibar since 2010, Mwambao has successfully established a network of nine coastal communities across Tanzania to share knowledge, and improve coastal resource management. A not-for-profit business registered in Tanzania and Zanzibar, Mwambao partnered with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)–Smartfish and FFI in 2014, leading on-the-ground implementation of the pilot project: a building block of this initiative. During this period Mwambao successfully supported two communities to establish reef closures for octopus, which helped forge strong relationships with the pilot and neighbouring communities, as well as the Department of Fisheries Development (DFD).</p> <p>Mwambao is well qualified as the project’s main implementing partner, with expertise in community engagement for marine resource management and extensive understanding of the local context, with a predominantly Zanzibari team. In particular, Mwambao’s Pemba-based Field Officer will be responsible for day-to-day engagement with the focal communities and DFD–Pemba, with the support of a Field Coordinator based on Unguja. A core member of the project steering group, Mwambao will be responsible for ensuring delivery of key parts of the project, in accordance with collectively agreed work plans developed in consultation with all partners, and in agreement with communities.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p><b>Wildlife Conservation Society</b>  <a href="https://www.wcs.org/">https://www.wcs.org/</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>The WCS Tanzania program will lead the community-based evaluation of marine megafauna by-catch and hunting within the proposed project. This builds on more than three years of work across Tanzania to conduct baseline assessments of the status of cetaceans, and to evaluate the threat of by-catch in fishing gear. Having identified the Pemba channel as a national cetacean hotspot, WCS have been conducting intensive marine mammal studies within PECCA since 2014, in partnership with the Department of Fisheries Development.</p> <p>WCS will replicate and extend their recent national interview-based marine megafauna mortality assessment to the six target communities in this project, coordinate community-based marine megafauna mortality monitoring (including endangered species identification training for community monitors), and identify possible solutions based on their findings.</p> <p>WCS has extensive experience of successfully managing large marine and terrestrial projects globally, and in East Africa. With a presence in Tanzania for 50 years, WCS are very well established and have extensive local experience to draw upon. Addressing by-catch of coastal dolphins is a priority for WCS globally, and the type of community-led approach they will adopt in this project has already been successfully applied in Congo, Gabon and Bangladesh.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p><b>Department of Fisheries Development (DFD)</b></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>The DFD, a key partner since the project's outset, is responsible for fisheries management across Zanzibar. Its Marine Conservation Unit (MCU) manages marine protected areas (MPAs). Their regulations include provision for community-based co-management institutions—Shehia Fishers' Committees (SFCs)—to establish and enforce by-laws for managing local fishing grounds. In PECCA, a Management Committee of SFC members and DFD staff is mandated to enforce regulations, guided by an Advisory Committee of local and national government stakeholders.</p> <p>The DFD in Pemba (DFD-Pemba) has been very supportive of the project to date: the PECCA Manager supports activity implementation, and the Officer-in-Charge helps to resolve challenges, and seconded a Field Officer to Mwambao to strengthen links between these two partners. DFD-Pemba also hosts FFI and WCS during fieldwork.</p> <p>DFD-Pemba's effectiveness is constrained by a limited skills base, insufficient staff numbers (with only a Manager, five rangers, and five support staff in PECCA), inadequate resources (e.g. fuel for patrols), and ineffective interaction with key government stakeholders. We seek to begin addressing these limitations through our project (output 3).</p> <p>DFD is implementing the World Bank's SWIOFish (South West Indian Ocean Fisheries) project, which has several synergies with our initiative (see 17b).</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

### 10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Nicola Frost	Project Leader & Technical Oversight	Fauna & Flora International	10	Yes
Hannah Becker	Partnership Manager	Fauna & Flora International	37	Yes
Helen Anthem	Livelihoods & Governance Specialist	Fauna & Flora International	11	Yes
Lorna Slade	In-country Coordinator	Mwambao Coastal Community Network	40	Yes
Ali Thani	Community Engagement & Field Supervisor	Mwambao Coastal Community Network	60	Yes
Ali Said	Field Officer	Mwambao Coastal Community Network / Department Fisheries Development, Pemba	98	Yes

Dr Gill Braulik	Cetacean Specialist	Wildlife Conservation Society	3	Yes
Magreth Kasuga	Vulnerable Species Research Assistant	Wildlife Conservation Society	21	Yes
Sharif Mohammed	Officer in Charge	Department Fisheries Development, Pemba	5	Yes
Ali Kassim	PECCA Manager	Department Fisheries Development, Pemba	10	Yes
Dr Elizabeth Tyler	Reef Fish Specialist	Independent Consultant	10	Yes
Pippa Heylings	Government-level Governance Specialist	Talking Transformations	3	Yes

### 11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

Pemba Island's west coast, an Ecologically Significant Marine Area, was designated as the Pemba Channel Conservation Area (PECCA) in 2005. Its 1100km<sup>2</sup> is considered a hotspot for cetaceans and has high coral and associated species' diversity. Its marine resources are vital for artisanal fishing, supporting livelihoods and food security for 191,588 people in 34 coastal communities (Shehias) (of whom 45% are classified as poor and >80% are fishers), and fishers from Tanzania.

Biodiversity surveys, fisher interviews, and research demonstrate that PECCA's integrity and people's wellbeing are threatened by:

- Coral damage by fishers using drag nets, dynamite and anchors, reducing biodiversity, reef habitats, and protection from storm surges and sea-level rise, confirmed in [IUCN's Reef Resilience Assessment](#).
- Overfishing of locally important reef fish (e.g. emperors, snappers) and octopus by an increasing number of fishers, demonstrated by undersize individuals; an absence of apex predators (e.g. groupers, reef sharks); and small fish species and juveniles being caught with small mesh nets and traps.
- Hunting and/or by-catch of globally vulnerable species, including four Red-listed sea turtle species, Indian Ocean humpback dolphins (proposed as Endangered), humphead wrasse (Endangered), bumphead parrotfish (Vulnerable), and blacktip reef sharks (Near Threatened), with drift nets, spear guns with SCUBA, and nest poaching.
- Exclusion of fisher women and men from marine resource decision-making due to limited knowledge and management capacity, reducing compliance with regulations.

Despite a clear legal framework, DFD-Pemba and Shehia Fisher Committees (SFCs) are constrained by insufficient capacity and resources. Of 34 SFCs, only two actively manage marine resources due to our pilot (2015-16), trialling temporary reef closures over 436ha. These delivered fishery, reef ecosystem, and wellbeing benefits to the communities, including: three-fold increases in octopus catch weight; more abundant, larger reef fish; and increased participation in decision-making. This provides a solid basis upon which to build our project.

