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Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs



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## 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: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018**

### Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-024
Project title	Securing marine biodiversity and fishers' income through sustainable fisheries, Mozambique
Host country/ies	Mozambique
Contract holder institution	Zoological Society of London - ZSL
Partner institution(s)	Associação do Meio Ambiente (AMA), Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO), Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas (NOVA FCSH), Universidade Lúrio (UniLúrio), University of Aveiro, Department of Biology & CESAM (Centro de Estudos do Ambiente e do Mar), Wildlife Conservation Society
Darwin grant value	£349,975
Start/end dates of project	1 <sup>st</sup> January 2019 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017 – Mar 2018) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Annual report 1 January 2019 – March 2019 (3 months)
Project Leader name	Jeremy Huet
Project website/blog/Twitter	Webpage: <a href="https://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/africa/our-sea-our-life">https://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/africa/our-sea-our-life</a> Facebook: @ZSLMarineAndFreshwaterConservation Twitter: @OurSeaOurLife
Report author(s) and date	Jeremy Huet, Dr Nicholas Hill, Ana Pinto, Gildas Andriamalala, Eleanor Harvie, Raki Nikahetiya, Alexandra Donaldson 30.04.19

## 1. Project rationale

Northern coastal Mozambique has the highest levels of marine biodiversity in East Africa, with fewer anthropogenic impacts and evidence of resilience to coral bleaching (Obura 2012). Human communities here are among the poorest in Mozambique and highly dependent on marine resources (Rosendo et al. 2011). Since 2013, OSOL has identified key problems through biological and socioeconomic research, finding several marine species populations are depleted due to unsustainable fishing practices in the Cabo Delgado Province (e.g. IUCN Red List species *Epinephelus multinotatus*, *Cheilinus undulatus* and *Triaenodon obesus*), thus affecting the resilience of coral reefs and mangrove overexploitation. The exploitation of natural gas in the north of Cabo Delgado is driving socioeconomic change, with a 175% population increase projected for the city of Pemba (2017 to 2040). This will increase pressure on marine resources, driving food insecurity and poverty for coastal communities.

National Fishing Regulations (N° 43/1003) authorise Community Fisheries Councils (CCP) to manage fisheries but there is no enforcement due to non-existent sustainable financial support. Darwin 20-023 (2013 – 2017) successfully piloted Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) and established CCPs in two villages (Nsangue Ponta and Lalane) in Cabo Delgado Province, doubling the number of LMMAs in Mozambique, and informing replication in four villages. However, gender equity proved challenging, with women feeling marginalised by LMMAs impacting their primary fishing methods (illegal mosquito nets), and only having 24% representation in CCPs. While Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) improved wellbeing and poverty indicators in >153 households, many VSLA members are yet to take loans due to a lack of investment opportunities.

This project will implement a scalable and sustainably-financed LMMA model addressing the advanced participation of women in sustainable fishing practices in two demonstration sites in the south of the Cabo Delgado Province to improve the resilience of coral reefs against increasing pressure on marine resources and to secure food and reduce poverty for coastal communities.



Figure 1: Location of the eight original Our Sea Our Life villages (red dot indicates a co-management plan implemented over the jurisdictional area of three separate villages) and two demonstration project sites, Bandar and Mecufi (respectively 30km and 65km from Pemba).

## 2. Project partnerships

OSOL's strong collaborative approach involves seven organisations (ZSL, AMA, CORDIO, NOVA FCSH, UniLurio, University of Aveiro, WCS) with a history of working together and in challenging logistical contexts and with strong technical and practical knowledge, including experiences gained from other Darwin projects (e.g. Darwin grant 20-023). OSOL's effective coordination by ZSL is contingent on clear definition of roles and responsibilities for the partners. We signed agreements (clarifying the terms of collaborations and roles & responsibilities with associated budget) with AMA, NOVA FCSH and UniLurio to initiate community work for the implementation of LMMAs and VSLAs (AMA's role) but also to measure socioeconomic and biological baselines (respectively NOVA FCSH's and UniLurio's roles). Agreements with CORDIO, the University of Aveiro and WCS are to be signed in the quarter 1 of Yr2. Progress in project activities and completion of key milestones are monitored through monthly reports submitted to ZSL by all project partners. AMA (OSOL implementation partner) requires support in developing methodologies, maintaining regular communication to share project progress with ZSL, establishing budget and reporting against it. As a result, there are regular communications between AMA (and also the rest of the OSOL partners) and ZSL via email, SMS texts, WhatsApp and Skype. ZSL Finance team (Ana Pinto, Alexandra Donaldson) went to Pemba in January 2019 (start of the project) to agree with AMA on (i) the accounting system and protocol for monthly reporting and (ii) the budget for Yr1 against which expenditures are reviewed with the project partners on a quarterly basis. Also, Sergio Rosendo (from NOVA FCSH) went to Pemba in early February to prepare the data collection with AMA for the rapid rural appraisal. All partners contributed to this annual report in specific sections and through production of supporting documents to be annexed in the next report.

## 3. Project progress



Figure 2: Communities the project work with (green spots). In our successful proposal to Darwin Initiative, we committed to implement LMMAs in two sites (Bandar and Mecufi). Four existing CCPs in the Mecufi District represent the community of fishers that influence the fishing effort near the village of Mecufi. Two out of the four CCPs in the Mecufi District were

selected for their active engagement to co-manage marine resources which gives us three sites in total (Bandar, Metacane, Natuco) instead of the original two. Budgetwise this additional site won't affect the quality of our activities and our capacity to achieve the expected outcome as the three communities are quite advanced in the process of implementing marine co-management which will reduce our time and effort in awareness raising sessions and community consultations to achieve the outputs we committed to. On the contrary it is an opportunity to reach more people and fishers that will positively engage in marine co-management and consolidate our expected outcome that will enhance the resilience of coastal communities and marine biodiversity.

### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Find below our progress against the activities planned in Yr1 (three-month period) as per our proposal:

#### Output 1: Two multi-use zonation LMMAs (Bandar, Mecufi) based on equitable governance

1.1. Project presentation and consultation meetings towards generation of Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) from local communities and local government authorities.

We have met with governmental and community authorities to introduce the project objectives we want to achieve by March 2021 in order to seek their consent and comments. We have met with the Provincial Direction of Fisheries (DPMAIP) based in Pemba, with the Administrator of Metuge (District Bandar belongs to), the Director of District Economic Affairs (SDAE) in Mecufi and DPMAIP technicians based in Mecufi. We were then introduced to three communities by the government authorities: Bandar in Metuge District and Metacane and Natuco in Mecufi District. These three communities have existing and legalized CCPs. We introduced the project objectives and emphasized our experience and success in northern Cabo Delgado (see Darwin grant 20-023) to these three communities in meetings addressed to everybody. The three communities already implemented a (not legalized) community conservation area that was undermined by fishers coming from the neighbouring Pemba (capital of Cabo Delgado Province). Fishers are aware of the urgent need to manage marine resources and are asking for our help to address the problem of encroachment. In the three communities was discussed the project implementation strategy and more especially in regard to the unrest further north. The counter measures are that (i) the project technicians (new village inhabitants) should not walk around in groups of more than three people, (ii) we should regularly meet with the local authorities and (iii) interact with the community groups so that people don't suspect we could potentially harm anyone in the village. Overall the project is well embedded in the working plan of fisheries authorities at provincial and district levels. It is also well accepted at community level. The three communities are prone to embrace the project and mould it accordingly so that it brings bespoke benefits to marine resources and the coastal communities.



Figure 3:  
FPIC  
meeting in  
Metacane

## 1.2. Conduct community profiling using existing Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) tools.

In each of the three communities, we have collected information on the community history, the use of marine resources and stakeholder analysis (through mapping) and discussed appropriate indicators for monitoring purposes through gender and age specific focus groups on livelihoods, well-being and food security. A report analysing the result of this rapid rural appraisal is about to be published. Horticulture is well developed in the three communities. Unlike Bandar's producers being close to Pemba, Mecufi's have difficulties in accessing the market. VSLAs (see activity 1.3 below) will help farmers work together as a cooperative and enable the transport of vegetables, provide cold storage and processing mechanisms. In Bandar, aggregating farmers together in VSLAs will help them negotiate a better price in Pemba.



Figure 4: Stakeholder analysis



Figure 5: Map of Bandar



Figure 6: Food security meeting

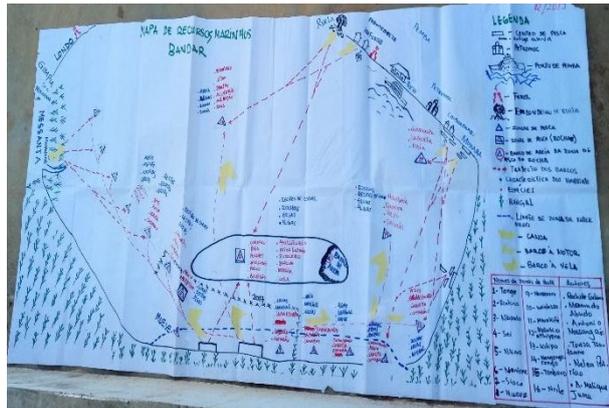


Figure 7: Map of marine resources and fishing ground in Bandar



Figure 8: Meeting with traditional leaders on community history



Figure 9: Village mapping in Metacane



Figure 10: Village mapping



Figure 11: Stakeholder analysis

### 1.3. VSLA Formation in each LMMA sites with environmental funds

Four VSLAs (one in Bandar, three in Mecufi District) have been trained and one (in Bandar) has already started to save money. This group called Uthuka orera is made of 26 members that save around the equivalent of £1/member/week during a cycle of 52 weeks that will sum up more than £1,000 over the cycle and provide loans to its members for investing in sustainable livelihoods such as horticulture (see 1.2 above). A portion of the money saved goes to a social pouch that provides exceptional support to its members that need to contribute to marriages or funerals. Also, we are establishing a link between the VSLAs, that intend to provide the financial support for enabling sustainable livelihoods, and the sustainable management of marine resources through an environmental pouch that will contribute to sustaining the CCPs' activities in charge of running the LMMAs. These environmental funds will be available from Yr2. These saving groups will need regular support from Village Agents to ensure processes are followed within each group but also for replicating VSLAs in each community. Previous initiatives led by Aga Khan and Helvetas has already implemented saving groups in the recent past through Village Agents that we have identified. We will take advantage of discussing with these former saving group members and Village Agents on what worked and what didn't so that we improve and sustain the functioning of new saving groups. We will train the three Village Agents we have identified so that they support the VSLAs.



