



Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

Important note: To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:

it is expected that this report will be no more than 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2017

Darwin Project Information

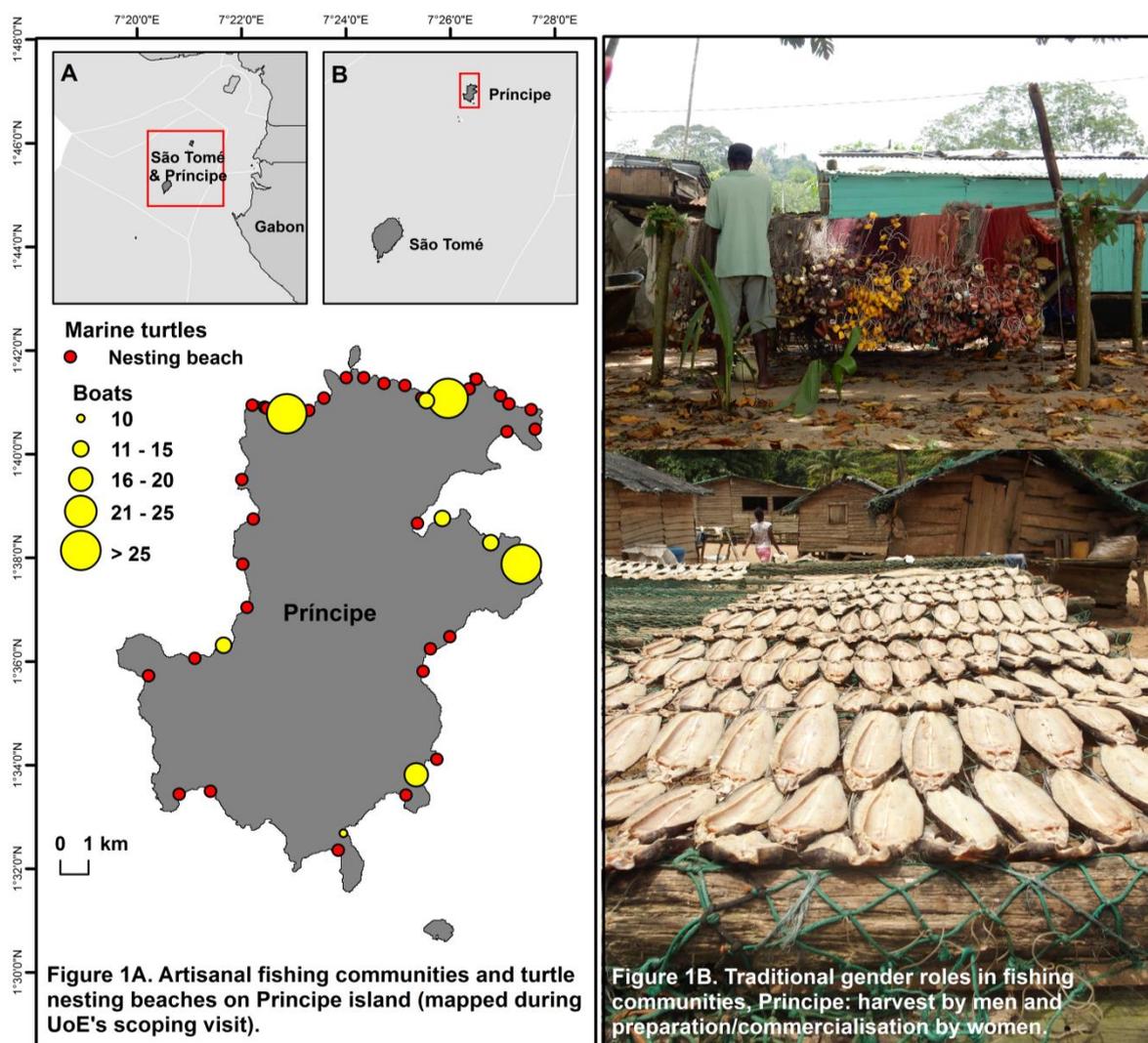
Project reference	23-012
Project title	Improving marine biodiversity and livelihoods of coastal communities in Principe
Host country/ies	Sao Tome and Principe
Contract holder institution	University of Exeter, UK (UoE)
Partner institution(s)	Principe Trust Foundation (PTF), Regional Fisheries Department and Principe's Biosphere Reserve Management Unit
Darwin grant value	£295,187
Start/end dates of project	01-07-2016 to 31-12-18
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2016 – Mar 2017) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	July 2016 – March 2017 (Annual Report 1)
Project Leader name	Dr Annette Broderick
Project website/blog/Twitter	http://omaliprincipe.weebly.com/ (Click English/Portuguese for specific website language)
Report author(s) and date	Ana Nuno, An Bollen and Annette Broderick 26 th April 2017

1. Project rationale

Sao Tome and Principe is a Portuguese-speaking island nation in the Gulf of Guinea, off the western equatorial coast of Central Africa. São Tomé lies 255 km, and Príncipe 220 km, off the coast of Gabon; the former is the larger covering 859 km², with the latter covering 142 km². An independent nation since 1975, São Tomé and Príncipe has a population of ca. 179,000 inhabitants with population density unevenly split between islands (Príncipe has around 7500 inhabitants) and annual population growth approximately 2.45% (INE 2012). Príncipe, where this project is based, became an autonomous region in 1995, with its own regional government reporting to the national government based in São Tomé.

With a high degree of endemism, the island of Príncipe is of global biodiversity significance and was designated a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 2012. The island hosts great marine biodiversity: coral reefs, important fish species (including threatened billfish, sharks and rays), five sea turtle species, seabirds and cetaceans.

An agrarian economy sees reliance on subsistence farming and fisheries, with 62% of the population below the poverty line. Around 17% of the national population are involved in fisheries; a major source of protein for households in Principe (>70% animal protein intake), with over 500 of the 7,500 population being licensed small-scale fishers (Fig.1A) versus 2500 of 171,000 inhabitants in Sao Tome. The key issues identified by fishers and traders (a traditionally female role; Fig.1B), during our pre-project scoping study in Principe, were: access to equipment; infrastructure; conflict; alternative livelihoods and government support. Households headed by women (29% of all households in Principe) are especially vulnerable as women suffer from unequal access to education and job opportunities (e.g. female illiteracy 186% higher than male).



Overfishing and habitat degradation are directly affecting the viability of fishing livelihoods. Principe has also recently attracted several investors, leading to rapid change in development, population growth and tourism. Ongoing changes in fishing practices suggest dynamic responses to socio-economic drivers. Low conservation capacity, limited monitoring/enforcement, poor governance and lack of impact evaluation are major barriers to effective resource management on the island; this has crucial implications for biodiversity, food security and human wellbeing, given fisheries dependence.

2. Project partnerships

At the invitation of the [PTF](#) (lead host partner), a team from UoE (led by [Dr Ana Nuno](#), current Darwin Research Fellow) conducted a scoping visit to Principe in March 2015 to: (1) assess marine conservation priorities; (2) identify key stakeholders; and (3) provide recommendations for conservation, sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Multiple stakeholders, including fishers, fish traders, NGO staff and government policy-makers (Biosphere Reserve, Fisheries Department, President of Principe), were consulted (scoping report available from: <http://tinyurl.com/nbt93c2>). This has laid the foundation for the joint efforts underpinning this collaborative project. Several representatives from partner institutions were thus involved in identifying research, conservation and development priorities and designing the bid. As detailed below, all partners are now involved in planning and making decisions about project activities, with UoE and PTF leading their implementation and UoE leading their monitoring and evaluation.

PTF is the primary host partner, with other formal project partners including the Regional Fisheries Department and Principe's Biosphere Reserve Management Unit. PTF acts as facilitator, key liaison with other local partners and fund administrator for the local side of the project, as well as providing logistical support in-country and leading on day-to-day management of project activities on the ground. The Biosphere Reserve team work closely with the Principe Trust Foundation and their work sits under direct responsibility of the President of the Principe Autonomous Region, thus providing full endorsement for project activities. As the project progresses, Biosphere Reserve staff will play an increasingly important

role integrating findings from the project into future initiatives on the island. The Regional Fisheries Department has been involved in providing training about fisheries landing surveys, advising on survey protocols and deciding about priority project activities. As a government department, they play an important role in highlighting the governmental processes underpinning the implementation of improved fisheries practices across the region, and disseminating findings and facilitating meetings with other relevant government institutions.