## 12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

<b>Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)</b>	Yes
<b>Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)</b>	No
<b>International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)</b>	No
<b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)</b>	No
<b>Global Goals for Sustainable Development</b>	Yes

### 12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting and how your project will help to achieve the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs). You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

Below are convention agreements, objective numbers, and details of how we will address them:

#### CBD articles

7: Ensure management interventions are based on baseline surveys, ongoing monitoring, and adapted where needed.

8: Integrate conservation and sustainable use of marine resources to minimise adverse impacts on biodiversity; promote the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems through localised management by supporting SFCs to establish by-laws and protect threatened species and habitats.

10: Support local communities to improve reef habitat health, and encourage customary use of marine resources by facilitating participatory management planning, drawing on local knowledge of marine habitats, resources, and threats, and providing training to implement management plans (e.g. patrolling, record keeping, monitoring data collection).

11: Support formation of transparent governance structures, and provide training to empower communities and SFCs to understand their rights and responsibilities under MCU regulations, ensuring transparent election processes for SFCs, and clear communications strategies between SFCs and communities.

13: Conduct awareness-raising about the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources and current regulations in focal communities.

#### Aichi Targets

6: Implement management interventions (e.g. closures, gear restrictions) with SFCs and between community-managed fishing grounds for sustainable management of important fisheries, vulnerable species, and aquatic plants, enhancing ecological connectivity.

10: Reduce the impacts of destructive fishing practices on coral reefs (through enforcement of regulations and implementation of closed areas) and subsequently increase reef resilience to climate change.

11: Improve PECCA management through training and mentoring SFCs (output 1) and DFD-Pemba staff (output 3), and ensuring integrated management of socially and ecologically connected areas (output 2).



**SDGs**

Goal 14: Sustainably manage and protect the marine and coastal ecosystems around six communities in PECCA, and implement management plans with these communities to regulate harvesting, and reduce overfishing and illegal or destructive fishing practices.

Target 1.4: Increase the role of local men and women in natural resources management through enabling active management by SFCs, and engaging the wider community as informants and monitors.

Targets 1.5, 3.1: Increase reef resilience to climate-related risks by reducing overfishing and destructive fishing in key areas of six community fishing grounds, predominantly through reef closures.

Target 2.4: Ensure the sustainability of fisheries important for food security, and help to maintain the ecosystems they rely upon through participatory management planning and implementation of management plans by and between SFCs.

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation in SFC leadership by ensuring at least 30% female representation on the committees (formed of 10 people), ensuring women's roles, responsibilities, needs and aspirations are understood by holding gender disaggregated focus groups to ensure women's access to fisheries of importance is, at the very least, not harmed by any management interventions.

Targets 16.6, 16.7: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions that have responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making, through robust governance training of SFCs; ensuring accountability mechanisms are in place for communities; and supporting DFD-Pemba to facilitate engagement of fishers in marine management (e.g. by holding Management Committee meetings).

**12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / SDG focal point in the host country?**

Yes  No      if yes, please give details:

The CBD focal point, Ms Esther Makwaiain Tanzania, is aware of our project and plans to scale-up. She has shown interest in our initiative and we plan to further engage her and the Office of the Vice-President in our work.

**13. Methodology**

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

In recognition of the threats outlined in section 11, in 2015 a pilot project was developed to build the capacity of two SFCs to manage their marine resources. In response to local support for the project and its success over the last two years, this project will scale up the initiative to engage four more SFCs across 10,500ha of PECCA.

Our approach is to encourage communication and collaboration within and between communities and partners, and to develop capacity. Applying lessons learnt from our pilot, and FFI's experience in local marine resources management (including a DI-funded project in southern Kenya), the project will:

Strengthen local marine resource management. Locally elected SFCs comprise 10 people representing local fishers and traders, to include ≥30% women, who rely on gleaning (collecting marine resources from the intertidal zone) and seaweed farming but are underrepresented in decision-making bodies. We will increase the number of SFCs engaged in marine management

through: workshops; management planning—using participatory approaches to ensure gender-differentiated roles are accounted for; introducing locally appropriate measures such as reef closures for octopus or gear restrictions; and establishing reef monitoring and patrolling in response to community by-laws.

The project will establish collaboration between communities, by forming a Collaborative Management Group and conducting joint planning and trialling of management measures. Developing trust with and between communities will facilitate data collection on sensitive issues, specifically catching of endangered species, which will subsequently be addressed.

To help ensure sustainability, the project will build the capacity of the DFD-Pemba staff through mentoring and training; developing a strategic plan for PECCA with the Management Committee; ensuring management aligns with national development objectives by engaging with policy makers and influencers through an active Advisory Committee.

Strong communication tools will be used to establish knowledge and incentives for fishers to support marine resources co-management. Approaches will include radio programmes, posters at landing sites, enforcement officers' briefings, and regular community meetings—held separately for women and men—to facilitate dialogue on management measures. The project will incentivise compliance by providing options for diversifying livelihoods through a rolling community credit scheme based on tested methods (e.g. IUCN's Community Environment Conservation Fund).

Evidence from the project will be used to demonstrate the benefits of adaptive co-management. Data collection approaches will include household surveys, focus groups, and organisational capacity assessments. Dissemination will be through PECCA Management and Advisory Committee meetings, community meetings, and project partner websites.

Partner roles and responsibilities are detailed in section 9. FFI's Partnership Manager will lead project coordination across all partners and maintain oversight of expenditure and progress, ensuring all appropriate technical expertise is applied. This includes engaging a Reef Fish Specialist for reef and catch monitoring, and a Government Governance Specialist for DFD-Pemba strategic planning.

Project management tools include: A project inception meeting with all partners; quarterly meetings with partner representatives to review progress and adapt management; coordinated in-country visits; clear project monitoring plans, including a mid-term and final review; sub-grant agreements with partners, and use of Access Dimensions & FocalPoint for financial management.

#### 14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term.

Short term (by end of year 4):

Six SFCs and DFD-Pemba deliver **effective marine co-management in >1,440ha of key sites** across 10,500ha, doubling the area under SFC management, and tripling the number of SFCs with co-management capacity.

Across six communities a representative sample of 3800 households (reflecting the factors of diversity within specific communities) **report increased wellbeing**, including: ≥30% reduction in meals skipped; ≥50% increase in women and men participating in decision-making; ≥50% increase in incomes (from fish catch and/or credit). **270 women and 270 men report positive change in their livelihoods** as a result of receiving community credit funds and **18 women hold positions** on SFCs (baseline of 6).

**Effective fisheries management** in key sites supports **diverse reef-dependent species**, and brings **increases in size of key reef fish and three-fold increases in octopus weight**.

Long term (20 years):

With an active DFD-Pemba and financially sustainable SFCs, **co-management will be effective in 75% of SFCs (25)**, encompassing c.75% of western Pemba's nearshore waters. The DFD will apply materials and lessons across Zanzibar's MPAs.