Figure 12: Training of VSLA



Figure 13: Training of VSLA

#### 1.12. Outreach campaign activities targeting VSLAs, CCP, women group and the broad community members conducted in each LMMA sites

The undertaken FPIC process (see 1.1) was an early stage of the outreach campaign to introduce and discuss the project broader objectives with government agency representatives and community members in order to capture their view in regard to marine co-management. Government agencies and people's reaction was positive to work together towards marine co-management. The next steps (assess threats on marine resources, agree on conservation measures, develop an outreach plan to change behaviour) as planned in the programme will occur from the first quarter of Yr2. The main outreach campaign aims to changing behaviour of targeted community groups in order to achieve an objective of conservation. First, we need to know the threats to marine resources and the conservation measures we must implement to tackles these threats.

#### Output 2: Women-led bivalve aquaculture

##### 2.1. Community consultation for Integrated Territorial User Rights in Fisheries regulation

Idem to answer as in 1.12. We haven't agreed yet with communities what are the threats to marine resources and which should be the conservation measures we must implement. As a result, we have not yet addressed the Territorial User Rights that will integrate in the enforcement plan of the conservation measures. However, the community profiling we conducted (see 1.2) such as the mapping of the use of marine resources will inform on how to specifically consult the communities about the Territorial User Rights. That will be done in the first quarter of Yr2.

#### Output 3: Equitable governance

3.1. Focus group discussions and key informant interviews conducted to understand the differences in gender roles, activities, constraints, opportunities and perceived risks for people involved and affected by fisheries and marine resource management project implementation. The undertaken rapid rural appraisal (see 1.2 above) has sought the differences in gender roles. The report will be published in the first quarter of Yr2 and the analysis of the results will be a base to complement missing information through a comprehensive gender equity assessment and have a better understanding of the root causes of gender inequality.

### 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

**Output 1. Two multi-use zonation LMMAs (Bandar, Mecufi) based on equitable governance** agreed and implemented with high social acceptance, advanced representation and participation of women, strong enforcement and effective management capacity of trained CCP members in collaboration with law enforcement agencies, resulting in compliance with LMMA regulations by fishers.

Three sites have been selected with the approval of provincial and district authorities. These three sites have a legalized CCP which shows the existing engagement of these coastal communities to manage their marine resources. The community members are eager to implement LMMAs. Four VSLAs have been trained and one has already started to save. These platforms will be used for outreach campaigns in Yr2. Three Village Agents have been identified (they were linked to saving groups implemented previously by Helvetas and Aga Khan) and are to be involved in ongoing trainings. The functioning of the three CCPs in Bandar and Mecufi District (Natuco, Metacane) has been assessed to build their capacity in Yr2.

**Output 2.** Integrated Territorial User Rights in Fisheries zones integrated into LMMAs to incorporate sustainable fishing and **women-led bivalve aquaculture** initiatives in Bandar and Mecufi to incentivise enforcement of LMMA and replace illegal mosquito net fishing for vulnerable female groups.

The decision-making process to develop the LMMA co-management plans has not started yet. We have only mapped the marine resources and fishing grounds to profile the three communities. In the first quarter of Yr2 we will undertake the threat assessment to marine resources and the theory of change. This is when will be probed women-led bivalve aquaculture as a replacement mechanism to mosquito net fishing.

**Output 3. Equitable governance** and management of marine resources and sustainable bivalve aquaculture ensured through advanced representation and participation of women in CCPs and LMMA management.

The undertaken rapid rural appraisal (see 1.2 above) has sought the differences in gender roles. The report will be published in the first quarter of Yr2 and the analysis of the results will be a base to complement missing information through a comprehensive gender equity assessment and have a better understanding of the root causes of gender inequality. We will then organise an inter-disciplinary regional workshop by Yr2 to design appropriate gender integration mechanisms and a gender sensitive monitoring plan.

**Output 4. Sustainable financing mechanisms** (business models, functional VSLAs, Biodiversity Offsets sustainably contributing to LMMAs management costs) established for Bandar and Mecufi LMMAs fostering multi-use zonation, sustainable bivalve aquaculture and gender equity

Four VSLAs have been trained and one has already started to save. Three Village Agents have been identified (they were linked to saving groups implemented previously by Helvetas and Aga Khan) and are to be involved in ongoing trainings. The Village Agents will foster and replicate the VSLAs and link up sustainable livelihoods with the co-management of marine resources through environmental funds hosted by the VSLAs in Yr2. We got negative outcomes for match funding from two major donors (Fondation Ensemble and Blue Action Fund). Fondation Ensemble accepted to fund us in the first place and we were to sign the funding agreement but the unrest in north Cabo Delgado during the Christmas period forced them to not sign any agreement with any project in northern Mozambique. This lack of success in raising fund hinders the project in achieving totally Output 4 and especially in regard to operating biodiversity offsetting in the short-term. We will put in a change request to Darwin Initiative soon to suggest a readjustment of the Output 4 and WCS's role.

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

#### **Outcome:**

A scalable gender-inclusive, pro-poor, multi-zonation and sustainably financed LMMA model for Mozambique, recovers threatened fish populations and mangrove, improving food security for 400 households in two Cabo Delgado communities.

The rapid rural appraisal shows that captures have broadly reduced (the participatory threat assessment in quarter 1 of Yr2 will detail better this trend) in the last five years in the three communities (Bandar, Metacane, Natuco). These communities report this is due to population growth and itinerant fishing bringing unsustainable fishing practices (destructive fishing gears, night fishing) that damage marine habitats (mangrove and coral reefs). However, the three communities don't exclusively depend on fishing as they, particularly women, also do farming, basketry, pottery, wood charcoal, salt and horticulture of which benefits can be maximised and sustainable practices improved. Bandar and Metacane have their CCP legalized but they haven't got an office and Natuco's CCP has got an office but is not legalized yet. The three CCPs have already identified a permanent marine reserve (three in total) in the past but they have never been functional. These three communities have already experienced saving groups in the recent past (we will discuss with these former saving group members on what worked and what didn't so that we improve and sustain the functioning of new saving groups) and four VSLAs have been trained in Yr1 (three-month period) of which one of 26 members (bringing benefits to 26 households) is already saving money on a weekly basis. Food security indicators have been defined with the three communities and the baseline will be measured in quarter 1 of Yr2. The indicators are adequate for measuring the intended outcome that we will partially achieve by the end of the funding as the conditions are favourable: communities inclined to co-manage marine resources in collaboration with government authorities, experience in saving groups, presence of key marine habitats and existing sustainable livelihoods to ensure equitable benefit sharing arrangements in order to compensate for the opportunity costs (e.g. access limitation to identified fishing grounds). We will only partially achieve the intended project outcome as we got negative results for match funding from two major donors (Fondation Ensemble and Blue Action Fund). Fondation Ensemble accepted to fund us in the first place and we were to sign the funding agreement but the unrest in north Cabo Delgado during the Christmas period forced them to not sign any agreement with any project in northern Mozambique. This lack of success in raising fund hinders the project in achieving totally Output 4 and especially in regard to operating the process to establish biodiversity offsetting in the short-term. We will put in a change request to Darwin Initiative soon to suggest a readjustment of the Output 4 and WCS's role originally in charge of leading the process for biodiversity offsets.

#### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

We got negative outcomes for match funding from two major donors (Fondation Ensemble and Blue Action Fund). Fondation Ensemble accepted to fund us (300,000 Euros) in the first place and we were to sign the funding agreement but the unrest in north Cabo Delgado during the Christmas period forced them to not sign any agreement with any project in northern Mozambique. This lack of success in raising fund hinders the project in achieving totally Output 4 and especially in regard to operating the process to establish biodiversity offsetting in the short-term. We will put in a change request to Darwin Initiative soon to suggest a readjustment of the Output 4 and WCS's role originally in charge of leading the process for biodiversity offsets.

Besides the current lack of secured match funding, all of the assumptions described in the logframe are unchanged after three months of implementation. However, provided the recent climatic disaster in Beira and the current one in Cabo Delgado, we comment the following assumption related to adverse weather conditions.

Outcome Assumption 7: Adverse weather conditions (floods, storms) are reduced in the project geographical areas and keep the six project sites accessible

The city of Beira (1,000km south of Pemba) was hit in March 2019 by one of the deadliest cyclone in Africa. The World Meteorological Organisation says: 'Intense Tropical Cyclone Idai was one of the worst tropical cyclones on record to affect Africa and the Southern Hemisphere. The long-lived storm caused catastrophic damage in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi, leaving more than 1,000 people dead and thousands more missing.'

Also, according to the World Meteorological Organisation, the Cyclone Kenneth is the equivalent of a Category 4 storm and made landfall from 25<sup>th</sup> April in northern Mozambique, near the border with Tanzania. This severely impacts an area which has seen no tropical cyclones in the satellite era and which has no experience of the destructive winds and storm surge of such an intense storm.

Box 1: Information about cyclones in Mozambique that occurred early 2019

Regarding cyclone Idai, besides its exceptional intensity, it was occurring in the expected tropical cyclone belt. However, cyclone Kenneth is exceptional for being the first one occurring in northern Mozambique located outside this belt. We're not sure yet how that will affect activities because it is a live event. This assumption still hold true but these climate change-related events remind us how they quickly, unexpectedly and suddenly can affect in the long run a whole region. Therefore, we will monitor the situation closely on the field with community members that we will contact by phone. We fear an epidemy of cholera if community members don't have access to clean water quickly and an increase of malaria cases due to water stagnation (where mosquitoes hosting the parasite plasmodium causing malaria breed). In the short-term we are mostly concerned by access to food. So, while we are in regular contact with these three communities, we are also in touch with World Food Programme, International Organization for Migration and VAMOZ (spontaneous citizen initiative that succeeded in providing valuable support to Idai cyclone victims) that are acting in Cabo Delgado in response to cyclone Kenneth. Bandar, Metacane and Natuco could potentially be accessible by boat if the roads are inoperable.

