
DIR29S2\1048

Developing sustainable sea moss farming methods in Saint Lucia

This project will develop, implement and showcase sustainable sea moss farming frameworks in Saint Lucia, providing a much-needed livelihood option that is compatible with the conservation of coastal/marine environments. Project partners will work with farmers, community associations, and government to collect and disseminate local ecological knowledge, research technical solutions, and train stakeholders on sustainable production. Sustainable methods and governance mechanisms will be trialled in two sites, and decision-making tools developed to support the replication of best practices nationally and beyond.

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Mr
Name	ADAMS
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Organisation	Fauna & Flora International
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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Fauna & Flora International
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Developing sustainable sea moss farming methods in Saint Lucia

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

DIR29S1\1212

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)

Biome 2

Shoreline or Supralittoral coastal systems

Biome 3

Tropical-subtropical forests

Conservation Action 1

Land/water protection (area/resource/habitat)

Conservation Action 2

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

Conservation Action 3

Education & awareness (incl. training)

Threat 1

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threat 2

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

Threat 3

Pollution (domestic, commercial, agricultural)

Q5. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, 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 develop, implement and showcase sustainable sea moss farming frameworks in Saint Lucia, providing a much-needed livelihood option that is compatible with the conservation of coastal/marine environments. Project partners will work with farmers, community associations, and government to collect and disseminate local ecological knowledge, research technical solutions, and train stakeholders on sustainable production. Sustainable methods and governance mechanisms will be trialled

in two sites, and decision-making tools developed to support the replication of best practices nationally and beyond.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

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 1	Saint Lucia	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 May 2023	31 March 2026	2 years, 11 months

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████	██████████

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

Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

FFI, the Fisheries Department of the Government of Saint Lucia, the Saint Lucia National Trust, and Export Saint Lucia will contribute in-kind staff time and the use of equipment to the project.

FFI has a promising pipeline of additional, potential funding through existing donors, which if secured, will

enable FFI and partners to incrementally expand the project and its impact and undertake complementary action focused on marine management.

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£) [REDACTED]

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

FFI expects that the combination of secured, in-kind contributions from partners and Darwin Initiative funding will enable it to fully execute the project as planned. Any additional funding secured over time would enable complementary action and scale-up.

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. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?

For example, what are the drivers of biodiversity loss that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems? Please cite any evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in a separate attached PDF document).

Saint Lucia, a 616km² Small Island Developing State in the Lesser Antilles, possesses high levels of biodiversity relative to its size, including over 250 fish and 50 coral species(REF-1,2). Its economy is driven by tourism, which pre-pandemic accounted for 40.7% of GDP. The Covid-19 pandemic led to a collapse in Saint Lucia's tourism, resulting in a 20.4% drop in GDP and record high unemployment (24% in late-2020) and undoing a decade of progress in reducing poverty(REF-3,4). Women in Saint Lucia are more likely than men to work in tourism, and thus were more vulnerable(REF-3).

Pandemic-induced economic hardship prompted many Saint Lucian men and women to look elsewhere for income and subsistence and resulted in a rapid, exponential rise in native *Gracilaria* spp. cultivation, commonly known as sea moss farming. Small-scale sea moss farming has been undertaken in Saint Lucia since the 1980s(REF-5), supplying domestic and growing international markets where it is used in food and cosmetic products and industrial uses. The export value of Saint Lucia sea moss was estimated at US\$7million in 2021(Ref-unpublished Export Saint Lucia evaluation).

Sea moss farming is closely intertwined with biodiversity conservation considerations as farms occur in the same shallow, coastal areas that host Saint Lucia's most important biodiversity and habitats, including coral reefs, seagrass meadows, and mangroves(REF-6). These areas offer important habitat for juvenile fish and crustacean species, and are proximal to coastal tropical dry forests, which offer vital watershed protection services. Sea moss also contributes to carbon capture and sequestration(REF-7), though levels are unquantified locally.

Saint Lucia is considered highly vulnerable to climate change, including rising sea levels, temperatures, and severe weather events(REF-8,9). Against this backdrop, sea moss farming is notable for its resilience, including its ability to adapt to variable growing conditions, including freshwater dilution, increased fertilizer concentration from runoff, rising temperatures, and sedimentation(REF-10).

However, in its current unregulated form, sea moss farming also presents clear threats to marine biodiversity and habitats, including a significant increase in marine plastics, debris, and solid waste; deterioration of Ramsar sites; unintentional turtle entanglement; and the degradation of terrestrial coastal vegetation in Key Biodiversity Areas due to logging for farm infrastructure. Sea moss farm sites are currently selected indiscriminately(REF-11), with some farming and drying taking place in marinas and other high-traffic areas where sanitation standards cannot be guaranteed. Degradation caused to these habitats will negatively impact the tourism sector(REF-12), acknowledging that the sector itself also poses a threat to biodiversity in terms of coastal/infrastructure development, pollution, and erosion.

There is an urgent opportunity and need to help Saint Lucian women and men farmers to deploy sustainable production practices, supported by a fair, transparent policy and regulatory environment, and harness sea moss farming as a commercially-viable, diversified, and sustainable livelihood. Capacity development at individual and institutional levels, including existing and new growers, farmer associations, and government, will be key towards enabling the industry to meet livelihood aspirations, assure quality to satisfy market demands, and safeguard Saint Lucia's marine and coastal biodiversity for future economic and climate resilience.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

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)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, 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.

This project will support Saint Lucia to achieve the goals of its Revised Second NBSAP (2018-2025; REF-2) and aligned CBD commitments and Aichi targets, by:

- addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by supporting government and sea moss farmers and associations to mainstream biodiversity values into farming practices (NBSAP-2, CBD-A).
- reducing direct pressures on marine biodiversity and forests and supporting sustainable use through improved farming practices, including by minimising pollution, plastic use/disposal, and unsustainable timber harvesting (NBSAP-3, CBD-B).
- enhancing benefits for Saint Lucians from biodiversity and ecosystem services by advancing sea moss farming as a viable, sustainable livelihood (NBSAP-2, CBD-D).
- engendering biodiversity-friendly behaviour through knowledge transfer, capacity building, and improved governance and policy that supports sustainable sea moss farming (NBSAP-4).

The project will also work to ensure community members are aware of biodiversity values and how they can support conservation (Aichi-1); develop and apply positive, locally-appropriate incentives for conservation and sustainable use (Aichi-3); apply ecosystem-based approaches to manage and sustainably harvest sea moss (Aichi-6); promote sustainable use (Aichi-7); minimise human-induced pressures on seagrass beds to maintain their integrity and functioning (Aichi-10); safeguard and build ecosystem resilience to maintain essential ecosystem goods (Aichi-14); and integrate traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of local marine environments (Aichi-18).

The project overlaps with two Ramsar sites, Mankote Mangroves (2022) and Savannes Bay (2002); thus, project efforts to reduce threats and support sustainable use will support Saint Lucia's "wise use of all their wetlands" under Ramsar.

The project will contribute to the following SDGs:

1: No poverty, by improving wellbeing of local women and men and reducing their vulnerability to climate-related events, economic, social, and environmental shocks common in SIDS (1.5).

5: Gender equality, by facilitating women's access to governance structures, decision-making, capacity building opportunities, and natural and economic resources (5.A).

8: Decent work and economic growth, by helping Saint Lucians to diversify their livelihoods and increase economic productivity through sea moss farming (8.2), while decoupling sea moss farming from environmental degradation (8.4).

12: Sustainable/responsible production by supporting sea moss farmers to sustainably manage and use natural resources when cultivating sea moss (12.2), and by accessing and transferring relevant information to undertake sustainable sea moss farming in harmony with their coastal/marine environments (12.8).

14: Life below water, by preventing marine pollution currently associated with unregulated sea moss farming (14.1), avoiding adverse impacts to marine ecosystems by reducing the use of plastics in sea moss farming (14.2), increasing the economic benefits to Saint Lucia, a SIDS, from the sustainable use of marine resources (14.7), and assuring access to marine resources and markets (14.b).

15: Life on land, by reducing the degradation and extraction of coastal forest resources by finding acceptable alternatives for wood products currently used in sea moss farming (15.2).