25 communities will perceive wellbeing benefits through **increased fish catches and control over marine resources**. **Community credit schemes** are replicated by DFD-Pemba in  $\geq 14$  communities implementing marine co-management measures, bringing livelihood-diversification opportunities to c.504 individuals per year (including 50% women). **75 women hold positions** on SFCs.

A **healthy and functioning coral reef ecosystem** with **stabilised coral diversity, increased live coral cover**, and populations of functionally important reef fish (e.g. grazers) improves resilience to sea-level rise, storm surges, and coral bleaching. This benefits all of Pemba's inhabitants (c.406,000). **Populations of vulnerable reef species start to recover** (humphead wrasse, groupers, sea cucumbers), with increased sightings of turtles and **apex predators** (reef sharks, cetaceans). **Cetacean by-catch** will decrease to sustainable levels (<2%) where interventions are implemented using data collected during this project.

## 15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

Poor people in Pemba will benefit in four ways:

Increased influence over marine resource access and management gained through: locally accountable SFC governance in six communities (against a baseline of 2); collaborative management between communities; and influence at PECCA-level through an active Management Committee. The SFCs will comprise women and men elected to represent various marine resource stakeholders (totalling 18 women and 42 men). A system of regular community meetings held separately for women and men for accountability, consultation, and information sharing gives voice to c.10,000 people (c. 4800 men and 5200 women).

Increased food security and income from 50% improvements in individual size/weight of locally important reef fish and octopus catches from managed areas. This will benefit c.3000 households from all 6 communities, as well as fishers from other communities who use these grounds.

Diversified and enhanced livelihoods for 270 women and 270 men across six communities through a rolling community credit scheme. Access will be conditional on compliance with SFC by-laws, to ensure co-management is not jeopardised. With additional funds we will benefit octopus fishers (c.65% of male and female fishers in our pilot) through market system development activities, adding value to the existing octopus market, whilst incentivising compliance with marine co-management (e.g. increased prices for well-managed octopus in Zanzibar's hotels). We will engage with experts in the area, including Blue Ventures, who have a regional interest in this issue.

In the longer term, reduced vulnerability to climate change impacts through SFC-led reef protection interventions. IUCN has identified that overfishing and damaging fishing practices are the prime issues affecting reef resilience in PECCA, therefore this project will serve to reduce the impacts of bleaching events and sea-level rise. This will benefit all 20,500 residents of the communities adopting reef management interventions.

**16. Exit strategy**

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

Given the range and scale of the issues facing PECCA, this project forms part of a progressive approach.

Building the capacity of DFD-Pemba staff, and sharing materials, lessons and guidance at Advisory Board meetings ensures our findings feed into Zanzibar-wide planning. FFI will use its significant fundraising potential to support NGO partners to continue mentoring DFD-Pemba to develop the capacity of more SFCs within PECCA.

Having developed good relationships with our focal communities, the project team will seek further funding to work with them to trial community-led management interventions to address by-catch/hunting of megafauna (cetaceans, turtles, rays, sharks), based on findings from the data collected during the project.

Implementing a rolling credit scheme that holds community members to account will incentivise long-term compliance with management interventions. Given the nature of a rolling credit fund, it will operate sustainably following initial seed funding.

Through additional funds we are exploring options to enable SFCs to continue co-management without reliance on donor funds, including: marine impact bonds, revenue from fish catch landing sites, and the tourism sector. Ensuring these options are functioning is essential before reducing support for SFC co-management efforts. A phased approach to reducing financial support to SFCs will be adopted.

**17a. Harmonisation**

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words)

This project builds upon the foundation established by the pilot project led by FFI and Mwambao since 2015, initiated with Arcadia Foundation and IOC-Smartfish funding. This saw SFCs implementing temporary closures for octopus in two communities in PECCA, resulting in a three-fold increase in octopus catch. Consequently, support for marine co-management interventions has increased, with voluntary closures being implemented, neighbouring communities requesting similar support, and the DFD consulting Mwambao about octopus closure implementation processes for the SWIOFish project (see 17b).

Existing funds are sufficient to support our two pilot communities to implement, monitor and control further management interventions over the next two years, and to establish market-based incentives for compliance and sustainable financing options for SFCs. Darwin Initiative funds would allow us to scale up and consolidate our work with four more communities, establish collaborative management between communities to jointly manage the whole of south-west Pemba, and build capacity of DFD-Pemba.

Partners will continue complementary projects: WCS identifying key areas for cetaceans, addressing important threats, documenting shark catches, and monitoring blast fishing across Tanzania; and Mwambao implementing octopus closures in Unguja (and soon northern PECCA), a blast-fishing recording network, and developing a coastal community network.

**17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes**

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences explaining how your work will be additional to tis work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

**200 words**

There are several related regional initiatives concerned with improving fisheries management in Tanzania, namely SWIOFish, a World Bank-funded project aimed at improving growth and development through key fisheries. In keeping with our project, SWIOFish is concerned with the health of PECCA, given its importance for livelihoods. It is supportive of temporary reef closures as a means of improving fish stocks and is concerned with SFC capacity building (and has sought Mwambao's advice on this).

In addition, BYCAM, a WIOMSA-funded project assessing broad-scale marine megafauna by-catch across the Western Indian Ocean complements our detailed site-based examination of risks and mitigation options.

Of these initiatives, ours is the only active project dedicated to PECCA alone, with a unique approach of operating from the grassroots up, building community trust and support for marine co-management by establishing proof of concept first, then gradually expanding the remit of management interventions to address threats to biodiversity, whilst working alongside the authorities.

We have good relationships with all the aforementioned initiatives, and regularly share information regarding lessons learnt and future plans. Recognising that coordination and sharing lessons across initiatives is essential, we intend to support DFD-Pemba to restore its Advisory Committee (see activity 3.4).

**18. Ethics**

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

FFI's policy is to endeavour to ensure its conservation activities do not disadvantage poor, vulnerable or marginalised natural-resource-dependent women and men and wherever possible to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance human wellbeing. FFI is a founding member of the [Conservation Initiative on Human Rights](#) ([www.thecihr.org](http://www.thecihr.org)) which promotes integration of human rights in conservation.

FFI is committed to ensuring strong leadership and capacity development in-country, and this project is no exception. Whilst FFI will provide project oversight and technical support, the project is being implemented by a Tanzanian organisation, whose development FFI have supported for two years. Building the capacity of local-level governance structures (SFCs) to develop marine resource management is a central component of this project (outputs 1 and 2). Finally, providing support to DFD-Pemba through training and strategic planning, as well as seconding a DFD staff member to Mwambao, ensures development of local governance and leadership (output 3). When addressing breaches of SFC by-laws, FFI supports appropriate law enforcement agencies to manage conflict and apply legitimate regulations fairly and in ways that are compatible with human rights.