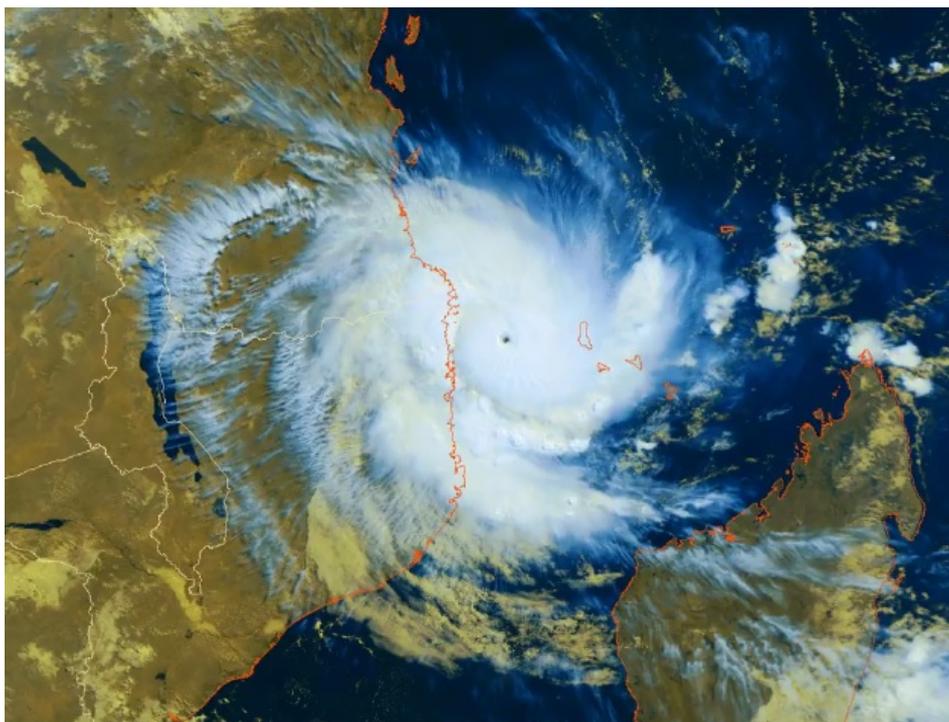


Figure 14: Cyclone Kenneth. Satellite image via EUMETSAT/ESA Metop satellite

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

Our project is contributing to the higher impact: 'The Mozambique gender-inclusive, pro-poor, multi-zonation and sustainably financed LMMA network secures resilient coastal ecosystems whilst fostering income-generating activities in growing coastal communities, enhancing food security and reducing poverty'

The project started in January 2019 and we are reporting the project progress over a three-month implementation phase. We have collected data to develop the current profile of the CCPs (see 1.2), by assessing the current functioning of the existing and legalised community-based organisations in charge of co-managing marine resources we are working with in Bandar, Metacane and Natuco as a basis to improve their governance in Yr2 in terms of election modality of their representatives, their transparency and participatory approach. Also, the project has identified four saving groups (one in Bandar and three in Mecufi, see 1.3) that will provide financial services to improve the well-being of the saving groups' members (a saving group approximately save \$1,000 a year which is as much money members can borrow to maintain and improve their housing or invest in sustainable livelihoods). In the undertaken rapid rural appraisal (to be published in quarter 1 of Yr2), we mapped the existing horticulture initiatives in Bandar, Metacane and Natuco which are embedded both in different contexts (see 1.2). This understanding is of importance to link up saving groups and this sustainable livelihood (non-fishing practice alleviating pressure on marine resources and contributing to food security) so that the way loans are used responds to overcoming identified challenges (transport, quality standard, production techniques) in order to maximise profits. Similarly, we listed the existing livelihoods in the three communities such as farming, basketry, pottery, wood charcoal and salt production. For instance, promoting basketry (though the formation of VSLA groups) could strengthen the value chain for bivalve farming that need baskets to operate sustainably. These initiatives fill a gap in coastal efforts to address poverty and stand as a socioeconomic barrier against the current unrest in northern Cabo Delgado limiting disillusionment of people in coastal areas.

We have also started the discussion on small-scale fisheries (see Figure 7) to understand the capacity of the fishing grounds Bandar, Metacane and Natuco's communities rely on. This information is essential for the following steps that will identify whether some species are overfished and how to address it. This is about managing marine resources with the perspective to alleviate poverty. It will help (i) gain increased recognition of LMMAs' positive impact nationally for their replication to new areas where they haven't previously been implemented and (ii) advocate LMMAs recognition under the Mozambican legislation.

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

This project contributes to the following SDGs:

1 – No poverty: we have implemented four VSLAs that are going well and identified Village Agents. These will act as a platform for replication of the model locally, and eventually will create a platform for more equitable management of marine resources and diversified livelihoods with regular income.

2 – Zero hunger: food security improved through sustainable co-management of coastal fisheries and the development of bivalve aquaculture initiatives will start in Yr2.

5 – Gender equality: engaging female fishers in aquaculture initiatives and ensuring fair representation in CCPs will start in Yr2.

8 – Decent work and economic growth: this is the combination of the results of implementation of the three previous SDGs that will start to achieve positive socioeconomic benefits from Yr3.

12 – Responsible consumption and production: sustainable bivalve farming and horticulture practices, co-management agreements about sustainable management and efficient use of fish stocks, ongoing outreach of VSLA members about sustainable livelihoods and preservation of biodiversity are to happen from Yr2.

13 – Climate action: the start of restoration of mangrove and permanent protection of the most vulnerable coral reefs in Yr2 will strengthen resilience and build the adaptive capacity of communities in relation to climate-related hazards and natural disasters from Yr3.

14 – Life below water: At least two LMMAs with no-take zones will be established from Yr2 will protect and sustain fish stocks and ensure the maintenance of coastal marine ecosystems and will contribute to global targets of achieving 10% of coastal and marine areas under conservation by 2020. Stakeholders will gain greater access to the economic benefits from fisheries and aquaculture from Yr3.

## **5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements**

Mozambique has ratified the CBD and approved the Aichi Targets, underscoring the development and implementation of its National Strategy and Action Plan for Conservation of Biological Diversity (2015-35). This project supports Mozambique's commitments as follows:

### **CBD articles**

7 – Monitoring populations of IUCN red list fish species and species of importance to local fisheries: we started to collect data of species captured (more than 3,000 entries, see Annex 1). This database (biological baseline) will be analysed and discussed for publication in Yr2.

8, 10, 11– Establishment of co-managed LMMAs (Locally Managed Marine Areas), relevant training and equipment to stakeholders, equitable governance, women incentivised to bivalve aquaculture will happen from Yr2 and that will ensure conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity and preservation of coastal ecosystems from Yr3.

17 – FPIC principles applied in Yr1 involving provincial, district and community levels. Surveys and monitoring activities will be shared with stakeholders in Yr2 (such as ODK baseline that will be made accessible to fisheries authorities).

### **Aichi Targets**

A1, A2 – Raising awareness of the value of marine biodiversity among stakeholders will be incorporated into the co-management plans in Yr2, developed with CCPs.

B6 – At least two LMMAs will operate from Yr2 and will contribute to the recovery of fish stocks and ensure their sustainable use.

B7 - Bivalve aquaculture initiatives will be started from Yr2.

C11 – The established LMMAs will contribute to the target of 10% of coastal/marine areas being effectively and equitably managed by 2020.

C12 – Recovery of populations of IUCN red list species will be achieved in the waters under management in Yr3.

D14 – Coastal ecosystems (including reefs and mangrove) will be further protected from Yr2, ensuring that associated ecosystem services are maintained (including provision of fish stocks, and contribution to protection and resilience against natural disasters and climate change).

E18 – The traditional use of coastal resources by fishers will be maintained and incorporated into the co-management plans from Yr2 and co-management measures will ensure sustainability.

It is planned we meet in May 2019 with Anselmina L. Liphola, National Director of Environmental Management Dpt. at the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), and the CBD focal point for Mozambique. We will share reports and activity progress, informing specifically how the project contributes to Mozambique's NBSAP 2015-35.

## **6. Project support to poverty alleviation**

The project is working to alleviate poverty as the higher impact we intend to achieve is: 'The Mozambique gender-inclusive, pro-poor, multi-zonation and sustainably financed LMMA network secures resilient coastal ecosystems whilst fostering income-generating activities in growing

coastal communities, enhancing food security and reducing poverty'. The expected direct beneficiaries of this work are (as per the 2017 census) the 168 fishers in Natuco (7,636 inhabitants are indirect beneficiaries), the 189 fishers in Metacane (6,863 inhabitants are indirect beneficiaries) and the 175 fishers in Bandar (3,992 inhabitants are indirect beneficiaries). The project intends to alleviate poverty in the long-term by replenishing fishing grounds thanks to LMMAs. Marine species with different biological life cycles will respond positively with different time lapse to the management measures. The octopus population can recover relatively quickly (in a matter of three months) whereas groupers will need several years of efficient management measures. The project will also establish mechanisms that address the root causes of gender inequality in small-scale fisheries so that women are empowered and benefit from equitable benefit sharing arrangements. The development of bivalve farming will especially be an opportunity for women, as they mainly glean shells and fish in the intertidal area and may help to reduce dependence on illegal mosquito net fishing. VSLAs that are to be established are critical for poverty alleviation to (i) strengthen market linkages in remote communities, (ii) buffer regular inflation on food prices and (iii) improve material style of life indicators.

