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# **DIR28S2\1073**

## **Empowering Cabo Verde communities towards responsible practices in artisanal fisheries**

This project will engage artisanal fishing communities from six islands in Cabo Verde to reduce bycatch of threatened seabirds and marine turtles. It will improve local livelihoods while preserving healthy fish stocks. Three local NGOs will work with fishers, fishmongers, restaurants, and communities, to establish a local participatory sustainable fisheries certification scheme and enable behaviour change. Fishery associations will create peer-to-peer training, including improved safety and food-hygiene. Lessons learnt will be shared with practitioners and policy makers nationally and regionally.

## PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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## Section 1 - Contact Details

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### PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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## GMS ORGANISATION

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Type	Organisation
Name	BirdLife International Secretariat
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## Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

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### Q3. Title:

Empowering Cabo Verde communities towards responsible practices in artisanal fisheries

### What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR28S1\1123

DIR28S1\1182

### Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

#### Biome 1

Marine shelves (seagrass, reefs, subtidal)

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#### Biome 2

No Response

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#### Biome 3

No Response

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#### Conservation Action 1

Species management (harvest, recovery, re-introduction, ex-situ)

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### Conservation Action 2

Law & policy (legislation, regulations, standards, codes, enforcement)

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### Conservation Action 3

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

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### Threat 1

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

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### Threat 2

Pollution (domestic, commercial, agricultural)

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### Threat 3

*No Response*

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## Q5. Summary

**Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.**

**Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.**

This project will engage artisanal fishing communities from six islands in Cabo Verde to reduce bycatch of threatened seabirds and marine turtles. It will improve local livelihoods while preserving healthy fish stocks. Three local NGOs will work with fishers, fishmongers, restaurants, and communities, to establish a local participatory sustainable fisheries certification scheme and enable behaviour change. Fishery associations will create peer-to-peer training, including improved safety and food-hygiene. Lessons learnt will be shared with practitioners and policy makers nationally and regionally.

## Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

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### Q6. Country(ies)

**Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.**

**Country** Cape Verde  
**1**

**Country** *No Response*  
**2**

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**Country** *No Response*  
**3**

**Country** *No Response*  
**4**

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**Do you require more fields?**

No

### Q7. Project dates

<b>Start date:</b>	<b>End date:</b>	<b>Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):</b>
01 June 2022	31 March 2025	2 years 10 months

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## Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
<b>Amount:</b>	£219,050.00	£196,105.00	£164,271.00	<b>£</b> 579,426.00

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**Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %** ■

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**Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?**

Yes

**What matched funding arrangements are proposed?**

Most project partners have secured matching funds and/or are on the process of securing them. A breakdown is as follows:

Total matched funding in GBP: ■

Birdlife International – secured:

In-kind – ■

MAVA Foundation – ■

Birdlife International – unsecured:

NOAA BREP fund – ■

Biosfera – secured:

In-kind – ■

Oceans 5 – ■

Biosfera – unsecured:

Blue Action Fund (BAF) – ■

Projecto Vitó – secured:

In-kind – ■

MAVA Foundation – ■

CEPF – ■

GEF SGP – ■

Municipality of São Filipe and Brava – ■

APB – secured:

in-kind – ■

Private – ■

APB – unsecured:

BAF – ■

In-kind with no indicative values available:

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) – Technical & Policy expertise

UN-Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species – Policy advice

Comite Nacional Pro-Defensa de la Flora y la Fauna – Scientific Advice

## Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)

██████████

## Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Unconfirmed matched funding is at ████████ of the total matched funding. If secured, these funds will further support the proposed activities under the Darwin proposal and allow greater depth in the datasets to be collected. However, in the case where these funds are not secured; the proposed project would not be at risk since most costs will be already covered. This project is part of ongoing multi-stakeholder joint activities for marine conservation in Cabo Verde and more proposals are being developed to reinforce areas of work and expand activities within the framework of this Darwin Initiative project.

## Section 4 - Problem statement

### Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

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

**Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the methodology page).**

Cabo Verde (CV) is of high global importance for breeding endemic threatened seabirds (Cape Verde shearwater NT) and hosts the third largest population globally of Loggerhead turtles (EN for the Northeast Atlantic population). World bank poverty indices have declined since 2001 but remain at 35% of the population.

There are around 5,000 artisanal fishers operating in CV. Bycatch is occurring at high rates and has severe impacts on marine biodiversity. A 2020 study (G. Montrond, Unpublished thesis) found that 77% of artisanal fishers captured seabirds (mainly Cape Verde shearwater), 55% caught turtles and 86% sharks. For fishers, bycatch has negative impacts - it reduces fishing efficiency, releasing non-target species takes time, and it can cause bait loss and damage fishing-gear. For biodiversity, continued bycatch mortality contributes to localised extinctions of endemic seabird species. Mortality of breeding age adults reduces the breeding stock of these species, and lower recruitment rates and deferred breeding means populations recover more slowly. Reducing the direct mortality of threatened species in fisheries is a primary tool for conservation of long-lived seabird and turtle species.

The Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem is one of the most productive worldwide and a primary source of protein and livelihoods for millions of Africans. However, overexploitation of marine resources by industrial and artisanal fisheries is jeopardizing their sustainability. The artisanal fish catch declined by 25% between 1999 and 2012 and is still declining. The future of artisanal fishing communities depends on healthy, sustainable fisheries and the protection of fish breeding areas.

Plastic debris from land-based sources is a major problem in CV. In addition, artisanal fishers use ice frozen in plastic water bottles to preserve fish catch on boats, these are discarded at sea after use. Finding ice and bait and preserving fish are limiting factors for fishers. In Cabo Verde, 90% of seabirds and 50% of turtles caught had ingested plastic, indicating the pervasiveness of this threat. These threats were identified by local NGOs and documented by BirdLife and academic research groups. The project will create improvements in fishery practice by better disposal of old gear and plastic waste which are additional threats to marine biodiversity.

This project addresses threats to biodiversity and improves livelihood sustainability by scaling up a local certification scheme piloted in São Vicente Island with fishers that increases the market value of sustainably caught fish sold to local restaurants yielding increased income for the community. We will build on this scheme, and replicate it in communities on five additional islands, whilst improving and adapting it based on the different contexts on each island. Varying contexts will provide more scenarios to demonstrate replicability at national and regional scale. Measures will include minimum catch sizes, seasonality, waste- and bycatch-reduction. Improved fish handling facilities provided as livelihood benefits, such as better freezing facilities, will reduce waste of fish caught and reduce pressure on fish stocks. The project supports



the deployment of mitigation measures to reduce bird and turtle bycatch, using tested technology that is applicable in small-scale fisheries worldwide.

## Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

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### Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

**Q12a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.**

**Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address.**

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

### Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

**Please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.**

The project will contribute towards the implementation of the Cabo Verde National Action Plan for the Conservation of Seabirds listing existing current threats to seabirds, elaborated in collaboration with the National Directorate for Environment (DNA) with support from BirdLife and its partners to be adopted in the second semester of 2022. This project directly supports Objective 4: Assess and mitigate the impact of fishing activities (e.g., bycatch, competition for resources, impact of discards and light pollution) on seabirds.

It also delivers on the National Marine Turtle Legislation provision on bycatch, article 9 provides that 1. sea turtles that are accidentally caught must be immediately returned to the sea, which the project will ensure they are safely released, increasing their survival rates.

The project directly supports Cabo Verde's 2020 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) adaptation goal #4 to increase and sustain ocean-based food security through regenerative fishing by 2030 which includes:

- improving the monitoring, control and surveillance of legal and illegal activities (2025 target in NDC) which the audit system proposed will set the foundations for.