Respect for Free, Prior and Informed Consent will guide project interventions; the drive for scaling-up this project has come from the communities themselves following our successful pilot. All management interventions will be implemented as a result of gathering traditional knowledge, science, and participatory planning with community representatives through the SFCs to ensure that local interests and wellbeing are being recognised and respected. It is for this reason that interventions cannot yet be determined precisely. Best practice will be adopted for the design and delivery of interview-based data collection, ensuring confidentiality, respect,

and safety for those participating.

All staff engaged on the project follow FFI's Health & Safety policy, regardless of nationality, which details risk management and emergency procedures.

### **19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity**

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

There are three key audiences:

First, fishing communities in PECCA, particularly those in our 6 focal communities. The reasons are to: increase fishers' understanding of marine ecosystems, threats and how management measures and regulations could improve them; ensure informed marine resource management planning, building upon local knowledge; and increase transparency and accountability around resource management to establish a sense of custodianship and ensure community members know their rights, roles and responsibilities. The main methods will be through Management Committee meetings, regular SFC-led community meetings (held separately for women and men), and community visits by the project team. Materials will be developed in Kiswahili as relevant for each community, including posters with maps and by-laws; guideline documents; monitoring data summaries; visits between communities; filmed interviews; Mwambao newsletter; and radio programmes.

Second, government institutions (District Officers, DFD, enforcement authorities), SWIOFish/World Bank, and influential seafood and tourism operators. The reasons are to: generate cooperation for the initiative, and ultimately influence national approaches to co-management. The main methods will be through: the Advisory Committee, individual meetings, and invitations to project events (e.g. opening day following temporary closures). Materials will include: those shared with communities, slide presentations, and a case study (to be published online as a CBD National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) case study).

Third, those engaged in marine resource management and research nationally and internationally, including the University of Dar es Salaam Institute of Marine Sciences. The reasons are to: influence global practice as a result of shared lessons, and collaborate to address arising conservation issues and research needs. The main methods will be through: individual correspondence, online publications on partner and Darwin Initiative websites, and WIOMSA conference presentations (not included in the project budget). Materials will include: some of those mentioned above, project reports, and conference posters and slideshows.

### **20. Capacity building**

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

Capacity building is central to this project for institutions—SFCs and DFD-Pemba—and individuals therein, and the six focal communities. It will involve formal training workshops, on-the-job mentoring, peer-learning, and meetings. Specifically:

- SFC members will participate in workshops led by Mwambao using materials developed during the pilot. Topics include institutional governance, financial management, and conflict resolution. This will be supplemented by learning exchange with already active

## SFCs.

- Community members engaged as monitors will receive workshops and on-the-job mentoring in catch data recording (from Mwambao), endangered species identification for mortality recording (from WCS), coral reef damage and fish monitoring (from trained Zanzibari rangers), supported by the Reef Fish Specialist (see section 26).
- DFD-Pemba staff will be trained to use SFC capacity building tools developed during the pilot in a 'training of trainers' workshop led by Mwambao. Additional workshops and mentoring will be provided in accordance with a needs assessment, to be conducted by FFI and Mwambao in January 2017. It is likely to include meeting facilitation, conflict resolution, and transparency.
- Fisher women and men from six communities will increase their knowledge of marine resource governance through SFC-led community meetings. Details of topics, methods and materials used are in section 19.
- Enforcement officers (police, District Fisheries Officers) will attend a workshop led by Mwambao, covering SFC roles, rights and responsibilities; by-laws; and by-law enforcement procedures.
- The Collaborative Management Group (comprising SFC members), and DFD-Pemba staff will visit Mafia Marine Park to learn about implementation of collaborative management of marine areas.

To ensure knowledge and skills are retained, all training and education is conducted within local communities and existing marine co-management governance structures. Ongoing mentoring will support trainees in applying their new skills, and robust data collection and analysis (output 5) will demonstrate the project's successes and generate support to keep implementing management interventions.

## 21. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

Sharing project information is essential for ensuring long-term support for marine resource management in PECCA. Therefore output 5 is dedicated to collecting robust data regarding the coral reef and wellbeing impacts of the project, and sharing it with relevant audiences. In addition, supporting the function of the Management and Advisory Committees (output 3) will provide platforms to share information regarding PECCA's management. This will facilitate collaboration, learning, and harmonisation of activities and research, as well as influencing policy. Mwambao's newsletter and blogs on partner websites will be used to share details of project developments.

SFCs will establish communications plans as part of standard operating procedures to ensure transparency and accountability regarding the project plans and findings.

Materials including SFC training guides, learning papers, presentations, films, case studies and briefing papers will be made available in print and online on partner websites, [aquaticcommons.org](http://aquaticcommons.org), and [www.capacityforconservation.org](http://www.capacityforconservation.org) in the case of training materials, and, if accepted, will be presented to the regional WIOMSA symposium in 2019. Any peer-reviewed papers will be published in open access journals, such as *Oryx*. The project team will endeavour to ensure project data is incorporated into SWIOFish's national monitoring database.

Formal agreements between FFI and partners will reflect an open access policy whilst respecting intellectual property rights.

Darwin Initiative support will be mentioned in any distributed material – both online and in print.

**22. Match funding (co-finance)**

**a) Secured**

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

**Confirmed:**

FFI has supported marine resource co-management activities on Pemba Island since 2014. Current secured funding for the overall project includes £XXX from CML Family Foundation and £XXX from the Arcadia Fund, secured for the period 2016-2018. For the Darwin project period, these funds total £XXX.

£XXX of these funds will be used as direct co-finance for activities detailed in the Darwin proposal log frame, and £XXX will be for explicitly linked activities that fall outside the Darwin log frame. Specifically, market development to generate incentives for complying with co-management and identifying ways to finance SFC co-management without reliance on donor funds.

In addition, DFD-Pemba is providing £XXX of staff time in-kind.

The total Darwin project cost is £XXX and with Darwin funding we will need to secure £XXX. FFI is confident that we have the fundraising capability to cover the remaining funds required in y3 and y4 in collaboration with our partners. GEF has expressed an interest in considering a proposal from us, and we are beginning to explore this option. If we are not successful, we would work with partners to revise the remaining project activities or reduce the project expenditure without jeopardising overall outcomes.

**22b) Unsecured**

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

**22c) None**

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

N/A



**23) Risk**

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words)

FFI has a stringent project approval process that ensures all projects are reviewed for quality, feasibility, strategic relevance and risk before being approved and funding sought. Risk factors reviewed include the team's experience, in-country relationships, vulnerability to natural disaster and conflict, and the socio-economic operating environment. The greater the identified risk, the higher the level of approval required. Risk ratings are recorded in FFI's global management system, and monitored through internal reporting and adaptive management.

