

Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2018

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	24-008
Project title	Effective marine resource co-management in the Pemba Channel Conservation Area
Host country/ies	Tanzania
Contract holder institution	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	-Mwambao Coastal Community Network (Mwambao) -Wildlife Conservation Society, Tanzania programme (WCS) -Department of Fisheries Development, Pemba – Ministry of Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries (DFD-Pemba)
Darwin grant value	£ 402,663
Start/end dates of project	Apr 2017 – Mar 2021
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017 – Mar 2018) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2017 – Mar 2018 ; Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Nicola Frost
Project website/blog/Twitter	https://www.fauna-flora.org/news/less-effort-reward-good-news-tanzanian-island
Report author(s) and date	Tanguy Nicolas, 03/05/2018

1. Project rationale

Pemba Island’s west coast, an Ecologically Significant Marine Area, was designated as the Pemba Channel Conservation Area (PECCA) in 2005. Its 1100km² 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:

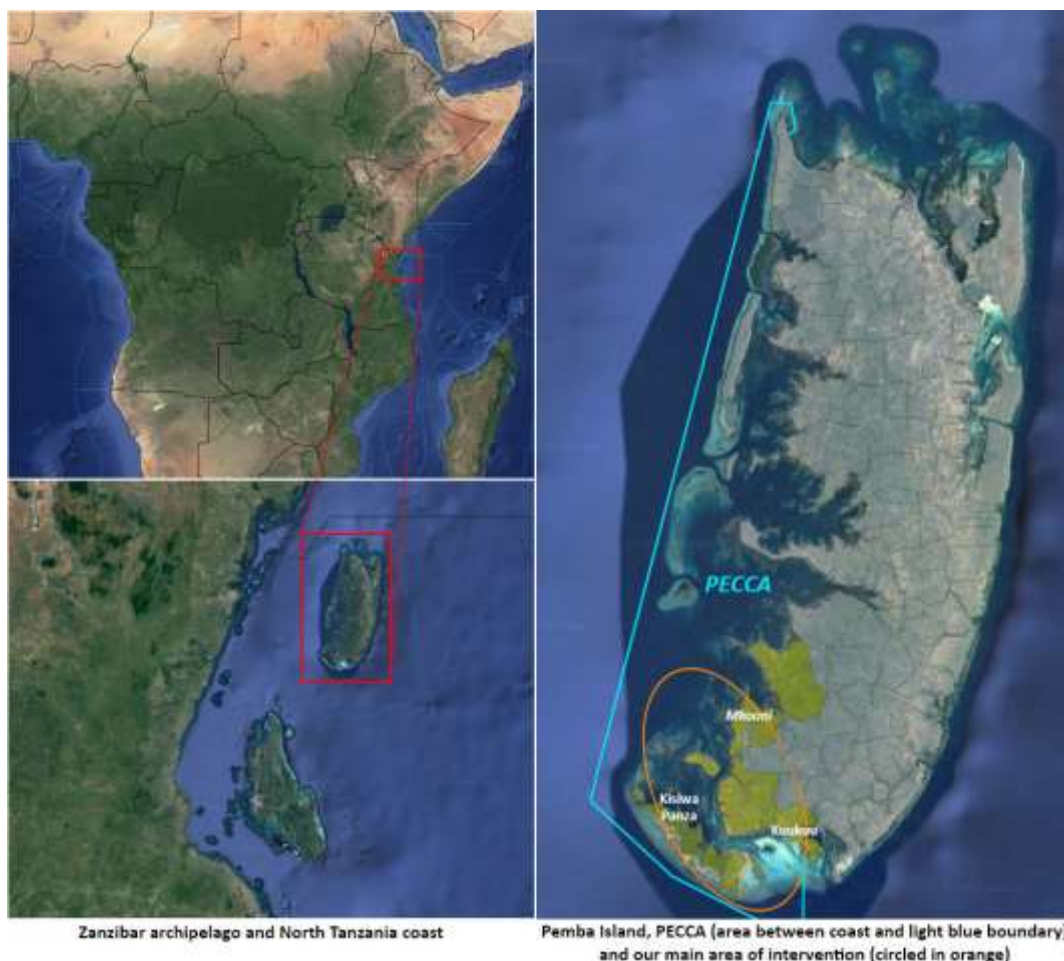
- Coral damage by fishers using drag nets, dynamite and anchors, reducing biodiversity, reef habitats, and protection from storm surges and sea-level rise, confirmed in [IUCN’s Reef Resilience Assessment](#).
- Overfishing of locally important reef fish (e.g. emperors, snappers) and octopus by an increasing 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 provided a solid basis upon which the project is now building.

More specifically, the project activities are working towards 1) building the capacities of six SFCs for these to have the skills, knowledge & confidence to implement sustainable marine resources management measures in local fishing grounds; 2) forming a Collaborative Management Group between the six target SFCs to determine and address seascape management issues; 3) training and building the capacities of DFD-Pemba to enable the institution to effectively support marine resources co-management in the long term; 4) providing sufficient understanding and incentives to both male and female fishers in the six target communities to participate in new marine resources co-management measures; and 5) evaluating conservation and social outcomes of the project and sharing findings with target audiences (communities, local government & authorities, conservation community).



2. Project partnerships

Mwambao Coastal Community Network

The project's activities began in July 2017. In order to ensure effective project management and delivery, the Partnerships Manager visited the project site to hold inception meetings with project partners, review the work plan for year one, ensure the lead implementation partner - **Mwambao Coastal Community**

Network - is aware of the grant conditions, and support the recruitment of the full-time Field Officer –Ali Said Hamad-, whose effective start date was a little later than anticipated.

Native from Pemba Island, and having a long term involvement along fishing communities and commitment to marine conservation in Pemba, Ali Said was offered the Field Officer position as the most suitable candidate to this role. However, he was still employed by the Department of Fisheries Development (DFD) when he was recruited, which had verbally agreed on his release as Field Officer on the project. The paperwork to release him from his DFD duties took longer than anticipated, and Ali Said effectively started fulltime employment with Mwambao in October 2017. In the meantime, the Community Engagement and Field Supervisor (Ali Thani) has been fulfilling his duties with support from the Project Coordinator (Lorna Slade).

The share of responsibilities between FFI and Mwambao has been defined in the sub-grant agreements (one for each fund) signed in September 2017 detailing conditions of work and funds disbursement from FFI to Mwambao in the frame of the present project. Mwambao is responsible for implementing most field activities and FFI for the overall project reporting. A few specific activities fall under FFI's direct responsibility (eg. in Output 3, building DFD capacities, through a consultancy with Pippa Heylings as a consultant).

Mwambao provides to FFI technical reports on project activities every six months and after the completion of an activity or a significant step towards a longer activity. Writing these reports is agreed between the 2 partners according to each activity so as to inform the overall reports writing. Mwambao also provides monthly financial reports of its expenditures, which are discussed and approved jointly on that frequency.

On a more regular basis, emails are exchanged between the 2 partners at least weekly to update about the results and discuss/coordinate the conduction of field activities. Calls are usually organised at least on a fortnightly basis, involving for Mwambao the Project Coordinator and the Community Engagement and Field Supervisor, and the Partnerships Manager for FFI.

In September 2017, Mwambao's Project Coordinator and Community Engagement and Field Supervisor worked jointly with FFI's project team and additional relevant staff in FFI HQ in the UK to design the project's overall monitoring plan. This monitoring plan became our common reference to periodically collect evidence of various sources and nature and is starting to be currently and gradually put in practice.