The voluntary certification will also directly contribute to:

- the implementation of a quality and environmental label for fishery products by 2027;
- implementing clear safeguards against overfishing, and sound screening of available fishing resources and replenishment rates, endangered and vulnerable species and habitats, including bycatch.

Convention on Biological Diversity: The project aims to increase stewardship from artisanal fishing communities, using a model already proving successful at the Cape Verde island of Sal - Guardians Of the Sea (GOS), in line with the recommendations of article 8j) to support the preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; scientific and technical education and training for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (article 12a).

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Cabo Verde (2014-2030) flags seven national priorities the project is directly contributing to (p.70):

1. Engage the society at large in biodiversity conservation.
2. Integrate its importance in strategies, plans, policies and programs of action;
3. Reduce pressures and threats on marine and terrestrial Biodiversity;
4. Conservation of priority habitats and sustainable management of natural resources;
5. Valorisation and increased resilience of ecosystems;
6. Enhance knowledge, monitoring and assessment of biodiversity;
7. Mobilization of funds.

Convention on Migratory Species: interventions to maintain the integrity of target sites will allow the ecosystem to continue acting as a critical spawning/breeding site for sea turtles, seabirds, sharks and fish. The Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem supports species from across the Atlantic Ocean basin.

Sustainable Development Goals: This project will contribute towards Cabo Verde's fulfilment of SDG 1, 5, 8, 14, 15 and 17, empowerment for the women, youth and men of Cabo Verde to improve ownership (1.4); women to have equal rights to economic and natural resources (5a); sustainable economic growth (8); maintaining fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (14.4); reducing habitat degradation and halting biodiversity loss (15.5); enhancing international support for capacity-building in developing countries (17.9).

## Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

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### Q13. Methodology

**Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:**

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

This project directly builds on the local NGOs' experience with tested models at CV, incorporating lessons from previous programmes, and using international experience in bycatch mitigation and social marketing.

The participatory certification scheme promoted by Biosfera in São Vicente has engaged fishers, fishmongers, restaurants, and consumers using premium incentives. It raised community awareness about the importance of preserving fish stocks. After extensive consultations for replication, value chain stakeholders agreed to apply a higher price to the consumer in middle- to high-end restaurants and to redistribute benefits equitably to fishers and fishmongers through their associations.

The project also builds on the Guardians of the Sea (GOS) model, implemented by APB in Sal Island. GOS are empowered to increase their general and fisheries management knowledge, to monitor marine megafauna, to understand the impact of unsustainable and illegal fishing, which helps them to adopt sustainable practices. They become leaders in their communities and support their peers to improve their practices, supported by fishery associations.

BirdLife brings decades of experience in bycatch mitigation, including the dramatic reduction of industrial bycatch impact on albatrosses (by 98% in Namibia over a decade) and other marine fauna, as well as longstanding experience with Portuguese artisanal fleets and upskilling fishers.

There is a critical need to reduce losses of seabirds and turtles in CV, with endemic and globally important populations at risk from multiple threats. These improvements are intrinsically linked to poverty- poor practices - such as waste disposal at sea - are the result of lack of education, resources and alternatives. The project will demonstrate how to achieve biodiversity gains where government interventions are limited, thus community ethics and peer-to-peer learning and motivations play important roles in influencing the behaviours of fishers.

Methodologies and management:

Three Cabo Verde-based NGOs will work with artisanal fishers on 6 islands to develop fishery certification and stewardship schemes, which have been successfully piloted by these groups.

We will build capacity at the project inception through training and exchange visits to replicate piloted schemes and to use behaviour change/social marketing to strengthen buy-in amongst stakeholders.

To manage the risk, the proven GOS model will be replicated, focusing on stewardship in sustainability of fish catches, reduction of marine pollution and bycatch.

Social marketing principles will be used to encourage behaviour change, uptake, and retention of measures. This includes identifying drivers and barriers to change, using appropriate communications channels along the fishery value chain, as

well as working with local influencers to improve the diffusion of good practices and improve the understanding of the contribution of sustainable fishing practices to the wellbeing of the wider community. As most bycatch is accidental, behaviour change will initially focus on training of safe handling and release of captured non-target species. Fishing practices and issues arising to manage fishing capacity and the occurrence of bycatch will be analysed with support from a Scientific Expert Committee. Then, proven mitigation methods (bird-scaring devices, line weighting, offal management, will be trialled on vessels, tracking their efficacy, with control and treatment groups of fishers or alternating mitigation and no-mitigation days by the same fishers. This approach reduces the risk of failure due to unproven methods being applied. Finally, the results will be assessed with fishers to select the most successful and acceptable measures to be used for certification. Co-design reduces the risk of rejection by fishing communities. Documenting bycatch reduction will demonstrate the efficacy of the scheme in reducing mortality to seabirds and turtles.

Best practices promoted and adopted by GOS and other fishers will be rewarded and recognised through certification. Certification guidelines and criteria will be consulted with relevant stakeholders and may include minimum catch size, respecting closed seasons, reducing marine pollution, and avoiding capture of seabirds by deployment of mitigation techniques adapted to local fisheries. Shark bycatch will be monitored to ensure measures used do not lead to catch increases.

Participation in the pilot certification scheme will be incentivised by livelihood improvements for the fishing communities, with supplies that improve hygiene in processing catch and reduce marine pollution. Benefits will be distributed through fishery associations to ensure they are collective and support a greater number of households. They will work with the fishing associations to provide guidance on the structure and governance necessary to strengthening the associations.

The project will seek formal recognition and certification by CV authorities and define the role of NGOs and GOS in ensuring compliance with the certification guidelines.

Scientific Expert Committee on deployments and findings will be convened quarterly in Y1, and 6-monthly thereafter.

## **Q14. Capability and Capacity**

**How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.**

Capacity and capability will be built through several actions:

The GOS provide mentors and leadership opportunities in the community of fishers, building the capacity, engagement and stewardship of local community members in more sustainable fishery management.

Fishery associations (including fishers and fish mongers) will be strengthened with input from the CV based NGOs to improve their governance, the distribution of benefits and their ability to create improved outcomes for their members and members households.

The replication of the programme around 6 islands in CV means that multiple versions of the approaches will be delivered and adapted to the local community needs. E.g., in some areas, equipment such as icemakers is lacking, in others infrastructure such as secure storage or local supply stores are lacking and can be provided to reduce travel times, fuel costs, and improve the efficiency of operations, while improving livelihoods and reducing damage to the environment and biodiversity.

Maritime safety and bycatch reduction training among the fishers will reduce accidents, and harm to marine life. These practices are currently under-used, therefore these changes should create rapid increases in survivorship for released animals, as well as reducing the numbers of birds caught in the line fisheries which are currently badly impacting artisanal fishing activity.

The NGOs will train community members and associations in making tax declarations and holding insurance policies and provide support throughout the project to engage with these activities.

Women in fishers' and/or fishmonger associations will have access to training, to benefits from the certification scheme. Women currently participate in one fisheries association in Sal and have committee leadership roles within that group.

Through advocacy work and sharing of lessons learned at end of project with national and regional fisheries departments,

the project will build understanding and capacity of policymakers on artisanal bycatch reduction measures.

## Q15. Gender equality

**All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans.**

Within the fishing communities across all islands in the project, fishing is exclusively an occupation of men, whilst women work as fish mongers, selling the fish after the fishers return from their trips. We do not been able to obtain information about the LGBT community to date.