In this project, FFI has identified that political tension between members of the ruling and opposition parties (since national elections this year), and risk of flooding or drought will be of particular significance. These risks will be tracked by the project team and discussed at steering group meetings, and management will be tailored to mitigate or minimise them.

FFI is committed to working ethically, legally, and in line with the Bribery Act 2010. FFI practises a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption and has an Anti-Bribery Policy (available on request). We are now considering the latest guidance from the Charity Commission on counter-fraud measures, and reviewing our policies and procedures in light of this to further protect our resources from fraud and financial crime.

## PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

## MEASURING IMPACT

## 24. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b></p> <p>PECCA's healthy and diverse marine ecosystem is managed effectively by empowered local communities and DFD-Pemba, increasing populations of vulnerable species, locally important marine resources, and peoples' wellbeing.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <p>Six communities and DFD-Pemba manage marine resources sustainably in key sites, stabilising reef health and function across 10,500ha of PECCA, leading to improved wellbeing for c.10,000 fisher men and women.</p>	<p>0.1 60% average reduction in number of boats observed using damaging or illegal fishing gears (e.g. drag nets, small mesh nets and traps, spear fishing with SCUBA) in sites patrolled by communities by 2021, as compared to the baseline at each site.</p> <p>0.2 25% increase in the size and number of reef fish from selected key families caught per fisher hour, across SFC grounds where gear restrictions are enforced, and particularly adjacent to permanently closed sites.</p> <p>0.3 Three-fold increase in average individual weight of octopus caught upon opening of temporary reef closure sites by</p>	<p>0.1 Patrol record books of SFCs and Collaborative Management Group patrols of fishing grounds; observations by fishers are reported to and recorded by SFCs.</p> <p>0.2 Community monitors measure the size and number of reef fish from selected key families caught per fisher hour from selected families.</p> <p>0.3 Community monitors measure the individual octopus weight caught from temporary reef closure sites.</p> <p>0.4 Underwater Visual Census</p>	<p>Community and government stakeholders are willing to participate in collaborative co-management of PECCA.</p> <p>Climate change does not result in a significant increase in demand for marine resources if droughts are more severe, or lead to significant coral bleaching, which will degrade the shallow reef habitat.</p> <p>The political landscape provides a stable environment in which to work over the project period.</p> <p>Population growth and immigration do not increase beyond predicted estimates.</p> <p>Threat reduction and increase in the</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>2021, as compared to the baseline number at each site.</p> <p>0.4 50% increase in the number of fish over 30 cm total length observed from selected key families in permanent closures and SFC-patrolled fishing grounds, against baselines set for each community.</p> <p>0.5 60% of women and 60% of men surveyed in the six communities report an improved sense of overall wellbeing as a result of project activities by 2021 (including targets for: reduction in numbers of meals skipped, participation in decision-making, perceptions of changes in income as a result of either or both improved catch and access to credit – see section 14).</p> <p>0.6 70% of women, 70% of men, and 70% of SFCs/DFD-Pemba representatives surveyed perceive an improvement in SFC and DFD-Pemba's management effectiveness by 2021.</p>	<p>transects counting the number of individuals over 30cm in these fish families every two years (2019, 2021). We will also use this as an opportunity to characterise level of recent physical damage to reef habitats that underpin fisheries.</p> <p>0.5 Household-level surveys and group discussions conducted across all 6 communities ensuring a representative sample of different types of fishers, including 50% women in 2021 with a mid-project review in 2019.</p> <p>0.6 Participatory governance assessments conducted with members of each participating community during household-level surveys and focus groups.</p>	<p>individual size and number of reef fish and octopus will be proxy indicators for improvements in ecosystem health.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1 Six SFCs have the skills, knowledge and confidence to implement sustainable marine resources management measures in local fishing grounds.</p>	<p>1.1 SFCs are functioning and represent a cross-sector of society, including an average composition across all SFCs of 30% women, in three communities by y1, four communities by y2, 5 communities by y3, and 6 communities by y4.</p> <p>1.2 Six SFCs have implemented sustainable marine resource management plans to address locally defined conservation priorities (e.g. temporary or permanent closures, gear restrictions), against a baseline of 2, by 2021.</p> <p>1.3 12 community monitors trained and implementing fisheries catch data collection; 12 community monitors trained and implementing coral reef monitoring; six patrol teams trained and implementing patrols by 2021.</p> <p>1.4 60% average reduction in the number of breaches of SFC by-laws across all six</p>	<p>1.1 SFC meeting minutes; election records.</p> <p>1.2 Management plans; by-laws; patrol records.</p> <p>1.3 Training records; monitoring data collection records; patrol data records; post-training surveys.</p> <p>1.4 Patrol records; surveys of</p>	<p>Communities wish to engage in local marine resource management. Our pilot study and awareness-raising activities reveal that the majority of local people in the area are supportive of conservation measures.</p> <p>Community-led management is effective in achieving our outcome (based on initial successes during the pilot).</p> <p>The number of fishers from outside PECCA does not significantly increase, and thus limit the effectiveness of community-led conservation.</p> <p>Local community politics do not interfere with agreed management strategies; i.e. kinship, party allegiances</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	communities as compared to the first year of by-law implementation in each community by 2021.	community perception of change in the frequency of breaches	
<p>2. A Collaborative Management Group is formed between the six target SFCs to determine and address seascape management issues.</p>	<p>2.1 There is a functioning Collaborative Management Group of 12 members between the six target fishing communities by 2020, supported by DFD-Pemba.</p> <p>2.2 A joint management plan is established between six SFCs and the Collaborative Management Group to address threats to priority habitats and species of conservation and livelihoods importance by 2021.</p> <p>2.3 Briefing paper for possible interventions to reduce megafaunal mortality is produced, shared and discussed with project partners by 2021.</p>	<p>2.1 Standard Operating Procedures; meeting records, confirming DFD-Pemba presence.</p> <p>2.2 Management plan.</p> <p>2.3 Briefing paper; project steering group notes.</p>	<p>Communities are willing to collaborate in the management of their shared resources. Initial awareness raising activities suggest that there is appetite for this.</p> <p>Neighbouring communities based elsewhere in Pemba who fish within the area are willing to recognise established collaborative management measures.</p> <p>There are no significant social or political conflicts that hamper any attempt at collaborative management.</p>
<p>3. Training and capacity building provided to DFD-Pemba to effectively support marine resources co-</p>	<p>3.1 5 key DFD-Pemba staff attend institutional governance training (according to needs assessment), and SFC</p>	<p>3.1 Training attendance records; surveys before and after training demonstrating a change in knowledge in institutional</p>	<p>The MCU and the Department of Fisheries remain supportive of engaging in activities to improve their effectiveness. As they are formal</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
management in the long term.	<p>capacity building training by 2019.</p> <p>3.2 A 3–5 year strategic plan for PECCA is established by the Management Committee and reviewed by the DFD by 2020.</p> <p>3.3 The PECCA Advisory and Management Committees are functioning by 2018.</p>	<p>governance and SFC capacity building.</p> <p>3.2 Strategic plan; DFD meeting minutes.</p> <p>3.3 Meeting minutes, demonstrating evidence of collaboration and harmonisation of plans across PECCA.</p>	<p>project partners, we do not foresee that this will be a problem.</p> <p>Zanzibar's government continues to support the PECCA initiative.</p>
4. Sufficient knowledge and incentives provided for both male and female fishers from the six target communities to participate in new marine resources co-management measures.	<p>4.1 A minimum of 10 radio announcements on local stations relating to at least 10 incidents (e.g. new SFC by-laws; enforcement of by-laws; events) by the end of 2021, against a baseline of three.</p> <p>4.2 50% increase in the number of women and number of men attending regular meetings with SFCs by 2021 against the baseline set with each community at the start of the project's engagement with them.</p> <p>4.3 Credit scheme is accessed by c.270 men and 270 women</p>	<p>4.1 Records of dates and times of radio broadcasts, and announcement transcripts, verified by radio stations.</p> <p>4.2 SFC meeting records</p> <p>4.3 Credit scheme records; interviews with a sample of beneficiaries to</p>	<p>Activities under an existing grant improve economic incentives for locally led marine resource management, through positive engagement of the tourism and seafood sectors.</p> <p>Community members are able to attend regular meetings, and willing to engage in credit schemes. Our pilot project suggests that we need to enable women to attend meetings in particular.</p> <p>Accountability and transparency mechanisms are upheld for the community credit scheme.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	across all 6 communities by 2021 (1 community in y1, 3 in y2, 4 in y3 and 6 in y4).	verify records.	
5. Conservation and social outcomes of the project are evaluated and findings shared with target audiences (communities, government, conservation community).	<p>5.1 Information sharing meetings hosted by DFD on implementing effective marine resource co-management in Pemba in 2019 and 2021.</p> <p>5.2 Uptake of SFC training materials and standard operating procedures by MCU and associated DFD initiatives (SWIOFish) based on success of project interventions by 2020.</p> <p>5.3 Project case study documents downloaded from partner websites 200 times by the end of 2021.</p>	<p>5.1 Meeting minutes; presentation slides.</p> <p>5.2 SFC training manual and letter of support from SWIOFish project coordinator.</p> <p>5.3 Google analytics for partner websites.</p>	<p>Our data are able to detect a beneficial impact of the project.</p> <p>The government and project partners remain committed to sharing knowledge and learning.</p>