We improved understanding of the CCP structure and function in our three project sites which enables us to direct interventions that increase engagement and transparency and ensure that CCP activities account for impacts on wellbeing. Also the project has trained four saving groups (one in Bandar and three in Mecufi District, see 1.3) that will provide financial services to improve the well-being of the saving groups' members (a saving group approximately save \$1,000 a year which is as much money members can borrow to maintain and improve their housing or invest in sustainable livelihoods). The four VSLAs established provide a platform for replicating this model, which increases access of the poorest people in the community to basic financial services and will eventually help with integrating into the formal financial sector (beyond the life of this project). In the undertaken rapid rural appraisal (to be published in quarter 1 of Yr2), we mapped the existing horticulture initiatives in Bandar, Metacane and Natuco which are embedded both in different contexts (see 1.2). Existing horticulture practices and markets were assessed to understand how we could improve the livelihood outcomes. This understanding is of importance to link up saving groups and this sustainable livelihood (non-fishing practice alleviating pressure on marine resources and contributing to food security) so that the way loans are used responds to overcoming identified challenges (transport, quality standard, production techniques) in order to maximise profits. It is particularly relevant for the households that rely on fishing (for their subsistence and income) and need to compensate for the opportunity costs due to the LMMAs. We have also started to discuss with community members on small-scale fisheries (see Figure 7) to understand the capacity of the fishing grounds Bandar, Metacane, and Natuco's communities rely on. This information is essential for the following steps that will identify whether some species are overfished and how to address it. This is about managing marine resources and replenish fishing grounds with the perspective to alleviate poverty.

## **7. Project support to gender equality issues**

This project aims to deliver a gender-integrated approach, ensuring equal access, participation and opportunities to both men and women throughout the project cycle.

The Output 1 aims to establish two multi-use zonation LMMAs (Bandar, Mecufi) based on equitable governance. VSLAs provide a key platform for increasing gender equitable governance. so far we have established four such groups which will act as a platform for replication. Both men and women will be trained as Village Agents, this will build women's influence on biodiversity outcomes within social networks, and as communicators (leading awareness-raising) and entrepreneurs (bivalve farming). We had focus group meetings with women in Bandar, Natuco and Metacane to capture women's view on existing livelihoods, well-being, food security and use of marine resources (fishing grounds, fishing gears, species targeted).

The Output 2 that is to develop women-led bivalve aquaculture will be a livelihood initiative that will be introduced through the project to address constraints and opportunities to access diversified livelihoods. Both women and men will be identified for livelihood training and activities, to ensure equal capacity building and participation and avoid issues of jealousy within

male groups that could hinder progress in achieving gender equity and create a dangerous environment for women. This activity supports IUCNs Mozambique's climate change and gender action plan.

The Output 3 on equitable governance will utilise focus group discussions, key informant interviews and other social science methods to incorporate gender issues and anticipate gender related outcomes into the design and implementation phase. Acknowledging from previous work (20-023) that women are a particularly vulnerable group, we will endeavour to remove barriers from their participation with targeted interventions and monitor this. We aim to contribute towards the broader institutionalisation of gender integration through a regional workshop.

The Output 4 on sustainable financing mechanisms (VSLA Environmental Fund, Biodiversity Offsets, Business Models) will prioritise financial support taking into account the gender perspective in the communities.

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

The OSOL project is a collaborative work of seven partners (ZSL, AMA, CORDIO, NOVA FCSH, UniLurio, University of Aveiro, WCS). This partnership is contingent on clear definition of roles & responsibilities and adequate monitoring plan of the project progress. We produced an annual work plan (see Annex 2) with agreed activities to support objectives. ZSL/partners agreements, describing activities to implement and output to achieve, have been signed with AMA, NOVA FCSH and UniLurio which are the partners we started to work with in the last three months (Yr1). There are regular communications between project partners' in-country and the UK via email, SMS texts, WhatsApp and Skype so that we monitor the smooth and efficient running of the project. ZSL Finance team (Ana Pinto, Alexandra Donaldson) went to Pemba in January 2019 (start of the project) to agree with AMA on (i) the accounting system and protocol for monthly reporting and (ii) the budget for Yr1 (see Annex 3) against which expenditures are reviewed with the project partners on a quarterly basis (see example of agreement with AMA in Annex 4). The project has both biological and social targets which are monitored using a Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI) design, to monitor key biodiversity and socioeconomic indicators periodically through a range of tools across relevant themes to assure that the project is meeting targets and to measure impact. These include: LMMAs, Village Savings and Loan Associations (quarterly) and socioeconomic (annually). NOVA FCSH went to Pemba in early February to prepare the data collection for the rapid rural appraisal that aimed to select the community-based socioeconomic indicators (livelihood, food security, well-being) for measuring the baseline in quarter 1 of Yr2. Progress in project activities and completion of key milestones are monitored through monthly reports submitted to the lead organisation by all project partners (see example of report by AMA in Annex 5). UniLurio is collecting CPUE data in the three communities of the project since mid-2018 which will be the baseline before we have the LMMAs running in these sites (see Annex 1).

## **9. Lessons learnt**

Yr1 has lasted for three months only as the project started in January 2019. We, OSOL partners, agreed on the workplan and budgets. We established agreements (clarifying the terms of collaborations and roles & responsibilities with associated budget) with AMA, NOVA FCSH and UniLurio to initiate community work for the implementation of LMMAs and VSLAs (AMA's role) but also to measure socioeconomic and biological baselines (NOVA FCSH's and UniLurio's roles). Agreements with CORDIO, the University of Aveiro and WCS are to be signed in the quarter 1 of Yr2. It is still early to suggest any improvement on administrative, management, technical and M&E aspects as the project progress is as planned so far.

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

Reminder of concerns raised by the Darwin Expert Committee in the approval letter:

a- there was some concern about the capacity of the local partner to deliver on the ground and it is hoped that ZSL will provide the support necessary for successful project delivery;

AMA (OSOL implementation partner) has been involved in marine co-management since 2013 with coastal communities of the Cabo Delgado Province. AMA staff speaks local language (Kimwani, Kiswahili, Kimacua) and has got experience in livelihood diversification, socioeconomic and biological data collection, participatory decision-making process in building co-management plans and consolidating linkages between local, district and provincial authorities. AMA requires support in developing methodologies, maintaining regular communication to share project progress with ZSL, establishing budget and reporting against it. As a result, there are regular communications between AMA and ZSL via email, SMS texts, WhatsApp and Skype. ZSL Finance team (Ana Pinto, Alexandra Donaldson) went to Pemba in January 2019 for two weeks (start of the project) to agree with AMA on (i) the accounting system and protocol for monthly reporting and (ii) the budget for Yr1 (see Annex 3) against which expenditures are reviewed with the project partners on a quarterly basis. Also, Sergio Rosendo (from NOVA FCSH) went to Pemba in early February to prepare the data collection for the rapid rural appraisal.

b- more detail about the overall biodiversity targets would have been helpful;

We will provide more details about the overall biodiversity targets in the Half Year Report end of October 2019 once baseline surveys have been completed and we can identify particular target species of conservation concern/interest.

c- although you indicate a start date of 1 January 2019, we strongly encourage you to start project preparation before that date to ensure you avoid any slippage. We would be happy to make the formal start date earlier if you would find that helpful.

The project finally started on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019. We are confident in achieving the described outputs according to the timeline set in the proposal. AMA's headquarters are relatively closed (less than an hour) to the project sites and AMA staff have an extensive experience in achieving these outputs. In addition, these three communities have already experienced saving groups in the past explaining why four VSLAs have been trained in Yr1 (three-month period) of which one of 26 members (beneficial to 26 households) is already saving money on a weekly basis. We are likely to achieve the intended outcome by the end of the funding as the conditions are favourable: communities incline to co-manage marine resources in collaboration with government authorities, experience in saving groups, presence of key marine habitats and existing sustainable livelihoods to ensure equitable benefit sharing arrangements.

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

n/a

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

The project has a clear identity of: "Nosso Mar, Nossa Vida" or "Our Sea Our Life". This has helped us gain some recognition amongst various groups and stakeholders and in particular with DPMAIP that AMA signed a MoU with in March 2017 and which inscribes the initiative into a long-term partnership with DPMAIP for the sustainability of LMMAs in Cabo Delgado.

We have posted regular updates on the @OurSeaOurLife and @ZSLMarine and AMA- Amigos da Terra Twitter and Facebook accounts with links to relevant materials in both Portuguese and English languages.

The exit strategy is still valid. Premium prices for fish and bivalves will be harvested following sustainable approaches within temporary-closed areas and TURFs. This approach will make meaningful social, economic, financial and ecological contributions towards the ongoing

management of the LMMA. However, we will put in a change request to Darwin Initiative to suggest a readjustment of the Output 4 and WCS's role originally in charge of leading the process for biodiversity offsets. This is due to two rejections from potential donors (Fondation Ensemble, Blue Action Fund). As for Fondation Ensemble, they accepted to fund us in the first place and we were to sign the funding agreement but the unrest in north Cabo Delgado during the Christmas period forced them to not sign any agreement with any project in northern Mozambique.

### 13. Darwin identity

The project has a clear identity of: “Nosso Mar, Nossa Vida” or “Our Sea Our Life”. We will retain clear identity on the Darwin project components and deliverables and ensure that Darwin is acknowledged verbally, in writing or visually in meetings, reports, presentations and informative materials (posters, panels, etc.). Specifically, we have:

- Our Sea Our Life webpage / <https://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/africa/our-sea-our-life>
- Our Sea Our Life Twitter account @OurSeaOurLife which had 165 followers by April 2019

### 14. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 January 2019 – 31 March 2019)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

Our Finance manager is traveling and will be able to fill in Table 1 and submit within the next week.