The scheme will have a strong focus on integrating women into fishing associations and enabling them to establish their own fish monger associations. Integration of women into fishery associations has begun already in Sal, and change instigated by APB as part of their 'Empowerment Project'.

This approach will improve the status of women and increase their role in decision making. Their involvement in previously male-only associations means that their activities will be better recognised amongst the activities of the whole fishing community. Where their interests cannot be appropriately be represented, the formalisation of their own association will raise their profile in the community. Their role is a crucial part of the supply chain and presents many opportunities for improved practice around waste reduction and improved food hygiene. The Empowerment Project has trained fishmongers through workshops in food safety and handling, and organisational leadership, and financial management. This proven model will be replicated across the sites of the project.

The unsustainable behaviours targeted by this project happen at sea while fishing, which explains why more men are involved. In addition, there is no 1:1 fisher/fish monger ratio and a fish monger can work with up to 8 fishers.

Through women's involvement in the scheme, it will allow them to benefit from increased income via the certification scheme (via equitable benefit-sharing), and from shared resources such as icemakers, processing facilities, and aluminum tables to preserve and market their fish as well as the skills to better manage the challenges of their

## Q16. Awareness and understanding

**How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who are your stakeholders, what approaches/formats/products will you use, how you will ensure open and free access to all data, and how will you know that the messages are understood?**

Behaviour change approach

Fishery stakeholders are fishers, GOS, and fishery associations. Market chain stakeholders include fish mongers, restaurateurs, and restaurant patrons. Policy stakeholders are the government officials and compliance agents whose actions maintain the benefits of the programme in the long-term.

We will start by carrying out mixed methods audience research. This will use both quantitative methods such as questionnaire surveys and qualitative methods such as semi-structured interviews to gather insights into the motivations, social norms and context of the behavioural patterns that underpin fishing and sales activities. This research will provide the behavioural insights needed to design a behaviour change campaign that can go beyond awareness and knowledge to influence practice.

We will then work with the fishery stakeholders to co-design activities to be included in the behaviour change interventions to ensure their effectiveness. This participatory approach is best to ensure that the intervention is culturally sensitive and has a low probability to triggering a negative reaction from the target audience.

We will design an impact evaluation plan that will work to create a counterfactual base measurement framework that will allow for the identification of causal impacts of the project. This will use questionnaire surveys collected prior to and after the project, at the locations where the intervention is being carried out as well as at comparison sites. Behaviours that we seek to accentuate or reduce will be monitored to provide independent assessment of the changes driven by project

actions.

We aim for a high level of uptake with at least ~50% of fishers in the programme actively performing behaviour aimed at minimizing bycatch by EoP. Awareness of the value and benefits of adopting more responsible fishing practices and protecting vulnerable species will increase amongst fisheries stakeholders and reach at least 60% of the population at project sites.

## Q17. Change expected

**Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).**

**When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.**

Short-term benefits to biodiversity will include:

- Direct benefits of the seabird and sea turtle populations will be accrued by reducing the captures of birds by 25% by project end, and by improving the survival chances of remaining by-caught individuals by adherence of 50% of fishers to guidelines to release turtles and seabirds safely.
- Improved awareness on fish stock regeneration and biological limits and a reduction of at least 50% in catch of under-sized, blue-dotted seabass and lobster for fishers joining the certification scheme.
- Improved awareness of the environmental consequences and reduction of waste discard by 50% reduction (mainly of plastics and used fishing gear) for fishers joining the certification scheme.

Long-term these actions, together with the proposed local certification process will encourage more sustainable fishing practices. Fish stocks are expected to increase through more balanced age-structure in long-lived fish populations such as blue dotted seabass and lobster. If maintained this should lead to resilience in the fish stocks. The population viability of the globally important Loggerhead Turtle and the endemic Cape Verde Shearwater will be increased. Reduction and management of plastic and fishing waste will also improve environmental outcomes and reduce mortality of marine biodiversity due to entanglements of birds and turtles in discarded plastic waste and fishing gear.

Livelihood improvements:

In the short term, 600 community members will benefit from improved fishing safety and enhanced food preparation and preservation material leading to at least ~20% decrease in post-harvest loss of catch. 1,200 fishers and fishmongers will gain increased agency in decision-making through formal representation in associations and access to social benefits. At least 170 influential GOS will be empowered with knowledge, tools, and resources to better protect wildlife and manage resources bringing recognition from within communities and the government. At least 260 people (~35% women) directly benefit from an increase in income (compared to baseline) by joining a pilot participatory sustainable fisheries certification.

In the long-term, 600 fishers will engage in reducing bycatch and pressure on marine life (including juvenile fish) to create a more sustainable fishery. Local certification will produce benefits to communities through increased governance and accountability of fishing activities, ensuring it is environmentally sustainable and benefits are shared across different groups within the community more equitably.

Artisanal bycatch mitigation work piloted in the project has the potential to be scaled up across the whole of CV, and in other West African countries e.g., Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, the Gambia and beyond, in Small Island Developing States such as São Tomé and Príncipe. It will be used to complement ongoing industrial bycatch mitigation work. The BirdLife Marine Programme will share project results through the project's Expert Committee, in a publication and on 'Hatch', a public, capacity building platform.

## Q18. Pathway to change

**Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and**

**outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.**

This project aims to improve the livelihoods of 1,200 people, whilst reducing key threats to seabirds and sea turtles and reduce pressures on declining fish stocks (impact) through the piloting and promotion of responsible practices in artisanal fisheries and increased stewardship by 370 fishers and fish mongers from Cabo Verde communities (outcome).

Stewardship will be enhanced through the training and empowerment of 170 Guardians of the Sea fishers for more sustainable fisheries management (output 1). Community support for fisheries management can help overcome challenges relating to new ways of working. The local voluntary certification scheme (output 2) will ensure greater sustainability for fish stocks, reduced bycatch and increased income. The project recognises that unsustainable fishing is linked to poverty and the adoption of more responsible behaviours is reliant on better working conditions and agency. 600 people from fishing communities will be supported in getting improved representation, safety, and facilities for preserving fish (output 5); and training and equipment to reduce bycatch which will increase their fishing efficiency whilst protecting threatened biodiversity (output 3). Best practise from this Darwin project will be widely shared with other artisanal fisheries locally, regionally and internationally, using appropriate methods for the respective audiences (output 4).

## **Q19. Exit Strategy**

**How the project will reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to "business as usual"? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?**

The project benefits will be maintained by:





- Training local NGOs and communities' members using train-the-trainer sessions.
- Building stakeholder buy-in along the fisheries value-chain.
- Providing institutions with the tools to sustain and expand the certification scheme.

Buy-in from fishing communities will be obtained by tackling belief and intention as a means of updating and retention of the new responsible practices. Social changes occur through a group of early adopters performing the new behaviours, later joined by a critical mass, after which the new measures become part of business-as-usual. Fishers who enrolled as Guardians of the Sea perceive it as a personally enriching experience that goes beyond the provision of material benefits. As recruitment grows the new behaviours promoted by the certification should be adopted at national scale with fishers from different islands being able to share their experiences and gain increased recognition for their contribution towards conservation.

This is supported by improved governance structures and livelihood benefits (safety equipment, cooling and storage facilities) which be enduring and shared by fishing associations beyond project end. Priority will be given to equipment likely to resist and not break and market incentives through the certification scheme. Biosfera has already started the process towards formalising the certification with the Instituto de Gestão de Qualidade e Propriedade Intelectual (IGQPI) as lead institution to deliver certificates, and the roles & responsibilities in checking compliance with criteria guidelines will be agreed during the project.