These same actions will contribute to the goals of the St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS, which commits Saint Lucia to conserving biodiversity, promoting sustainable management, and improving human well-being.

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

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 reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present**

similar activities and projects in the design of this project.

- the specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective, and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods)
- what will be the **main activities** and where will these take place.
- how you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

The project builds on the results of FFI's scoping project exploring sea moss as a sustainable livelihood (2021), an ongoing BIOPAMA project, led by Saint Lucia National Conservation Fund (SLUNCF) and Saint Lucia National Trust (SNLT) in Pointe Sable Environmental Protection Area (PSEPA), a GEF small-grant project for sea moss enterprise, and the GEF Integrated Ecosystem Management and Restoration of Forests project. These have produced valuable data and insights on the distribution of sea moss farms and socio-economic parameters; identified areas for cultivation/processing improvements; and highlighted the need for participatory governance.

The project will leverage and update SLNT's National Vocational Qualification (CVQ) standards in the Sustainable Sea Moss Production Programme(REF-13), first developed through the DFID-funded Caribbean Fish Sanctuary Partnership (C-FISH; 2015); FAO's 2016 Sea Moss Value Chain Analysis & Market Assessment(REF-14); and past trainings by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (2018), which led to improvements in compliance against import/export requirements for a limited number of farmers.

Output 1: Conserving biodiversity

The project will complete an inventory of drivers of biodiversity loss through a desk review, community meetings, participatory threat analysis, and interviews with sea moss farmers island-wide; develop a monitoring plan; and collect baseline data to measure sea moss farming's impacts on coastal forests, seagrass beds and sea turtles in the two pilot areas, PSEPA and Praslin, complementing existing data produced through the Commonwealth Marine Economies Programme. The project will engage technical consultants to develop and employ Site Suitability and Carrying Capacity assessments, building relevant map layers (depth, habitat, run-off, fishing, yachting) to determine/confirm biophysical and socio-economic factors and identify optimal farm locations. The project will test-trial sustainable farming techniques (e.g., bottom-farming) in pilot sites with volunteer "lead farmers" to refine farming techniques for broader replication at site and national levels. The project will use quadrats (c.11per100-metre-transect) in farming areas to provide indicative data points to monitor impact on sea grass health and coverage.

Output 2: Improving governance and policy

The project will undertake in-depth stakeholder engagement and participatory workshops to identify—and where possible, mitigate—potential, negative impacts, and integrate stakeholders' values, needs, and interests into the development of a sea moss management plan. FFI will strengthen the capacity of existing and new farmers associations to foster participation in project steering committee and input into improved site management, including via PSEPA demarcation. Leveraging cumulative knowledge and experiences to date and professional legal advice, the project will draft and advance sea moss farming regulations in an effort to formally amend the Fisheries Act to empower the Fisheries Department to enforce regulations and reduce unsustainable practices.

Output 3: Increased capacity to cultivate and market

The project will assess the training needs of farmers, processors, and government and economic actors; train ≥150 sea moss farmers on sustainable growing techniques, alternative materials, and best environmental and sanitation practices; and support sea moss actors in obtaining the CVQ in sustainable

sea moss farming. Mimicking past experience (Union Island), the project will use a subset of the IUCN competences for PA Management and Species Conservation to monitor changes in capacity(REF-15). The project will test for heavy metals (Mass Spectrometer analysis by foreign lab), water quality (tested locally), and monitor potential, known diseases. Results will inform adaptive management, the development of a disease-response protocol, and provide criteria for Geographic Indicator development. With Export Saint Lucia, the project will assess potential export markets, and build farmer/association capacity to market in local and export markets.

Output 4: Best practices and learning

The project will produce a national sea moss strategy and plan, including a manual on sea moss farming best practices. The manual will be disseminated to Fisheries Departments and community-based organisations for their use and adaptation. Learning from pilot sites will be compiled and presented to government officials to build the evidence base to extend sustainable management of the sea moss sector at the national level. The project will also share the manual and lessons learnt with regional networks, including the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism.

FFI's Programme Manager, Saint Lucia (Project Leader) and Project Coordinator will lead implementation in collaboration with the Fisheries Department and local partners, supported by FFI/UK-based marine plastics, capacity building, governance, livelihoods/markets, and social equity specialists and Antigua-based project management and finance personnel. Key staff and partners will meet quarterly to review progress and adaptively manage the project, with support from FFI's Sub-regional Manager, Caribbean. Project and financial management will be supported by FFI's online information management system, enabling real-time analysis and oversight of progress against project milestones and budget.

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, who will benefit, and the post-project value to the country.

Capacity building, at institutional and individual levels, is a central approach, and includes building the capacity of:

- ≥200 farmers (50% women) in best practice methods of sustainable sea moss farming that optimise productivity, adheres to optimal sanitation practices, and avoid and/or reduce negative environmental impact, including plastics pollution and deforestation. These farmers will also become knowledgeable and confident in reporting turtle entanglements to authorities when they occur.
- A subset of ten farmers (40% women) to leverage and enhance their leadership skills to effectively participate in the project steering committee and effectively represent fellow farmers.
- Two farmer associations (a subset of >120 farmers) to develop representative leadership, create and implement SOPs, support knowledge transfer amongst their membership, and serve as vehicles to enhance locally-led site management and improve access to markets.
- ≥50 producers (50% women) to process and market sea moss in accordance with best environmental and sanitation practices and as a quality natural product in domestic and international markets.
- The Department of Environmental Health to develop and implement regular environmental health and safety and food safety monitoring of farms and processing units, in accordance with newly established

protocols.

- Fisheries Department technical staff to develop, refine, and implement a sea moss farm monitoring log and information management system, which will serve as vital tools to ongoing farm and biodiversity monitoring during and after the life of the project.

- SLNT to enhance their technical competencies for biodiversity monitoring, evidence-based policy and regulation development, and CVQ development and dissemination.

New knowledge, skills, and experience gained and applied during the project will persist post-project and will result in stronger, in-country capacity to continue and expand sustainable sea moss farming in a manner that mitigates and reduces environmental harm and supports the maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

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. Please summarise how your project will contribute to reducing gender inequality. Applicants should, at a minimum, ensure proposals will not increase inequality and are encouraged to design interventions that proactively contribute to increased gender equality.

Saint Lucia's small-scale fisheries and agriculture are traditionally male-dominated, with women primarily responsible for household/community management. Sea moss cultivation offers a notable exception: FFI's scoping indicated that ~40% of sea moss farm-owners are women, and the NBSAP specifically cites women's role in sea moss cultivation. The project is committed to both strengthening sea moss farming as a viable livelihood opportunity for women and assuring equitable access to women farmers to project activities and investments, to avoid creating or reinforcing inequalities.

As part of its project inception meeting and KAP surveying, the project will identify opportunities to promote gender equity and women's empowerment. We will collect and analyse sex-disaggregated data to enable us to monitor the impacts of the project on both women and men, making adjustments and specific actions to promote women's meaningful participation, including by tailoring project approaches to mitigate/adapt to socio-cultural factors that may hinder women's engagement and participation. Aligned with this, the project has set explicit targets for women's participation across its activities targeting farmers and processors, including with regard to capacity building and governance. Tracking against these targets will help the project to ensure that it is effectively reaching women, and/or flag the need for alternative approaches. Sex-disaggregated data will be used to monitor gender-differentiated impacts across activities, and these findings will be reflected in project reporting and learning.

FFI will draw upon existing and forthcoming institutional policies and guidance, including its 'Gender in Conservation' position paper(Ref-16) and guidance on gender analysis and action planning (in development), as well as its social equity team, in refining and advancing its aims to engage and benefit women sea moss farmers and processors under this project.

Q16. Awareness and understanding

How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who your stakeholders are, 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?

The project will work to raise awareness of best practice, sustainable sea moss farming techniques (including health and sanitation requirements), and the vital relationship and interdependency between sustainable sea moss farming and healthy marine and coastal environments, on an ongoing basis among stakeholders, including farmers, processors, adjacent coastal residents, authorities, and actors in the sea moss value chain. This key messaging will be an integral part of the stakeholder engagement plan (developed in Y1), training and capacity building activities, partner and stakeholder consultations, and community working group/farmer association meetings. Awareness-raising messaging will be presented orally and in written materials and/or presentations.