While not formal project partners, a number of other groups and institutions have been essential for project planning and implementation during Y1, with informal partnerships or collaboration arising since its start in July 2016: fishers and fish traders from target communities, particularly the representatives from formal or informal fisheries associations and focal points directly involved in project activities (i.e. undertaking fisheries landing surveys; see Activity 1.4); the representative of the Regional Union of Associations of Fishermen and Fish Traders, who has been involved in advising about project activities and disseminating information (while this Union is mostly inactive, its potential role for improved governance and co-management is relevant); and the National Fisheries Department, that we have been meeting every 3 months to provide project updates and seek advice about project planning and implementation (since 1st February 2017, a focal point within the National Fisheries Department has been nominated to organize project discussions, advise on design of activities, promote learning across islands and facilitate linkages to policy decisions). In addition, we are also collaborating with: [Oikos](#) (development NGO) that recently (February 2017) started an EU-funded project on fisheries co-management in the neighbour island of Sao Tome (given similar area of action to our project, we plan to enhance project implications of both projects by sharing experiences, developing similar survey protocols and drawing comparisons across islands); and [ATM](#) (sea turtle conservation NGO) by supporting monitoring and evaluation of [their activities](#) in Sao Tome. By establishing collaborations across the two islands, we aim to facilitate uptake of project recommendations and enhance impacts.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1. Fisheries and livelihoods: Increased understanding of artisanal fisheries and resilience of sector to threats and best practices for reduction of fishing pressure on non-target species of conservation concern achieved through participatory research and community-engagement.

Activity 1.1. Engagement with fishing communities to gain permission and build on existing relationships with local partners in order to quantify and describe artisanal fisheries and their spatio-temporal extent as well as drivers and characteristics of potentially illegal harvest, domestic and international trade and bycatch.

Engagement with, and participation of, fishing communities is crucial for the success and sustainability of this project and it has thus been a core activity since before its inception; fishers and fish traders from four main fishing communities were consulted during UoE's scoping study in March 2015 (scoping report available from: <http://tinyurl.com/nbt93c2>). Since its start in July 2016, and particularly after the project officer was hired in August 2016, we have been working in close liaison with six target coastal fishing communities (Fig. 1A). The following have been key for promoting and strengthening engagement:

- Project inception workshop (7th October 2016; see [workshop programme](#)). This event had 45 participants from fishing communities, project partner institutions, government, environmental and development NGOs, coast guard and captaincy (Annex 4 for list of participants; see [photos](#) and [project newsletter](#) describing event). Before this workshop, we visited each community, presented the team and the project, and invited two representatives per community (one fisher and one fish trader; occupations typically done by men or women, respectively) to attend this workshop in order to share their experiences and opinions about the planning and implementation of project;
- Since December 2016, the project has had six focal points in place, one per each target community. They undertake fisheries landing surveys (see text under Activity 1.4.) and act as liaison between the project and community (e.g. help organizing meetings, facilitating information dissemination). Besides contributing to capacity building and monitoring goals, this guarantees a daily presence of the project in each community and facilitates dialogue; as the project progresses, we expect this will create buy-in by promoting a sense of ownership by local communities. For example, as we started social surveying (see text under Activity 1.4.) and introduced the enumerator team to one of these focal points and the community, the focal point said: "*Of course we'll help them! We are all part of the same team!*";
- Regular meetings, both formal (e.g. focus groups, disseminating project information) and informal (e.g. follow up visits, spontaneous discussions). Project officer visits each community at least every 2 weeks.

Participation levels by communities have been high. For example: 142 people (73 men and 69 women) participated in focus groups discussions (October-November 16; see text under Activity 1.4); 880 adults

(459 men and 421 women) answered questionnaires (only 12 people refused); and 30 GPS data loggers were distributed among fishers for mapping their fishing areas (see text under Activity 1.4; in one of the communities, there was so much interest that, following their suggestion, we organized a lottery in order to allocate devices fairly).

Activity 1.2. *Assess the current technical capacity, needs and critical gaps of fishers and fish traders in local communities using focus groups, participatory workshops and gap analysis.*

In July-August 2016, we compiled information about previous initiatives related to artisanal fisheries in Principe; this was useful for better assessing what had been done before and potential outcomes (for example, previous projects have installed fish aggregating devices, community shops and provided solar fish dryers, with limited success). In September 2016, we undertook a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis of artisanal fisheries and livelihoods in Principe based on discussions with project partners (see [summary output](#)). In October-November 2016, we organized 14 focus groups discussions in local communities, where we discussed, among other topics (see text under Activity 1.4), threats and barriers to their fishing livelihoods, as well as seeking their opinions about ways of addressing those challenges (see workshop [summaries](#)). For example, lack of (and limited access to) gear and infrastructure was a common theme and fish traders were generally interested in improving preservation and quality of fish, as well as adopting new ways of processing fish by-products. In February-March 2017, we rolled out a socio-economic survey in all communities by using questionnaires (see text under Activity 1.4) to survey adult residents, of which 194 were fishers and 157 were fish traders; one of the questionnaire sections focused on assessing needs and priorities for improving fishing livelihoods (see [questionnaire](#) template).

Activity 1.4. *Field data collection and analysis. A mixed methods approach will be used combining specialized questioning techniques, socio-psychological scales, participatory market chain analysis and SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis on livelihood alternatives. Data collected will also include mapping current use of fishing locations, gear types in both artisanal and emerging industrial fisheries as well as socio-economic data about the processing and trade sector.*

This activity encompasses four interrelated tasks undertaken during Y1:

- Focus groups: In October-November 2016, we organized 14 focus group discussions (held separately for men and women as they generally have different roles in the fisheries sector and in order to allow gender issues to be identified more robustly) and discussed: threats to fishing livelihoods, fishing practices (including mapping exercise), perceived change in practices and fish abundance, scenario exercise about the future of artisanal fisheries and livelihoods, and priorities for addressing challenges (see [protocol and guidelines](#), [photos](#) and [summaries](#)). These sessions were voice recorded (after getting community approval) and fully transcribed; this provided some preliminary information, for example, on processing and trade sector (e.g. steps and costs involved), as well as harvest of endangered species, such as sharks and rays;
- Landing surveys: In December 2016, we selected 6 focal points (one per community; 2 are women: we emphasized women should also apply and got 8 women applicants vs. 14 men applicants) to undertake fisheries landing surveys. Information on fishing effort, total catch, harvested species, and size and weight for individual animals of selected species are being collected twice a week (every Tuesday and Friday) at each community (see [protocol and landing survey](#)). From 16 December 2016 to 31 March 2017, we already recorded 542 fishing trips;
- Questionnaires: Based on preliminary findings and discussions from July-December 2016, in January 2017 we developed a questionnaire to be filled in by the head of household and respective partner, if any (aiming to target one man and one woman per household). After its development, we piloted the survey in 1-2 February 2017 before producing a final version (see [protocol](#) and [questionnaire](#)). Sections focused on: individual and household characteristics (e.g. age, education, type and number of household occupations, assets); gear, practices, income and costs related to fishing and fish trading; use of other natural resources (both marine and terrestrial, such as rays, sea turtles and bats); perceptions about threats, changes and opportunities for fishing livelihoods; opinions about marine resource management and decision-making as well as rule-breaking and individual freedom of choice and action. Interviews were conducted from 6 February to 22 March 2017. Census-based surveying was employed; we produced a list of everyone residing at each community and then each community was visited multiple times in order to survey them. A total of 880 adult residents were interviewed, 585 of them in 6 target coastal fishing communities (remaining were from 5 randomly selected rural inland communities); 48% of total respondents were women.
- Mapping of fishing areas: After training local staff (see text under Activity 4.2), 30 GPS data loggers were deployed in the 6 target communities (5 per community) in 22-25 February 2017 (see [photos](#)). After introducing them to the technology, with examples from a similar initiative in

the Republic of Congo (Darwin Initiative [project 20009](#)), fishers who volunteered to participate were asked to transport the device with them when they go fishing. Data from these loggers will be downloaded every month for approximately one year. This will result in the first spatially explicit data layers for artisanal fisheries in Sao Tome and Principe, thus ensuring that their fishing grounds are considered in future policy decisions.