The artisanal bycatch mitigation findings will be published and are applicable across a wide number of small-scale coastal fisheries. Results will support advocacy with our existing network of partner Fisheries Departments in West Africa through meetings and at Regional Fisheries Management Organisations conferences. Experts in the field have been invited to the Scientific Committee, which will foster information exchange and dissemination.

**If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:**

- 
-  [Cabo Verde Darwin Annexes STAGE 2 final](#)
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## **Section 7 - Risk Management**

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## Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the [Risk Guidance](#). This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register using the [Risk Assessment template](#) provided, and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
<p><b>Fiduciary</b></p> <p>Funds are not used for intended purposes by any one of the 3 NGOs or misused by beneficiaries (one of the Fisheries Associations (FA))</p>	Moderate	Possible	Moderate	Relationships with any project partner is covered by a detailed contract with clear expectations. Contracts with sub-contractors include provisions on money laundering and corruption. FA governance will be strengthened and no cash will be directly given to FAs but incentives will be procured by Partners after consultation.	Minor
<p><b>Safeguarding</b></p> <p>Other community members who are not part of the project feel excluded and threaten beneficiaries or staff safety.</p>	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	Certification and stewardship models have been piloted in CV and no harm has been detected. Community buy-in will be carefully monitored through social marketing. Training will be given to partners at inception to support the design of E&S monitoring tools, and support will be provided where needed, including through HATCH.	Minor
<p><b>Delivery Chain</b></p> <p>One or more of the partners in the activity cease to function or case to participate in the programme. The certification and GOS models rely on established fishery associations. In addition, the 3 partner organisations delivering the programme are registered organisations with more than 10 years of operation.</p>	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	Mitigation of this risk will be through support to the partners concerned, to assist with overcoming any difficulties encountered. If this is unsuccessful, the programme will respond by reducing the scope of its work to fewer sites, and where possible by reallocating activities to the remaining partners in the programme.	Minor
<p><b>Risk 4</b></p> <p>After 2 years of Covid related logistical issues, the restrictions put in place by Cabo Verde government are unlikely to adversely affect the programme. Fishing activity will continue to be undertaken in any circumstances, and meetings, training and monitoring at Cabo Verde are unlikely to be restricted.</p>	High	Unlikely	Moderate	Travel by parties from Africa and Europe may be adversely affected. In this case, there is sufficient ability to intervene by videoconference to provide training and advice to the Cabo Verde partners. The Cabo Verde partners are experienced and competent in the activities described.	Moderate

<b>Risk 5</b> Multiple players are required to engage, at different levels of the market chain for a fully successful model of operation. Lack of engagement by fishers, fish-mongers, and restaurateurs could lead to partial success only.	Moderate	Possible	Minor	This is unlikely to occur at all the sites of the study, and lessons from one site can be used to overcome the issues at others. Different degrees of success will be experienced at the different sites in the study.	Minor
<b>Risk 6</b> This risk could compromise the project severely, as it might lead to an inability for Cabo Verde partners to operate the programme, if movement of programme personnel, or major infrastructure disruption occurred	Moderate	Rare	Minor	We would mitigate any risks to programme personnel by keeping a careful watch on the public health, political and civil-security situation, reducing activities at sites where there was risk of harm in which case activities would be deferred. Activity at 6 sites would be unlikely to be affected simultaneously.	Minor






## Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

### Q21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

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

 [R28-Darwin-Implementation-Timetable-Template-fina](#)  
  
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## Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

### Q22. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance](#)).



Monitoring and evaluation of the project will be conducted by the project manager tracking of the activities and metrics described in the Means of Verification. These will then be checked and audited by the project Steering Committee 6-monthly, and guidance and support given to the responsible parties where needed to achieve the outcomes. The Steering Committee will include one person from the directorship of each of the 6 project partners, and one external advisor. Established at the start of the project a coordination unit led by the project manager will meet every two months. Moreover, the scientific technical committee will meet every six months with the directing and operating staff. All M&E meetings will be held virtually.

Each activity in the programme has a lead. These leads will be responsible for coordinating the delivery and reporting of the activity assigned to them.

APB will coordinate activities related to GOS for the whole project (1.3, 1.4, 4.2, 5.3). Biosfera will monitor the activities relating to fishery certification across all parties in the programme (1.2, 2.2, 2.5, 2.6, 3.6, 4.6, 5.4). Oxford University for social marketing and behaviour change components of the study (1.1, 2.1, 3.4, 4.4). Projecto Vito will be responsible for coordination of the species population monitoring statistics and will assist in coordinating the activities of the Scientific committee (4.1, 4.2 for species populations). BirdLife will provide overall coordination for the activities and outputs, coordination of reporting, regional technical expertise, and assessment of meeting objectives (2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 4.3, 4.5, 4.7, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5).

Transparency in these reporting outputs will be ensured through accurate record keeping and detailed data to support the findings. This will be detailed in the 6-monthly reports for each activity. For the metrics of participation in training and associative activities, numbers of participants will be noted, and separated into genders for tracking participation of different genders. Meeting notes will be recorded for activities relating to associations, certification, and training. Numbers of participating groups or individuals (e.g., restaurants, GOS) will be tracked by recording the identity of individuals or organisations involved at the 6 monthly reporting periods. Monitoring of biodiversity benefits will be primarily through the enumeration of bycatch, its reduction and implementation of mitigation measures, and annual reporting of species population surveys conducted by NGOs outside of the project.

Documents produced, such as guidance on certification, catch recording, mitigation use, and advocacy materials will be stored, and made available for audit purposes. Most documentation will be shared via the web-platforms of the NGOs and Birdlife, and an inventory of these elements, and their role in fulfilling the monitoring and evaluation of the project will be maintained by BirdLife as part of its overall project reporting.

Where social media threads are developed that contribute to the activities of the project, records of these will be maintained in the document database associated with the project.

Data on individuals will be maintained to ensure that the Data Protection Act 2018 requirements are met.

<b>Total project budget for M&amp;E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)</b>	██████████
<b>Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&amp;E (%)</b>	█
<b>Number of days planned for M&amp;E</b>	45

## Section 10 - Logical Framework

### Q23. Logical Framework





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

- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below. - **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible.** Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

**Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.**

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 [R28-Darwin-St2-Logical-Framework-final](#)  
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**Impact:**

Marine biodiversity (seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, fish) is recovering around six islands in Cabo Verde and communities benefiting due to increased stewardship and improved fisheries management by artisanal fishing communities.

**Outcome:**

Fishing communities in 6 Cabo Verde islands engage in sustainable, locally certified practices providing livelihood benefits to 1,200 people, reducing seabird bycatch by 25% and turtle unsafe release by 50%.

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**Project Outputs**

**Output 1:**

Increased conservation capacity built amongst 3 civil society organizations and 170 Guardians of the Sea (GOS) members; including behaviour change, sustainable fisheries certification, and voluntary stewardship.

**Output 2:**

A pilot participatory local certification scheme for sustainable fisheries is implemented by fisheries value chain stakeholders (fishers, fishmongers, restaurants, and consumers) in six islands (Sal, São Vicente, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Fogo, and Brava).

**Output 3:**

Bycatch mitigation measures, including safe release, protecting seabirds and sea turtles and that do not adversely affect other vulnerable species (sharks, rays) are deployed by 600 artisanal fishers around 6 islands and show a 25% reduction of estimated total bycatch of seabirds (compared to Y1 baseline), and 50% of fishers safely release captured seabirds and turtles by Y3 Q3.