As part of developing a farm-monitoring log with the Fisheries Department, the project will work to create a vehicle for two-way information sharing, such that farm data is captured and farmers in return are assured of accessing monitoring results, trends, and how these data influence the development of regulations and guidelines.

A best practice manual for sustainable sea moss farming and lessons learnt documents will be published and disseminated electronically, in meetings, and on partner websites for open access. The project will reserve the right to redact information if deemed necessary to ensure that farmer knowledge/experience is not used without their consent and for unintended purposes (e.g., by a private company that may wish to monetise it). A paper on findings and Saint Lucia's experience to date will be published in an open-access peer-reviewed journal. Throughout the project, FFI and partner project staff will attend meetings, conferences and webinars to share project information and lessons learnt with government, civil society, and private sector actors to influence policy and decision making on marine management.

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) and the potential to scale the approach.

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.

In the short-term:

The project will support 200 sea moss farmers (100 women, 100 men) across two pilot sites in south-eastern Saint Lucia to increase their knowledge, skill, and practical know-how to undertake commercially successful, environmentally sustainable sea moss farming, aligned with optimal environmental and sanitation practices.

Improved farming practices, underpinned by improved capacity, will result in a reduction in plastics use, solid debris, and pollution in the marine environment and reduced deforestation in coastal forests, and will do no harm to sea grass health and coverage in farm areas. The implementation of mitigation measures for immersed ropes will decrease entanglement risks for sea turtles. The factors will combine to support overall ecosystem function and the persistence of biodiversity.

Through practical action and new farm monitoring logs, the Fisheries Department will have improved capacity to support and monitor sea moss farming, including using environmental criteria. New data and

learning, including as a result of the logs, will inform the development of sea moss farming regulations, which will further bolster Fisheries Department capacity and will to fulfil their mandate of ensuring sustainable sea moss farms.

Sea moss associations will become more robust organisations, better able to represent the voices and interests of local female and male sea moss farmers in site management and decision-making processes. The establishment of clear, locally-led governance schemes will create a vehicle for regular communications with the Fisheries Department and help avoid and mitigate conflicts over land and resource use.

At least 50 processors and market actors will have new knowledge and skills to better link sustainably grown Saint Lucia sea moss with existing and new market opportunities. Newly identified and diversified domestic and international marketing opportunities, coupled with increased understanding of and compliance with export requirements, will strengthen market access for local producers and processors, leading to an increase in sales from the two pilot sites, contributing to overall sea moss sector growth, and diversifying incomes and the economy.

Learning and results from the project will inform national strategy and support the government to begin replicating and extending sector development nationally, with learning and products such as the Best Practices Manual also supporting sector development within the region.

In the long term:

The sea moss sector in south-eastern Saint Lucia will become a sustainable livelihood, supporting over 200 households for years to come and in a way that is compatible with ongoing marine and coastal conservation efforts. Best practices are replicated in other areas of Saint Lucia, aligned to site-based carrying capacity and suitability, to help more coastal communities and households to diversify their livelihoods and reduce sole-source dependence on tourism or vulnerable fisheries.

Saint Lucia will have taken a critical step towards increasing its economic resilience to future shocks, whilst also preserving its natural heritage and biodiversity.

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

By identifying and promoting sustainable sea moss farming methods, the project will mitigate threats to marine and coastal biodiversity by avoiding and reducing plastic waste, coastal deforestation, and sea turtle entanglements and maintaining sea grass health and coverage (Output 1). Community associations will have increased capacity to govern and comply with/implement regulations and avoid negative environmental impacts, supported by evidence-based national policy and strategy (Output 2). By providing farmers and processors with best environmental and sanitary practices, the project will help farmers to deliver quality products that meet local and international standards, unlocking new opportunities for market access. A request for the sea moss Geographic Indicator will provide further marketing opportunities (Output 3). The dissemination and promotion of lessons learned will support government and stakeholders in scaling up sustainable sea moss farming elsewhere in Saint Lucia, benefitting other communities (Output 4). The combination of improved governance, capacity, best production/processing practices, and market access will strengthen and diversify local livelihoods whilst protecting coastal ecosystems and biodiversity at the target sites (Outcome). Once scaled, sustainable sea moss farming throughout Saint Lucia will improve and safeguard community wellbeing and contribute to healthy coastal

and marine ecosystems, including populations of endangered species (Impact).

Q19. Exit Strategy

How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding?

How could post-project scaling of the approach (if proven) be delivered: through new finance or through uptake by stakeholders or other mechanisms? Are there any barriers to scaling and how will these be addressed?

How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits?

Several aspects of the project's approach have potential for replication and scaling across Saint Lucia and regionally.





Once adopted, legislation empowering the Fisheries Department to manage and regulate sea moss farming will apply to all of Saint Lucia, and will support replication of sustainable, best practices approaches aligned with prevailing law, policies, and guidelines.

The introduction and strengthening of site-level governance by local farmers and the increased capacity of farmers associations will demonstrate a feasible method for increasing local voice and ownership in decision-making, enabling them to extend their voice not only in farm area management but also in nearby conservation area management and planning. FFI, SLNT, and the farmer committees themselves can all play a role in helping to scale up this approach nationally in other current and future sea moss farming areas.

Technical learning and outputs, including the best practices manual, will have broad applicability and value across Saint Lucia and regionally, and ongoing learning both from the initial pilot sites and eventual replication, can feed into the CFRM and serve as a launching point for greater regional exchange and learning, including, for example, with Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, where the sea moss sector is growing.

Capacity and practical experience gained and information management tools developed under the project by the Fisheries Department and SLNT will remain available post-project to sustain benefits and support replication. FFI too will be keen to solidify and build on successful results, and support the Fisheries Department and SLNT to institutionalise best policies and approaches in their recurring activities and budget to support sea moss farming as an important, environmentally friendly, sustainable livelihoods option.

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

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-  [FFI Saint Lucia supporting documents](#)
 -  12/12/2022
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 -  pdf 322.89 KB

Section 7 - Risk Management

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>Fiduciary</p> <p>Inflation may distort and negate efforts to effectively budget and forecast spending and, in worse case scenarios, force revisions to activities due to increasing costs of procurement/doing business. Rising food costs may prompt people to choose less sustainable land/resource uses.</p>	Minor	Possible	Moderate	Project budgeting includes inflation and reforecasting will monitor this. The project will adaptively manage around rising costs when possible, for example, by combining trips. Project interventions will maintain/increase income generation for sea moss farmers, processors, and retailers, hence reducing the risk of targeted households turning to unsustainable practices.	Minor
<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>Working in rural and with often lower-income households and communities, FFI recognises that roles and opportunities can disadvantage women, and there is a risk that the project can exacerbate these disadvantages, particularly through its sustainable livelihoods actions.</p>	Major	Possible	Major	FFI has well-established Policies and Procedures for avoiding and/or exaggerating the impacts of gender-based inequities, e.g., Gender Position and equitable benefit-sharing learning paper. The project will adhere to these, ensuring that women (and other marginalised individuals) have equal access to project resources, information, participation in decision-making, and opportunities to benefit.	Minor

<p>Delivery Chain</p> <p>Conflicts between natural resource users, including sea moss farmers, emerge with regard to available space and resource inputs to implement sustainable sea moss farming.</p>	Minor	Possible	Moderate	<p>The project allocates importance and resources to stakeholder consultations and engagement, in the belief that participatory, transparent discussions will reduce the likelihood of conflicts. The project will implement a grievance mechanism to enable stakeholders to share concerns, including about possible negative impacts on personal livelihood.</p>	Minor
<p>Risk 4</p> <p>Hurricanes, storm surges, torrential rains, flash floods, and high wind are possible and increasingly likely in light of climate change.</p>	Major	Rare	Moderate	<p>Ensure staff health and safety by heeding early warning systems, sheltering in place or evacuating to higher ground when warranted, and maintaining contingency supplies. Delay/cancel travel until conditions improve. Be prepared to support farmers to rebuild, should farms be damaged.</p>	Minor
<p>Risk 5</p> <p>Public health-related issues cause staff absenteeism and/or prevent planned activities from taking place.</p>	Minor	Possible	Moderate	<p>Track public health guidelines and restrictions and ensure staff and partners are aware. Reschedule meetings and workshops, when needed, and/or shift activities to virtual formats, when possible.</p>	Minor
<p>Risk 6</p> <p>A portion of project funding will be sub-granted to implementation partners to undertake activities. There is a risk that these funds could be intentionally (fraud) or unintentionally (e.g., through misunderstanding grant requirements) misused or misreported, leading to loss of project funds and risk to project reputation.</p>	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	<p>Partner funds will be disbursed quarterly after the submission of satisfactory financial reporting. Partner financial staff will be trained on fund management and grant-specific requirements. FFI finance staff will review partner expense reports and undertake visits and spot audits.</p>	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.