In October-November 2017, both partners recognised some weaknesses in Mwambao's financial management. FFI's finance and administrative manager for East Africa (based in Nairobi) visited the organisation's HQ in Zanzibar in December 2017 and conducted a 3-days training with the accountant, the finance officer and with the Project Coordinator. Several areas covered included (1) updating Mwambao system to use a new version of their software allowing multiple currencies and managing varying exchange rates, to generate monthly reports and ease matching FFI budget codes and managing payrolls; (2) helping Mwambao improve various aspects of the current system (eg. cash advances, having a monthly finances checklist of steps to follow, implement an enhanced filing system) and (3) providing some recommendations to improve Mwambao's internal financial policy.

Although there is still some progress to be made to ensure a more fluid financial management and communication, the changes put in place allowed us to better keep track of the project's finances on a monthly basis, on this Darwin grant as well as on the 2 other match-funding sources (Arcadia and CML foundations).

The Department of Fisheries Development

The governance capacity review conducted by project consultant, Pippa Heylings (Talking Transformation Ltd.), identified key training and mentoring areas for Zanzibar's **Department of Fisheries Development (DFD)**, enabling us to inform what we deliver under activities 3.1 and 3.2. Priorities include: governance of coastal and marine resources, facilitation, negotiation and conflict management with SFCs, enforcement chain effectiveness for all actors involved in law enforcement from rangers to DFD lawyers, and SFCs enhancement, including resource mapping and by-laws development and approval. The findings have been shared and discussed with the DFD in Pemba to define the focus of the 2 series of trainings to be led in Y2 Q1 (as agreed following approval of the second change request, in March 2018).

Apart from consulting DFD-Pemba to define in details the content of activities within output 3, as a partner in the present project and the authority competent to manage Marine Conservation Areas in Zanzibar archipelago (including PECCA) and fisheries policies, the DFD (headquartered in Zanzibar town on Unguja Island, including its Marine Conservation Unit -MCU- and DFD-Pemba headquartered in the town of Wete) is regularly consulted about the best way to lead project activities involving interactions with various institutions, and updated about the progress of the activities. This sharing of information is the most regularly done by Mwambao as the organisation present in Zanzibar; FFI is liaising with DFD on each of the visits to the project activities.

DFD-Pemba has been very supportive of the project, sharing some relevant information including on activities they implement within World Bank's SWIOFish programme, facilitating some meetings with communities and helping with some local governance conflict resolution (October 2016 – May 2017, before and during the beginning Darwin funding). This coordination and communication is now also eased with Mwambao's Pemba Field Officer (Ali Said) being DFD staff temporary released to our project.

DFD-Pemba is consulted and updated about project activities and developments (e.g. expansion of our community work to new communities in Year 2, design and approval of new/updated by-laws, presentation of catch data collected within community landing sites where we work, etc.).

Wildlife Conservation Society, Tanzania programme

As flagged in previous email communications, mentioned in the HYR1 and in our 2nd change request approved in March 2018: staffing and focus changes with the **WCS Tanzania** marine team led us to reconsider the partnership planned in the original application.

Initially we aimed to build on existing WCS's baseline data on marine megafauna by-catch (particularly on cetaceans and marine turtles), the new partnership proposed will focus on collecting information on sharks in the project area (threats affecting those animals, species present, levels of fishing and seasonal variations). This will be achieved through community data collectors (CDCs) in the villages where we already work with Mwambao, or adjacent villages in the same district and within PECCA boundaries.

Before establishing this network of CDCs, WCS Tanzania will conduct a rapid pre-assessment of the situation in Mkoani district to inform them on how best to proceed. FFI will coordinate progress and steps in this activity by facilitating discussions between WCS Tanzania and Mwambao during the setup of the CDCs network, to ensure proper communication in the communities where we work and mutualisation when possible.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

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

Over this first year of the project we have continued to provide mentoring to the two sites that formed our pilot project (activity 1.4) – Kisiwa Panza and Kuuu.

Some scoping visits have been conducted at the end of Year 1 (February-March 2018), to determine which communities to start supporting when expanding the project activities. Work in a third community is expected to commence in Year 2 Q1. This represents a small delay compared to the initial calendar of activities, planning to work in three communities by the end of Year 1. The project team faced some difficulties in local governance with Kisiwa Panza (see details in following paragraphs) and decided to prioritise resolving the conflict in this first community of intervention before focussing on expansion in a neighbouring area.

A capacity and needs assessment has been conducted in October 2017 on both Kuuu and Kisiwa Panza SFCs, informing the project on priority needs for mentoring those two sites.

Kuuu

Darwin Initiative funding has enabled mentoring visits from the project team to Kuuu and focused on supporting the SFC's implementation of key aspects of their ongoing management plan. Kuuu has continued closing temporarily an area of 84ha to all fishing four times since April 2017; following closures, which usually last 3 months (+/- 2 weeks to match with a spring tide selected by the community) the targeted area is opened for less than a week for a selected number of fishers to catch

octopus and fish alternatively each open day (except in a permanent no-take area of 17ha within this closed zone), before closing again for 3 months.

Kukuu SFC board and members gradually gained more confidence in conducting local management of their marine resources: implementing daily (foot and canoe) patrols all year-long, successfully handling some occasional encroachments into the closed fishing area when concerning members of the community, enhancing community support and developing and strengthening the community benefits sharing model.

Kisiwa Panza

In October 2016, Kisiwa Panza SFC faced some difficulties handling a significant breach incident in their temporary closed area by some members of the local community. This led to general mistrust from the community to their SFC and to the suspension of closures in 2017, as no enforcement and patrols were then implemented. However, some community members led an unofficial (not under the decision of a SFC) smaller closure in an area called “Jombe” (which was included in the wider previously closed area) keeping involved the limited number of people fishing mainly there.

This incident and the numerous community meetings held by Mwambao team with support from local authorities and DFD-Pemba staff revealed mistrust had been growing among some parts of the communities. The SFC was no longer sufficiently supported by the community and it was widely agreed to dissolve the SFC and elect a new one. A discussion was then arranged with the Sheha (village chief) and a procedure agreed for election of a new SFC that represents the various user groups, the 2 villages on Kisiwa Panza, and also incorporates some of members of the previous committee who were still maintaining supporters. This election was held in the end of May 2017 and the newly elected SFC was then officially registered by local authorities and DFD-Pemba (counting a total of 13 members, of which 3 are women, 1 is treasurer).

An after action review (annex 4) has been also written, summarizing the timeline around this incident and its phases for resolution; with information gathered from the committee and various community members before the community decided on the way forward to serve as a lessons-learned document for future reference.

Led in November 2017, following a capacities and needs assessment, a series of trainings were undertaken by Mwambao team covering the following topics: roles and responsibilities, SFC’s working partners, standard operating procedures, local conflict management and resolution, planning and implementing patrols, steps for by-laws formulation and approval procedures, records keeping, effective communication among and outside the community.

These trainings were then followed by several community meetings and SFC workshops facilitated by Mwambao’s team between December 2017 and February 2018 to plan how to resume local marine resources management and the octopus temporary closures. This included setting up conservation targets, reviewing previous Kisiwa Panza by-laws and management areas, developing an enforcement plan with indicators and preparing a closure/opening protocol (steps). A revenues sharing mechanism has also been agreed, to share the octopus landing incomes between individuals gleaning the octopus, the SFC for their operating costs, members of the patrol team and a fund for community develop project.

The new closure effectively started on 5 March 2018, after a last community meeting awareness raising conducted by the SFC to recap on the area covered by the closure and related by-law, and after the installation of marking buoys. Community patrols are now conducted on a daily basis since the closure started.