**Output 4:**

Knowledge on nature and extent of interactions between seabirds and sea turtles in artisanal fisheries is improved and informs bycatch mitigation policies and solutions being used by artisanal fishers in Cabo Verde and in the wider West Africa region by EoP.

**Output 5:**

At least 70% (n=370) of pilot participatory sustainable fisheries certification scheme participants (260 people, ~35% women) directly benefit from a 10% increase in income (compared to baseline) by joining the scheme and co-create livelihood benefits, shared amongst the communities for approx. 1,200 people with increasing equitability across genders.

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**Do you require more Output fields?**

**It is advised to have fewer than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.**

No

**Activities**

**Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.**

Output 1. Increased conservation capacity built amongst 3 civil society organizations and 170 Guardians of the Sea (GOS) members; including behaviour change, sustainable fisheries certification, and voluntary stewardship.

1.1.1 Behaviour change methodology: OU to build capacity of national NGOs via train-the-trainers sessions in Y1 Q2: identification of influencers, target audiences, barriers to change.

1.2.1 Review existing certification scheme, agree on guidelines, criteria, benefits during Inception Workshop in Y1 Q2.

1.2.2 Biosfera to train APB and Projecto Vito on certification approach during Inception Workshop in Y1 Q2.

1.2.3 Create database of species sizes, sampling sites, dates, fishers sampled in Y1 Q2. Establish baseline using weekly GOS self-reporting data and monitor 6 monthly.

1.2.4 Train fishers in using self-reporting forms on bycatch, monthly reporting by a selection of GOS to NGOs in Y1 Q2.

1.3.1 Guardians of the Sea: Draft Terms of Reference, consult, agree and APB to train Partners at the Inception Workshop in Y1Q2

1.3.2 Build numbers of GOS - train to monitor target and non-target catch (seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays) from Y1 Q2, report & review 6 monthly.

1.3.3 GOS Brand and Communications strategy agreed and rolled out by Y1 Q2.

Output 2. A pilot participatory local certification scheme for sustainable fisheries is implemented by fisheries value chain stakeholders (fishers, fishmongers, restaurants, and consumers) in six islands (Sal, São Vicente, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Fogo, and Brava).

2.1.1 Baseline surveys and semi-structured interviews to determine barriers to social change in fishing practices identified and strategies to mitigate them are determined by Y1Q3

2.1.2 Social marketing strategy using most relevant communication channels implemented, monitored (see 3.4.4), reviewed, analysed.

2.2.1 Hold a workshop with fishery value chain stakeholders to agree on pilot certification criteria in Y1 Q4, reporting on these outcomes.

2.3 Recruit restaurants, fishers' associations, fish mongers by Y1 Q4, with 6 monthly monitoring.

2.4.1 Train fishers in waste reduction, measurement, need to release undersized fish, and existing applicable MPA legislations in Y1 Q3 and annually.

2.4.2 Improve the process by iteration of socialising, reporting results to stakeholders, adjusting if needed in Y2 Q2, report 6 monthly.

2.5.1 Prepare a Code of conduct with adjusted criteria in Y2 Q2.

2.5.2 Analyse results and conduct advocacy with IQGPI to local authorities, government, and fishers' associations to determine formal compliance mechanisms in Y3 Q3.

Output 3. Bycatch mitigation measures, including safe release, protecting seabirds and sea turtles and that do not adversely affect other vulnerable species (sharks, rays) are deployed by 600 artisanal fishers around 6 islands and show a 25% reduction of estimated total bycatch of seabirds (compared to Y1 baseline) by Y3 Q3, and 50% of fishers safely release captured seabirds and turtles by Y3 Q3.

### 3.1 BYCATCH ESTIMATION

3.1.1 Review bycatch self-reporting methods in Y1 Q1 and define methodology for sampling fishers re intentional catch & unintended catch rates by Y1 Q2.

3.1.2 Establish a baseline level of birds and turtles caught, released alive or landed dead through weekly self-reporting surveys by GOS and report monthly for Y1Q2.

3.1.3 Analyse the changes in catch rate by season, area, and fishing method and estimate the reduction in catch

3.1.4 In Y2Q2, review method of catch recording and adjust, if necessary, in relation to species definition, sampling intensity across fishing methods.

### 3.2 MITIGATION

3.2.1 Introduce the topic at Inception workshop and seek volunteers to contribute/test.

3.2.2 Review mitigation methods via workshop with Scientific Expert Committee in Y1 Q2.

3.2.3 With fishery associations, determine adaptations / test in fisheries in Y1 Q4 with a minimum 5 deployments of each at 6 sites by Y2 Q1

3.2.4 Monitor and review outcomes of bycatch mitigation trials with Scientific Expert Committee and define the most effective measures.

### 3.3 SAFE HANDLING

- 3.3.1 Create training module for use at Inception workshop and NGOs capacitated by train-the-trainer.
- 3.3.2 Adapt SPEA (Portuguese) materials for safe handling guides and seek Scientific Expert Committee inputs in Y1 Q2.
- 3.3.3 Train fishers via workshops in Y1 Q2, monitor using information provided in 3.1, analyse and report.

### 3.4 BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

- 3.4.1 Conduct quantitative and qualitative surveys and semi-structured interviews to get insight on motivations, social norms, context of behavioural patterns underpinning fishing activities by Y1 Q2.
- 3.4.2 University of Oxford to co-design culturally sensitive behaviour change strategy with national NGOs and impact evaluation plan in Y1Q2.
- 3.4.3 Implement behaviour change/social marketing strategy linked to 2.1.2 in Y1 Q3.
- 3.4.4 Measure intervention causal impacts by Y3 Q3 through 6-monthly surveys at target and comparison sites and actual behaviours to overcome limitations of self-reported indicators.
- 3.4.5 Review and adjust methodology following feedback by Y2Q3.

### 3.5 SPATIO TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DATA

- 3.5.1 Review existing data on spatiotemporal overlap between vessels and seabirds to find hotspots for interactions and target data gathering and mitigation efforts by Y1 Q4.
- 3.5.2 Deploy GPSs on artisanal boats on 6 island, monitor, analyze, report to understand the seasonality and spatial spread of fishing activity to determine mitigation strategies.

### 3.6 AGREEMENT ON MITIGATION MEASURES

- 3.6.1 Using outputs from 3.2, socialise effective mitigation methods with FAs, including changes to target fish catch and target reduction levels (Y3)
- 3.6.2 Advocacy with government parties/ local authorities, throughout contributing to policies on bycatch reduction a) seabirds; b) turtles; c) MPA implementation; d) fishery sustainability; e) certification.

### 3.7 AUDIT SYSTEM IMPLEMENTED

- 3.8.1 Development of audit scheme based on existing modes in Y1 Q2.
- 3.8.2 Hold a workshop with IQGPI, FAs, local authorities to identify means of delivery in Y1 Q3.
- 3.8.3 Trial of the audit scheme, monitor in Y2 Q4 and Y3 Q2, analyse in Y3 Q3, and deliver results to stakeholders & government in Y3 Q4.

Output 4. Knowledge on nature and extent of interactions between seabirds and sea turtles in artisanal fisheries is improved and informs bycatch mitigation policies and solutions being used by artisanal fishers in Cabo Verde and in the wider West Africa region by EoP.