**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)

- 1.1 Train four new SFCs in good governance principles, conflict resolution, by-law formulation processes, patrolling, patrol record keeping, and financial management, and establish standard operating procedures, through three five-day training workshops held with each SFC (using materials developed during the pilot) and four learning exchange visits to pilot sites.
- 1.2 Conduct participatory assessments of key habitats, fisheries, and threats (to habitats, vulnerable species and livelihoods) with each SFC to establish possible reef management sites, using adapted Participatory Rural Appraisal tools as developed in the pilot.
- 1.3 Facilitate participatory management planning workshops, totalling 9 days with each SFC, to establish local marine resource management interventions (e.g. temporary/permanent closures, gear restrictions) covering: identification of conservation targets (based on data from 1.2), by-law

- development; monitoring, control and surveillance planning.
- 1.4 Provide training and ongoing mentoring to SFCs, patrol teams, and monitoring data recorders (2 per community) to effectively implement management plans.
  - 2.1 Establish a Collaborative Management Planning Group with representatives from each of the six target SFCs, and hold a learning exchange visit with the group and key DFD-Pemba staff to other collaboratively managed fishing grounds in Tanzania e.g. Mafia Marine Park.
  - 2.2 Develop standard operating procedures to establish the roles, rights and responsibilities of the Collaborative Management Planning Group in collaboration with the MCU, to ensure harmonisation with MCU legislation and based on learning from the exchange visit.
  - 2.3 Plan and implement joint management measures with the Collaborative Management Planning Group in priority areas of shared fishing groups for key fisheries and vulnerable species (e.g. fishing gear restrictions), using baseline information from 1.2 and 5.1. Plans will be compatible with the PECCA General Management Plan and embedded into SFC by-laws and communicated through SFCs to ensure adherence to MCU legislation.
  - 2.4 Determine the scale of threats to vulnerable species across the shared fishing grounds through an effective reporting network, including landing site data collection across the six target communities, and adjacent landing sites (in the case of legally fished species, e.g. sharks, humphead wrasse) and mortality reporting of illegally caught species (cetaceans, turtles). This will build on WCS's existing baseline data on marine megafauna by-catch.
  - 2.5 Identify possible interventions to minimise by-catch and hunting of vulnerable species, including megafauna across the collaboratively managed fishing grounds, based on findings in 2.4 and 5.1, and global conservation research and practice.
  - 3.1 Hold a series of workshops to train key DFD-Pemba and MCU staff in good governance practice, in accordance with the findings of the capacity assessment (January 2017), to improve implementation of existing governance platforms. Including: meeting facilitation skills (for Management Committee meetings); conflict resolution (between communities, and between SFCs and DFD-Pemba); transparency in sharing information regarding MCU legislation and procedures (e.g. SFC elections, distribution and use of income generated through tourism revenue).
  - 3.2 Hold a 3-day 'training of trainers' workshop, to enable DFD-Pemba staff to use the SFC training manual developed during the pilot project, in order to increase the number of communities engaged in marine resources co-management. Involve DFD-Pemba staff in ongoing SFC training for on-the-job training.
  - 3.3 Facilitate a strategic planning workshop (5 days) with DFD-Pemba to develop an action plan setting out 3–5-year management goals within PECCA for biodiversity conservation and community-based fisheries management. This will be in consultation with SFCs, relevant government departments, and initiatives (SWIOFish) to ensure harmonisation of marine-co management measures.
  - 3.4 Mentor DFD-Pemba to hold regular Management (twice a year) and Advisory (once a year) Committee meetings, inviting relevant government departments and actors (including the tourism sector and other NGOs) concerned with marine resource use and conservation within PECCA where necessary to share information, harmonise activities with national development plans, and facilitate collaboration.
  - 4.1 Create awareness raising materials (e.g. posters) with SFCs regarding by-laws and management plans, and distribute in Pemba at landing sites



across the Mkoani District, to enforcement authorities, fish traders, MCU rangers, community meetings. Also raise awareness across Zanzibar through radio programmes.