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>The Mozambique gender-inclusive, pro-poor, multi-zonation and sustainably financed LMMA network secures resilient coastal ecosystems whilst fostering income-generating activities in growing coastal communities, enhancing food security and reducing poverty</p>		<p>Assessment of current functioning of the existing and legalised CCPs in Bandar, Metacane and Natuco as a basis to improve their governance in Yr2 in terms of election modality of their representatives, their transparency and participatory approach.</p> <p>Four saving groups formed that will provide financial services to improve the well-being of the saving groups' members (a saving group approximately save \$1,000 a year which is as much money members can borrow to maintain and improve their housing or invest in sustainable livelihoods).</p> <p>We have also started the discussion on small-scale fisheries to understand the capacity of the fishing grounds Bandar, Metacane and Natuco's communities rely on. This information is essential for the following steps that will identify whether some species are overfished and how to address it. This is about managing marine resources with the perspective to alleviate poverty. It will help (i) gain increased recognition of LMMAs' positive impact nationally for their replication to new areas where they haven't previously been implemented and (ii) advocate LMMAs recognition under the Mozambican legislation.</p>	

<p><b>Outcome</b> A scalable gender-inclusive, pro-poor, multi-zonation and sustainably financed LMMA model for Mozambique, recovers threatened fish populations and mangrove, improving food security for 400 households in two Cabo Delgado communities.</p>	<p>0.1 A minimum of (i) 200ha of strict no-take zones within each LMMA, (ii) 400ha of buffer zones (sustainable use regulations such as aquaculture zones or fishing gear restriction zones) covering at least 2 critical habitats (of seagrass, mangrove and coral reef) approved by local authorities and being effectively enforced by the two target villages with support from local police by year 2 (from baseline of 0ha).</p> <p>0.2 Decrease in use of destructive fishing gears outside no-take zones (all fishing activities already prohibited within no-take zones) within two LMMAs from Yr1 (baselines) to 0 infractions by Yr3 (infraction assessment on a yearly basis)</p> <p>0.3 Implement recommendations and targets from gender analysis (output 3) to define and encourage women's participation appropriately in CCPs and LMMA co-management processes in each of the two coastal communities by Yr2.</p> <p>0.4 Improvement of locally specific food security indicators (decreased frequency of taking credit, asking for food, selling assets to local shops) and subjective and material wellbeing indicators (including material style of life and income) by Yr3 from baselines set in Yr1 for 400 households.</p> <p>0.5 CPUE baselines established in Yr2 and ongoing monitoring ensuring no</p>	<p>Bandar and Metacane have their CCP legalized but they haven't got an office and Natuco's CCP has got an office but is not legalized yet. Four VSLAs have been trained in Yr1 (three-month period) of which one of 26 members (bringing benefits to 26 households) is already saving money on a weekly basis. Food security indicators have been defined with the three communities and the baseline will be measured in quarter 1 of Yr2. The indicators are adequate for measuring the intended outcome that we will partially achieve by the end of the funding as the conditions are favourable: communities inclined to co-manage marine resources in collaboration with government authorities, experience in saving groups, presence of key marine habitats and existing sustainable livelihoods to ensure equitable benefit sharing arrangements in order to compensate for the opportunity costs (e.g. access limitation to identified fishing grounds). We will only partially achieve the intended project outcome as we got negative results for match funding from two major donors (Fondation Ensemble and Blue Action Fund).</p>	<p>1.4 Participatory design of LMMA zonation</p> <p>1.5.1 GIS mapping of mangrove areas and assess mangrove community structure, including identifying target areas for replanting</p> <p>1.12 Outreach campaign activities targeting VSLAs, CCP, women group and the broad community members conducted in each LMMA sites</p> <p>2.1 Community consultation for Integrated Territorial User Rights in Fisheries regulation</p> <p>2.2 Conduct training on Integrated Territorial User Rights (TURF)</p> <p>2.4 Participatory design of sustainable fishing and bivalve aquaculture zonation</p> <p>2.6 Conducting communities' female fishers capacity need assessment for bivalve farming</p> <p>3.1 Focus group discussions and key informant interviews conducted to understand to understand the differences in gender roles, activities, constraints, opportunities and perceived risks for people involved and affected by fisheries and marine resource management project implementation</p>
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	<p>declines in catches during project period. Measures put in place in this project are expected to deliver improvements in CPUE post-project.</p>		
<p><b>Output 1. 1. Two multi-use zonation LMMAs (Bandar, Mecufi) based on equitable governance</b> agreed and implemented with high social acceptance, advanced representation and participation of women, strong enforcement and effective management capacity of trained CCP members in collaboration with law enforcement agencies, resulting in compliance with LMMA regulations by fishers.</p>	<p>1.1 Two multi-zonation LMMAs established in Bandar and Mecufi by end of Yr1 with co-management agreements in place, each incorporating at least 200ha of no-take zones covering at least 2 critical habitats in each village (from seagrass, mangrove and coral), 50ha of buffer zones for preferential user rights, one temporary closure area, and mangrove rehabilitation area.</p> <p>1.2 At least 10 VSLAs implemented by yr 2 through CCPs, providing platform for outreach (1.5) with members contributing to co-management plan in Yr1 (1.1) and “environment funds” in each VSLA by Year 3.</p> <p>1.3 Village Agents from original VSLAs are identified and trained and double the number of VSLAs by Yr3.</p> <p>1.4 CCPs in Bandar and Mecufi strengthened through training in LMMA management, leadership, conflict resolution, social communication and outreach by Yr2 and using VSLAs as key community partner groups, and advise from gender equity assessments being implemented by year 3 to address imbalances.</p> <p>1.5 Two outreach campaigns (one in Yr1, one in Yr2) about unsustainable fishing practices and compliance with</p>		<p>Three sites have been selected with the approval of provincial and district authorities. These three sites have a legalized CCP which shows the existing engagement of these coastal communities to manage their marine resources. The community members are eager to implement LMMAs. Four VSLAs have been trained and one has already started to save. These platforms will be used for outreach campaigns in Yr2. Three Village Agents have been identified (they were linked to saving groups implemented previously by Helvetas and Aga Khan) and are to be involved in ongoing trainings. The functioning of the three CCPs in Bandar and Mecufi District (Natuco, Metacane) has been assessed to build their capacity in Yr2.</p>

	<p>LMMA regulations undertaken in Bandar and Mecufi through VSLAs</p> <p>1.6 Six CCP members from each LMMA sites are effectively trained in two separate sessions in the LMMA enforcement procedures, boat handling and fully equipped by Yr2; conduct regular weekly patrol; successfully apprehend and report at least 80% of violators to local authorities by Yr3</p> <p>1.7 Workshop conducted with local authorities leading to agreement on roles and responsibilities for different departments, and relevant fish wardens and enforcement agencies are effectively trained in two separate session in the LMMA enforcement procedures, boat handling and fully equipped by Yr2; conduct monthly patrol; successfully prosecute all reported violators by Yr3.</p> <p>1.8 VSLAs trained and operating as informant networks by Yr 3.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Project presentation and consultation meetings towards generation of Free Prior Informed Consent from local communities and local government authorities.</p>		<p>We have met with governmental and community authorities to introduce the project objectives we want to achieve by March 2021 in order to seek their consent and comments. Overall the project is well embedded in the working plan of fisheries authorities at provincial and district levels. It is also well accepted at community level. The three communities are prone to embrace the project and mould it accordingly so that it brings bespoke benefits to marine resources and the coastal communities.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Conduct community profiling using existing RRA tools.</p>		<p>In each of the three communities, we have collected information on the community history, the use of marine resources and stakeholder analysis (through mapping) and discussed appropriate indicators for monitoring purposes through gender and age specific focus groups on livelihoods, well-being and food</p>

	security. A report analysing the result of this rapid rural appraisal is about to be published.
Activity 1.3 VSLA Formation in each LMMA sites with environmental funds	Four VSLAs (one in Bandar, three in Mecufi District) have been trained and one (in Bandar) has already started to save money. This group called Uthuka orera is made of 26 members that saves around the equivalent of £1/member/week during a cycle of 52 weeks that will sum up more than £1,000 over the cycle and provide loans to its members for investing in sustainable livelihoods such as horticulture (see 1.2). A portion of the money saved goes to a social pouch that provides exceptional support to its members that need to contribute to marriages or funerals. Also, we are establishing a link between the VSLAs, that intend to provide the financial support for enabling sustainable livelihoods, and the sustainable management of marine resources through an environmental pouch that will contribute to sustaining the CCPs' activities in charge of running the LMMAs. These environmental funds will be available from Yr2.
Activity 1.4 Participatory design of LMMA zonation	n/a
Activity 1.5 Protect and restore mangrove areas	n/a
Activity 1.6 Establishment of governance structure with equitable membership	n/a
Activity 1.7 LMMA infrastructure establishment	n/a
Activity 1.8 CCP capacity building	n/a
Activity 1.9 Enforcement bodies training	n/a
Activity 1.10 Conducting enforcement activities	n/a
Activity 1.11 Formation and training of Village Agent	n/a
Activity 1.12 Outreach campaign activities targeting VSLAs, CCP, women group and the broad community members conducted in each LMMA sites	The undertaken FPIC process (see 1.1) was an early stage of the outreach campaign to introduce and discuss the project broader objectives with government agency representatives and community members in order to capture

	<p>their view in regard to marine co-management. Government agencies and people's reaction was positive to work together towards marine co-management. The next steps (assess threats on marine resources, agree on conservation measures, develop an outreach plan to change behaviour) as planned in the programme will occur from the first quarter of Yr2. The main outreach campaign aims to changing behaviour of targeted community groups in order to achieve an objective of conservation. First, we need to know the threats to marine resources and the conservation measures we must implement to tackle these threats.</p>
<p>Activity 1.13 Conduct underwater surveys fish underwater visual census and coral cover in yr 1 (baseline) and yr 3 endline)</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b> Integrated Territorial User Rights in Fisheries zones integrated into LMMAs to incorporate sustainable fishing and <b>women-led bivalve aquaculture</b> initiatives in Bandar and Mecufi to incentivise enforcement of LMMA and replace illegal mosquito net fishing for vulnerable female groups.</p>	<p>2.1 Sustainable fishing zones and bivalve aquaculture zones identified and incorporated within LMMA plans by Yr2.</p> <p>2.2 Rules on who can use these buffer zones and how, under what conditions, any benefit-sharing arrangements, and how this is enforced included in appropriate management plans by Yr2 and being implemented by Yr3.</p> <p>2.3 50 female fishers (25 in Bandar, 25 in Mecufi) trained in bivalve farming Yr1. 100 female fishers (50 in Bandar, 50 in Mecufi) trained in bivalve farming practices Yr2. 150 female fishers (50 in Bandar, 100 in Mecufi) trained in bivalve farming practices by Yr3. Training conducted through VSLAs.</p> <p>2.4 Two female village agents identified per community trained to conduct outreach and deliver monthly trainings on bivalve farming to VSLAs from Yr1.</p>
<p>The decision-making process to develop the LMMA co-management plans has not started yet. We have only mapped the marine resources and fishing grounds to profile the three communities. In the first quarter of Yr2 we will undertake the threat assessment to marine resources and the theory of change. This is when will be probed women-led bivalve aquaculture as a replacement mechanism to mosquito net fishing.</p>	