 [BCF-Implementation-Timetable-FFI St Lucia](#)

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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](#)).

FFI adheres to the principles of adaptive management for its conservation actions, which includes planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, adaption and learning (MEAL). As a key component of this project cycle, we have a rigorous M&E and reporting system, which will be applied in this project. M&E will be the responsibility of the Project Leader, supported by the Project Coordinator, technical specialists, and partners. The project will develop and implement a M&E plan detailing monitoring methodologies and responsible person/s, which will ensure the collection of data required to measure and verify progress against project indicators. Partners will contribute data regularly, and summative data and progress will be reviewed quarterly during partner coordination meetings.

The project will establish baselines at inception, using existing baseline data when available, to monitor and evaluate progress. Specific methods include:

Outcome: Socioeconomic baselines will be established in Y1 by FFI to determine farmers/processors /retailers' household income and wellbeing. The impact of livelihoods and/or market access support will be evaluated through another survey in Y3. The Fisheries Department will record practices in sea moss farms,

SLNT will monitor ecosystem health (sea grass beds, coastal forest, sea turtles), and FFI will monitor beneficiary/stakeholder participation in the steering committee, workshops, and consultations.



Output 1: Environmental impact will be tracked by monitoring the methods and materials used by sea moss farmers (farms will be surveyed by the Fisheries Department and data will be centralised in an information management system), analysing sea turtle entanglements reports and evaluating sea grass coverage evolution by Y3 in the quadrats set in Y1.

Output 2: To measure progress towards more equitable, inclusive governance, the project steering committee will analyse bi-annually its attendance (to ensure gender parity and representative inclusion of communities and stakeholders), as well as memberships evolutions in community-based associations, and will discuss any grievances shared with the Project Coordinator.

Output 3: Capacity will be tracked using a combination of pre- and post-training assessments implemented by the project team, Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) surveys (baseline in Y1, replicated in Y3), while monitoring CVQ training results, and health and safety inspection reports.

Output 4: FFI will track the dissemination of best practice guidelines and lessons learned to monitor reach and the extent of peer learning among stakeholders and neighbouring island.

The project steering committee will oversee overall progress and review changes in context and underlying assumptions annually, while partners will review results and track progress against indicators. Findings will also be fed-back to local communities and government stakeholders. Where appropriate, local knowledge and technical FFI input will be used to adapt existing tools to triangulate results and ensure valid attribution of change.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	
Number of days planned for M&E	175

Section 10 - Logical Framework


Q23. Logical Framework (logframe)


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](#)

The **logframe template** (N.B. there is a different template for Stage 1 and Stage 2) needs to be downloaded from Flexi-Grant, completed and uploaded as a PDF within your Flexi-Grant application – **please do not edit the logframe template structure (other than adding additional Outputs if needed) as this may make your application ineligible.**

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 St2-Logical-Framework-Saint-Lucia

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Impact:

Sustainable sea moss farming in south-east Saint Lucia, and ultimately throughout the island, improves community wellbeing and safeguards healthy coastal ecosystems, supporting thriving populations of critically endangered keystone species.

Outcome:

The implementation and effective governance of sustainable sea moss farming in two coastal areas provides a much-needed, diversified, and viable livelihood option and avoids threats to coastal ecosystems and biodiversity.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Environmental impact reduction and mitigation measures are implemented as standard and best practice in two of Saint Lucia's core sea moss farming areas (covering c.120 hectares), preserving coastal ecosystems and biodiversity.

Output 2:

Participatory local governance and management mechanisms and improved national policy frameworks are adopted, supporting the widespread knowledge of, and effective enforcement of, sea moss farming regulations.

Output 3:

Sea moss farmers and their households benefit from increased capacity to implement sustainable sea moss production practices and improved access to market opportunities.

Output 4:

Best practices and lessons learned are shared and promoted at national and regional levels to influence wider policy and practice in sea moss farming.

Output 5:

No Response

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. Environmental impact reduction and mitigation measures are implemented as standard and best practice in two of Saint Lucia's core sea moss farming areas (covering c.120 hectares), preserving coastal ecosystems and biodiversity.

1.1 Identify drivers of biodiversity loss through desk review, community consultations, interviews, and participatory threat analysis; collect and compile existing baseline biodiversity data; identify gaps (Y1).

1.2 Elaborate and implement biodiversity monitoring plan (water quality, seagrass beds, coastal dry forest, turtle entanglement, other ecosystem health indicators) and information management system (Y1-3).

1.3 Develop and apply the Site Suitability Assessment tool and Site Carrying Capacity tool in the two project sites to support identification of viable farm sites (Y1-2).

1.4 Conduct desktop review and partner consultations to identify locally appropriate sustainable farming techniques/best practice (Y1-2).

1.5 Trial identified sustainable farming techniques, led by Fisheries Department with lead farmers (Y1-2).

1.6 Evaluate trial results and impact on biodiversity; disseminate and discuss results with farmers, farmers associations, partners, and other key stakeholders (Y2-3).

1.7 Based on trial outputs, train other PSEPA and Praslin farmers on best practices, including reporting turtle entanglements, and sustainable farming techniques (Y2-3).

Output 2. Participatory local governance and management mechanisms and improved national policy frameworks are adopted, supporting the widespread knowledge of, and effective enforcement of, sea moss farming regulations.

2.1 Develop and implement stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanisms for PSEPA and Praslin sea moss associations (Y1).

2.2 Establish standard operating procedures (SOPs) for farmers associations and designate farmer/community representatives (Y1).

2.3 Build individual and organisational capacity of farmers associations and representatives, including for effective participation in project steering committee (Y1-2-3).

2.4 Establish Praslin community working group (including farmers association representative) to discuss management of the coastal zone and marine management area and support demarcation (Y1-2).

2.5 Draft sea moss farming policy and regulations with stakeholders and submit as an official Cabinet Memo (to amend Fisheries Act) (Y2-3).

2.6 Create and activate the Fisheries Department farms monitoring log and sea moss management information system (Y1-2-3).

2.7 Develop sea moss management strategy and plan with stakeholders (Y2-3).

Output 3. Sea moss farmers and their households benefit from increased capacity to implement

sustainable sea moss production practices and improved access to market opportunities.

3.1 Develop and implement Knowledge/Attitudes/Practices (KAP) surveys, and hold workshops to carry out a participatory impact assessment (Y1).

3.2 Test heavy metal contents and other food safety parameters and survey disease in sea moss (Y1-2).

3.3 Carry out Training Needs Assessment with farmers, processors, SLNT and Fisheries Department (Y1).

3.4 Update the SLNT's CVQ and support/encourage farmers to register (Y1-2).

3.5 Organise training using knowledge/resources from U.S. Department of Agriculture, CRFM, Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards and Environmental Health Department, in compliance with import/export and domestic requirements (Y1-2-3).

3.6 Train farmers and processors in best environmental and sanitation practices, and production and marketing of high-quality natural products for local and export markets (Y1-2-3).

3.7 Collaborate with Export Saint Lucia and Department of Commerce and Trade to prepare environmental/sanitary requirements and facilitate application for Geographic Indicator (Y2-3).

3.8 Launch Department of Environmental Health Unit responsible for environmental health, food safety, preharvest, harvest and post-harvest monitoring of farms and processing facilities (Y2-3).