Expanding our support to other neighbouring communities

Following the progress and achievements of both Kukuu and Kisiwa Panza SFCs, a number of neighbouring communities have expressed their willingness to work with the project team to manage their own marine resources and fishing grounds. Initial scoping visits have been conducted across 6 neighbouring Shehias (the smallest administrative division, equivalent to a ward), using group and individual interviews as a way to gather information to inform future site selection. The 6 Shehias scoped are as follows (orange dots in the map below, from NW to SE): Makoongwe, Shidi, Michenzani, Stahabu, Chokocho and Kangani.



The visits and interviews were conducted between February and March 2018. A set of criteria were commonly agreed between FFI and Mwambao to help us understand of the specific context for each community, relating to their location, marine resources, types of fishing activities practiced, history of engagement with local management, current leadership (SFC) and willingness/motivations to work with the project.

The project team will decide together in early Year 2 Q1 where to start working among those 6 communities. The results highlighted in the report suggest starting to work with Makoongwe and then Michenzani or Shidi, anticipating a greater feasibility to engage with these communities (see Annex 5 Scoping visit report).

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

In accordance with the work plan, no activities have been implemented for this output to date. Given the staff changes within WCS we are liaising with them to establish the best way forward regarding the vulnerable species work (activities 2.4 & 2.5). See section 2 (Project partnerships) for more details.

We plan to start activity 2.4 in Year Q1, following joint meetings with WCS and Mwambao to detail some practical aspects, take advantage of the existing knowledge of communities and areas within the project team and coordinate some of the actions led where possible and relevant (e.g. joint awareness raising meetings with communities or common training workshops for community data recorders).

We also plan to initiative a Collaborative Management Group (activity 2.1) gathering several neighbouring SFCs when community-led management will be effective in at least 3 communities; which should happen during the course of Year 2.

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

A governance capacity review was conducted by project consultant, Pippa Heylings, to form the basis for this work going forward (activities 3.1, 3.2 and later in project 3.3). Her review identified key training and mentoring areas for the DFD-Pemba, which will inform specific deliverables under activities 3.1 and 3.2. Priorities identified include: better understanding of current and desired governance of coastal and

marine resources, development of facilitation skills to support communities collaborating on managing their shared fishing grounds, negotiation and conflict management, enhancing enforcement chain effectiveness for all actors involved in law enforcement from rangers to Department of Fisheries Development (DFD) lawyers, and enhancing support and communication with SFCs.

Based on new information arising, a key area where our role will differ slightly from our original project plan is in relation to the development of a 3-5 year strategic planning from PECCA (activity 3.3). We have recently learnt that the development of a General Management Plan (GMP) for PECCA will form part of the SWIOFish programme (funded by the World Bank), along with updates to the management plans for every Marine Conservation Area (MCAs) in the Zanzibar archipelago. DFD has requested that we play a role in mentoring this process as it advances. SWIOFish issued a call to identify consultants to lead the update of all Zanzibar MCAs management plans in March 2018.

Mwambao is part of an international consortium of organisations responding to this call and we expect to know the outcome later in the year. The management plan update process will span over 14 months for all the MCAs presumably between the end of 2018 and the end of 2020.

In response, our project will aim to provide some input during PECCA's management plan update, potentially through Mwambao's direct participation with the consortium (should the consortium be awarded the consultancy), and in any case by building on the trainings led and documents drafted jointly with DFD in the frame of the present Darwin Initiative-funded project.

As flagged in the most recent change request (approved by DEFRA in March 2018), due to the unexpected unavailability of the project consultant in the first months of 2018, activities 3.1 and 3.2 have been delayed to Year 2 Q1, with a few changes in their focus and participants. Activity 3.1 will still only be targeting DFD-Pemba and Marine Conservation Unit (MCU) staff, and Activity 3.2 will also include members of the Fishers Executive Committee (FEC) of PECCA (i.e. representatives of the SFCs). Activity 3.1 will be about ensuring a common understanding of marine resources management, on the governance framework of PECCA and its FEC. While still to be focused on the use of the SFC training manual (as initially planned), activity 3.2 will also include some training on conflict management and negotiation skills, - taking advantage of the joint presence of DFD-Pemba / MCU staff and SFC representatives in this second training workshop.

We expect to hold another workshop later during Year 2, using our increased understanding about the way PECCA and its FEC are run to develop some guidelines jointly with DFD. Those will aim to improve the information flow through these structures between DFD-Pemba staff and SFC representatives, and clarify the procedures to establish by-laws, support SFCs implementing local management, and anticipate/manage conflictual situations. We expect the guidelines thus jointly written will encompass the building blocks for the co-management vision targeted with the activity 3.3.

The initial governance review also revealed plans for a Technical Management Unit to be convened, which enables participation of other government Departments, such as Forestry and Tourism. This could potentially support the blending of local mangrove management with fisheries closure and coastal management areas. We will continue to liaise with DFD about these different governance bodies, in order to establish where best to place our support under activity 3.4.

- **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

Mwambao team started creating awareness raising materials (activity 4.1) to communicate the by-laws in Kuuu and Kisiwa Panza, summarising the by-laws, creating a map to visually delineate the closed areas and remind the fines faced in case of infringing the by-laws. A new intern (Danielle Stern) started with Mwambao in January 2018 and is currently drafting the posters to display this information. A display board has been constructed and installed in Kuuu (photos below) and a similar one is currently under preparation for Kisiwa Panza. Posters displaying both communities' SFC members have been created and disseminated to the committees.



Radio announcements have been prepared and broadcasted during 3 days in Pemba prior to the start of closures in Kisiwa Panza and Kuuu. However both SFCs do not want to broadcast any message yet regarding the opening date, preferring to avoid attracting fishers from other communities to these events.

The project team is also preparing some programmes to be aired on the radio around Ramadan period, including accounts of community members from Kuuu and Kisiwa Panza about their experience and challenges, along with some explanations about the benefits and rationale for octopus closures and community-led marine resources management.

Both SFCs are meeting on a regular basis (usually every month) and convene some awareness raising meetings with community members. The new SFC in Kisiwa Panza only started to record their meeting dates and topics in December 2017, following the series of training provided by Mwambao’s team. There is currently a lack of specific meetings for women, to help increase their participation. The field officer will coordinate with both SFCs to identify the best approach and frequency for holding women’s focused community meetings (convened by the SFC).

Participatory Market Systems Development (PMSD) on the octopus Market.

Although not funded by Darwin Initiative but by our match-funding, this activity was initiated around the octopus market with the communities we support in 2017. This approach brings all actors in a market chain together (e.g. fishers, intermediary buyers, exporters, tourism operators etc.) to share perspectives and identify common concerns/interests, with a specific purpose to identify ways in which these groups can work supportively across the product value chain to take action on sustainability. A set of small changes or actions were identified and agreed for each group.

Of particular significance, as an outcome of this meeting buyers agreed to pay a price premium for larger octopus on the day that the octopus fishing grounds reopen in Kuuu (in both December 2017 and March 2018), with fishers receiving a better price per kilo (500 TSh £0.16) compared to the usual price in neighbouring villages, and an additional 500 TSh per kilo being directed to the SFC. A total of 188.5 kg was landed in December 2017’s opening day in Kuuu, generating an additional income from the price premium of 188,500 TSh (£60), half of which went to the SFC and will be used for their patrols and to support ongoing running costs. In March 2018, 219 kg of catch was recorded, thus generating 109,500 TSh (£35) for the SFC.