	<p>2.5 At least six VSLA groups are engaged in and sharing bivalve farming revenue equitably by Yr3</p> <p>2.6 Two functional bivalve farms are set up Yr1 (one in Bandar, one in Mecufi). Four functional bivalve farms are set up by Yr2 (two in Bandar, two in Mecufi). Six functional bivalve farms are set up by Yr3 (two in Bandar, four in Mecufi).</p> <p>2.7 The average bivalve farmer's yearly income is of 90USD Yr1, 135USD Yr2 and 180USD Yr3.</p> <p>2.8 50% reduction of owned illegal mosquito fishing nets by Yr2 and at least 75% reduction by Yr3 compared to Yr1 baseline in Bandar and Mecufi</p>	
Activity 2.1 Community consultation for Integrated Territorial User Rights in Fisheries regulation		Idem to answer as in 1.12. We haven't agreed yet with communities what are the threats to marine resources and which should be the conservation measures we must implement. As a result, we have not yet addressed the Territorial User Rights that will integrate in the enforcement plan of the conservation measures. However, the community profiling we conducted (see 1.2) such as the mapping of the use of marine resources will inform on how to specifically consult the communities about the Territorial User Rights. That will be done in the first quarter of Yr2.
Activity 2.2 Conduct training on Integrated Territorial User Rights (TURF)		n/a
Activity 2.3 Physical demarcation of TURF area		n/a
Activity 2.4 Participatory design of sustainable fishing and bivalve aquaculture zonation		n/a

Activity 2.5 Exchange/learning visits of community leaders/champions to existing aquaculture sites	n/a
Activity 2.6 Conducting communities' female fishers capacity need assessment for bivalve farming	n/a
Activity 2.7 Conducting first bivalve farming training workshop (Yr2) (for 50 female fishers in total- 25 in Bandar, 25 in Mecufi)	n/a
Activity 2.8 Conducting first bivalve farming training workshop (Yr2) (for 100 female fishers in total- 50 in Bandar, 50 in Mecufi)	n/a
Activity 2.9 Conducting second training workshop (Yr2) including evaluation prior the training	n/a
Activity 2.10 Conducting first bivalve farming training workshop (Yr3) (for 150 female fishers in total- 50 in Bandar, 100 in Mecufi)	n/a
Activity 2.11 Conducting second training workshop (Yr3) including evaluation prior the training.	n/a
<p><b>Output 3. Equitable governance and management</b> of marine resources and sustainable bivalve aquaculture ensured through advanced representation and participation of women in CCPs and LMMA management</p>	<p>3.1 Differences in gender roles, activities, constraints, opportunities and perceived risks for people involved and affected by project implementation in both target communities understood by end of Yr 1</p> <p>3.2. Appropriate gender integration mechanisms and strategies e.g. separate venue for women to feed into LMMA management process, developed for each community by end of Yr1 and implemented by mid Yr2</p> <p>3.2. Appropriate gender integration mechanisms and strategies developed</p> <p>The undertaken rapid rural appraisal (see 1.2 above) has sought the differences in gender roles. The report will be published in the first quarter of Yr2 and the analysis of the results will be a base to complement missing information through a comprehensive gender equity assessment and have a better understanding of the root causes of gender inequality. We will then organise an inter-disciplinary regional workshop by Yr2 to design appropriate gender integration mechanisms and a gender sensitive monitoring plan.</p>

	<p>for each community by end of Yr1 and implemented by mid Yr2</p> <p>3.3. Gender sensitive monitoring plan designed and integrated into existing M&amp;E tools, where appropriate, by Yr1</p> <p>3.4. Inter-disciplinary (humanitarian, development, academic and other relevant organisations) regional workshop held on effective approaches to share experiences and promote gender equity approaches in marine resource management and governance held by yr2.</p>	
Activity 3.1 Focus group discussions and key informant interviews conducted to understand to understand the differences in gender roles, activities, constraints, opportunities and perceived risks for people involved and affected by fisheries and marine resource management project implementation.		The undertaken rapid rural appraisal (see 1.2 above) has sought the differences in gender roles. The report will be published in the first quarter of Yr2 and the analysis of the results will be a base to complement missing information through a comprehensive gender equity assessment and have a better understanding of the root causes of gender inequality.
Activity 3.2 Analysis undertaken of findings from the research internally and sessions run with different groups in the community to brainstorm specific adjustments or additions to the project plan and priorities to produces better outcomes for gender-based opportunities and constraints for involvement of women.		n/a
Activity 3.3 Conduct sessions with CCP on co-management plan, based on findings from research, if required hold separate feedback sessions to get higher levels of participation from females in the decision making process		n/a
Activity 3.4 Conduct training on oyster farming with women in VSLA.		n/a
Activity 3.5 Conduct training on outreach with women in VSLAs and CCPs		n/a

Activity 3.6 Conduct training on VSLAs and Village Agent role	n/a
Activity 3.7 Identify existing or develop indicators to measure gender participation across activities and integrate into existing survey tools and methods.	n/a
Activity 3.8 Organise and deliver an interdisciplinary workshop to share experiences and promote approaches to gender equity consolidated and documented through a regional workshop of humanitarian, development, academic and other relevant organisations working on this topic	n/a
<b>Output 4.</b>	<p>4.1 Business models with income from the sale of premium octopus (associated with temporary closures) and bivalves (from aquaculture) contributing towards the CCP costs and local coordination costs by Yr3 compared to a baseline of 0USD Yr1.</p> <p>4.2 VSLAs integrate environment funds by Yr3 and saving \$500 annually contributing towards CCP operating costs for enforcing the LMMAs.</p> <p>4.3 Biodiversity Offsets metrics are designed by Yr1 to measure the conservation outcomes resulting from the LMMAs to compensate for residual impacts due to extractive industries or other development projects on marine biodiversity</p> <p>4.4 Fund disbursement agreement established between BIOFUND and the Biodiversity Offset Manager ((AMA) by Yr2 and by BIOFUND and a project developer by Yr3</p> <p>4.5 A Steering Committee established according to the biodiversity offset</p> <p>Four VSLAs have been trained and one has already started to save. Three Village Agents have been identified (they were linked to saving groups implemented previously by Helvetas and Aga Khan) and are to be involved in ongoing trainings. The Village Agents will foster and replicate the VSLAs and link up sustainable livelihoods with the co-management of marine resources through environmental funds hosted by the VSLAs in Yr2. We got negative outcomes for match funding from two major donors (Fondation Ensemble and Blue Action Fund). Fondation Ensemble accepted to fund us in the first place and we were to sign the funding agreement but the unrest in north Cabo Delgado during the Christmas period forced them to not sign any agreement with any project in northern Mozambique. This lack of success in raising fund hinders the project in achieving totally Output 4 and especially in regard to operating biodiversity offsetting in the short-term. We will put in a change request to Darwin Initiative soon to suggest a readjustment of the Output 4 and WCS's role.</p>

	mechanism guidelines, and which includes, at least, BIOFUND, the Biodiversity Offset Manager (AMA), CCPs of each LMMA, the developer financing the offset (private sector) and DPMAIP/MIMAIP meets on an yearly basis from early Yr2 to guide the conservation actions, the impact of result-based payments, the conservation outcomes, and the results of the monitoring reports.	
Activity 4.1 Community consultation with different groups for sustainable financing mechanism options (temporary closures and bivalves).		n/a
Activity 4.2 Business model formation meeting and design		n/a
Activity 4.3 Conduct sessions with VSLAs on Environment Fund to plan contribution towards CCPs (Yr 2)		n/a
Activity 4.4 Identify existing or develop indicators to measure conservation outcomes resulting from LMMAs for biodiversity offsetting and integrate into plan		n/a
Activity 4.5 Identify Steering Committee (AMA, CCPs, BIOFUND) for biodiversity offsetting		n/a
Activity 4.6 Focus group discussions and key informant interviews conducted to establish agreements between BIOFUND/AMA/private sector		n/a