Activity 1.7. *Review existing national and regional legislation regarding protection of endangered and/or protected species of wild flora and fauna.*

In December 2016, we compiled all national and regional legislation regarding fisheries and environment. Then, we selected key information from each document (for example, general content, specific relevance and department responsible) and summarize them (see [summary](#)). In addition, we identified potential opportunities for informing legislation and policies (for example, an updated version of the fisheries regulations had just been approved).

Activities 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9 and 1.10. To be undertaken in Y2 and/or Y3.

Output 2. Establishing co-management: to improve long-term sustainability of fisheries sector through improved and empowered governance.

Activity 2.1. *Establishing co-management mechanisms for fisheries in focal communities to increase fisher earnings, through a participatory approach.*

Activity to be started in Y2. However, we have already used preliminary project work and initial workshops to start assessing current status and feasibility (e.g. in terms of existing fisheries associations and their functionality). For example, during informal conversations with fishers and fish traders we found that, while there are fisheries associations in some communities, several struggle with the management of funds and in terms of decision-making processes due to limited capacity and poor governance structures, while other communities stated a willingness to organize themselves in associations but feel they need assistance with the process and lack technical skills. Based on 14 workshops with fishers and fish traders in the target communities, creating or improving the structure of fisheries community associations was mentioned as a key need by all groups (see [summaries](#)). In order to carefully considering all the steps, opportunities and barriers for successfully facilitating establishment of co-management in Principe, we have compiled information based on workshops with local communities, national laws and regulations, and meetings with key stakeholders and prepared a [working document](#) on co-management of coastal and marine resources in the island of Principe.

Activities 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4. To be undertaken in Y2 and/or Y3.

Output 3. Ecosystem services trade-offs and social spill-over effects assessed across the island to observe the role of improved fisheries practices and co-management in facilitating these wider-scale insular effects.

Activity 3.1. *Development of data collection protocols and survey tools.*

See text under Activity 1.4. In addition to surveying 6 target coastal fishing communities, we randomly selected 5 rural inland communities where surveys were also conducted in order to assessing socio-economic characteristics of both fishing and non-fishing communities, investigate their use and reliance on terrestrial and marine resources, and evaluate potential project effects (including outside target areas).

Activity 3.2. *Field data collection and analysis. Mixed-methods approach investigating wellbeing and marine and terrestrial resource use in fishing and non-fishing communities.*

See text under Activities 1.4 and 3.1. A multidimensional approach to individual wellbeing is being used, with data collected through questionnaires on: material conditions (housing, income and assets); freedom of choice and action (using a Likert scale, respondents were asked to rate their agreement with statements related to having plenty of opportunities, and having the power, to shape their own life path); and quality of life (e.g. assessing if respondents are satisfied with their occupations and if they feel they are involved in decisions).

Activities 3.3 and 3.4. To be undertaken in Y3.

Output 4. Capacity: Increased local capacity and technical expertise to improve marine resource governance in Principe through tailored training programmes

Activity 4.1. *Assess the current technical capacity, specific needs and critical gaps of local staff and additional national conservation and fisheries staff. Recruit new local staff members.*

Given the limited marine conservation capacity on the island (for example, previous initiatives have mainly focused on sea turtle conservation and the Fisheries Department is considerably understaffed), we have identified key gaps and additional people to enhance local capacity. By employing more people than initially planned, we aim to enhance capacity of local residents. Key specific relevant gaps include: marine biodiversity monitoring; collection of social data; IT/computer skills; and fisheries management. In August 2016, one local Darwin project officer joined the team. In December 2016, we hired a further 6 Darwin field assistants (“focal points”, one per fishing community; 2 women and 4 men) to be involved in data collection and general project assistance throughout its duration (see text on landing surveys under Activity 1.4.). In February-March 2017, an additional team of six local people (2 women and 4 men) joined the project to conduct social surveys. Five marine guards, who were already working for PTF, are also greatly involved in project activities and training. In addition, we recruited a 6-months graduate research assistant (with experience in landing fisheries surveys and fisheries co-management) that will join the team in Principe from 15 May to 14 November 2017.

Activity 4.2. *Develop training programme and materials to build capacity in social-ecological monitoring, community engagement, biodiversity conservation and fisheries management. AND Activity 4.3.* *Deliver training to current and new local staff.*

Since joining the team, the project officer participated in a one-week PADI Open Water dive training together with five marine guards; this will allow increased marine biodiversity monitoring in the shallow coastal areas. He also attended English lessons (10h; October-November 2016), obtained his car driving license, and has spent 11 weeks working alongside the Darwin Research Fellow on-site in order to learn, practice and receive continuous feedback on a number of project related tasks, such as: budget management; social and ecological data collection and entry in database; public speaking and information dissemination; and community engagement. The project officer is being closely mentored by project members from both UoE and PTF. He has also participated in training sessions mentioned below, in order to both be able to perform tasks and provide guidance to other people.

After development of protocol and landing surveying forms, training in fisheries landing surveys occurred on the 13th December 2016 (1 day x 7 participants, of which 2 were women). PTF and the Fisheries Department were both involved in administrating this training session focused on both explaining the rationale behind the surveys and the practical side of undertaking them (see [photos](#)). The training included a practical ‘try-out session’ that allowed to assess their understanding of the information provided and to tackle some errors early on.

Training in social data collection was provided on 1-2 February 2017 (2 days x 7 participants, of which 2 were women: see [photos](#)). Training was provided by UoE and focused on: a) introducing them to project team and project goals (e.g. project approach and describe social survey goals); b) good practices in social surveying (e.g. how to introduce themselves, remain neutral, no right/wrong answers) and explain survey protocol; c) obtaining and recording consent; d) structure and explanation about questionnaire; e) conducting mock surveys with office staff; and f) practice and conduct pilot survey (21 people were interviewed on the street).

On the 28th February 2017, GIS training was provided related to the deployment and collection of data from artisanal fisheries GPS trackers. Capitalizing on experiences and lessons from a similar initiative in the Republic of Congo (Darwin Initiative [project 20009](#)), [Dr Kristian Metcalfe](#) (UoE) ran this session, with participants including staff from PTF, UoE and the National Fisheries Department (4 participants, of which 3 were women; see [manual](#) and [simplified instructions](#)).

In addition, complementary training by PTF has also further contributed to enhancing marine conservation capacity of our team. In December 2016, five marine guards were trained in Reefcheck methodology, which is a global monitoring method to assess the health status of reefs by monitoring them regularly and focusing on presence/absence of indicator fish and invertebrate species, while documenting the substrate and possible negative human impacts (such as, for example, waste and bleaching). These skills will allow collecting necessary baseline information on high biodiversity marine areas to inform potential sites that require protection. In January 2017, five marine guards were trained in sea bird monitoring around Principe’s coastline as well as on Tinhosas islands with the purpose of setting up a year-round monitoring to assess the breeding phenology of six different sea bird species, their relative abundance as well as the level of poaching by fishermen. These visits will also allow us to document the number of vessels and fishermen more regularly as there is an increased fishing pressure from Sao Tome.

Activity 4.4. *Monitor the progress of staff to deliver activities; organise training refresher sessions if needed.*

To monitor progress of focal points since their training on fisheries landing surveys, we have been conducting follow up visits every two weeks and recording information (low/medium/high) on their: environmental awareness; participation level; understanding of activity goals; ability to perform tasks; additional comments. While this has been a useful tool for rapidly recording progress using standardized

approach, potentially more insightful information would be available if a more qualitatively approach was used; we will adopt an improved methodology for Y2 and Y3.

Throughout each day of the training on social surveying, the Darwin Research Fellow recorded any errors (e.g. explaining something poorly, missing data) and provided detailed individual feedback (in addition, this was also useful for improving the questionnaire). At the end of day 2, the number of errors had decreased considerably and by day 3-4 there were almost no mistakes. During week 1, we maintained a similar approach, providing constant feedback and the need for this decreased throughout survey season as the enumerator team became more independent. By the end of week 7, when surveys finished, the team was fully capable of undertaking social surveys with minimum supervision.