Bigger octopus are more valued on the market (both local market with the tourism sector and export market), and the re-opening of octopus fishing grounds following a temporary closures usually brings bigger individuals above 1 kg. This is also a way to incentivise prioritising bigger catches and avoid catching small ones, so as to benefit stock recovery. There is now a growing interest from both fishers and various buyers having been involved in the PMSD activities around octopus to better liaise and coordinate, realising that both benefit from more sustainable gleaning practices and supporting temporary closures as a way to have bigger individuals and more healthy stocks. (see annex 6 PMSD workshop report notes Oct 2017)

Community Environment Credit Fund (CECF)

A study has been led in June 2017 in Kuuu by a Master's student, Julianne d'E Roberts, regarding the feasibility of setting up a village-led CECF. The result of this study is primarily that the CECF model could be a beneficial tool for the community of Kuuu, with their high capacity for management of resources, demand for credit and willingness to facilitate such a fund. Areas of weakness in carrying out the management plan, such as gender imbalance and limited patrol capabilities could also be improved as a result of the fund through equal representation in CECF management committees and further incentives to abide by the rules that govern the fishing area. Several community members already have some experience in participating in such groups as the village benefited from similar initiatives 5-10 years ago, supported by the NGO Care International, but without connection to any natural resource management.

In the end of 2017, Julianne d'E Roberts started her small company, **GreenFi** (based in Nairobi), to conduct activities in this field and is starting to engage alongside our project to help us trial a first pilot of CECF in a marine resources management context.

The CECF model aims to motivate and empower individuals, beyond SFC members, to actively engage in supporting management actions and the implementation of the management plan. The community of Kuuu is ready to start establishing credit groups, and it is likely that the CECF model will bring positive opportunities to individuals and ensure that the community continues to build ecological resilience.

The project team already explored several steps jointly with GreenFi, and a community member having previously worked with Care Int'l when the credit groups had been initiated in Kuuu (some of which are still operational) has been identified to help the project's Field officer start the credits groups. It is expected that 3-4 credit groups will be created comprising 12-30 individuals. Inspired by IUCN's CECF guidelines, the group's composition will be based on the livelihoods of its members (eg. octopus fishers, seaweed farmers, net/line fishers), they will require to include at least 50% of women, and will each need to define a plan for compliance with the marine resource management plan for Kuuu. There will also be a credit group including the SFC members. It was also agreed to call this credit scheme **MKUBA** (for "Mfuko wa Kutunza Bahari" -Fund for marine resources protection).

We aim to start the first loans in Year 2 Q1-2, which is a bit later than anticipated in the initial proposal. Being a new approach with few reference to base on, we feel the preparation work led in Year 1 was necessary and could not have been quicker.

Although this kind of approach has been trialled successfully by IUCN (in Uganda for instance), this was always in a terrestrial context, most often with the aim for a community to manage their fresh water resources for example. We are not aware of any example of any CECF model tested in a marine context, and we want to stress that the approach we develop in the project is rather experimental for now. We feel it has some potential of success in Kuuu and the context of this community let us hope it could be an additional incentive for individuals to comply and more actively engage in implementing their local management plan.

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

The fisher behaviour, household wellbeing, and marine governance effectiveness surveys (activity 5.1, Annex 23: Household surveys questions drafted) are due to be completed at the first new site before we commence work there. The delay in starting working in the new community (see details reported under Output 1) meant those surveys have not been conducted yet. We plan to start working in Year 2 Q1 (May-June 2018) and the surveys will be conducted before the other activities.

A capacity and needs assessment (activity 5.2, see report annex 8) conducted with SFCs currently supported in October 2017 highlighted several recommendations of improvements for Kuuu. This has

included broadening communication to other stakeholders (neighbouring communities, local and district authorities and PECCA/DFD staff), increasing communication and transparency to detail the benefit sharing mechanism and leading more awareness raising. Realising that several areas were concerning communications, Mwambao team then worked with Kukuu SFC to elaborate in November-December 2017 a communication strategy, listing main topics, audiences targeted and media to be used.

The SFC capacity and needs assessment conducted in October 2017 informed us about the very limited knowledge and understanding the new SFC members in Kisiwa Panza had about their committee's role (even for the few members who were previously part of the former SFC dissolved), and highlighted the need to conduct the full series of trainings Mwambao usually carries out in newly supported SFCs.

Darwin funding allowed the communities to continue collecting octopus catch data this year. We plan to continue and expand this data collection with new communities as we will commence work and also start recording reef fish landing.

In October 2017, Mwambao led some in-water biodiversity monitoring in the areas subject to temporary and permanent closure in Kukuu, including the training of 4 community members 2 from Kukuu and a refreshment training of 2 from Kisiwa Panza. Contributing to activity 5.3, this monitoring covered 4 different methods (Belt transect for fish indicator species, Belt Transect for macro-invertebrate indicator species, 10m2 belt transect count for sea urchins, Point Intercept Transect -PIT). The results of the monitoring conducted during the training do indicate that ongoing management, in particular the designation of a core NTZ, are having positive impacts on the health of the reef ecosystem. The community reef monitoring data conducted in October 2017, covered the permanently closed area, the temporary-closed area, and outside both areas as a control. The results found increased densities of parrotfish, goatfish, triggerfish (essential for controlling urchins), and butterfly fish – as well as macro invertebrates including sea cucumbers and tiger cowries (both are economically important but overharvested as some preliminary research in 2016 showed) within the closed areas as compared to the control sites. This included schooling groups of juvenile parrotfish and goatfish – suggesting that this area is serving as a fish breeding ground as planned by the committee. This is a really promising start, however the absence of top predators (e.g. grouper, emperors and snappers) suggests there is still a need for further conservation efforts in neighbouring reefs.

More participatory data analysis will be carried out following the openings in Kukuu and Kisiwa Panza scheduled at the end of Ramadan (after mid-June 2018), and the project team plans to facilitate presentation of these results by the SFC members to DFD-Pemba.

Several community members in Kisiwa Panza and Kukuu mentioned during discussions that they do witness aggregations of some species (eg. juvenile parrotfishes) in the temporary closed areas. This is also what led Kukuu SFC decide themselves to permanently close 17 ha within the 84 ha of overall area targeted by the management plan.

In September 2017 during a visit in UK, Mwambao's Project Coordinator and Community Engagement and Field Supervisor worked jointly with FFI's project team and additional relevant staff in FFI HQ on the project's monitoring plan, as part a first step for activity 5.4. This took place during 3 days, taking advantage of some of the experience gathered from other FFI sites and projects. The partners defined together the information to be collected during the full course of the project in order to monitor progresses made at various steps towards reaching the goals in each output of the logical framework. This monitoring plan, still being finalised and translated into specific data collection actions, is becoming our common reference to periodically collect evidence of various sources and nature and is starting to be currently and gradually put in practice.