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact</b>			
<p>The Mozambique gender-inclusive, pro-poor, multi-zonation and sustainably financed LMMA network secures resilient coastal ecosystems whilst fostering income-generating activities in growing coastal communities, enhancing food security and reducing poverty</p>			
(Max 30 words)			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> (Max 30 words) A scalable gender-inclusive, pro-poor, multi-zonation and sustainably financed LMMA model for Mozambique, recovers threatened fish populations and mangrove, improving food security for 400 households in two Cabo Delgado communities.</p>	<p>0.1 A minimum of (i) 200ha of strict no-take zones within each LMMA, (ii) 400ha of buffer zones (sustainable use regulations such as aquaculture zones or fishing gear restriction zones) covering at least 2 critical habitats (of seagrass, mangrove and coral reef) approved by local authorities and being effectively enforced by the two target villages with support from local police by year 2 (from baseline of 0ha).</p> <p>0.2 Decrease in use of destructive fishing gears outside no-take zones (all fishing activities already prohibited within no-take zones) within two LMMAs from Yr1 (baselines) to 0 infractions by Yr3 (infraction assessment on a yearly basis)</p> <p>0.3 Implement recommendations and targets from gender analysis (output 3) to define and encourage womens participation appropriately in CCPs and LMMA co-management processes in each of the two coastal communities by Yr2.</p> <p>0.4 Improvement of locally specific food security indicators (decreased frequency of</p>	<p>0.1. Official government-endorsed CCP co-management plans with GIS maps of zones plotted with associated rules and regulations.</p> <p>0.2. Weekly beach patrols report by CCPs and monthly boat patrols joint report by provincial fisheries authorities and AMA, including GPS routes patrolled and infraction details.</p> <p>0.3. Biological underwater survey Yr1 and repeat survey Yr3 both undertaken by CORDIO, building on data from 2013 and Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) data recorded using existing tested Open Data Kit (ODK) app by CCP members.</p> <p>0.4. Annual fishing gear census by Fisheries Community Councils (CCPs) and provincial fisheries authorities</p> <p>0.5. Existing socioeconomic baseline data and household surveys in Yr 1 and repeat surveys Yr 3 undertaken by NOVA FCSH and AMA.</p> <p>0.6. Records of bivalve growth, survival and sales records; names of women engaged in bivalve farming collected</p>	<p>Potential changes in government and associated fisheries departments resulting from the 2018 national elections confirm official approvals of management plans beyond the life of the project.</p> <p>Potential changes in government and associated fisheries departments resulting from the 2018 national elections confirm the role of the Provincial Marine Police in the enforcement of LMMAs</p> <p>Biological cycles of the six flagship IUCN Red List threatened marine species are unchanged by events related to climate change</p> <p>Coral reefs recover from 2017 bleaching events</p> <p>The project strategy and progress are resilient to slow bureaucracy in government agencies and unclear responsibilities between national and provincial government</p> <p>Outbreaks of disease (cholera, etc.) are non-existent in the six coastal communities</p> <p>Adverse weather conditions (floods, storms) are reduced in the project geographical areas and keep the six project sites accessible</p>

	<p>taking credit, asking for food, selling assets to local shops) and subjective and material wellbeing indicators (including material style of life and income) by Yr3 from baselines set in Yr1 for 400 households.</p> <p>0.5 CPUE baselines established in Yr2 and ongoing monitoring ensuring no declines in catches during project period. Measures put in place in this project are expected to deliver improvements in CPUE post-project.</p>	<p>on a quarterly basis by AMA with the support of the University of Aveiro.</p> <p>0.7. CCP member lists, records from CCP meetings on a biannual basis by AMA.</p> <p>0.8. VSLA member lists, presence and savings in environment pouch on VSLAs' 1<sup>st</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> and share-out meetings by AMA.</p> <p>0.9. Note from OSOL consortium about eventual planned replications in new coastal communities with the support of organizations external to the OSOL consortium and inspired by the project by Yr3.</p> <p>0.10. Mangrove survey undertaken by AMA Yr1 and Yr3 as per the existing guidelines on ZSL's "Community-based mangrove rehabilitation training manual" with remote technical support provided by ZSL Philippines.</p>	<p>The fluctuation of the New Metical currency is reduced on international markets or induces low price of Mozambique main goods imports</p> <p>The communities' perception in regards to women improving their income and extending their interest and participation in decision-making related to fisheries co-management is sensible and benevolent</p>
<p><b>Outputs:</b>  <b>1. Two multi-use zonation LMMAs (Bandar, Mecufi) based on equitable governance</b> agreed and implemented with high social acceptance, advanced representation and participation of women, strong enforcement and effective management capacity of trained CCP members in collaboration with law enforcement agencies, resulting in</p>	<p>1.1 Two multi-zonation LMMAs established in Bandar and Mecufi by end of Yr1 with co-management agreements in place, each incorporating at least 200ha of no-take zones covering at least 2 critical habitats in each village (from seagrass, mangrove and coral), 50ha of buffer zones for preferential user rights, one temporary closure area, and mangrove rehabilitation area.</p> <p>1.2 At least 10 VSLAs implemented by yr 2 through CCPs, providing platform for outreach (1.5) with members contributing to co-management plan in Yr1 (1.1) and "environment funds" in each VSLA by Year 3.</p>	<p>1.1 Official document endorsing the establishment of the two multi zonation LMMAs, their regulations and enforcement plans.</p> <p>1.2 AMA VSLA establishment report; record from co-management plan development consultation and VSLA saving record.</p> <p>1.3 Village Agent Training report and AMA VSLA establishment report</p> <p>1.4 Training report including evaluation conducted post-training; written report of activities conducted by the CCPs, and observations from AMA team during field activities conducted together with CCPs.</p>	<p>Process for legalising LMMAs is established or clarified.</p> <p>Appropriate mechanisms for gender based knowledge to feed into LMMA co-management plans identified and implemented.</p> <p>Community acceptance and willingness to implement LMMA and co-management plan and based on equitable governance.</p>

<p>compliance with LMMA regulations by fishers.</p>	<p>1.3 Village Agents from original VSLAs are identified and trained and double the number of VSLAs by Yr3.</p> <p>1.4 CCPs in Bandar and Mecufi strengthened through training in LMMA management, leadership, conflict resolution, social communication and outreach by Yr2 and using VSLAs as key community partner groups, and advise from gender equity assessments being implemented by year 3 to address imbalances.</p> <p>1.5 Two outreach campaigns (one in Yr1, one in Yr2) about unsustainable fishing practices and compliance with LMMA regulations undertaken in Bandar and Mecufi through VSLAs</p> <p>1.6 Six CCP members from each LMMA sites are effectively trained in two separate sessions in the LMMA enforcement procedures, boat handling and fully equipped by Yr2; conduct regular weekly patrol; successfully apprehend and report at least 80% of violators to local authorities by Yr3</p> <p>1.7 Workshop conducted with local authorities leading to agreement on roles and responsibilities for different departments, and relevant fish wardens and enforcement agencies are effectively trained in two separate session in the LMMA enforcement procedures, boat handling and fully equipped by Yr2; conduct monthly patrol; successfully prosecute all reported violators by Yr3.</p> <p>1.8 VSLAs trained and operating as informant networks by Yr 3.</p>	<p>1.5 AMA outreach report</p> <p>1.6 Training report including evaluation conducted post-training; weekly beach patrols and joint monthly boat patrol with fisheries authorities' logbook recording GPS routes patrolled, and records of apprehensions and reports</p> <p>1.7 Workshop report; Training report including evaluation conducted post-training; joint monthly boat patrol with fisheries authorities' logbook recording GPS routes patrolled, and records of apprehensions and prosecution minutes, and amount of fine collected.</p> <p>1.8 Training report and information gathered through VSLA</p>	
<p><b>2. Integrated Territorial User Rights in Fisheries zones integrated into LMMAs to</b></p>	<p>2.1 Sustainable fishing zones and bivalve aquaculture zones identified and incorporated within LMMA plans by Yr2.</p>	<p>2.1 AMA technical reports, CCP meeting reports</p>	<p>Red tides or other natural or anthropogenic events will not compromise bivalve culture</p>

<p>incorporate sustainable fishing and <b>women-led bivalve aquaculture</b> initiatives in Bandar and Mecufi to incentivise enforcement of LMMA and replace illegal mosquito net fishing for vulnerable female groups.</p>	<p>2.2 Rules on who can use these buffer zones and how, under what conditions, any benefit-sharing arrangements, and how this is enforced included in appropriate management plans by Yr2 and being implemented by Yr3.</p> <p>2.3 50 female fishers (25 in Bandar, 25 in Mecufi) trained in bivalve farming Yr1. 100 female fishers (50 in Bandar, 50 in Mecufi) trained in bivalve farming practices Yr2. 150 female fishers (50 in Bandar, 100 in Mecufi) trained in bivalve farming practices by Yr3. Training conducted through VSLAs.</p> <p>2.4 Two female village agents identified per community trained to conduct outreach and deliver monthly trainings on bivalve farming to VSLAs from Yr1.</p> <p>2.5 At least six VSLA groups are engaged in and sharing bivalve farming revenue equitably by Yr3</p> <p>2.6 Two functional bivalve farms are set up Yr1 (one in Bandar, one in Mecufi). Four functional bivalve farms are set up by Yr2 (two in Bandar, two in Mecufi). Six functional bivalve farms are set up by Yr3 (two in Bandar, four in Mecufi).</p> <p>2.7 The average bivalve farmer's yearly income is of 90USD Yr1, 135USD Yr2 and 180USD Yr3.</p> <p>2.8 50% reduction of owned illegal mosquito fishing nets by Yr2 and at least 75% reduction by Yr3 compared to Yr1 baseline in Bandar and Mecufi</p>	<p>2.2 Training course reports; names of women engaged in bivalve farming</p> <p>2.3 Household baseline survey Yr 1 and repeat surveys Yr3</p> <p>2.4 Community endorsed map of zonation of bivalve farming activities</p> <p>2.5 VSLA member lists, and savings on VSLAs' 1<sup>st</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> and share-out meetings by AMA</p>	<p>Viable local markets remain in place for cultured bivalves.</p> <p>The communities' perception in regards to women improving their income is sensible and benevolent</p> <p>DPMAIP's main interest remains to foster high quality food production processes to address the population increase in the Province of Cabo Delgado</p>
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<p><b>3. Equitable governance and management</b> of marine resources and sustainable bivalve aquaculture ensured through advanced representation and participation of women in CCPs and LMMA management</p>	<p>3.1 Differences in gender roles, activities, constraints, opportunities and perceived risks for people involved and affected by project implementation in both target communities understood by end of Yr 1</p> <p>3.2. Appropriate gender integration mechanisms and strategies e.g. separate venue for women to feed into LMMA management process, developed for each community by end of Yr1 and implemented by mid Yr2</p> <p>3.2. Appropriate gender integration mechanisms and strategies developed for each community by end of Yr1 and implemented by mid Yr2</p> <p>3.3. Gender sensitive monitoring plan designed and integrated into existing M&amp;E tools, where appropriate, by Yr1</p> <p>3.4. Inter-disciplinary (humanitarian, development, academic and other relevant organisations) regional workshop held on effective approaches to share experiences and promote gender equity approaches in marine resource management and governance held by yr2.</p>	<p>3.1. Focus group discussion and key informant interviews documented and attendance lists disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>3.2. Meeting notes and sessions documented. Key information disaggregated by gender. Project reports</p> <p>3.3 CCP member lists, records from CCP meetings.</p> <p>3.4 VSLA member lists and attendance disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>3.5 Directory of village agents with contact details.</p> <p>3.6 List of bivalve farmers and income earned disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>3.7 Workshop participant list, workshop report with recommendations.</p>	<p>Current cultural, tradition and religious barriers to gender equity can be reduced.</p> <p>Appropriate local mechanisms for women to increase willingness to be involved in local marine management can be found and agreed by all community groups</p>
<p><b>4. Sustainable financing mechanisms</b> (business models, functional VSLAs, Biodiversity Offsets sustainably contributing to LMMAs management costs) established for Bandar and Mecufi LMMAs fostering multi-use zonation, sustainable bivalve</p>	<p>4.1 Business models with income from the sale of premium octopus (associated with temporary closures) and bivalves (from aquaculture) contributing towards the CCP costs and local coordination costs by Yr3 compared to a baseline of 0USD Yr1.</p> <p>4.2 VSLAs integrate environment funds by Yr3 and saving \$500 annually contributing</p>	<p>4.1 Technical guidelines to integrate LMMAs in the Biodiversity Offset mechanism for Mozambique</p> <p>4.2 BIOFUND's Execution Manual for Biodiversity Offsets with LMMAs included</p> <p>4.3 Agreement between BIOFUND and AMA</p>	<p>There is ongoing appetite from private sector for offsetting marine biodiversity impact and replicating LMMAs</p> <p>The biodiversity offset mechanism is accepted by the government</p> <p>VSLA members are prone to contribute towards CCP operating costs</p>