The Darwin Project Officer is in charge of deploying and collecting GPS loggers; we have thus organized refresher sessions on the 2 and 23 March 2017 before he went back to the field for first data collection. Out of 25 GPS collected by end of 1st month, he lost data for one of them, suggesting some improvements needed but good effectiveness. He managed to download and store all data correctly and went through the tracks per community together with FPT Marine and Coastal Conservation Manager to start getting first insight into the fishing zones.

We also developed and administrated a "self-reflection and evaluation form" (see Annex 5) to be completed by the Darwin Project Officer every 6 months. For example, this includes questions about both negative and positive aspects of the project (overall and in terms of personal career development) as well as further skills to be developed. We will use this tool for key personnel throughout project.

Activities 4.5. and 4.6. To be undertaken in Y2.

Output 5. Project monitoring and evaluation in addition to M&E activities aiming at robust assessment of interventions described in outputs 1-3.

Activity 5.1. *Compile and monitor checklist of key parameters (social, ecological, economic).*

At the start of the project, the following key parameters were selected: monthly rainfall; average, minimum and maximum monthly temperature; exchange rate (£ to Sao Tomean dobras), average fuel price and average energy price, as well as additional notes regarding issues that might help assessing project implementation and outcomes (e.g. regional elections or holiday season). This information has been collected every month and kept in a spreadsheet database.

Activity 5.2. *Hold meetings with project partners and local stakeholders to discuss project progress and receive their input. Conduct interim evaluation workshops.*

Team members from UoE and PTF interact on a daily basis via email or face-to-face, with at least weekly skype meetings scheduled when the Darwin Research Fellow is not on the island. All project partners have agreed to meet together every 3-4 months to evaluate progress and update tasks accordingly (general project meetings so far: 7th and 10th October 2016, 28th February 2017), with much more regular meetings occurring with specific partners as needed.

Activity 5.3. *Submit Darwin reports.*

As required, 6-months and annual reports were submitted by specified deadlines with input from project partners. Reports available from Darwin Initiative and [project website](#).

Activity 5.4. To be undertaken in Y3.

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3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. Fisheries and livelihoods: Increased understanding of artisanal fisheries and resilience of sector to threats and best practices for reduction of fishing pressure on non-target species of conservation concern achieved through participatory research and community-engagement.			
Indicator	Baseline and progress to date	Source of evidence	Comments, if necessary
1.1. Household specific livelihoods opportunities, capacity and training needs are identified through participatory methods with individual beneficiary households by Q3 year 1 and training delivered by Q2 year 2, specifically targeting female-headed households (> 15 fishers and 15 females in at least 5 focal fishing communities).	See text under Activity 1.2. Activity 1.3 to be undertaken in Y2.	Summary output from SWOT analysis of artisanal fisheries and livelihoods in Principe. Focus groups' summaries . Social surveys: protocol and questionnaire	We are focusing on six target coastal fishing communities with population size ranging between 18 and 170 adults. In average, we should be able to achieve previously defined target of 15 fishers and 15 fish traders per community
1.2. Knowledge of current barriers to sustainability, needs and threats for fishers identified through participatory research in year 1 (>5 (60% of) fishing communities; >30 participants per community + key regional and national stakeholders) through household surveys and individual participant surveys, targeting fishers (male) and traders (female).	See text under Activity 1.4.	Same as above.	
1.3. Spatiotemporal patterns of resource use, seasonality (effort), target species, and distribution data for baselines and future comparison are assembled by Q1 year 2 (> 15 fishers in >5 fishing communities) and re-examined as part of the project in years 2 and 3.	See text under Activity 1.4.	Same as above. In addition: Fisheries: protocol and landing survey	
1.4. Increased understanding of fisheries practices and drivers behind illegal/unsustainable fishing activities understood and multiple interventions explored (e.g. better access to storage facilities, markets, and reduction of catch losses) and bycatch-reduction strategies identified through participatory research by start of year 2.	See text under Activity 1.4. Approach regarding implementation of interventions has been discussed with project partners and process will start in Q2Y2.	Same as above. In addition: Presentation Feb 17.	In order to increase buy-in and implementation success of interventions in communities, project partners have agreed to open “call for community proposals” which will then be selected for implementation based on pre-defined sustainability criteria.

1.5. Interventions are identified, costed, and assessed by stakeholders and local partners and a minimum of 2 piloted to reduce bycatch and harvest of protected resources during year 2. Best strategies are disseminated and implemented in >5 fishing communities by the end of year 2.	Approach regarding implementation of interventions has been discussed with project partners and process will start in Q2Y2.	Presentation Feb 17.	Same as above.
1.6 Increased understanding of linkages between livelihoods (e.g. dependency, vulnerability, loss evaluation) and fisheries practices by year 3 Q3.	Baseline data on social and ecological factors has been collected (as mentioned above) and will be used for assessing linkages.	Social surveys: protocol and questionnaire Fisheries: protocol and landing survey	
Output 2. Establishing co-management: to improve long-term sustainability of fisheries sector through improved and empowered governance.			
Indicator	Baseline and progress to date	Source of evidence	Comments, if necessary
2.1 Co-management establishment process initiated by Q2 year 2 and participatory research to identify key values and requirements supports development of fisheries co-management strategies (e.g. fisheries co-operatives) in >5 fishing communities by Q3 year 2.	Activity to be started in Y2. However, we have already used preliminary project work and initial workshops to start assessing current status and feasibility. See text under Activity 2.1.	Working document on “Associativism for the co-management of coastal and marine resources in the island of Principe?”	
2.2 Baseline fisheries and social data following establishment of co-management process are assembled by Q3 year 2 (>5 fishing communities) and re-examined as part of the project in year 3.	Pre-process baseline data has been collected using questionnaires and landing surveys. See text under Activity 1.4. and Output 3.	Fisheries: protocol and landing survey Social surveys: protocol and questionnaire	
2.3 Co-management committees identified for > 5 fishing communities by year 3 Q1 and terms agreed by end of year 3, Q2.	Current baseline is zero. Activities 2.1 – 2.4 to be undertaken in Y2/Y3.		
2.4 Co-management annual operational plans are developed, and reviewed by stakeholders and local/national partners by year 3.	Current baseline is zero. Activities 2.1 – 2.4 to be undertaken in Y2/Y3.		
2.5 By the end of year 3, preliminary lessons from co-management model are considered by the government as a marine resource management example for potential replication in other areas.	We had preliminary discussions with key stakeholders. Established collaboration with Oikos (development NGO) that recently started a project on fisheries co-management in the neighbour island of Sao Tome.		

Output 3. Ecosystem services trade-offs and social spill-over effects assessed across the island to observe the role of improved fisheries practices and co-management in facilitating these wider-scale insular effects.			
Indicator	Baseline and progress to date	Source of evidence	Comments, if necessary
3.1 Ecological and resource use assessments on terrestrial and marine biodiversity (dietary recalls, landings and bycatch surveys) undertaken in >5 fishing communities and at least 5 non-fishing communities (> 30 participants per community; 50% female).	Baseline data collected using questionnaires and being entered for analysis. A total of 880 adult residents were interviewed, 585 of them in 6 coastal fishing communities (remaining were from 5 rural inland communities); 48% of total respondents were women. Fisheries landing surveys in 6 fishing communities started in Dec 16 (542 fishing trips recorded so far). See text under activity 1.4.	Fisheries: protocol and landing survey Social surveys: protocol and questionnaire	Census-based surveying was used with community population size varying between 18 and 170 adults.
3.2 Social assessments undertaken in >5 fishing communities and at least 5 non-fishing communities (> 30 participants per community; 50% female) to assess impact on individuals' wellbeing (domains to be measured: material, security, and freedom of choice and action).	Baseline data collected using questionnaires (n=880) and being entered for analysis. See text under Activities 1.4, 3.1 and 3.2	Same as above.	Initially, we were planning to re-examine levels during Y2 too but we have decided against it to avoid survey fatigue given small population size and census-based interviewing.
3.3 Increased understanding of wider scale (negative and positive) effects of improved fisheries practices (interventions) and co-management synthesised by year 3 Q2.	Baseline data on social and ecological factors has been collected (as mentioned above) and will be used for assessing effects.	Same as above.	
Output 4. Capacity: Increased local capacity and technical expertise to improve marine resource governance in Principe through tailored training programmes underpinning work for outputs 1-3.			
Indicator	Baseline and progress to date	Source of evidence	Comments, if necessary
4.1 Technical capacity, specific training needs of local staff (at least 10 ppl) and critical gaps in community conservation capacity assessed and training programmes finalised by Q1 year 2.	See text under Activities 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.	PADI Open Water diving certification (6 people) Reef check training certificates (5 people) Sea bird monitoring certificates (5	Very low staff numbers and their time is allocated to other projects; we have thus identified other people (n=13) on island with potential and interest to be