Mwambao's Project Coordinator and executive director (Lorna Slade) presented the project, comparing some criteria and nuances in success between the 2 currently supported communities (Kukuu and Kisiwa Panza), at WIOMSA's 10th symposium held in Dar es Salaam (mainland Tanzania) on Wed. 1st November 2017.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence
Output 1. Six SFCs have the skills, knowledge and			Comments if necessary

	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence
confidence to implement sustainable marine resources management measures in local fishing grounds			
Indicator 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.	1 community with a functioning SFC (Kukuu) in the beginning of the project with 2 women (17%), the other community's SFC had collapsed end 2016.	1 new SFC elected to replace the failed SFC in Kisiwa Panza, including 3 women (25%).	SFC meeting minutes (annex 9 for Kukuu); election records in Kisiwa Panza (annex 17). After action review for Kisiwa Panza (annex 4) Scoping visits report (annex 5)
Indicator 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.	1 community (Kukuu) implementing their local marine resource management plan according to conservation targets identified. The management plan in Kisiwa Panza had to be redesigned as a result of the SFC collapse in the end of 2016.	Following the election of Kisiwa Panza's new SFC, a new management plan has been defined, taking roots in the previous one but with more clearly defined conservation targets. A daily patrol is now in place there too.	Management plans (annex 10 & 11); by-laws (Kisiwa Panza annex 15); Patrol records (Annex 19 : extract example from Kukuu April 2017) Opening/closure protocol in Kisiwa Panza (Annex 12)
Indicator 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	4 community monitors trained in fish catch data collection in place across both communities supported, 2 community monitors trained in coral reef monitoring (Kisiwa Panza only) and 1 patrol team (Kukuu only)	2 new community monitors have been trained in Kukuu for coral reef monitoring, and a patrol team is now in place conducting daily patrol in Kisiwa Panza as well	Report on Kukuu baseline reef monitoring (annex 16); Analysis for Kukuu and KP octopus catch data 2015-2017; patrol records (Annex 18).
Indicator 1.4. 60% average reduction in the number of breaches of SFC by-laws across all six communities as compared to the first	First year (March 2016-March 2017) of by-law in Kukuu recorded a total 19 breaches/people arrested.	Only 4 breaches/people recorded in April 2017-March 2018, with daily patrols operating: nearly 80% reduction.	Patrol records (Annex 19 : extract example from Kukuu April 2017)

	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence
year of by-law implementation in each community by 2021.			
Output 2. A Collaborative Management Group is formed between the six target SFCs to determine and address seascape management issues.			
Indicator 2.1. There is a functioning Collaborative Management Group of 12 members between the six target fishing communities by 2020, supported by DFD-Pemba.	No existing collaborative management group gathering representative of the supported communities in the project area	None (starting activities with a collaborative management group from the end of Year 2/beginning of Year 3 of the project)	None yet
Indicator 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.	No existing collaborative management group gathering representative of the supported communities in the project area	None (starting activities with a collaborative management group from the end of Year 2/beginning of Year 3 of the project)	None yet
Indicator 2.3. Briefing paper for possible interventions to reduce megafaunal mortality is produced, shared and discussed with project partners by 2021.	None	None (expected during the last year of the project), focus of the partnership with WCS Tanzania changed to look after sharks only.	None yet
Output 3. Training and capacity building provided to DFD-Pemba to effectively support marine resources co-management in the long term.			

	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence
Indicator 3.1. 5 key DFD-Pemba staff attend institutional governance training (according to needs assessment), and SFC capacity building training by 2019.	Limited knowledge from DFD-Pemba staff on the role of co-management led by communities contributing to the overall PECCA management objectives	None (training postponed to Year 2 Q1 as per the change request approved in March 2018)	Capacity and needs assessments for DFD-Pemba
Indicator 3.2. A 3–5 year strategic plan for PECCA is established by the Management Committee and reviewed by the DFD by 2020.	Current management plan for PECCA is not really operational.	None. Given the recent news that the management plan will be updated in the coming 2 years, the focus of this indicator will be changed, to developing guidelines for the FEC and contributing to the update consultations to push for more local co-management.	None yet
Indicator 3.3. The PECCA Advisory and Management Committees are functioning by 2018.	PECCA Advisory committee is inexistent and it looks to challenging to convene. The management committee, called Fishers Executive Committee (FEC), is existing but not transparent.	None (plan to progress only from Year 2, working on the FEC as per the change request approved in March 2018)	None yet
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.			
Indicator 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	3 radio announcements	2 new radio announcement (one in December 2017, one in March 2018) relating to 2 closures in 2017 adding on the previous ones.	Radio announcement broadcasts transcript for Kisiwa Panza (annex 14 for Kisiza Panza).

	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence
end of 2021, against a baseline of three.			
Indicator 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.	No baseline set with Kuuu and Kisiwa Panza (work started prior to the start of the Darwin-funded activities), no record of the attendance to community meetings called by the SFCs yet.	None. The project team plans to start record the attendance of community meetings convened by the SFC.	None yet (plan to record attendance by gender to meetings convened by SFC from Year 2)
Indicator 4.3. Credit scheme is accessed by c.270 men and 270 women across all 6 communities by 2021 (1 community in y1, 3 in y2, 4 in y3 and 6 in y4).	No credit scheme in place.	Preparatory steps to start a pilot credit scheme in Kuuu. 3-4 credit groups identified to start the first individual loans within these groups.	CECF Meetings minutes (Feb-Mar 2018) Mwambao, GreenFi and the community members as preparatory steps (Annex 21). Summary CECF feasibility study in Kuuu, Annex 7
Output 5. Conservation and social outcomes of the project are evaluated and findings shared with target audiences (communities, government, conservation community).			
Indicator 5.1. Information sharing meetings hosted by DFD on implementing effective marine resource co-management in Pemba in 2019 and 2021.	Information sharing from Kuuu SFC to DFD-Pemba about first closures results (impact on octopus catch data).	Analysis of octopus data sent to DFD about Kisiwa Panza and Kuuu Octopus closures (2015-2017) The plan is to hold more regular presentations of catch data from SFC to DFD-Pemba. And embed information sharing from supported communities to FEC meetings	Analysis of the impact of octopus temporary closures in Kisiwa Panza and Kuuu (Annex 18)
Indicator 5.2. Uptake of SFC training materials and	None	Interest shown by from DFD to SFC SOP developed by	Standard Operating Procedures as

	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence
standard operating procedures (SOP) by MCU and associated DFD initiatives (SWIOFish) based on success of project interventions by 2020.		the project team, some of the recommendations (enabling the SFC to establish by-laws for their foishing grounds) have been included a drafted update of MCU regulations. This draft hasn't been signed off yet by the Minister.	presented to DFD (Annex 22). Draft MCU regulations 2017 see yellow-highlighted section. (Annex 24)
Indicator 5.3. Project case study documents downloaded from partner websites 200 times by the end of 2021.	None	None. Plan to document the impact observed on octopus catch compiling 1-2 years of catch data.	None yet

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Project outcome: 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.

Indicators

0.1. No significant incidents of coral damage (greater than an area of 1 m squared) caused by human activity in any reef sites protected by community by-laws, against baselines by 2021.

No specific coral damage have been recorded in areas protected by community by-laws. The indicator should specify “damage of human origin”, as the communities would have little on events occurring such as coral bleaching.

0.2. 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.

There has been no record of boats using damaging or illegal gears in the sites patrolled by communities (which were limited to Kuuu in Year 1 of the project). The patrols seem an efficient deterrent and the arrested people were arrested because they were fishing during closures, but not because they were using damaging/illegal gears. The patrolled areas are now closed all year long, except during 2-3 days every 3 months corresponding to opening days.

0.3. 50% increase in the individual size of reef fish caught from selected key families and a three-fold increase in average individual weight of octopus caught in reef closure sites by 2021, as compared to the baseline number at each site.

The project is now (Year 2 Q1) starting to record the size of reef fish landed. We will be able to analyse evolutions from the end of Year 2. Octopus landed are not recorded according to the place where they are caught, and it is actually too complicated to determine if an octopus has been caught in a managed area or outside.

However, our octopus catch data in Kuuu does show a 2.30-fold increase comparing individual fishers' average daily catch during closed periods to average daily catch during opened periods in 2016, and a

4.05-fold increase for the same averages in 2017. We would like to keep using this indicator to measure the success of temporary closures focused on octopus.