- 4.2 Initiate regular joint meetings between SFCs and community members to enable community members to hold SFCs to account, in accordance with MCU legislation and SFC Standard Operating Procedures. Ensure meetings are held separately for men and women to maximise women's participation.
- 4.3 Establish a rolling community credit fund with at least two project communities, available to each community member upon compliance with SFC-led marine resource management plans. Based on IUCN's Community Environment Conservation Fund, seed funding will be provided by the project, and compliance will be checked by an appointed official (possibly from local government). Access to the funds will be through public meetings, and credit loan periods will be a few months long.
- 4.4 Explore additional incentives, such as gear exchange, to ensure fishers' compliance with resource management measures (especially gear restrictions).
- 5.1 Design surveys of fisher behaviour (including catch of vulnerable species), and perceptions of household wellbeing, and marine resource governance effectiveness, and conduct them with representatives of each of the six communities when first engaging with them (to ensure that we have a good understanding of the context and baseline data), and then in year 4 to assess project impacts. The surveys will utilise a variety of methods, including participatory techniques and a Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA).
- 5.2 Use organisational capacity assessments (adapted from the tool provided on Capacity for Conservation), to establish effectiveness of governance training and support, and identify further training and mentoring needs (at the collaborative and MCU level). This will be analysed in conjunction with participatory governance data collected under 5.1.
- 5.3 Conduct participatory data analysis with community monitors and the SFCs of data collected through local monitoring plans (e.g. octopus and fish catch, change in gear use) and use findings to inform management planning.
- 5.4 Analyse and assess changes in governance, wellbeing, and reef ecosystem health in response to management interventions.
- 5.5 Produce posters, presentations and reports to communicate data findings to communities, government departments (especially DFD) and the conservation community, and generate support for marine resources co-management.

**25. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (Q1 starting April 2017)**

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1 Six SFCs have the skills, knowledge and confidence to implement sustainable marine resources management measures in local fishing grounds.																	
1.1 Train four new SFCs in good governance principles, conflict resolution, by-law formulation processes, patrolling, patrol record keeping, and financial management, and establish standard operating procedures, through three five-day training workshops held with each SFC (using materials developed during the pilot) and four learning exchange visits to pilot sites.	8																
1.2 Conduct participatory assessments of key habitats, fisheries, and threats (to habitats, vulnerable species and livelihoods) with each SFC to establish possible reef management sites, using adapted PRA tools as developed in the pilot.	4																
1.3 Facilitate participatory management planning workshops, totalling 9 days with each SFC, to establish local marine resource management interventions (e.g. temporary/permanent closures, gear restrictions) covering: identification of conservation targets (based on data from 1.2), by-law development; monitoring, control and surveillance planning.	4																
1.4 Provide training and ongoing mentoring to SFCs, patrol teams, and monitoring data recorders (2 per community) to effectively implement management plans.	45																
Output 2 A Collaborative Management Group is formed between the six target SFCs to determine and address seascape management issues.																	
2.1 Establish a Collaborative Management Planning Group with representatives from each of the six target SFCs, and hold a learning exchange visit with the group and	12																

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
key DFD-Pemba staff to other collaboratively managed fishing grounds in Tanzania e.g. Mafia Marine Park.																	
2.2 Develop standard operating procedures to establish the roles, rights and responsibilities of the Collaborative Management Planning Group in collaboration with DFD-Pemba, to ensure harmonisation with MCU legislation and based on learning from the exchange visit.	9																
2.3 Plan and implement joint management measures with the Collaborative Management Planning Group in priority areas of shared fishing groups for key fisheries and vulnerable species (e.g. fishing gear restrictions), using baseline information from 1.2 and 5.1. Plans will be compatible with the PECCA General Management Plan and embedded into SFC by-laws and communicated through SFCs to ensure adherence to MCU legislation.	15																
2.4 Determine the scale of threats to vulnerable species across the shared fishing grounds through an effective reporting network, including landing site data collection across the six target communities, and adjacent landing sites (in the case of legally fished species, e.g. sharks, humphead wrasse) and mortality reporting of illegally caught species (cetaceans, turtles). This will build on WCS's existing baseline data on marine megafauna by-catch.	42																
2.5 Identify possible interventions to minimise by-catch and hunting of vulnerable species, including megafauna across the collaboratively managed fishing grounds, based on findings in 2.4 and 5.1, and global conservation research and practice.	6																
Output 3 Training and capacity building provided to DFD-Pemba to effectively support marine resources co-management in the long term.																	
3.1 Hold a series of workshops to train key DFD-Pemba and MCU staff in good governance practice, in accordance	4																

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
with the findings of the capacity assessment (January 2017), to improve implementation of existing governance platforms. Including: meeting facilitation skills (for Management Committee meetings); conflict resolution (between communities, and between SFCs and DFD-Pemba); transparency in sharing information regarding MCU legislation and procedures (e.g. SFC elections, distribution and use of income generated through tourism revenue).																	
3.2 Hold a 3-day 'training of trainers' workshop, to enable DFD-Pemba staff to use the SFC training manual developed during the pilot project, in order to increase the number of communities engaged in marine resources co-management. Involve DFD-Pemba staff in ongoing training for on-the-job training.	39																
3.3 Facilitate a strategic planning workshop (5 days) with DFD-Pemba to develop an action plan setting out 3–5-year management goals within PECCA for biodiversity conservation and community-based fisheries management. This will be in consultation with SFCs, relevant government departments, and initiatives (SWIOFish) to ensure harmonisation of marine-co management measures.	1																
3.4 Mentor DFD-Pemba to hold regular Management (twice a year) and Advisory (once a year) Committee meetings, inviting relevant government departments and actors (including the tourism sector and other NGOs) concerned with marine resource use and conservation within PECCA where necessary to share information, harmonise activities with national development plans, and facilitate collaboration.	42																
Output 4 Sufficient knowledge and incentives provided for both male and female fishers from the six target communities to participate in new marine resources co-management measures.																	
4.1 Create awareness raising materials (e.g. posters) with SFCs regarding by-laws and management plans, and	45																

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
distribute in Pemba at landing sites across the Mkoani District, to enforcement authorities, fish traders, MCU rangers, community meetings. Also raise awareness across Zanzibar through radio programmes.																	
4.2 Initiate regular joint meetings between SFCs and community members to enable community members to hold SFCs to account, in accordance with MCU legislation and SFC Standard Operating Procedures. Ensure meetings are held separately for men and women to maximise women's participation.	45																
4.3 Establish a rolling community credit fund with at least two project communities, available to each community member upon compliance with SFC-led marine resource management plans. Based on IUCN's Community Environment Conservation Fund, seed funding will be provided by the project, and compliance will be checked by an appointed official (possibly from local government). Access to the funds will be through public meetings, and credit loan periods will be a few months long.	45																
4.4 Explore additional incentives, such as gear exchange, to ensure fishers' compliance with resource management measures (especially gear restrictions).	36																
Output 5 Conservation and social outcomes of the project are evaluated and findings shared with target audiences (communities, local government, conservation community).																	
5.1 Design surveys of fisher behaviour (including catch of vulnerable species), and perceptions of household wellbeing, and marine resource governance effectiveness, and conduct them with representatives of each of the six communities when first engaging with them (to ensure that we have a good understanding of the context and baseline data), and then in year 4 to assess project impacts. The surveys will utilise a variety of methods, including participatory techniques and a	6																