3.9 Assess new potential export markets (Y1-2-3).

3.10 Carry out second training needs assessment (Y3).

Output 4. Best practices and lessons learned are shared and promoted at national and regional levels to influence wider policy and practice in sea moss farming.

4.1 Compile results and learning to date in Manual (including best practices and most efficient alternatives to plastic, wooden sticks, loose ropes) (Y2-3).

4.2 Share Manual nationally and regionally, and draft and submit paper to scientific journal (Y3).

4.2 Present recommendations for management to the government and share outputs with CRFM (Y3).

4.3 Write report to update the UN FAO Value Chain Analysis (Y2).

Other project management activities:

X.1 Establish Project Steering Committee and meet biannually (remote members to participate by Zoom)

X.2 Conduct project inception meeting

X.3 Develop and submit project biannual reports/donor technical and financial reports

X.4 Monthly financial accounts

X.5 Conduct end of project audit and planning for future action

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

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 the Lead Partner's accounts at the certification page at the end of the application form.

 [BCF-Budget-over- 100k-FFI Saint Lucia](#)

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Q25. Funding

Q25a. 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:

This project builds on an FFI-implemented, privately funded one-year scoping project (2021) in Saint Lucia, which worked to build a greater understanding of the sea moss farming industry in the country by gathering evidence of current practices used, the scale of the industry, and overlap with MPAs. This scoping project, which was undertaken in part to address issues raised last year by the Darwin Expert Committee, generated data and helped forge a common understanding of needs and objectives with the Fisheries Department, other project partners, and representative community/farmer association stakeholders.

Q25b. 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.

The ongoing GEF-7 project, The Integrated Ecosystem Management and Restoration of Forests on the South East Coast of Saint Lucia, works to enable sustainable economic development of the South East Coast (including Praslin) via development planning, the restoration of ecosystem services, and the establishment of sustainable management and natural resource use practices. The project is working to create a 24km² terrestrial protected area of coastal dry forests, adjacent to marine areas extending from PSEPA to Praslin. A biophysical assessment report completed by this project in July 2022 provides important baseline data on the biodiversity of sea moss-growing areas in the project area.

A BIOPAMA-funded project (starting in March 2023; US\$50,000 value) will enable SLNT to improve demarcation of MPA boundaries of PSEPA.

An ongoing FAO project established a water quality monitoring system, which the project partners will leverage to design interventions that reduce coastal pollution from land-based sources.

Q26. 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.

The project will procure one laptop with ArcGIS for use by the project coordinator, and materials to test-trial sustainable farming techniques on farms in pilot sites. Materials include non-plastic floats, various types of ropes, construction materials for "bottom-farming," sustainably sourced posts, etc. Materials used in the trials will be transferred to the "lead farmers" who engaged in the trials, while the remaining stock – if any – will be transferred to project partners and/or farmers associations. The laptop will remain in use by FFI staff for ongoing conservation and livelihoods programming in Saint Lucia until the end of its useful life.

Capital items account for 6% of the total budget.

Q27. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Please make sure you read the guidance documents, before answering this question.

FFI's in-country team and partners have developed a budget based on historic costs, current pricing, and realistic estimates. Materials and services will be sourced in-country, when possible, to reduce costs and avoid emissions, and/or procurement will be planned/combined to minimise shipping. Procurement will comply with FFI policy or Darwin Initiative regulations, whichever is more stringent. Procurement of any value will avoid conflict of interest, consider quality and safety, and ensure value for money.

FFI and project partners are active and known in the project areas and have established, positive relationships with national and local authorities and local communities, enabling a quick start of the project. Staff and partners bring extensive local knowledge and experience and provide cost-efficient, on-site capacity for project implementation. Where additional expertise is needed, the project will contract specialist inputs through qualified companies/consultants.

The project draws upon FFI's existing, in-house staff expertise in marine biodiversity, capacity-building, governance, enterprise, and M&E, ensuring high-quality, continuous project support. The project will take an adaptive management approach, learn from previous activities, and ensure inputs are focused and likely to achieve impact.

Interventions are sensitive to and inclusive of vulnerable people, underpinned by understanding of socio-economic conditions and climate vulnerabilities. Livelihood benefits will accrue directly to ≥200 local people (50% women).

Expenditures will be monitored closely to identify opportunities for greater efficiency. Partner costs will be monitored through financial reporting, and purchasing requirements will be integrated into sub-grant agreements. The project will complement and not duplicate other environment, development or research programmes.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q28. 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.

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	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
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	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with all partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
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	Checked

Please outline how you will implement and strengthen your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that all partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. If any of the responses are “no”, please indicate how it is being addressed.

FFI's Learning Management System enables compulsory online training in safeguarding policies/procedures; all FFI staff are required to attend. FFI shares its policies and procedures regarding safeguarding with subgranted and other partners and is available to support partners in developing and applying safeguarding standards. FFI's Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure forms part of contracts and agreements with third-party contractors and sub-grantees.

A project grievance mechanism will be designed in consultation with communities in Y1 and used throughout project implementation to log, track, and address emerging issues.

Q29. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

FFI works to ensure that our activities do not disadvantage poor, vulnerable, or marginalised, natural resource-dependent people, and conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance human wellbeing and equity. FFI has committed to respect human rights, promote their protection and realisation within our programmes, and support governance systems that secure these rights. FFI maintains organisational positions and guidance outlining our commitment to safeguarding/ethics, covering stakeholder engagement, resource use/access, FPIC, rangers and human rights, gender, and research ethics(REF-17).

We will identify barriers to equitable participation of local stakeholders in the sea moss sector, considering characteristics such as gender and wealth class. Stakeholder engagement will be undertaken as an ongoing process, including transparent, accessible communication about the project and its potential impacts, and documentation to evidence how the concerns, knowledge, rights and needs of people are recognised and addressed.

FFI policies and procedures concerning core values and ethical behaviour, including safeguarding, anti-harassment and whistle-blowing, will be shared downstream to consultants and partners as obligations in subgrant/consultancy contracts. We will implement a locally appropriate, accessible and transparent grievance mechanism.

Knowledge related to the growing, harvesting, and processing of sea moss will be respected, and any use will be conditional upon the consent of knowledge-holders.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q30. 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

Q31. 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?
Adams Toussaint	Project Leader	30	Checked
Olivier Raynaud	Regional Lead	5	Checked
Marisa Victor	Finance and Administration Officer	7	Checked
TBD	Project Coordinator	56	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Augustine Dominique	SLNT, Manager	2	Checked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked


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 combined](#)

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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q32. 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: Fauna & Flora International

Website address: fauna-flora.org

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

FFI's role as lead institution commits it to strong technical, operational, and financial management, including oversight of activity implementation, data collection, impact monitoring that supports adaptive management, technical reporting, and partner coordination. FFI will also lead on developing training to share best practices with sea moss farmers, build the capacity of the Fisheries Department, SLNT, and associations on good governance, and assure the ongoing consideration of gender across activities. FFI will provide in-house expertise in project management, marine conservation, governance, livelihoods, capacity building, gender and community engagement through its Americas, Marine, Policy, Enterprise Development, and Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance teams.

FFI has worked in Saint Lucia for over 20 years and in the project area since 2012. FFI maintains strong, trusting and collaborative relationships with the Saint Lucia Fisheries Department and other project partners. FFI has leveraged these existing relationships to facilitate the participation of all partners in this project's design and will continue to play a coordinating and facilitative role during implementation.

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Represented on the Project Board

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

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

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:

Saint Lucia Fisheries Department

Website address:

<https://www.govt.lc/ministries/agriculture-food-production-fisheries-and-rural-development/fisheries-department>

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

The mission of the Department of Fisheries is to build capacity for effective and efficient services in sustainable development of Saint Lucia's fisheries sector through participatory management and sustainable use of the fishery resources. The Department works to diversify national income from fisheries through enhancing rural livelihood systems. It is responsible for implementing national development programs in wild-capture marine and aquaculture fisheries.

The Fisheries Department will lead the trialling of sustainable farming methods at site level and the development and submission of the new national regulations.