In terms of the average individual octopus weight landed, the figures also show some increase: 24% increase (0.45 to 0.56 kg) comparing 2016 and 2017 in Kuuu ; and 3% increase (0.69 to 0.71 kg) comparing 2015 to 2016 in Kisiwa Panza when closures were functioning, and 11% decrease (0.71 to 0.63 kg) comparing 2016 to 2017 when closures were suspended. This seems to show this indicator is relevant to measure the impact of closures on individual octopus caught mean weight, but a three-fold increase for the weight seems out of reach (details, see Annex 18).

0.4. 50% increase in the number of fish over 30 cm total length observed from selected key families in reef closure sites, against baselines set for each community by 2021.

We do not have any significant record of landed fishes' length yet, we plan to start recorded fish landings from Year 2 Q1.

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, income as a result of either or both improved catch and access to credit).

This will be recorded during PIA (Participatory Impact Assessment) occurrences to be conducted in Kuuu and Kisiwa Panza from Year 2 Q2-3, and with the household surveys setting a baseline when starting to work in new communities (Year 2 Q1-2) and then PIA in those same communities in Year 3 and 4.

However, we will seek to confirm that number of meal skipped is a relevant indicator or if there is another one better suiting.

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 as compared to the baseline.

This will be recorded during PIA (Participatory Impact Assessment) occurrences to be conducted in Kuuu and Kisiwa Panza from Year 2 Q2-3, and with the household surveys setting a baseline when starting to work in new communities (Year 2 Q1-2) and then PIA in those same communities in Year 3 and 4.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome

Community and government stakeholders are willing to participate in collaborative co-management of PECCA.

Still true, but the governance issues experienced in Kisiwa Panza in end 2016-2017 showed the activities can be considerably slowed down. We now give particular attention to electing a strong SFC and monitoring their activities in the beginning of our support to a new community. Social cohesiveness and leadership were criteria of specific focus during our scoping visits as well, aiming to avoid potential difficulties in communities with difficult relationships.

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.

There has been no particular record of coral bleaching in the project sites' managed areas. 2017 rainy season (March-May, locally called "Masika") led to some occurrences of flooding; we pay attention to climate-related events.

The political landscape provides a stable environment in which to work over the project period.

Political atmosphere in Pemba (the fact the Island is mainly in favour of the opposition party) sometimes does not play in favour of smooth power exercise on particular aspects. This played a small role in

making the governance conflict's resolution more complicated in Kisiwa Panza, and we now pay a particular attention to any sign of this complicated local politics potentially influencing village relationships during scoping visits to decide in which new communities we are going to work.

Population growth and immigration do not increase beyond predicted estimates.

Still true, no particular issue recorded.

Output 1

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.

Still true, no particular issue recorded although it took some time to return to this state in the case of Kisiwa Panza.

Community-led management is effective in achieving our outcome (based on initial successes during the pilot).

Still true, no particular issue recorded.

The number of fishers from outside PECCA does not significantly increase, and thus limit the effectiveness of community-led conservation.

Still true, no particular issue recorded.

Local community politics do not interfere with agreed management strategies; i.e. kinship, party allegiances

Still ok, but see 1 outcome-level assumption for details

Output 2

Communities are willing to collaborate in the management of their shared resources. Initial awareness raising activities suggest that there is appetite for this.

Still true, no particular issue recorded and this something we check in scoping new communities.

Neighbouring communities based elsewhere in Pemba who fish within the area are willing to recognise established collaborative management measures.

Some occasional challenges were recorded (some neighbouring fishers cutting-off buoys marking the managed area), there is a need to do more awareness raising in neighbouring villages and improve liaising with local authorities to try gain more support when some individual cases occur. However the assumption still mostly holds true as targeted management areas so far are mostly areas where communities do not overlap.

There are no significant social or political conflicts that hamper any attempt at collaborative management.

There have been some in Kisiwa Panza, but this is now resolved, the community seems now united and truly willing again to progress in local management.

Output 3

The MCU and the Department of Fisheries remain supportive of engaging in activities to improve their effectiveness. As they are formal project partners, we do not foresee that this will be a problem.

DFD-Pemba remain very supportive, central DFD is generally supportive but some signs and setbacks for other similar activities led in Unguja lead us to be cautious with some topics, paying attention to give regular feedback to account on our progress step by step.

Zanzibar's government continues to support the PECCA initiative.

Yes, and there is a plan to update the management plans of every MPA of Zanzibar archipelago (including PECCA) within SWIOFish programme. This should happen within the next 2 years (we do not have more precision on the schedule yet).

Output 4

Activities under an existing grant improve economic incentives for locally led marine resource management, through positive engagement of the tourism and seafood sectors.

Yes, this is following the PMSD approach (mentioned in the description of activities in section 3.1, output 4). First results are very positive.

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.

So far yes, but we need to carefully monitor the progress of microcredit groups when starting the group funds, in Year 2

Accountability and transparency mechanisms are upheld for the community credit scheme.

Not yet started, to be carefully monitored

Output 5

Our data are able to detect a beneficial impact of the project.

Our octopus catch data are able to detect beneficial impact (and do show significant correlation to temporary closures, as we could detect differences between Kuuu and Kisiwa Panza, while the latter had suspended any management for over a year). Socio-economic impact and evolutions will be monitored form Year 2.

The government and project partners remain committed to sharing knowledge and learning.

We need to encourage DFD-Pemba sharing knowledge/information more (particularly through FEC meetings), there is an appetite to learn and communicate but there are some progress to be made to increase transparency and accountability. Communities are really committed to sharing/learning but need some mentoring and facilitation to be able to continue doing so.

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

The project aims to empower some 10,000 people across 6 fishing communities in the South of Pemba Island, within the boundaries of PECCA, to have more influence on their marine resources access and management. Open-access on marine resources still guiding principles on marine management policy in Zanzibar, combined with a strong and steady population growth and few alternative opportunities in terms of livelihoods in these relatively remote villages, are fuelling over-exploitation of marine species stocks and habitats leading to increased threats on marine biodiversity and reduced incomes from fishing activities.

Enabling local communities to manage their fishing grounds is aiming to give way to more sustainable fishing practice locally and contribute to better management various species stocks (eg. octopus, some reef fishes) and habitats (coral reefs, seagrass beds). In 2017, helping Kisiwa Panza resuming their local management through overcoming their local governance issues (election of a new SFC, building its capacities) and ensuring their wider community support to restart their new temporary closure in March 2018, contributed to this empowerment and to the overall management of PECCA. Our data also show that effective management allows to stop the decline of resources targeted and to increase it in some cases, thus having a direct impact on the income of concerned fishers.

Several incentives are being developed to help individual fishers comply and positively engage in implementing their local management plan, adding value to their catch through octopus market systems development helping supported communities to take more advantage of the market via improved collective coordination with buyers around temporary closures (see details in section 3.1, output 4). It is working to enable individuals in several groups access short term small loans through the CECF model in Kuuu (called MKUBA in the project) to help them face some of their expenditures instead of relying

on increased fishing to do so. We also expect it will contribute for some to diversify their sources of income.

Empowering these local communities to enable them being responsible for decision making will also increase their sense of ownership and responsibility over the resources at stake and several members of both supported communities mentioned their pride to have some influence on this, as opposed to feeling powerless and resigned when no local management was implemented.