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) in Year 4.																	
5.2 Use organisational capacity assessments (adapted from the tool provided on Capacity for Conservation), to establish effectiveness of governance training and support, and identify further training and mentoring needs (at the collaborative and MCU level). This will be analysed in conjunction with participatory governance data collected under 5.1.	6																
5.3 Conduct participatory data analysis with community monitors and the SFCs of data collected through local monitoring plans (e.g. fish catch, coral reef damage, change in gear use) and use findings to inform management planning.	39																
5.4 Analyse and assess changes in governance, wellbeing, and reef ecosystem health in response to management interventions.	4																
5.5 Produce posters, presentations and reports to communicate data findings to communities, government departments (especially DFD) and the conservation community, and generate support for marine resources co-management.	4																

## 26. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

Project monitoring and evaluation is embedded in the project's design: output 5 is dedicated to collecting, analysing and sharing data on the conservation and wellbeing outcomes. As Project Lead, FFI will engage in all aspects of project monitoring, and ensure the project is on schedule, and adapted as needed.

A Project Steering Group, representing all four partners, will oversee project implementation, holding quarterly meetings to review progress, monitoring results, and testing project assumptions. FFI's Project Leader and Livelihoods and Governance Specialist will review all monitoring data. FFI's Partnership Manager and Mwambao will hold bi-weekly calls to review progress and revise work plans. The project team will report periodically to the PECCA Management and Advisory Committees, to update and exchange information and adapt plans accordingly.

FFI's Livelihoods & Governance Specialist will support the design of household surveys (activity 5.1, indicators 0.56, 0.67) to assess wellbeing, including participatory governance. These will be complemented by individual interviews and group discussions utilising participatory tools adapted from the Participatory Impact Assessment approach. Data collection and analysis will be disaggregated by gender and 'wealth class' to tailor interventions and monitor and evaluate differentiated impacts on vulnerable and marginalised women and men. A representative sample of households will be interviewed in each community, and purposive sampling will be used to select marine resource dependent households, and equal numbers of male and female heads.

WCS and the Reef Specialist will design and implement individual surveys of fisher behaviour, including megafauna catch, using WCS's existing methods (activity 5.1, indicator 2.3) to inform both management measures and impact monitoring.

Community monitors will lead biological threat and impact monitoring (patrols and catch data, 0.1–0.3) to build local capacity, generate a sense of ownership, and ensure sustainability. Rigorous training will be provided by Mwambao and experienced Zanzibari monitors (rangers from local marine parks: Misali and Chumbe). The Reef Fish Specialist will provide oversight and advice on the design of simple participatory monitoring plans in accordance with SFC management plans and community capacity, based on extensive reef monitoring experience across Zanzibar. Each community will appoint a responsible person to enter and verify data from community monitors and patrollers.

Mwambao will be responsible for ongoing mentoring of community monitors in fish catch, patrol, and financial record keeping, ensuring data entry is accurate (0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 1.1–1.3)—a role they have held throughout the pilot. As lead implementing partner, they will be responsible for assembling means of verification for reaching output indicators 1.1–5.3, with support from FFI. Mwambao will keep a project diary for all community visits (added to by partners), including anecdotal information that may reveal problems that need to be addressed. Registers of attendance will be kept at meetings and education and awareness raising events, and will include the name, gender and age of each attendee so we can monitor representation.

Indicators for skills development (1.2, 3.1) will be measured using before and after questionnaires.

Number of days planned for M&E	Approximately 243 person days.
Total project budget for M&E	Approximately £59,771 including staff and operational costs.
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	8.8%

## FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. You should also ensure you have read the 'Finance for Darwin' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

**NB:** The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

### 27. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

The budget has been developed based on experience of operating in Pemba over the last two years, and in consultation with all project partners. The costing of time has been based on rigorous work planning, drawing on the specific strengths of each partner.

We will be able to start operations quickly and cost effectively as we building upon existing in-country partnerships, and working with largely national teams who are already in place. Establishing sub-grant agreements with each partner will ensure that funds can be deployed quickly as needed.

We will draw on the knowledge of our local partners to secure the best value services in-country (travel, hotels). We will ensure the best market price for larger items by following FFI's procurement process. This requires three quotes and approval through the delegations of authority, ensuring transparency. Strict budget management by the Project Partnerships Manager with the assistance of the Finance and Administrative Officer will ensure compliance with grant conditions.

We are working with Zanzibari staff wherever possible, and are increasing the time allocation of the Pemba-based Field Officer to minimise travel between Unguja and Pemba. Although we are drawing on expertise from outside Zanzibar, we are investing in building local capacity so will ensure this investment has a lasting impact in-country.

Key budget assumptions are that there will be no major financial crises in Tanzania or the UK resulting in inflation or crashes, and that all partner staff will receive small inflationary rises in salaries over time.

Other costs listed in the budget are for the community credit fund seed funding.

### 28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

Mwambao has requested capital items as part of the project. These are necessary for delivery of the project, namely to provide mobility to the Field Officer (through the purchase of a motorbike), and to supply the SFCs with the materials they need to conduct patrols, and capture and process data (mobile phones, cameras, binoculars, laptops). These items will remain the property of Mwambao but as this project will continue after four years, we anticipate that the items will continue to be used by the Field Officer and SFCs to continue efforts in marine resources co-management.



**FCO NOTIFICATIONS**

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

**Yes (no written advice)**  **Yes, advice attached**  **No**

**CERTIFICATION**

On behalf of the company of **Fauna & Flora International**

I apply for a grant of £402,663 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

*(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)*

- I enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	Rosalind Aveling
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Deputy Chief Executive

**Signed\*\***  **Date:**

**If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.**

**Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission**

	Check
Have you <b>read the Guidance</b> ?	X
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	X
Have you provided <b>actual start and end dates</b> for your project?	X
Have you provided your <b>budget based on UK government financial years</b> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your <b>budget is complete</b> , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been <b>signed by a suitably authorised individual</b> ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	X
Have you included a <b>1 page CV for all the key project personnel</b> identified at Question 10?	X
Have you included a <b>letter of support from your key partner organisations</b> identified at Question 9?	X
Have you <b>been in contact with the FCO</b> in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	
Have you included a <b>signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts</b> for the lead organisation?	X
Have you <b>checked the Darwin website</b> immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 5 December 2016 to [Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk) using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.