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

2. Partner Name: Saint Lucia National Trust (SLNT)

Website address: <https://saintlucianationaltrust.com/>

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

The Saint Lucia National Trust was created in 1975 by an Act of Parliament to protect the natural and cultural heritage of Saint Lucia for present and future generations. It is the longest serving environmental and heritage conservation organisation on the island. It is also the only membership organisation with a legal mandate to conserve both the natural and cultural heritage of Saint Lucia. Since its creation, the Trust has worked tirelessly to place heritage management at the center of national development. The SLNT has collaborated with FFI since 2008 on several successful biodiversity related projects.

SLNT's work includes managing the biodiversity of Saint Lucia's offshore islands, monitoring and protecting marine turtles, conserving rare and endemic species, managing mangroves, protecting beaches and advocating for the protection of marine and coastal habitats and species threatened by development pressures.

SLNT will be a subgranted partner under this project. The Point Sable Environmental Protected Area (PSEPA) falls under the jurisdiction of SLNT. Two conservation officers and five rangers from SLNT's southern office will be engaged in all activities related to PSEPA, including community engagement, capacity building, CVQ promotion, and biodiversity and farm monitoring and demarcation.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

3. Partner Name: Saint Lucia National Conservation Fund (SLUNCF)

Website address: <https://www.sluncf.org/>

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

Incorporated in 2016, SLUNCF works to secure and provide sustainable financing to support conservation, restoration, and effective management of Saint Lucia's biodiversity and natural resources.

SLUNCF will support farmer engagement, particularly through the two sea moss farmer associations, conflict resolution should it arise, and the CVQ review and certification. Leveraging their BIOPAMA grant (undertaken in partnership with SLNT), SLUNCF will advance for demarcation of the Marine Management Area (MMA) boundaries, which will further help to plan and monitor sea moss farms, regulations enforcement, and biodiversity impact.

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

4. Partner Name: Export Saint Lucia

Website address: <https://exportsaintlucia.org/>

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

Export Saint Lucia is a statutory agency established by the Government of Saint Lucia, through Act No. 16 of 2013, with the goal of increasing the volume and value of export from the island.

Export SL will contribute in-kind staff time to train farmers and processors on export requirements and be involved in export quality standards. Export SL will also support sea moss processors in developing new products and in finding and targeting new markets.

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

If no, please provide details Due to staff travel schedules and internal requirements for approval, a letter was not secured in time for submission. We will submit the letter after submission if/when secured.

5. Partner Name: Praslin Seamoss Farmers Association (PSFA)

Website address: N/A

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Praslin Seamoss Farmers Association (PSFA) has over 100 member farmers who rely on sea moss cultivation to contribute to their individual and household livelihoods. PSFA will support the project's goals and activities by encouraging community buy-in and membership participation in governance development, capacity building and training activities, and test-trials of sustainable production practices, and will serve as an important vehicle to disseminate results and learning locally.

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

6. Partner Name: Eau Piquant Seamoss Farmers Association (ESFA)

Website address: N/A

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

The Eau Piquant Seamount Farmers Association (ESFA) was founded in 2015-16 and now consists of over 120 members (25 women and 95 men). The group was formally registered as an Association in October 2021. The ESFA is the largest group of sea moss farmers in the South region of Saint Lucia, mainly occupying areas within PSEPA (Boriel Beach/Mankote mangrove, Savannes Bay, Pointe de Caille).

Like PSFA, ESFA will support the project's goals and activities by encouraging community buy-in and membership participation in governance development, capacity building and training activities, and test-trials of sustainable production practices, and will serve as an important vehicle to disseminate results and learning locally.

Allocated budget: £0.00


Represented on the Project Board Yes


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

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.


 [FFI SL S2 Cover letter](#)


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 [FFI Saint Lucia Letters of Support](#)

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 pdf 1.69 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q33. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund 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
DARNV010	Kiran Mohanan	Scaling evidence-based Inclusive Conservation Finance models in Uganda and Tanzania
DARNV003	Josh Kempinski	Locally-owned enterprise development for resilient communities and sustainable primate conservation
DARNV001	Hazel Akester	Incentivising responsible fisheries in Central America: testing novel intermediary models
DAREX005	Frank Momberg	Ridge to Reef Conservation in West Papua, Indonesia
29-008	Gurveena Ghataure	Community-led conservation and fisheries development in North coast, Kenya
29-002	Arief Hamidi	Conserving and restoring orangutan habitat and ecosystems, Gunung Palung, Indonesia

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

Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of

[REDACTED]



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, cover letter, letters of support, a 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

Name	Paul Hotham
Position in the organisation	Senior Conservation Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 PHotham signature  12/12/2022  13:25:49  jpg 12.42 KB
Date	12 December 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 2020 Annual Report and Accounts  29/11/2022  16:51:26  pdf 4.39 MB	 4(a) Annual Report & Accounts 2021  29/11/2022  16:51:26  pdf 3.82 MB
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Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy & Procedure  29/11/2022  16:51:33  pdf 243.43 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
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.	Checked

The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application	Checked
• my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
• my budget (which meets the requirements above)	Checked
• my completed implementation timetable as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 31, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 32, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 28.	Checked
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.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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Project Title: Developing sustainable sea moss farming methods in Saint Lucia

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1: Environmental impact reduction and mitigation measures are implemented as standard and best practice in two of Saint Lucia’s core sea moss farming areas (covering c.120 hectares), preserving coastal ecosystems and biodiversity.														
1.1	Identify drivers of biodiversity loss through desk review, community consultations, interviews, and participatory threat analysis; collect and compile existing baseline biodiversity data; identify gaps (Y1).	11	X	X	X	X								
1.2	Elaborate and implement biodiversity monitoring plan (water quality, seagrass beds, coastal dry forest, turtle entanglement, other ecosystem health indicators) and information management system (Y1-3).	34		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.3	Develop and apply the Site Suitability Assessment tool and Site Carrying Capacity tool in the two project sites to support identification of viable farm sites (Y1-2).	15				X	X	X	X	X				
1.4	Conduct desktop review and partner consultations to identify locally appropriate sustainable farming techniques/best practice (Y1-2).	17	X	X	X	X	X	X						
1.5	Trial identified sustainable farming techniques, led by Fisheries Department with lead farmers (Y1-2).	18			X	X	X	X	X	X				
1.6	Evaluate trial results and impact on biodiversity; disseminate and discuss results with farmers, farmers associations, partners, and other key stakeholders (Y2-3).	12							X	X	X	X		
1.7	Based on trial outputs, train other PSEPA and Praslin farmers on best practices, including reporting turtle entanglements, and sustainable farming techniques (Y2-3).	12								X	X	X	X	
Output 2: Participatory local governance and management mechanisms and improved national policy frameworks are adopted, supporting the widespread knowledge of, and effective enforcement of, sea moss farming regulations.														
2.1	Develop and implement stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanisms for PSEPA and Praslin sea moss associations (Y1).	11	X	X	X	X								

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	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.2	Establish standard operating procedures (SOPs) for farmers associations and designate farmer/community representatives (Y1).	6			X	X								
2.3	Build individual and organisational capacity of farmers associations and representatives, including for effective participation in project steering committee (Y1-2-3).	18				X	X	X	X	X	X			
2.4	Establish Praslin community working group (including farmers association representative) to discuss management of the coastal zone and marine management area and support demarcation (Y1-2).	15				X	X	X	X	X				
2.5	Draft sea moss farming policy and regulations with stakeholders and submit as an official Cabinet Memo (to amend Fisheries Act) (Y2-3).	15							X	X	X	X	X	
2.6	Create and activate the Fisheries Department farms monitoring log and sea moss management information system (Y1-2-3).	24		X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X
2.7	Develop sea moss management strategy and plan with stakeholders (Y2-3).	6							X	X				
Output 3: Sea moss farmers and their households benefit from increased capacity to implement sustainable sea moss production practices and improved access to market opportunities.														
3.1	Develop and implement Knowledge/Attitudes/Practices (KAP) surveys, and hold workshops to carry out a participatory impact assessment (Y1).	11	X	X	X	X								
3.2	Test heavy metal contents and other food safety parameters and survey disease in sea moss (Y1-2).	24			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.3	Carry out Training Needs Assessment with farmers, processors, SLNT and Fisheries Department (Y1).	9	X	X	X									
3.4	Update the SLNT's CVQ and support/encourage farmers to register (Y1-2).	12				X	X	X	X					
3.5	Organise training using knowledge/resources from U.S. Department of Agriculture, CRFM, Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards and	21				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