- 4.1.1 Scientific Expert Committee established in Y1 Q2, quarterly meetings held virtually, minuted with regular inputs on outputs, noted.
- 4.1.2 Get Committee's advice on extension of activities to West Africa during Y3.
- 4.2.1 Agree indicator populations (seabirds and turtles) for monitoring, based on pre project data and planned activities of local NGOs during the project by Y1 Q2.
- 4.2.2 Use bird and turtle population monitoring data from NGOs to compare to 2019/2020 baselines to identify population changes in indicator populations across the archipelago annually.
- 4.2.3 Train Guardians of the Sea to conduct species and bycatch monitoring at sea and socialize methods in Y1.
- 4.3.1 Three NGOs conduct awareness raising campaigns of fishing communities throughout 6 islands eg. fish market information tools, posters in buses, radio interviews, television, and newspapers.
- 4.3.2 Report on reach of the campaigns in Y3 Q1-Q2, sample feedback from fishers including pre and post workshop test of participants knowledge of key workshop messages.
- 4.4 Compile results and lessons learned from behaviour change campaign, suggest opportunities in a report for replication at national, regional and global level in Y3 Q2.
- 4.5 Share recommendations with national policymakers (DNA, Ministry of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries, IQGPI) through meetings and events in Cabo Verde in Y3 Q4.
- 4.6.1 Develop communications strategy for the project linked to 1.3.3 identifying key target audiences and channels by Y1 Q2.
- 4.6.2 Develop dissemination materials on project results, mitigation fact sheets, and lessons learned in easy to access formats in Y3 Q2.
- 4.6.3 Write and publish a scientific article on bycatch mitigation results and uptake of measures through social marketing in Y3 Q3.

4.6.4 Create interactive forum for uptake & response in WA countries on Hatch platform in Y3 Q4.

4.6.5 Share recommendations with policymakers and with fisheries stakeholders in West Africa at regional meetings with governments, and at global conferences in Y3.

Output 5. At least 70% (n=370) of pilot participatory sustainable fisheries certification scheme participants (260 people, ~35% women) directly benefit from a 10% increase in income (compared to baseline) by joining the scheme and co-create livelihood benefits, shared amongst the communities for approx.1,200 people with increasing equitability across genders.

5.1.1 Governance structure models for fisheries associations to be developed by APB and shared at Inception Workshop. APB to train other partners.

5.1.2 NGOs to train fisheries associations on 6 islands through workshops in Y1 Q2, monitor and support strengthening throughout project.

5.2.1 Define communities' income and non-financial benefits & costs via Baseline and end line surveys disaggregated by gender and age, analysis for equitable distribution.

5.3.1 Assess the safety equipment needs during Y1, identify and implement most equitable distribution across parties with FAs.

5.3.2 Training workshop at 6 islands to train participants in use of safety equipment in Y1 Q4.

5.3.3 Monitor use of equipment, ensure photos/records are kept, gather commentary (links to comms strategy)

5.4.1 Define baseline and EOP post-harvest loss through surveys in Y1 Q2 and Y3 Q2.

5.4.2 Define the need and distribution of measures that improve fish handling practices across 6 sites in Y1 Q2.

5.4.3 Deliver materials and training for sanitary and cooling to FAs (fishers and fish mongers) in Y1 Q4.

5.5.1 Inception workshop - train the trainers from APB to other NGOs on social benefits applicable to fishing communities.

5.5.2 Training workshops on tax/insurance aspects with FAs on benefits of involvement, post-workshop surveys to monitor uptake of measures quarterly and adjust/support in Y1 Q3.

## Section 11 - Budget and Funding

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### Q24. Budget

**Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that all Darwin Main should be using the over £100,000 template. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.**


- [Budget form for projects over £100k](#)


**Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.**


**N.B.: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.**

**Please upload your completed Darwin Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.**

 [Budget Darwin CV MASTER-FINAL](#)

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### Q25. Financial Risk Management

**Explain how you have assessed the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud, bribery or corruption, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign**

## **exchange, delays in procurement or recruitment and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.**

BirdLife has a system of financial control to mitigate risks that includes:

- Segregation of duties: No one person is responsible for recording and processing of a complete transaction, reducing the risk of intentional manipulation or accidental error.
- All transactions require authorisation or approval by an appropriate responsible member of staff, and these limits are clearly known and documented.
- Management Controls are exercised by the project, including regular review of accounts, comparisons with budget, internal audit.
- Partner reporting: Quarterly activity and financial reports, including evidence of expenditure, from Partners ensure that project funding is used only for intended purpose.
- Annual project visits by the project manager allow for spot checks for expenditure.

The main risks identified in this project and possible mitigation methods are as follows:

- Foreign exchange fluctuations: Partners will be spending funds mostly in Cape Verde Escudo (ECV); However, the project will be managed in GBP. By ensuring regular reporting and sending funds quarterly we will manage any large fluctuations.
- Partner compliance with donor rules and good practice: all donor rules are passed onto Partners in subcontracts. Documentation is requested quarterly with technical and financial reports and is checked to ensure compliance.

## **Q26. Funding**

### **Q26a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?**

- Development of existing work

#### **Please provide details:**

BirdLife International has worked with Biosfera, Projecto Vitó, APB and others since 2016 towards the conservation of seabirds in Cabo Verde. This work supported by the MAVA Foundation focused on gathering key biological data on the habitats, distribution, and populations of key species of seabirds. Many of the targeted species are threatened and/or endemic and represent considerable international biodiversity value. Importantly the programme developed capacity of local teams and raised awareness within communities of fishers, who interact directly with threatened wildlife.

BirdLife began research on bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in CV fisheries as part of a programme covering bycatch in the West Africa region launched in 2017. This allowed the development of strong ties with the Ministry of the Sea and other institutions to support the application of best practice mitigation measures in their upcoming deployment of national industrial fishing fleets.

This project will however be the first initiative to address the impact of artisanal bycatch on biodiversity in CV. This project intends to build on and expand local partners' successful experience with community stewardship models and certified sustainable fisheries pilots supported by CEPF and GEF-UNEP small grants (2019-2022), that this project would expand to 5 more islands.

### **Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?**

- Yes

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

BirdLife International is working on reducing bycatch in West Africa in collaboration with the United States (US) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). We were encouraged to jointly apply to NOAA's Bycatch Reduction Engineering Program (BREP) to co-fund this project but BREP focuses on a specific bycatch mitigation technology (bird-scaring devices applicable to small scale fisheries) and the applicability of research findings to US fisheries.

National Partners are also fundraising to expand their successful conservation work and models nationally, notably through an application to the Blue Action Fund (2023-2027) led by Fauna and Flora International (FFI) including with Biosfera and APB, to improve fisheries legislation MPA management effectiveness on 7 islands using the GOS. These projects will be highly complementary in strengthening knowledge of natural resource use; advocating for the integration of key outputs of this Darwin project into MPA management and fisheries legislation (e.g., seasonality, no take zones,

bycatch). Likewise, the voluntary approach relating to certification criteria uptake and used in this Darwin project will support the implementation of MPA plans.

Strong synergies will be drawn from existing collaboration between BirdLife, FFI, and national NGOs across the archipelago, and will facilitate lesson-sharing and increased impact across its network.

## Q27. Capital items

**If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.**

Capital equipment amounts 8% of the Darwin request.

BirdLife plans to do procurement for all partners for GPSs and Bycatch mitigation devices, which may include bird-scaring devices, line weighting, hook types, offal management, bait thawing, net lights (LEDs).

Partners will buy safety equipment for fishers and fish mongers' associations: e.g., life jackets, VHF radio.