		people) <u>Manual and simplified instructions</u> for GPS data loggers	involved in our activities.
4.2 Training programmes for staff (biological and socio-economic sampling methodologies, geographic information systems, data management and analysis) delivered by Q1 year 2 and trainee skills for marine management assessed and evaluated semi-annually with follow up training in year 2 as required.	Training provided on fisheries landing surveys (1 day; 7 people including 2 women), socio-economic surveying (2 days; 7 people including 2 women) and basic GIS and GPS data loggers (1 day; 4 people including 2 women). See text under Activities 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.	Photos and project news ; lists of participants (Annex 6).	Progress evaluation and refreshers more frequently than initially planned in order to address specific needs and consider ongoing tasks.
4.3 Potential monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) programs (e.g. VMS, AIS, and community-based approaches) identified and cost-benefits assessed by end of year 2, Q3 to address potential threats associated with an emerging industrial fisheries sector and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing effort.	Activity 4.5 to be undertaken in Y2. Ongoing project discussions with National Fisheries Department to assess current systems. Agreed collaboration with FFI on 6-months MSc-student internship focusing on IUU fisheries.		
Output 5. Project monitoring and evaluation in addition to M&E activities aiming at robust assessment of interventions described in outputs 1-4.			
Indicator	Baseline and progress to date	Source of evidence	Comments, if necessary
5.1 Minimum of 2 steering group / committee meetings with project partners in host country each year to discuss progress towards project activities. Feedback to Outputs and Activities 1-4.	2 steering group / committee meetings occurred in host country during first 9 months of project (7 and 10 October 16, and 27 Feb 17)	<u>Workshop programme</u> , workshop presentations (UoE , PTF and Fisheries Dept.) and presentation Feb 17 . Checklist of key parameters.	
5.2 Submission of half year and annual Darwin Reports. Feedback to Outputs and Activities 1-4.	Two reports (6-months and this annual report) submitted.	Reports available from Darwin Initiative and project website	

[Type here]

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: To enhance livelihoods and long-term sustainability of artisanal fisheries sector in Principe through the implementation of improved fisheries practices and co-management in fisheries-dependent communities.

Indicators	Baseline and progress to date	Evidence
<p>0.1 Earnings for at least 50% of >500 fishing households in >5 communities increased by 10% by year 3 with fishermen and female fish traders reporting the increase.</p>	<p>Economic data collected to establish baseline levels. These will be re-examined as part of the project in Y3. Livelihood interventions to start in Q2Y2.</p>	<p>Social surveys: protocol and questionnaire</p>
<p>0.2 Wellbeing improved for at least 50% of >500 fishing households in >5 communities with both fishermen and female fish traders reporting the increase (domains to be measured using locally defined indicators: material, security, and freedom of choice and action).</p>	<p>Social and economic data collected to establish baseline levels. These will be re-examined as part of the project in Y3. Livelihood interventions start in Q2Y2. Community engagement and participation at the core of project since its start.</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p>0.3 Committees for co-management of marine resources established with inclusive and equitable representation of fishers and fish traders and management initiatives implemented (e.g. through no-take, seasonal closures, gear restrictions) in at least 5 (60%) of Principe's fisheries-dependent communities by Q3 year 3.</p>	<p>Current baseline is zero. We have used preliminary project work and initial workshops to start assessing current status and feasibility.</p>	<p>Working document on co-management of coastal and marine resources in the island of Principe</p>
<p>0.4 Harvest of key marine species (subject to illegal take and bycatch) by ≥5 focal fishing communities (>15 fishers per community surveyed) will be quantified and significantly reduced by year 3 as a result of co-management and community interventions.</p>	<p>Data collected to establish baseline levels. These will be re-examined as part of the project in Y3.</p>	<p>Fisheries: protocol and landing survey Social surveys: protocol and questionnaire</p>
<p>0.5 By year 3, information on artisanal and emerging industrial fisheries sectors (magnitude, seasonality, distribution, methodology target/non-target species, effort, dependency, threats and challenges, trade and value) and best practices is available to policy-makers, stakeholders and community groups. The number of datasets, action plans for priority species and number of peer-review publications from the current zero baseline will increase incrementally in years 1, 2 and 3.</p>	<p>We have produced preliminary reports and summaries in Portuguese that have been shared locally and made available to everyone online.</p>	<p>Project website</p>
<p>0.6 By Q2 year 3, local staff including at least 5 Darwin Field Officers (women will be encouraged to apply for positions) have the capacity to support and advise biodiversity and social monitoring, environmental awareness raising and management of marine resources in Principe.</p>	<p>1 Darwin project officer, 6 focal points, 6 enumerators and 5 marine guards (total of 4 women and 14 men) have received training relevant to their specific tasks in the project.</p>	<p>See sections regarding Output 4</p>

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

All assumptions (as listed in Annex 2) still hold true; in particular, as described elsewhere in this report, project partners, government agencies, local communities and other collaborators remain amenable to the implementation of the project. However, as mentioned in our 6-months report, one of our key project personnel, A.M., resigned from her job as conservation programme manager at PTF before the start of the project. In March 2017, we were informed that another key project personnel (A.B.; contributing 20% of her time in-kind) from the lead host partner has resigned and is leaving end of May 2017. Despite the ongoing structural uncertainty and high staff turnover at the main host partner organization, we have invested in training and hiring of local project officers as well as strengthening links to regional and national institutions so that the project can continue as planned with no major implications for project delivery, timings or budget. In particular, A.M.'s involvement in the project (20% of her time) has been replaced by two other staff members from the same organization: turtle conservation coordinator Vanessa Schmitt (10% of her time) and turtle programme manager Jaconias Pereira (10% of his time). A similar arrangement will be discussed with project partners regarding A.B.'s departure.

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

This projects aims at improved food security, increased gender equality and poverty reduction in fisheries dependent coastal communities in the island of Principe, through a participatory social-ecological approach to enhance marine biodiversity and resource management. Positive impacts on biodiversity are expected through its better management and improved fisheries practices, with an increase in the diversity and abundance of indicator species over time. Positive impacts on poverty alleviation are expected through an increase in income and wellbeing for both fishers and fish traders given the more empowered and better management of artisanal fisheries, and implemented livelihood interventions. Given the early phase of the project, baseline social and ecological data has been collected to monitor impacts as the project progresses (see section 3.1) but it is too early to claim any potential impacts.

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

It is still too early to claim contributions towards SDGs but we aim to contribute to the following:

- Goal 1 (end poverty): the project aims to contribute to decreased income and non-income poverty (see section 3.5) and we have collected baseline data in order to assess these impacts later on;
- Goals 2 & 14 (food security & conserve marine resources): the project is working towards better managed local fisheries and reduced impact on other marine species, supporting regeneration of local biodiversity with expected increased catches by fishers in focal communities longer term. We have collected baseline data in order to assess these impacts later on;
- Goals 4, 5 & 8 (gender equality & lifelong learning & inclusive sustainable economic growth): our project is targeting women (fish traders and staff) for capacity building and training, as well as providing direct employment for local residents (n=18 in Y1).