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	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Environmental Health Department, in compliance with import/export and domestic requirements (Y1-2-3).													
3.6	Train farmers and processors in best environmental and sanitation practices, and production and marketing of high-quality natural products for local and export markets (Y1-2-3).	21				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
3.7	Collaborate with Export Saint Lucia and Department of Commerce and Trade to prepare environmental/sanitary requirements and facilitate application for Geographic Indicator (Y2-3).	15							X	X	X	X	X	
3.8	Launch Department of Environmental Health Unit responsible for environmental health, food safety, preharvest, harvest and post-harvest monitoring of farms and processing facilities (Y2-3).	18							X	X	X	X	X	X
3.9	Assess new potential export markets (Y1-2-3).	24			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
3.10	Carry out second training needs assessment (Y3).	9										X	X	X
Output 4: Best practices and lessons learned are shared and promoted at national and regional levels to influence wider policy and practice in sea moss farming.														
4.1	Compile results and learning to date in Manual (including best practices and most efficient alternatives to plastic, wooden sticks, loose ropes) (Y2-3).	12								X	X	X	X	
4.2	Share Manual nationally and internationally, and draft and submit paper to scientific journal (Y3).	9											X	X
4.3	Present recommendations for management to the government and share outputs with CRFM (Y3).	1												X
4.4	Write report to update the UN FAO Value Chain Analysis (Y2).	12					X	X	X	X				
Project management activities.														
X.1	Establish Project Steering Committee and meet biannually (remote members to participate by Zoom).		X		X		X		X		X		X	
X.2	Conduct project inception meeting.		X											

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	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
X.3	Develop and submit project biannual reports/donor technical and financial reports.			X		X		X		X		X		X
X.4	Monthly financial accounts.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X.5	Conduct end of project audit and planning for future action.											X	X	

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Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Sustainable sea moss farming in south-east Saint Lucia, and ultimately throughout the island, improves community wellbeing and safeguards healthy coastal ecosystems, supporting thriving populations of critically endangered keystone species. (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) The implementation and effective governance of sustainable sea moss farming in two coastal areas provides a much-needed, diversified, and viable livelihood option and avoids threats to coastal ecosystems and biodiversity.</p>	<p>0.1 ≥50% of targeted sea moss farmers (n=≥200, target: 50% women) in Praslin and PSEPA demonstrate increased capacity to undertake sustainable growing techniques, alternative materials, and best environmental and sanitation practices in Y3 compared to Y1.</p> <p>0.2 By end Y2, participatory governance mechanisms are established and functioning for two pilot sites, representing 11 communities and an estimated 200 sea moss farming households, and involving local authorities.</p> <p>0.3 ≥50% of targeted sea moss farmers (n=≥200) meet proposed environmental and sanitary requirements by Q3Y3, against baselines established in Y1.</p> <p>0.4 By Y3, no forest-based materials are extracted from coastal tropical dry forests for</p>	<p>0.1 Pre- and post-training assessments, farm records</p> <p>0.2 Steering committee and associations meeting agendas, notes, and participants lists</p> <p>0.3 Fisheries Department sea moss farms monitoring log and information management systems, inspection reports from the Department of Environmental Health and Bureau of Standards</p> <p>0.4 Fisheries Department farm monitoring log, inspection of materials used on farms</p> <p>0.5 Participatory Impact Assessment (results disaggregated by sex)</p>	<p>Even as Saint Lucia’s economy and employment levels improve following the collapse of tourism during the Covid-19 pandemic, local people remain keen to diversify their livelihoods and avoid sole-source dependence on tourism.</p> <p>In the absence of viable livelihood options, including employment in the tourism industry, local people are more likely to engage in unsustainable livelihood pursuits, including poaching and deforestation.</p> <p>There are no major, adverse policy or land use changes within the project area.</p> <p>The project design accounts for existing public health/Covid-19 policies and guidelines on assembly and travel and assumes no new restrictions are introduced.</p>

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	<p>use in sea moss farms in PSEPA and Praslin.</p> <p>0.5 In Y3, ≥75% of women and men in participating households in PSEPA and Praslin (n=≥200 households) report significant improvements in one or more dimensions of well-being (e.g., income or personal security, more equitable relationships with other market actors, increased agency, better gender relations).</p>		<p>Severe weather, including hurricanes, do not affect project activities. The project will be planned around seasonal hurricane activity.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Environmental impact reduction and mitigation measures are implemented as standard and best practice in two of Saint Lucia’s core sea moss farming areas (covering c.120 hectares), preserving coastal ecosystems and biodiversity.</p>	<p>1.1 By Y2, suitable and non-suitable sites for sea moss farming are identified based on environment criteria and in consultation with farmers at two pilot sites in PSEPA and Praslin.</p> <p>1.2 By end Y2, 120 hectares of sea moss farming area across two pilot sites are cultivated using best practice methods to avoid and/or reduce negative environmental impact, including on marine turtles and seagrass beds.</p> <p>1.3 ≥40% of all registered farmers use alternatives to wooden sticks and plastic bottles by Y2.</p>	<p>1.1 Fisheries Department maps, report from Site Suitability and Site Carrying Capacity assessments, summary of farmer consultations</p> <p>1.2 Fisheries Department sea moss farm monitoring log and information management system, area observations, reports of turtle entanglements (the latter are often anecdotal only, so not reliable for data analysis)</p> <p>1.3 Fisheries Department farm monitoring log, pictures</p> <p>1.4 Fisheries Department farm monitoring log, project steering committee minutes</p>	<p>Farmers understand and espouse the value of using substitutes for wood and plastic bottles in their sea moss farming practices, and substitute materials are accessible and cost-efficient for farmers and do no environmental harm.</p> <p>Data on biodiversity and ecosystem health in project sites from previous initiatives are available and suitable to inform the baseline project data set and underlying drivers of biodiversity loss.</p>

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	<p>1.4 From Q1Y2 onwards, 100% of turtle entanglements in farms are reported to the Fisheries Department and the project steering committee.</p> <p>1.5 By the end of Y3, seagrass coverage is stable and has not decreased in monitoring quadrats established in farming areas in Y1.</p>	<p>1.5 Fisheries Department monitoring log, information management system</p>	
<p>2. Participatory local governance and management mechanisms and improved national policy frameworks are adopted, supporting the widespread knowledge of, and effective enforcement of, sea moss farming regulations.</p>	<p>2.1 Stakeholder engagement undertaken with sea moss actors (farmers, processors, traders) (c.500 people, target: 50% women, across 11 coastal communities living in/adjacent to two pilot sites), with broad acceptance for agreed sea moss management plan by Y3.</p> <p>2.2 >10 farmers/community representatives (target: 40% women) participate in project steering committee in Y2 and Y3.</p> <p>2.3 By Y2, ≥60% sea moss farmers at two pilot sites influence and input into site management through their membership in community-based associations.</p> <p>2.4 By Y3, proposed sea moss farming policy and regulations</p>	<p>2.1 Meeting notes, feedback and follow-up steps detailed in grievance log, household surveys including a component on people's attitudes</p> <p>2.2 Participant lists from Steering Committee meetings, meeting notes</p> <p>2.3 Lists of associations' members, statutes of project site management entities</p> <p>2.4 List of regulations, Cabinet Conclusion</p> <p>2.5 Management Strategy and Plan submitted for approval to government entities</p>	<p>Increased knowledge leads to improvements in attitudes and behaviour.</p> <p>The national government continues to support sea moss farming as a viable, sustainable livelihoods opportunity for local people and as an opportunity to diversify the economy away from dependence on the tourism industry.</p>