<p>aquaculture and gender equity</p>	<p>towards CCP operating costs for enforcing the LMMAs.</p> <p>4.3 Biodiversity Offsets metrics are designed by Yr1 to measure the conservation outcomes resulting from the LMMAs to compensate for residual impacts due to extractive industries or other development projects on marine biodiversity</p> <p>4.4 Fund disbursement agreement established between BIOFUND and the Biodiversity Offset Manager ((AMA) by Yr2 and by BIOFUND and a project developer by Yr3</p> <p>4.5 A Steering Committee established according to the biodiversity offset mechanism guidelines, and which includes, at least, BIOFUND, the Biodiversity Offset Manager (AMA), CCPs of each LMMA, the developer financing the offset (private sector) and DPMAIP/MIMAIP meets on an yearly basis from early Yr2 to guide the conservation actions, the impact of result-based payments, the conservation outcomes, and the results of the monitoring reports.</p>	<p>4.4 Agreement between BIOFUND and the developer (private sector)</p> <p>4.4 Steering Committee meeting reports</p> <p>4.5 Monitoring and auditing reports</p> <p>4.6 VSLA monitoring report on savings on VSLAs' 1<sup>st</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> and share-out meetings by AMA</p> <p>4.7 Documentation of functional business models by AMA with support of ZSL and NOVA FCSH</p>	<p>Private sector stakeholders are prone to engage in Price Premium schemes</p>
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**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. Two multi-zonation LMMAs established in Bandar and Mecufi by end of Yr1 with co-management agreements in place, each incorporating at least 200ha of no-take zones covering at least 2 critical habitats in each village (from seagrass, mangrove and coral), 50ha of buffer zones for preferential user rights, one temporary closure area, and mangrove rehabilitation area.
  - 1.1 Project presentation and consultation meetings towards generation of Free Prior Informed Consent from local communities and local government authorities.
  - 1.2 Conduct community profiling using existing RRA tools.
  - 1.3 VSLA Formation in each LMMA sites with environmental funds
  - 1.4 Participatory design of LMMA zonation
    - 1.4.1 Participatory mapping and assessment of resource, habitat and fisheries
    - 1.4.2 Exchange/learning visits of community leaders/champions to existing LMMA sites

- 1.4.3 Community consultation using existing decision-making process for LMMA zonation design
  - 1.4.4 Participatory physical mapping of the LMMA Zonation
  - 1.5 Protect and restore mangrove areas
    - 1.5.1 GIS mapping of mangrove areas and assess mangrove community structure, including identifying target areas for replanting
    - 1.5.2 Train communities in mangrove nursery establishment and monitor and support nurseries
    - 1.5.3 Conduct replanting
    - 1.5.4 Monitor survival and growth (monthly) and mangrove community structure (annually)
  - 1.6 Establishment of governance structure with equitable membership
    - 1.6.1 CCP strengthening and integration of women and VSLA members
    - 1.6.2 Development of LMMA co-management plan
    - 1.6.3 LMMA zoning and demarcation
    - 1.6.4 LMMA regulation and enforcement plan drafting and approval by local authorities
  - 1.7 LMMA infrastructure establishment
    - 1.7.1 Design and establishment of marker buoys
    - 1.7.2 Design and construction of guard house
  - 1.8 CCP capacity building
    - 1.8.1 Conducting CCP's capacity need assessment
    - 1.8.2 Conducting first LMMA management Training workshop
  - 1.9 Enforcement bodies training
    - 1.9.1 Conducting CCP training on LMMA regulation and enforcement plan
    - 1.9.2 Conducting Fisheries officer training in LMMA law enforcement
    - 1.9.3 Conducting training in patrol boat handling
    - 1.9.4 VSLA training in LMMA regulation and enforcement procedure
  - 1.10 Conducting enforcement activities
    - 1.10.1 Weekly enforcement patrol conducted by CCP
    - 1.10.2 Monthly joint patrol conducted by CCP, fisheries officers and AMA
  - 1.11 Formation and training of Village Agent
  - 1.12 Outreach campaign activities targeting VSLAs, CCP, women group and the broad community members conducted in each LMMA sites
  - 1.13 Conduct underwater surveys fish underwater visual census and coral cover in yr 1 (baseline) and yr 3 endline)
2. Integrated Territorial User Rights in Fisheries zones integrated into LMMAs to incorporate sustainable fishing and women-led bivalve aquaculture initiatives in Bandar and Mecufi to incentivise enforcement of LMMA and replace illegal mosquito net fishing for vulnerable female groups.
- 2.1 Community consultation for Integrated Territorial User Rights in Fisheries regulation
  - 2.2 Conduct training on Integrated Territorial User Rights (TURF)
  - 2.3 Physical demarcation of TURF area.

- 2.4 Participatory design of sustainable fishing and bivalve aquaculture zonation
- 2.5 Exchange/learning visits of community leaders/champions to existing aquaculture sites
- 2.6 Conducting communities' female fishers capacity need assessment for bivalve farming
  - 2.7 Conducting first bivalve farming training workshop (Yr2) (for 50 female fishers in total- 25 in Bandar, 25 in Mecufi)
- 2.8 Conducting first bivalve farming training workshop (Yr2) (for 100 female fishers in total- 50 in Bandar, 50 in Mecufi).
- 2.9 Conducting second training workshop (Yr2) including evaluation prior the training
- 2.10 Conducting first bivalve farming training workshop (Yr3) (for 150 female fishers in total- 50 in Bandar, 100 in Mecufi)
- 2.11 Conducting second training workshop (Yr3) including evaluation prior the training.
  
- 3 Equitable governance and management of marine resources and sustainable bivalve aquaculture ensured through advanced representation and participation of women in CCPs and LMMA management
  - 3.1 Focus group discussions and key informant interviews conducted to understand to understand the differences in gender roles, activities, constraints, opportunities and perceived risks for people involved and affected by fisheries and marine resource management project implementation.
  - 3.2 Analysis undertaken of findings from the research internally and sessions run with different groups in the community to brainstorm specific adjustments or additions to the project plan and priorities to produces better outcomes for gender-based opportunities and constraints for involvement of women.
  - 3.3 Conduct sessions with CCP on co-management plan, based on findings from research, if required hold separate feedback sessions to get higher levels of participation from females in the decision making process
  - 3.4 Conduct training on oyster farming with women in VSLA.
  - 3.5 Conduct training on outreach with women in VSLAs and CCPs
  - 3.6 Conduct training on VSLAs and Village Agent role
  - 3.7 Identify existing or develop indicators to measure gender participation across activities and integrate into existing survey tools and methods.
  - 3.8 Organise and deliver an interdisciplinary workshop to share experiences and promote approaches to gender equity consolidated and documented through a regional workshop of humanitarian, development, academic and other relevant organisations working on this topic
  
- 4 Sustainable financing mechanisms (business models, functional VSLAs, Biodiversity Offsets sustainably contributing to LMMAs management costs) established for Bandar and Mecufi LMMAs fostering multi-use zonation, sustainable bivalve aquaculture and gender equity
  - 4.1 Community consultation with different groups for sustainable financing mechanism options (temporary closures and bivalves).
  - 4.2 Business model formation meeting and design
  - 4.3 Conduct sessions with VSLAs on Environment Fund to plan contribution towards CCPs (Yr 2)
  - 4.4 Identify existing or develop indicators to measure conservation outcomes resulting from LMMAs for biodiversity offsetting and integrate into plan
  - 4.5 Identify Steering Committee (AMA, CCPs, BIOFUND) for biodiversity offsetting
  - 4.6 Focus group discussions and key informant interviews conducted to establish agreements between BIOFUND/AMA/private sector

### Annex 3: Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
2	Master thesis in bivalve aquaculture	M+F	Portuguese and Mozambican	0				2
6A	People trained to form aquaculture groups	F	Mozambican	0				150
6B	Number of training weeks (aquaculture, gender equity, CCP functioning)			0				12
9	Co-management plan endorsed			0				2
11B	Socioeconomic and biological papers submitted to peer-reviewed journals			0				2
12B	Socioeconomic database to be enhanced and handed over to the host country			0				1
13B	CPUE database to be enhanced and handed over to the host country			0				1

**Table 2 Publications**

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

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

**Checklist for submission**

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	