An improved understanding of threats affecting shark species in the project area will enable informing the project and surrounding conservation community further design specific measures to reduce some of these threats in PECCA, and for the project, within the collaborative management group to gather neighbouring communities supported, contributing to better conservation of these vulnerable animals.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Goal 14 of the SDG is the most directly related to the project. This year the project made progress to sustainably manage and protect the marine and coastal ecosystems in two communities in PECCA (resuming effective management in Kisiwa Panza and strengthening Kukuu SFC to continue implementing their management plan), identifying which communities the project will start supporting in the second year.

Target 2.4: Octopus fishery on which communities focus their efforts in both communities supported is very important for food security: it is one of the most accessible with few capital investment (eg. no boat required to access coastal fringing reefs, fishing gears are usually iron bars or wooden sticks to catch the animals). It thus attracts many individuals in the project area representing an important source of their income and of food security for them. Several measures have been included in management plans of both communities specifically to avoid harming the ecosystem (coral reefs and reef flats) targeted by the closures, such as only allowing sticks as fishing gears, forbidding to anchor in the area or prohibiting to travel by boat through the area at low tide.

Target 5.5: women representation in the 2 SFCs is currently slightly lower than the 30% targeted (17% in Kukuu, 25% in Kisiwa Panza) as the committees actually include a little more than the 10 individuals required (ie. 12 in both). The project team is reiterating towards the SFCs the importance for women to engage more in the SFCs' activities (moreover with a significant of octopus gleaners being women) and we expect to increase the number of meetings gathering specifically women when engaging with new communities.

Targets 16.6, 16.7: The project team insisted particularly on transparency of benefits sharing from the income generating during opening days. There is relatively good clarity now on these mechanisms in Kukuu, and the opening day being still to come in Kisiwa Panza, some particular attention will be put on that aspect in this community. A particular attention has also been put on representing the various marine resources users groups (eg. seaweed farmers, boat fishers, octopus fishers, skin divers) and the 2 distinct villages within the Shehia during the election of the new SFC in the end of May in Kisiwa Panza. We believe this will help the SFC more widely representing the community.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The CBD focal point, Ms Esther Makwaia in Tanzania, is of our project (she has been contacted and explained it during the application process) and of our vision to scale-up local co-management on Pemba in the future. She showed interest in our initiative but we did not yet engage more with her and the Office of the Vice-President in our first year of work.

All of our official contacts has been with the government of Zanzibar, as the archipelago has a high level of autonomy in the federal political organisation of Tanzania, in particular concerning environment and fisheries topics. We plan to engage again with Ms. Makwaia once we will have achieved more progress within Output 3, supporting DFD-Pemba and PECCA through the joint production of guidelines to embed more active participation of SFC representative the Fishers Executive Committee.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

Marine assets in PECCA are one of the main sources of subsistence and income for remote coastal communities in Pemba, who have witnessed reduced fish catches mainly due to overexploitation and damaging practices such as the use of destructive dragnets and dynamite fishing.

Temporary octopus closures implemented in Kukuu in Kisiwa Panza have already started demonstrating they directly contributed to stop the decline of catches. The data analyses show that mean octopus

weight progressed since the closures started in Kukuu, whereas they show the mean weight first increased when Kisiwa Panza was implementing closures (prior to the collapse of their former SFC), and declined when no closure was implemented anymore (2016-2017) (see Annex 18 : Octopus catch data analysis). This clear impact of local octopus management could then be translated recently into increased income when Kukuu SFC was able to gain some price premiums per kilogramme from the buyers.

Octopus fishers are direct beneficiaries from the work, but we expect that success with octopus-related measures will also trigger new management actions around other areas (eg. targeting seagrass beds, reef patches) and benefit to a wider fishing community. The project team aims to discuss opportunities of such new management actions with the communities supported.

The SFC is also a direct beneficiary as now able to generate some limited financial resource and many SFC members and several non-members also mentioned they were proud their village had been receiving some visits to show their achievements. Kukuu indeed received fishing communities' representatives for peer learning visits from Kisiwa Panza but also from another community from the North of Pemba and some from the island of Unguja.

As a first success in our market development work, although not directly funded by Darwin Initiative but by our match-funding, the price premiums gained for individuals and SFCs in Kukuu is a notable achievement. Although of limited total value, it demonstrated collective organisation could reach better prices per kilo. This initial success needs to be consolidated and monitored in further openings, especially in Kisiwa Panza (whose closure is covering a broader area) and the project team hopes to hold another octopus market systems development workshop to explore what new actions can be designed to further support local management.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

Gender equality is sometimes a difficult issue to improve given the general lack of representation of women in many aspects of Pemba and Zanzibar organisations and public life. Our project is paying particular attention to gender equality through various aspects. For instance, a part of the workshop on octopus market systems development (held in September 2017) focused on an issue concerning fisher women gleaning octopus. Areas decided for temporary closures are usually not too far from the villages and landing sites, to ease the conduction of patrols and the protection of the targeted areas. Unfortunately these are also the areas mostly fished by women, who cannot swim and don't go to further reefs or fishing grounds to fetch octopus. As a result it seems fisherwomen tend to be more directly affected by temporary octopus closures and SFC representatives agreed they would explore the feasibility to have fishing areas reserved for women and closed to men. This is yet to be concretised but it is an idea we plan to suggest during the coming management planning processes when starting to work with new communities.

MKUBA, the CECF scheme we are currently developing with the help of GreenFi, will have as prerequisite for credit groups to have at least 50% women in their composition to be registered and considered for offering loans to their members.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

We worked in September 2017 with Mwambao to design a comprehensive M&E plan covering all the project's progress towards each of the outputs and through their corresponding activities.

Octopus catch data are our first indicator to demonstrate within the communities and then to the DFD that the local management actions included in the communities' by-laws are working and have a positive impact on their targeted fishery. Beyond this demonstration objective which aims to trigger more support to co-management from DFD and to generate similar initiatives in other communities of PECCA and Zanzibar archipelago, collecting these data through community members also aims to build communities' ownership on their local marine resources and their capacity to assess their status, understand the impact of fishing activities and management actions, and try new ones.

Monitoring marine resources' evolution then does not only serve to inform the project steering but also contribute to the community management goals and fishers' behaviour change.

Indicators of achievement then also include the evolution of perceptions, through surveys but through more anecdotal evidence as well, like thoughts shared by individuals (from the SFCs, from the wider community, from the various levels of relevant authorities, or even from buyers and members of value chains concerned), topics discussed through community meetings or through analysing the nature of

infringements leading to arrests or fines in the patrol records. These evidence will help us focus our efforts in mentoring the communities, for example towards awareness raising in neighbouring communities in case of repeating incursions from fishers from a particular neighbouring village, or towards building more support if the issue is that it has proved impossible for the SFC to arrest/fine the people responsible for breaches in the by-laws.

Several components of the monitoring plans will be implemented soon in Year 2, such as: the fish landings in each community, socio-economic monitoring through household and PIA surveys, local governance perceptions from community members, biodiversity surveys in new communities and Kisiwa Panza.

We will also need to present some of the data collected through project more often to DFD-Pemba; not only to account about our progress and request some support to be linked with the goal to build this institution's capacities, but also to understand more about any existing comparable data they are collecting (which we are gradually getting more sense) and to suggest various ways for them to collect data on their own and possibly assign distinct roles among us.

We will also put some more attention on checking the data collecting by our project through the community members involved more regularly, so as to provide advice more often and improve precision and understanding (eg. attendance to community meetings, questions raised and evolution compared to previous meetings).

9. Lessons learnt

We want to improve several aspects, both on the formal partnerships concerned by the project (with Mwambao, WCS and DFD-Pemba) and

- Monthly financial follow-up and syncing FFI' financial system with Mwambao's has proved quite challenging. With 3 different funds to manage, different currencies (GBP, USD and TZS) and some single activities sometimes financed on distinct funds did not make it easy to sort all the expenditures. Mwambao's accountancy system was also relatively young when the project started and some new staff recruited meant FFI had to support them improving their systems.