Partners will buy and distribute livelihood incentives and benefits which will be owned by the communities and shared at fishery association level, equipment improving safety and hygiene, as consulted with fishers and fish mongers' associations e.g., ice making machines, trays on the boat, durable insulation containers, barrows, fish-preservation and processing facilities, storage place, aluminium tables for improved food hygiene in handling catch at quay and at markets.

All these items and facilities do not break easily and are durable.

## Q28. Value for Money

**Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.**

The project demonstrates value for money by building on a long history of engagement with the CV communities with over 10 years of activity for each the 3 local NGOs involved in the programme. They understand the communities they will work in, and how to work with them effectively.

BirdLife inputs technical expertise and coordination, to ensure the diverse activities are aligned and delivered efficiently. BirdLife has strong experience in the West Africa region, delivering programmes on marine topics in 7 countries in the sub-region. BirdLife has previously run MAVA-funded programmes in Cabo Verde (2017-2022). BirdLife's role is also to ensure that experts in the partnership (Oxford University and Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves researchers) inputs are directed and efficiently delivered, to enable the CV programme actors to benefit from cutting edge approaches to their problems. Further, the bycatch mitigation findings will be applicable across a wide number of small-scale coastal fisheries worldwide.

The programme has a board reach, operating in 6 out of 9 inhabited islands in the Cabo Verdean archipelago. It builds on proven models, which are tested in the CV community and championed by the local NGOs, thus increasing their chances of success. Using proven approaches that have been applied locally reduces the uncertainty and reduces the likelihood of unforeseen costs or impediments. The actions are also highly cost effective by influencing change via voluntary processes combined with non-monetary incentives and are applicable widely in seeking environmentally beneficial measures to improve fisheries management.

## Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

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### Q29. Safeguarding

**Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they**

**work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place.**

**Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:**

**Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.**

<b>We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse</b>	Checked
<b>We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)</b>	Checked
<b>We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with</b>	Checked
<b>We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made</b>	Checked
<b>We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners</b>	Checked
<b>We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised</b>	Checked
<b>We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards</b>	Checked

**Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. Please highlight any key safeguarding risks, including human rights issues, their assessment and measures to mitigate and manage them.**

An updated Safeguarding Policy and Staff Code of Conduct, in line with UK Charity Commission guidelines, was adopted by BirdLife International's Global Council in 2020. Project Partners on the ground will be subject to obligations in relation to safeguarding and must have suitable policies and procedures in place. We will work closely with BirdLife's Legal and Risk Management team at project initiation to operationalize the policy within the team, including with partners on the ground.

The BirdLife Partnership has adopted socio-cultural safeguard Positions and Guidance that are rooted in international best practices and guide our work around Conservation and Human Rights, Conservation and Gender, and Working with Indigenous Peoples. BirdLife has developed flexible training to build awareness and understanding within our Partners to integrate rights and social issues into conservation (INTRINSIC), and to monitor project impacts on governance, livelihoods and wellbeing (PRISM).

BirdLife's Quality Assurance System monitors BirdLife Partnership criteria and includes questions related to Partner safeguarding policies. A baseline from Biosfera was collected in 2021. Where capacity needs are identified for other partners, during project inception or implementation, training will be given to ensure project partners have the capacity to implement the BirdLife Safeguarding policy and social safeguards frameworks.

### **Q30. Ethics**

**Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance.**

The project will meet all relevant legal obligations, follow ethical principles of respect for persons, beneficence, and justice, and apply social safeguards principles in accordance with BirdLife's social assessment framework for projects.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be obtained from all communities involved in the project as a matter of



process, to ensure they are fully aware of the purpose and context, undertaking collective decision-making and giving consent and views throughout. The project will adopt participatory approaches and promote gender inclusivity.

BirdLife has policies relevant to UK legal and ethical obligations, including staff behaviour and conduct; data protection; risk; hospitality and bribery; and equal opportunities (see Safeguarding question 29). The BirdLife Partnership is committed to a rights-based approach to conservation, is a founder member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (<http://www.thecihr.org/>) and has an agreed position on conservation and human rights in line with current international best practices and Environmental & Social Safeguards frameworks, and core project staff are mandated to develop capacity and support implementation of this position within the Partnership.

## Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

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### Q31. FCDO Notifications

**Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.**

No

**Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.**

Yes (no written advice)

## Section 14 - Project Staff

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### Q32. Project staff

**Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.**

**Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the [Finance Guidance](#).**

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Susan Waugh	<b>Project Leader</b>	10	Checked
Ana Veiga	Project Manager	100	Checked
Alfonso Hernandez Rios	Management and Reporting	17	Checked
Ahmed Diame	Bycatch technical support	17	Checked

**Do you require more fields?**


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Keider Neves	Biosfera Coordinator	100	Checked
Jessica Matos	Biosfera Project Assistant	50	Checked
Herculano Dinis	Projecto Vito Coordinator	100	Checked
Adilson Goncalves	Projecto Vito Field Assistant	100	Checked
Anice Lopes	APB Coordinator	100	Checked
Nelson Lopes	APB Community Facilitator	100	Checked
Diogo Verissimo	Behaviour Change Expert	22	Checked
Ana Almeida	SPEA Bycatch Expert	10	Checked

**Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.**

**Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.**

 [CVs Cabo Verde Darwin BirdLife](#)

 28/01/2022

 14:49:04

 pdf 1.79 MB

**Have you attached all project staff CVs?**

Yes

## Section 15 - Project Partners

### Q33. Project partners

**Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner - i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.**

**This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.**

**The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.**

**Lead partner name:** BirdLife International

**Website address:** www.birdlife.org

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

BirdLife Africa works with 25 Partners and other organisations who work to conserve threatened bird species, protect ~1200 IBAs/KBAs, and to address the drivers of biodiversity loss by working with the communities who rely of healthy ecosystems (266 Site Support Groups).

BirdLife's bycatch reduction programme delivered in Southern, North, and 7 West African countries has achieved significant successes identifying bycatch hotspots, trained and deployed hundreds of fishery observers and developed national capacity to better manage fisheries. It also has successfully advocated with RFMOs and in bilateral agreements, and intergovernmental organisations.

BirdLife's experience, in building capacity of local and national Partners, governments and institutions, to monitor biodiversity and advocate for biodiversity mainstreaming into national and regional policies will be applied to this project.

Through its office in Dakar, Senegal, BirdLife will coordinate overall project implementation, M&E, financial oversight, technical reporting, communication and advocacy, including linking to relevant policies and conventions.

BirdLife will directly support the national implementation by the project partners and build capacity of these partners in bycatch mitigation as well as coordinate transboundary learning and replication across West Africa.

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**Allocated budget (proportion or value):**

██████████

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**Represented on the Project Board**

Yes

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

Yes

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**Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?**

Yes

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**Do you have partners involved in the Project?**

Yes

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**1. Partner Name:**

Biosfera

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**Website address:**

www.biosfera1.com

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

Biosfera, the BirdLife Partner in Cabo Verde, is an NGO based on São Vicente. It was founded in 2010 to protect Cabo Verde's coastal and marine resources. Biosfera's areas of intervention include species conservation; management of MPAs; promotion of sustainable fisheries; combating marine pollution; awareness-raising and mobilising local people in defence of the environment.

Biosfera's expected contribution to the project is to lead activities at São Vicente, Santo Antão and São Nicolau. Biosfera will monitor the fishery certification activities across the programme. This includes participation (0.2, 0.7, 0.8) and transfer to new sites (1.2) assisted by development of guidelines (2.2) and advocacy for this model to be adopted by government (2.5, 4.6) and its benefits communicated to stakeholders (2.6) monitored by meeting notes and communications relating to the actions. Its effectiveness is monitored through the implementation of appropriate mitigation (3.6) and an audit system by the end of the programme (3.7) and documented through reduced loss of fish landed (20%) with auditing (5.4).