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	<p>are drafted and submitted as an official Cabinet Memo; if approved by Parliament, these will be adopted as a Cabinet Conclusion and be added as an amendment to the Fisheries Act.</p> <p>2.5 Evidence-based, nationwide sea moss management strategy and plan for Saint Lucia is in partnership with government, farmer, community, and technical experts and finalised by Y3.</p>		
<p>3. Sea moss farmers and their households benefit from increased capacity to implement sustainable sea moss production practices and improved access to market opportunities.</p>	<p>3.1 Heavy metal contents in sea moss and water quality in pilot sites are assessed in Y2, and sea moss farms are screened for diseases in Y2 and Y3. Results are presented to government and steering committee.</p> <p>3.2 ≥60 (target: 30% women) of sea moss farmers/processors have registered to the updated Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ), and have passed food safety inspections by Q4Y2.</p> <p>3.3 Request to update Geographic Indicator criteria sent in Y3.</p> <p>3.4 At least 50 producers (target: 50% women) trained and</p>	<p>3.1 Lab reports, minutes from steering committee, report to stakeholder groups</p> <p>3.2 Evidence of farmers registration to CVQ, certificates issued from the Department of Environmental Health</p> <p>3.3 Book of specifications, records of emails sent to sea moss selling companies, meeting minutes, Registrar entry (Geographical Indications Act, 2000, Chapter 13.14)</p> <p>3.4 Sex-disaggregated participant lists, photographs from training programme</p> <p>3.5 Training self-assessments, capacity scores evaluated</p>	<p>Climatic events, including hurricanes, do not jeopardise the viability of sea moss farms.</p> <p>Current distributor, retailer, and consumer interest in good quality local products and services, both domestically and internationally, is maintained and increased.</p> <p>Sargassum landings do not increase to the point where they threaten the viability of sea moss farming in Saint Lucia.</p>

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	<p>assisted to process and market quality natural products by end of Y2 (with ongoing mentoring and support through Y3).</p> <p>3.5 ≥150 famers and processors (target: 50% female) demonstrate an increased knowledge and understanding of sustainable farming methods and the resulting marketing opportunities in Y3.</p> <p>3.6 The sale of quality natural sea moss products in Praslin and PSEPA increases by at least 20% by Y3, compared to Y1 baseline.</p> <p>3.7 Requirements for exporting sea moss to Canada and the UK are identified by Export Saint Lucia by Y2, and incorporated into training materials and best practice manual in Y3.</p>	<p>(adapted from Appleton, 2016) in Y1 and Y3</p> <p>3.6 Farm records, sales records, survey results</p> <p>3.7 List of requirements established for each country, mails with Government Trade Officials and private sector operators, training materials</p>	
<p>4. Best practices and lessons learned are shared and promoted at national and regional levels to influence wider policy and practice in sea moss farming.</p>	<p>4.1 A manual synthesizing sea moss farming best practice is finalised and disseminated nationally and regionally in Y3.</p> <p>4.2 Presentation on sea moss farming methods and recommendations for management at the national level presented to the Government in</p>	<p>4.1 Sea moss farming and processing best practices manual</p> <p>4.2 Digital presentation, minutes of meeting, correspondence history with CRFM</p> <p>4.3 Distribution records of project reports and case studies at learning events and online, peer-</p>	<p>Decision makers, partners and stakeholders are receptive to the learning generated by the project.</p> <p>Problems and solutions at the project sites are applicable to other areas of Saint Lucia.</p>

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	<p>Y3 and shared with Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM).</p> <p>4.3 Sea moss farming manual is shared internally and externally, and one paper is submitted to a peer-reviewed, open-access journal for publication in Y3.</p> <p>4.4 A report updating the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Value Chain Analysis (including on market assessment, inventorying health and sanitary regulations, and market opportunities) is produced and submitted by end Y2.</p>	<p>reviewed paper, Google analytics data on downloads</p> <p>4.4 Report</p>	
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)</p> <p>1. Environmental impact reduction and mitigation measures are implemented as standard and best practice in two of Saint Lucia's core sea moss farming areas (covering c.120 hectares), preserving coastal ecosystems and biodiversity.</p> <p>1.1 Identify drivers of biodiversity loss through desk review, community consultations, interviews, and participatory threat analysis; collect and compile existing baseline biodiversity data; identify gaps (Y1).</p> <p>1.2 Elaborate and implement biodiversity monitoring plan (water quality, seagrass beds, coastal dry forest, turtle entanglement, other ecosystem health indicators) and information management system (Y1-3).</p> <p>1.3 Develop and apply the Site Suitability Assessment tool and Site Carrying Capacity tool in the two project sites to support identification of viable farm sites (Y1-2).</p> <p>1.4 Conduct desktop review and partner consultations to identify locally appropriate sustainable farming techniques/best practice (Y1-2).</p> <p>1.5 Trial identified sustainable farming techniques, led by Fisheries Department with lead farmers (Y1-2).</p> <p>1.6 Evaluate trial results and impact on biodiversity; disseminate and discuss results with farmers, farmers associations, partners, and other key stakeholders (Y2-3).</p> <p>1.7 Based on trial outputs, train other PSEPA and Praslin farmers on best practices, including reporting turtle entanglements, and sustainable farming techniques (Y2-3).</p>			

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2. Participatory local governance and management mechanisms and improved national policy frameworks are adopted, supporting the widespread knowledge of, and effective enforcement of, sea moss farming regulations.

- 2.1 Develop and implement stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanisms for PSEPA and Praslin sea moss associations (Y1).
- 2.2 Establish standard operating procedures (SOPs) for farmers associations and designate farmer/community representatives (Y1).
- 2.3 Build individual and organisational capacity of farmers associations and representatives, including for effective participation in project steering committee (Y1-2-3).
- 2.4 Establish Praslin community working group (including farmers association representative) to discuss management of the coastal zone and marine management area and support demarcation (Y1-2).
- 2.5 Draft sea moss farming policy and regulations with stakeholders and submit as an official Cabinet Memo (to amend Fisheries Act) (Y2-3).
- 2.6 Create and activate the Fisheries Department farms monitoring log and sea moss management information system (Y1-2-3).
- 2.7 Develop sea moss management strategy and plan with stakeholders (Y2-3).

3. Sea moss farmers and their households benefit from increased capacity to implement sustainable sea moss production practices and improved access to market opportunities.

- 3.1 Develop and implement Knowledge/Attitudes/Practices (KAP) surveys, and hold workshops to carry out a participatory impact assessment (Y1).
- 3.2 Test heavy metal contents and other food safety parameters and survey disease in sea moss (Y1-2).
- 3.3 Carry out Training Needs Assessment with farmers, processors, SLNT and Fisheries Department (Y1).
- 3.4 Update the SLNT's CVQ and support/encourage farmers to register (Y1-2).
- 3.5 Organise training using knowledge/resources from U.S. Department of Agriculture, CRFM, Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards and Environmental Health Department, in compliance with import/export and domestic requirements (Y1-2-3).
- 3.6 Train farmers and processors in best environmental and sanitation practices, and production and marketing of high-quality natural products for local and export markets (Y1-2-3).
- 3.7 Collaborate with Export Saint Lucia and Department of Commerce and Trade to prepare environmental/sanitary requirements and facilitate application for Geographic Indicator (Y2-3).
- 3.8 Launch Department of Environmental Health Unit responsible for environmental health, food safety, preharvest, harvest and post-harvest monitoring of farms and processing facilities (Y2-3).
- 3.9 Assess new potential export markets (Y1-2-3).
- 3.10 Carry out second training needs assessment (Y3).

4. Best practices and lessons learned are shared and promoted at national and regional levels to influence wider policy and practice in sea moss farming.

- 4.1 Compile results and learning to date in Manual (including best practices and most efficient alternatives to plastic, wooden sticks, loose ropes) (Y2-3).

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- 4.2 Share Manual nationally and regionally, and draft and submit paper to scientific journal (Y3).
- 4.2 Present recommendations for management to the government and share outputs with CRFM (Y3).
- 4.3 Write report to update the UN FAO Value Chain Analysis (Y2).

Other project management activities

- X.1 Establish Project Steering Committee and meet biannually (remote members to participate by Zoom)
- X.2 Conduct project inception meeting
- X.3 Develop and submit project biannual reports/donor technical and financial reports
- X.4 Monthly financial accounts
- X.5 Conduct end of project audit and planning for future action