5 Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The work undertaken in this project is intended to support Sao Tome and Principe meet obligations under two of the following major biodiversity conventions:

- contribution to all CBD's Strategic Goals: (A) mainstreaming biodiversity, focusing on environmental awareness (Aichi 1), integration of biodiversity considerations in development and poverty alleviation (Aichi 2), sustainable fisheries management (Aichi 4); (B) reducing direct pressures on marine biodiversity and promoting sustainable use (Aichi 6); (C) improving the status of biodiversity focusing on enhanced management (Aichi 11), reduction of exploitation of threatened sea turtles and sharks (Aichi 12); (D) enhancing benefits from biodiversity through sustainable livelihood opportunities with a focus on women and the poor (Aichi 14); (E) enhancing implementation through participatory planning and capacity building (Aichi 18 & 19);
- project aims to inform governmental decisions by providing evidence about the international trade of endangered species and support legislative changes to enable CITES ratification. We have collected baseline ecological and socio-economic information about harvest and trade, and aim to enhance efforts to reduce depletion of species listed in CITES Appendix I (e.g. marine turtles) and CITES Appendix II (e.g. manta rays, hammerhead sharks).

6 Project support to poverty alleviation

Positive impacts on poverty alleviation are expected through an increase in income and wellbeing for both fishers and fish traders given the more empowered and better management of artisanal fisheries, and implemented livelihood interventions. Given the early phase of the project, baseline social and ecological data has been collected to monitor impacts as the project progresses (see section 3.1) but it is too early to claim any potential impacts. Please see also section 1.4. for further information on the data that is being collected to ensure that artisanal fishing communities, who are often amongst the poorest, will be represented in future decision making processes.

7 Project support to gender equality issues

As demonstrated in activities and indicators reported in section 3.1, this project is working to address gender equality by: promoting capacity building and employment for women staff; targeting both fishers (generally men) and fish traders (generally women) as key actors of artisanal fisheries and involving them throughout all project stages (including design of project activities); collecting social and economic information from 1 man and 1 woman per household, thus allowing gender differences to be identified and accounted for when developing and implementing interventions; organizing discussions for men and women separately in order to allow for differences in experiences, opinions and social dynamics to be respected and accounted for. For example, issues of domestic violence and how they often relate to women's economic dependence on men and lack of opportunities for women have been mentioned by some women in group discussions, which seems less likely to have been mentioned if men were participating in discussions as well.

8 Monitoring and evaluation

As reported in several other sections, monitoring and evaluation is an intrinsic component of this project. Nothing else to report here.

9 Lessons learnt

Compared with our initial proposal, we have delayed the start of our project, employed more field staff than planned and postponed the start of livelihood interventions to Y2 (with subsequent financial changes which have been approved). These changes have been key for allowing for local challenges and complexities to be properly accounted for. For example, given the small population size and limited conservation capacity on the island, initially we struggled with hiring main project officer. However, by allowing for late project start, we were able to identify and hire a local project officer that demonstrates great potential for progression in the field and is a key liaison with local communities; this has been crucial for the success of the project so far. As clearly demonstrated by the willingness of communities to engage in various aspects of the project (for example, lottery needed to allocate GPS trackers and people queuing for participating in social surveys), the engagement and enthusiasm of these communities has been much higher than expected and suggests our project will keep being well received in the next two years.

Although our application only included the Regional Fisheries Department as a project partner (i.e., not the National Department), when the project started and as it progressed, it became very clear that the Regional branch did not have the capacity, information access or power to operate as a functional partner on its own. Given the autonomous status of the island, this is a sensitive consideration but it was obvious that a better link to the National government was needed for the project to be successful and enhance potential uptake of recommendations. Thus, we frequently provide project updates by email and face-to-face meetings in São Tomé. A focal point from the National Fisheries Department has also been identified in February 2017 and we have been in touch to discuss survey protocols and project activities, as well as doing project visits and attending general project meetings.

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

Not applicable

11 Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Nothing else to report here.

12 Sustainability and legacy

This project is the first of its kind in Principe while a EU-funded project on fisheries co-management in the neighbour island of Sao Tome has also recently started (February 2017). This greatly enhanced both national interest in our project and the potential to draw wider recommendations for the region by piloting novel approaches as well as drawing comparisons across islands. We have made all our project material, including presentations, survey protocols and forms, available to collaborators and the wider public (see [resource section](#) in project website).

By investing in capacity and engagement of local staff and communities, we aim to enhance the sustainability and legacy of the project. Our activities are designed and implemented in order to promote active local participation and increase resilience in case of reduced external support. Currently, we are strengthening the capacities of local staff on project planning, data collection and administration in order to lay the path for sustainable and resilient outcomes, as well as promoting buy-in and data ownership by communities.

13 Darwin identity

This project is recognized as a distinct initiative with a clear identity. It has been locally named as “Omali vida nón” (Sea, our life) thanks to suggestions from fishers and fish traders. We have produced a project logo and [project website](#) which we use to advertise and inform about project activities and outputs to an international audience. We have produced preliminary reports and summaries in Portuguese that have been shared locally. All project documents include the Darwin Initiative logo, which has also been used in international and national presentations (e.g. <https://tinyurl.com/m259vqq> and [Presentation Feb 17](#)).

14 Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			-1.5%	
Consultancy costs	-	-	-	
Overhead Costs			0%	
Travel and subsistence			+6.2%	
Operating Costs			+3.8%	
Capital items (see below)			-2.1%	
Others (see below)			+4.8%	
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2016-2017

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Poverty alleviation, food security, and sustainable use of marine biodiversity through improved marine governance in Principe.</p>		<p>Significant steps have been made towards project aims during first 9 months of a 2.5-year project.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>To enhance livelihoods and long-term sustainability of artisanal fisheries sector in Principe through the implementation of improved fisheries practices and co-management in fisheries-dependent communities.</p>	<p>0.1 Earnings for at least 50% of >500 fishing households in >5 communities increased by 10% by year 3 with fishermen and female fish traders reporting the increase.</p> <p>0.2 Wellbeing improved for at least 50% of >500 fishing households in >5 communities with both fishermen and female fish traders reporting the increase (domains to be measured using locally defined indicators: material, security, and freedom of choice and action) by year 3.</p> <p>0.3 Committees for co-management of marine resources established with inclusive and equitable representation of fishers and fish traders and management initiatives implemented (e.g. through no-take, seasonal closures, gear restrictions) in at least 5 (60%) of Principe's fisheries-dependent communities by Q3 year 3.</p> <p>0.4 Harvest of key marine species (subject to illegal take and bycatch) by ≥5 focal fishing communities (>15 fishers per community surveyed) will be quantified and significantly reduced by year 3 as a result of co-management and community interventions.</p>	<p>For these six measurable indicators, see baseline, progress up to date and evidence reported in section 3.3.</p>	<p>Livelihood interventions aimed at increasing earnings to start in Q2Y2 with community engagement and participation at the core of project since its start.</p> <p>Livelihood interventions aimed at increasing earnings to start in Q2Y2 with community engagement and participation at the core of project since its start.</p> <p>Based on preliminary assessment of conditions and feasibility for establishing co-management, develop operational plan.</p> <p>Carry on collection of information on fisheries landings and practices. Link specific harvest reduction strategies to livelihood interventions in order to promote buy-in.</p>

	<p>0.5 By year 3, information on artisanal and emerging industrial fisheries sectors (magnitude, seasonality, distribution, methodology target/non-target species, effort, dependency, threats and challenges, trade and value) and best practices is available to policy-makers, stakeholders and community groups. The number of datasets, action plans for priority species and number of peer-review publications from the current zero baseline will increase incrementally in years 1, 2 and 3.</p> <p>0.6 By Q3 year 3, local staff including at least 5 Darwin Field Officers (women will be encouraged to apply for positions) have the capacity to support and advise biodiversity and social monitoring, environmental awareness raising and management of marine resources in Principe.</p>		<p>As project and data collection progress, provide frequent updates and produce summary documents for dissemination to different audiences (e.g. local communities, academics and governmental institutions).</p> <p>Provide training and training refreshers, as required.</p>
<p>Output 1. Fisheries and livelihoods: Increased understanding of artisanal fisheries and resilience of sector to threats and best practices for reduction of fishing pressure on non-target species of conservation concern achieved through participatory research and community-engagement.</p>	<p>1.1 Household specific livelihoods opportunities, capacity and training needs are identified through participatory methods with individual beneficiary households by Q3 year 1 and training delivered by Q2 year 2, specifically targeting female-headed households (> 15 fishers and 15 females in at least 5 focal fishing communities).</p> <p>1.2 Knowledge of current barriers to sustainability, needs and threats for fishers identified through participatory research in year 1 (>5 (60% of) fishing communities; >30 participants per community + key regional and national stakeholders) through household surveys and individual participant surveys, targeting fishers (male) and</p>	<p>For each of these measurable indicators, see baseline, progress up to date and evidence reported in section 3.2.</p>	