There are still some progress to be made, for both FFI and Mwambao to be more reactive to update each other, better anticipating some costs linked to the workplan so as to better keep track of monthly budget follow-up, adapt the activities according to the changes coming up and send quicker any change request potentially needed.

- We need to be active on more sites at the same time, especially when we are about to commence work with new communities. More regular internal (across project partners) communications should also help achieve more by gathering more information on each communities visited.
- We want to design new tools (spreadsheets, report forms, logbooks) to enable report more communication and updates between the field team and the communities supported. We also prepared a checklist of data to be collected and analysed monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and yearly, that will be implemented from Y2 Q1
- As we work more closely with DFD-Pemba and DFD in general, providing more reports and presentations (via media quick to read / understand), we hope to build more trust and gain more information about DFD/MCU coming events and phases relevant to our work (legislation and management plan updates, coming FEC meetings, visits).

As SWIOFish implementer on Zanzibar, closer collaboration with DFD should also enable us better coordinate with SWIOFish activities. We aim to provide timely information and workshops that will help our project resonate through SWIOFish activities' implementation rather than pulling in different/opposite directions

- We need to put more attention to engaging more with women and need to forward the importance of that to SFCs in their daily operations (meetings, design of new defence).

The following elements that were sources of success and will look to continue in the same direction:

- Our approach to communities providing some time for SFCs members to consult and explain their approach to the wider community. This proved particularly important in the resolution of the governance conflict in Kisiwa Panza.

- We also believe the gradual mentoring of Kukuu, not trying to have them trial new elements too quickly after their first successful closure enabled them to trial their own mechanisms (such as their revenue sharing during closed areas opening days) and gain more confidence tailoring solutions to their context.
- Collaboration with DFD-Pemba is being slowly built following various milestones after each workshop, training and presentation of activities progress. There is a growing understanding about what the project can bring as working and low cost example of marine management, even if only focusing on a geographically limited area of the rather vast MPA that PECCA constitutes. Co-management in an area encompassing over thirty communities (each including 1-4 villages with sometimes conflictual relationships), is a long and complicated path, but some of the working examples seem to strengthen some of DFD-Pemba staff's motivation to move forward, even with the limited resources the structure currently has.
- The first successes are attracting interest from the conservation community in the country and region, and Mwambao is becoming an unmissable Tanzanian organisation when it comes to marine / community conservation and management. This brings various opportunities of collaborations and new development which needs to be balanced with the relatively limited resources available and constrained delivery capacity.
- So far we managed to find a balance between expectations raising from the communities and the progress sometimes slow to materialise. We need to keep on focusing on solutions that enable communities to continue to work themselves or with locally available resources (DFD-Pemba) and continue to avoid quick wins that would not be sustainable.

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

N/A

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Some communities between Kukuu and Kisiwa Panza (Kangani and Chokocho), targeted by the scoping visits, show some more complexity to deal with and probably less will to engage with the project, at least from their SFC's board. This is considered during our selection of the next communities to work with, but we also know that we cannot ignore these and plan to gradually engage through awareness raising under various forms, hoping to engage with those at a later stage of the project.

Some other NGO ([Community Forests Pemba](#)) have been identified as working toward community-based natural resources management in the project's area, but rather on forest habitats and also including mangrove. We will investigate where we can join forces.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The sustainability of the project is strongly tied to the participatory approach to co-management of PECCA. This project prioritises participative and low-cost approaches to marine management that will provide coastal communities with a feasible way forward for halting the collapse in fisheries critical for their livelihoods and for their surrounding ecosystems.

By intergrating local fishing communities and regional authorities into the MPA, and ensuring lessons learned are transmitted through fisher-fisher education and build on the exchanges within the nascent network of Mwambao's coastal communities managing their resources (in Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania), the project will build a sense of environmental stewardship and fisheries management for fishing communities of Pemba.

This sense of stewardship is proving to be strengthening and growing for Kukuu and Kisiwa Panza as demonstrated by the regular meetings those 2 communities held despite the daily challenges, scarcity of resources and the sources of incomes they agree to further constrain when agreeing to close some areas for fishing.

The project team consistently keeps in mind to local for sustainable solutions for example when thinking about helping communities organise their patrols (eg. avoiding to create a dependency on project's resource and expect fuel supply) or developing simple tools for communities to monitor the evolution of their resources. This is a constant attention which is sometimes not easy to keep when tempted to reach quicker results.

The core idea of the project partnership, for FFI to work through local partners and also build their organisational capacities demonstrates this will for the capacity of actions to be positioned closer to the project area, so as to increase the likelihood for these actions to continue beyond the project duration. Mwambao is now approached more and more frequently by various organisations (development and conservation international and national NGOs, consulting companies, researchers, journalists, related authorities) asking for expertise and/or collaborations in local marine resources management.

We know that it will take several projects like this one to get closer to the impact stated, given the size of PECCA and the really limited resources available now, but we believe this project does form a necessary building block of this vision. SWIOFish programme progressing alongside has some aspects of co-management built in its own agenda, and we hope (and will work so) that this project's achievement will be taken into consideration and amplified by this large World Bank programme.

13. Darwin identity

Darwin is a major funder of this project and has been acknowledged as such. The Darwin logo is used throughout the project on publicity materials – posters (such as SFC posters) and letters of invitation, projects documents sent to DFD-Pemba (eg. Standard Operating Procedures for SFCs, Annex 22). Stickers of the logo were placed on equipment purchased for the project team or communities (such as the motorbike for Pemba Field officer or in a corner of the notice board).

We used Darwin Initiative and UK Aid logos on our presentations and reports to the local government (DFD-Pemba and Unguja), on the presentation Mwambao did of the project to WIOMSA Symposium in Dar es Salaam on October-November 2017. Darwin Initiative as funder was mentioned in [the blog post](#) published on FFI's website.

The project will be presented at FFI marine conservation event "[Joining the dots: local actions to save the ocean](#)" to be held on May 15th 2018 at the Royal Society in London and Darwin Initiative mentioned as main funder for the project during its presentation.

The project has been presented in Darwin's February 2018 newsletter ("Life below water") focused on marine conservation, and in Mwambao's website and the organisation's social media intervention (Facebook and Twitter).

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			7%	Some additional time was spent during the handover between Hannah Becker and Tanguy Nicolas, and from Tanguy Nicolas to gather some of the documents from Mwambao and DFD
Consultancy costs			-16%	The reef fish consultant anticipated in the proposal (Elisabeth Tyler) was not available anymore when the project started. We only used part the budget to help us analyse the octopus data gathered from 2015 to 2017.
Overhead Costs			6%	
Travel and subsistence			-18%	Less travel costs were effectively used because we did not yet start our supporting activities with a third community, and the project team did not stay as frequently as expected in the hotel nearby the 2 communities.
Operating Costs			-65%	Same as above, plus the Pemba Field officer started later than expected (3 months delay, related to paperwork from DFD-Pemba to release him for the project) and it was not possible to work as frequently with communities as a result of this in Y1Q2-3. We did not use the seed funding money yet, as we did not start the microloans cycles yet in MKUBA (CECF scheme in Kukuu)
Capital items (see below)			-8%	The motorbike was a bit cheaper than expected.
Others (see below)			-89%	We haven't printed yet many of the communication materials we intend to handout to the communities to help raise understanding of the by-laws and we did not use bank charges budget line.
TOTAL				