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**Allocated budget:** ██████████

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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes

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**2. Partner Name:** Projecto Vitó

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**Website address:** <https://projectovito.org>

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

Associação Projecto Vitó is an NGO established on the island of Fogo in 2009 and the only environmental organisation working in the Natural Integral Reserve of Ilhéus do Rombo, especially for the conservation and monitoring of sea turtles and seabirds. Projecto Vitó extended this work to monitor seabirds breeding on Fogo, Brava and elsewhere in Cabo Verde as well as endemic terrestrial reptiles, plants and bats in collaboration with other partners whilst working towards improved management of protected areas in CV. Projecto Vitó also has carried out important lobbying work as well as environmental education and awareness and has a strong social media profile. In addition to its conservation work, Projecto Vitó has implemented an organisational development plan, which makes it the main environmental organisation in southern Cabo Verde and one of the main national NGOs.

Projecto Vito will be responsible for coordination of the species population monitoring statistics (0.6) reported via written reports summarising current state of knowledge of key species populations and details of any monitoring undertaken during the study period. This group will provide assistance in coordinating the activities of the Scientific Expert committee (4.1) and coordinate and collate information about species population monitoring programmes (4.2).

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**Allocated budget:** ██████████

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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes

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**3. Partner Name:** Associação Projeto Biodiversidade (APB)

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**Website address:** <https://www.projectbiodiversity.org/>

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** APB is an NGO based in the Island of Sal. Although the organization was founded in 2015, its members and current staff all had extensive experience working in marine turtle conservation. Today, APB is one of the largest conservation NGOs in the country, working in the protection of both ecosystems and wildlife, through an approach that integrates research, communities, private tourism sector, and local authorities. In the last years, APB has been working closely with artisanal fishing communities through its flagships projects Guardians of the Sea and the Women of the Sea. It has also continuously monitored marine turtles and seabirds and has been implementing a mechanism of participative management of MPAs.

APB will coordinate activities related to GOS for the whole project, including creating and distributing guidance materials (documents or digital content), setting data collection standards/forms, but each NGO will be responsible for activities at the sites they have nominated to work at. Monitoring for GOS activities (1.3, 1.4, 5.3) will be done through notes of meetings with the participants and also via data gathering (e.g., number of trips monitored, recruitment of new GOS and the bycatch resulting (4.2).

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**Allocated budget:** ██████████

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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes

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**4. Partner Name:** University of Oxford

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**Website address:** <https://www.ox.ac.uk/>

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**Details  
(including roles  
and  
responsibilities  
and capacity to  
engage with the  
project):**

Oxford University, through its behaviour change expert Diogo Veríssimo, will be responsible for the social marketing and behaviour change components.  
Diogo has been leading the design and evaluation of behaviour change interventions for 15 years, having previously worked both in West Africa, through his work on reducing demand for marine turtle meat and eggs in São Tomé and Príncipe and in Fisheries when he was part of Rare's Fish Forever program which focused on achieving sustainability for artisanal fisheries in Mozambique, Brazil, Indonesia and the Philippines through the use of social marketing principles.

Behaviour change will be monitored through numbers of fishers participating in workshops, reporting on identification of community influencers (1.1) reporting on the barriers to change (2.1). They will lead engagement with the fishing community (3.4) through the number of participating fishers the activities relating to behaviour change (range 10-50% increase). Reporting on the details of the methodology for behaviour change adapted to these communities documented and actions rolled out to the programme (4.4).

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**Allocated  
budget:**

██████████

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**Represented on  
the Project  
Board**

Yes

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**Have you  
included a Letter  
of Support from  
this  
organisation?**

Yes

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**5. Partner  
Name:**

Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds (SPEA)

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**Website  
address:**

www.spea.pt

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

SPEA is a non-profit environmental NGO whose mission is to protect birds and the incredible habitats they depend on, and it is the Portuguese BirdLife partner.

SPEA has substantial experience trialling seabird bycatch mitigation measures in Portuguese artisanal fleets with handline and gillnet. More recently, SPEA developed and trialled different mitigation measures for seabird bycatch, working in partnership with fishing communities. Currently, SPEA is involved in 3 different projects with conservation actions regarding seabird bycatch in 5 Special Protection Areas (SPA), with timeframe until 2025.

SPEA is also active in raising awareness and training fishermen is an important area. For that reason, SPEA works closely with Fishing Associations, Local Development groups and the national authority for professional training at sea (FOR-MAR).

SPEA has been working in Cape Verde since 2009 in partnership with the national NGO Biosfera, the local government and other local partners, having by now a strong knowledge of local context and social relationships.

In this project, SPEA will be on the Scientific Expert Committee and will support and advise on the development and trialling of seabird bycatch mitigation measures and safe handling and release of bycaught seabirds.

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**Allocated budget:**



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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes

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**6. Partner Name:** *No Response*

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**Website address:** *No Response*

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** *No Response*

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**Allocated budget:** £0.00

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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes  
 No





**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes  
 No

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.

*No Response*

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [Cover Darwin Cabo Verde\\_VF](#)  
 31/01/2022  
 18:32:37  
 pdf 207.2 KB

 [Cabo Verde BL Letters of support](#)  
 31/01/2022  
 07:42:02  
 pdf 5.72 MB

## Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
27-005	Jonathan C Eames	Organic livelihoods conserving Cambodia's big five
24-030	Paul Kariuki Ndanganga	Controlling an invasive aquatic plant for improved biodiversity and livelihoods
24-019	Ken Mwathe	Developing a Community Based Ecotourism Model at Lake Natron, Tanzania
23-016	Dr Nonie Coulthard	Yerba mate a market-driven model for conserving Paraguay's Atlantic forest
23-017	Elaine Marshall	Building resilient landscapes and livelihoods in Burkina Faso's shea parklands.
23-010	Coline Ganz	Piloting a model for protected (buffer) zone management in Cambodia

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?



If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

## Section 17 - Certification

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### Q35. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

BirdLife International

I apply for a grant of



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

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

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.





Checked

<b>Name</b>	Patricia Zurita
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Chief Executive Officer
<b>Signature (please upload e-signature)</b>	<a href="#">R28-St2-form-Oct21 270122-for signature - signature page - signed PZ</a> 31/01/2022 18:32:05 pdf 18.87 KB
<b>Date</b>	31 January 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

<a href="#">BirdLife International 2019 Annual Report - FINAL signed</a> 27/01/2022 22:47:43 pdf 845.6 KB	<a href="#">BirdLife International 2020 Financial Statements - signed V2</a> 27/01/2022 22:47:38 pdf 1.9 MB
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Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 [BirdLife safeguarding policy ISSUE 1 9 December 2020](#)  
 27/01/2022  
 22:47:26  
 pdf 246.04 KB

## Section 18 - Submission Checklist

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### Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>I have read the Guidance, including the “Darwin Initiative Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Risk Guidance” and “Financial Guidance”.</b>	Checked
<b>I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.</b>	Checked
<b>I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.</b>	Checked
<b>The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a copy of the Lead Partner’s safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 29.</b>	Checked
<b>I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.</b>	Checked
<b>I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.</b>	Checked

### We would like to keep in touch!

**Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current**

**application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.**

Unchecked

#### **Data protection and use of personal data**

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).