	<p>traders (female).</p> <p>1.3 Spatiotemporal patterns of resource use, seasonality (effort), target species, and distribution data for baselines and future comparison are assembled by Q1 year 2 (> 15 fishers in >5 fishing communities) and re-examined as part of the project in years 2 and 3.</p> <p>1.4 Increased understanding of fisheries practices and drivers behind illegal/unsustainable fishing activities understood and multiple interventions explored (e.g. better access to storage facilities, markets, and reduction of catch losses) and bycatch-reduction strategies identified through participatory research by start of year 2.</p> <p>1.5 Interventions are identified, costed, and assessed by stakeholders and local partners and a minimum of 2 piloted to reduce bycatch and harvest of protected resources during year 2. Best strategies are disseminated and implemented in >5 fishing communities by the end of year 2.</p> <p>1.6 Increased understanding of linkages between livelihoods (e.g. dependency, vulnerability, loss evaluation) and fisheries practices by year 3 Q3.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1. Engagement with fishing communities to gain permission and build on existing relationships with local partners in order to quantify and describe artisanal fisheries and their spatio-temporal extent as well as drivers and characteristics of potentially illegal harvest, domestic and international trade and bycatch.</p>		<p>See text in section 3.1 for details on progress and evidence.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2. Assess the current technical capacity, needs and critical gaps of fishers and fish traders in local communities using focus groups, participatory workshops and gap analysis.</p>		<p>See text in section 3.1 for details on progress and evidence.</p>

Activity 1.3. Develop and deliver training programme tailored to meet critical local needs.	To be undertaken in Y2 and/or Y3.
Activity 1.4. Field data collection and analysis. A mixed methods approach will be used combining specialized questioning techniques, socio-psychological scales, participatory market chain analysis and SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis on livelihood alternatives. Data collected will also include mapping current use of fishing locations, gear types as well as socio-economic data about the processing and trade sector.	See text in section 3.1 for details on progress and evidence.
Activity 1.5. Pilot and implement multiple interventions for increasing fisheries profitability based on project findings.	To be undertaken in Y2 and Y3. Project partners have agreed to open “call for community proposals” which will then be selected for implementation based on pre-defined sustainability criteria.
Activity 1.6. Monitor adoption of activities, feedback and social-ecological (perceived and actual) outcomes.	To be undertaken in Y2 and Y3.
Activity 1.7. Review existing national and regional legislation regarding protection of endangered species of wild flora and fauna.	See text in section 3.1 for details on progress and evidence.
Activity 1.8. Fisheries synthesis document prepared. Detailed knowledge of artisanal fisheries sector with associated action plans to assess baseline capture, profitability and bycatch and promote sustainability (effective marketing, reduced bycatch). To include an analysis of future opportunities within the fisheries sector or outside (ecology, economics, social) based on existing research outputs and adapted to the local context of focal communities.	To be undertaken in Y3.
Activity 1.9. Produce recommendations report for government underpinning potential legislative changes and CITES ratification, and fisheries practices.	To be undertaken in Y3.
Activity 1.10. Peer reviewed paper prepared on the artisanal fisheries of the region.	To be undertaken in Y3.
<p>Output 2. Establishing co-management: to improve long-term sustainability of fisheries sector through improved and empowered governance.</p>	<p>2.1 Co-management establishment process initiated by Q2 year 2 and participatory research to identify key values and requirements supports development of fisheries co-management strategies (e.g. fisheries co-operatives) in >5 fishing communities by Q3 year 2.</p> <p>2.2 Baseline fisheries and social data following establishment of co-management process are assembled by Q3 year 2 (>5 fishing communities) and re-examined as part of the project in year 3.</p>
For each of these measurable indicators, see baseline, progress up to date and evidence reported in section 3.2.	

	<p>2.3 Co-management committees identified for > 5 fishing communities by year 3 Q1 and terms agreed by end of year 3, Q2. Current baseline is zero.</p> <p>2.4 Co-management annual operational plans are developed, and reviewed by stakeholders and local/national partners by year 3. Current baseline is zero.</p> <p>2.5 By the end of year 3, preliminary lessons from co-management model are considered by the government as a marine resource management example for potential replication in other areas.</p>	
Activity 2.1. Establishing co-management mechanisms for fisheries in focal communities to increase fisher earnings, through a participatory approach.		To be undertaken in Y2 and/or Y3. But see section 3.1 for preliminary work towards these activities.
Activity 2.2. Facilitate establishment of co-management committees, planning and monitor progress of co-management teams.		To be undertaken in Y2 and Y3.
Activity 2.3. Organize awareness campaign and disseminate environmental education information across island.		To be undertaken in Y3.
Activity 2.4. Produce findings synthesis and recommendations report about fisheries co-management.		To be undertaken in Y3.
<p>Output 3. Ecosystem services trade-offs and social spill-over effects assessed across the island to observe the role of improved fisheries practices and co-management in facilitating these wider-scale insular effects.</p>	<p>3.1 Ecological and resource use assessments on terrestrial and marine biodiversity (dietary recalls, landings and bycatch surveys) undertaken in >5 fishing communities and at least 5 non-fishing communities (> 30 participants per community; 50% female).</p> <p>3.2 Social assessments undertaken in >5 fishing communities and at least 5 non-fishing communities (> 30 participants per community; 50% female) to assess impact on individuals' wellbeing (domains to be measured: material, security, and freedom of choice and action).</p>	For each of these measurable indicators, see baseline, progress up to date and evidence reported in section 3.2.

	3.3 Increased understanding of wider scale (negative and positive) effects of improved fisheries practices (interventions) and co-management synthesised by year 3 Q2.	
Activity 3.1. Development of data collection protocols and survey tools.		Surveys developed and implemented in Y1. See section 3.1
Activity 3.2. Field data collection and analysis. Mixed-methods approach investigating wellbeing and (marine and terrestrial) resource use in fishing and non-fishing communities.		Baseline data collected and being entered in database for analysis. Next, we will produce summary document for dissemination and similar data will be collected again in Y3 for assessing potential project impacts. See section 3.1
Activity 3.3. Synthesis report produced on social and ecological benefits of improved fisheries management for Principe island.		To occur in Y3.
Activity 3.3. Peer-reviewed paper prepared on social spill-over effects of improved resource governance across island.		To occur in Y3.
Output 4. Capacity: Increased local capacity and technical expertise to improve marine resource governance in Principe through tailored training programmes underpinning work for outputs 1-3.	<p>4.1 Technical capacity, specific training needs of local staff (at least 10 ppl) and critical gaps in community conservation capacity assessed and training programmes finalised by Q1 year 2.</p> <p>4.2 Training programmes for staff (biological and socio-economic sampling methodologies, geographic information systems, data management and analysis) delivered by Q1 year 2 and trainee skills for marine management assessed and evaluated semi-annually with follow up training in year 2 as required.</p> <p>4.3 Potential monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) programs (e.g. VMS, AIS, and community-based approaches) identified and cost-benefits assessed by end of year 2, Q3 to address potential threats associated with an emerging industrial fisheries sector and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing effort.</p>	For each of these measurable indicators, see baseline, progress up to date and evidence reported in section 3.2.
Activity 4.1. Assess the current technical capacity, specific needs and critical gaps of local staff and additional national conservation and fisheries staff. Recruit new local staff		See text in section 3.1 for details on progress and evidence.

members.		
Activity 4.2. Develop training programme and materials to build capacity in social-ecological monitoring, community engagement, biodiversity conservation and fisheries management.		See text in section 3.1 for details on progress and evidence.
Activity 4.3. Deliver training to current and new local staff.		See text in section 3.1 for details on progress and evidence.
Activity 4.4. Monitor the progress of staff to deliver activities; organise training refresher sessions if needed		See text in section 3.1 for details on progress and evidence.
Activity 4.5. Identify and assess costs of potential monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) programs (e.g. VMS, AIS, and community-based approaches).		To be undertaken in Y2.
Activity 4.6. Produce report on available options, cost-benefit analysis and capacity needs regarding potential monitoring, control and surveillance programs.		To be undertaken in Y2.
Output 5. Project monitoring and evaluation in addition to M&E activities aiming at robust assessment of interventions described in outputs 1-4.	<p>5.1 Minimum of 2 steering group / committee meetings with project partners in host country each year to discuss progress towards project activities. Feedback to Outputs and Activities 1-4.</p> <p>5.2 Submission of half year and annual Darwin Reports. Feedback to Outputs and Activities 1-4.</p>	For each of these measurable indicators, see baseline, progress up to date and evidence reported in section 3.2.
Activity 5.1. Compile and monitor checklist of key parameters (social, ecological, economic).		Selection and collection of key information (e.g. monthly rainfall; average, minimum and maximum monthly temperature; exchange rate) once a month throughout project duration.
Activity 5.2. Hold meetings with project partners and local stakeholders to discuss project progress and receive their input. Conduct interim evaluation workshops.		2 steering group / committee meetings occurred in host country during first 9 months of project (7 and 10 October 16, and 27 Feb 17).
Activity 5.3. Submit Darwin reports.		Reporting done to date.
Activity 5.4. Organize final project event for local stakeholders and local communities sharing feedback, stories and lessons.		To occur in Y3.

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

The logframe presented below was approved after a change request submitted on 23rd January 2017 (approval email received on 1st March 2017).

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Poverty alleviation, food security, and sustainable use of marine biodiversity through improved marine governance in Principe.			
<p>Outcome: To enhance livelihoods and long-term sustainability of artisanal fisheries sector in Principe through the implementation of improved fisheries practices and co-management in fisheries-dependent communities.</p>	<p>0.7 Earnings for at least 50% of >500 fishing households in >5 communities increased by 10% by year 3 with fishermen and female fish traders reporting the increase (baseline established in year 1 and re-examined as part of the project in years 2 and 3).</p> <p>0.8 Wellbeing improved for at least 50% of >500 fishing households in >5 communities with both fishermen and female fish traders reporting the increase (domains to be measured using locally defined indicators: material, security, and freedom of choice and action) by year 3 (baseline established in year 1 and re-examined as part of the project in years 2 and 3).</p> <p>0.9 Committees for co-management of marine resources established with inclusive and equitable representation of fishers and fish traders and management initiatives implemented (e.g. through no-take, seasonal closures, gear restrictions) in at least 5 (60%) of Principe’s fisheries-dependent communities by Q3 year 3. Current baseline is zero.</p> <p>0.10 Harvest of key marine species (subject to illegal take and bycatch) by ≥5 focal fishing communities (>15 fishers per community surveyed) will be quantified</p>	<p>0.1 Data collection (household surveys, focus groups and workshops to generate baseline and monitor effects of interventions) and analysis, peer-reviewed publication and reports.</p> <p>0.2 Data collection (household surveys, focus groups and workshops to generate baseline and monitor effects of interventions) and analysis, peer-reviewed publication and reports.</p> <p>0.3 Production of information synthesis document; biodiversity monitoring data; technical reports; records of feedback and stories of change from local stakeholders involved in the project; records of feedback and stories of change from community members. Press releases.</p> <p>0.4 Data collection (household and fisher surveys and stranding records), peer-reviewed publication and reports.</p>	<p>Government Departments remain amenable to implementation of fisheries co-management approach. Note 1: <u>Fisheries Department Biosphere Reserve Management Unit are project partners and members of the steering group, and have been involved in identifying priorities, will benefit from capacity building and expansion of staff team and will remain fully involved throughout the project.</u></p> <p>Fishing communities and government retain commitment to sustainable use of marine resources. Note 2: <u>We will keep engaging communities throughout project implementation and evaluation given its participatory approach. See also Support Letter E by the President of Principe, and Support Letter D by the Department of Fisheries.</u></p> <p>Country remains politically stable. Note 3: <u>Sao Tome and Principe has been relatively stable for several decades and is generally peaceful, with most visits trouble-free, as stated by FCO.</u></p> <p>Retention of key staff and/or ability to appoint replacements. Note 4: <u>Key staff have been involved since the scoping visit and through continuous training and reassessment we will ensure skills are transferable between and within organizations and that staff are able to disseminate skills in future training.</u></p>

	<p>and significantly reduced by year 3 as a result of co-management and community interventions (baseline SMART reduction targets established in year 1 and re-examined as part of the project in years 2 and 3).</p> <p>0.11 By year 3, information on artisanal and emerging industrial fisheries sectors (magnitude, seasonality, distribution, methodology target/non-target species, effort, dependency, threats and challenges, trade and value) and best practices is available to policy-makers, stakeholders and community groups. The number of datasets, action plans for priority species and number of peer-review publications from the current zero baseline will increase incrementally in years 1, 2 and 3.</p> <p>0.12 By Q3 year 3, local staff including at least 5 Darwin Field Officers (women will be encouraged to apply for positions) have the capacity to support and advise biodiversity and social monitoring, environmental awareness raising and management of marine resources in Principe (baseline capacity level established in year 1 and re-examined as part of the project in years 2 and 3).</p>	<p>0.5 Production of information synthesis document; reports from meetings with the government; government documents; press releases; number of public presentations, and peer-reviewed publication.</p> <p>0.6 Training materials and sessions; capacity assessment records to evaluate understanding, impact and application of training content and key principles; records of feedback from local staff and local communities.</p> <p>NB To support the monitoring of sustainable development goals, data will be disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and geographic location, when appropriate and relevant.</p> <p>NB All data and reports will be disseminated to project partners for future management.</p>	<p>There are no major economic shocks, or anthropogenic or natural disasters affecting fish yield and community capacity to prioritize fisheries management.</p>
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<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Fisheries and livelihoods: Increased understanding of artisanal fisheries and resilience of sector to threats and best practices for reduction of fishing pressure on non-target species of conservation concern achieved through participatory research and community-engagement.</p>	<p>1.7 Household specific livelihoods opportunities, capacity and training needs are identified through participatory methods with individual beneficiary households by Q3 year 1 and training delivered by Q2 year 2, specifically targeting female-headed households (> 15 fishers and 15 females in at least 5 focal fishing communities).</p> <p>1.8 Knowledge of current barriers to sustainability, needs and threats for fishers identified through participatory research in year 1 (>5 (60% of) fishing communities; >30 participants per community + key regional and national stakeholders) through household surveys and individual participant surveys, targeting fishers (male) and traders (female).</p> <p>1.9 Spatiotemporal patterns of resource use, seasonality (effort), target species, and distribution data for baselines and future comparison are assembled by Q1 year 2 (> 15 fishers in >5 fishing communities) and re-examined as part of the project in years 2 and 3.</p> <p>1.10 Increased understanding of fisheries practices and drivers behind illegal/unsustainable fishing activities understood and multiple interventions explored (e.g. better access to storage facilities, markets, and reduction of catch losses) and bycatch-reduction strategies identified through participatory research by start of year 2.</p> <p>1.11 Interventions are identified, costed, and assessed by stakeholders and local</p>	<p>1.1 Household socio-economic surveys. List of needs and gaps produced. Workshops delivered, training course attendance (number of attendees and certificates), number of practical training days. Training material produced.</p> <p>1.2 Household socio-economic surveys. Reports including findings from scenario analysis and threat ranking exercises produced by year 2 Q1.</p> <p>1.3 Workshop reports, interim field reports, Darwin project website. Synthesis document/report and recommended actions on artisanal fisheries produced by end year 3 Q1.</p> <p>1.4 Surveys / focus groups. Report on take and trade of CITES listed species by year 2 Q3.</p> <p>1.5 Synthesis and recommendations report</p>	<p>Project partners, especially fishing communities and Government, retain commitment to sustainable use of marine resources. Note 2 above</p> <p>Target local community groups remain willing to explore and engage in research and co-management of fisheries. Note 5: <u>We will place a great emphasis on project communication so that everyone involved understands importance of their participation and is aware of project steps, outcomes and fisheries management benefits.</u></p> <p>Target local community groups remain willing to explore and engage in livelihood diversification and enhancement activities. Note 2 above</p> <p>The success of the pilot interventions will be sufficient enough to encourage more families, especially women-headed households, to trial interventions. Note 5 above</p>
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	<p>partners and a minimum of 2 piloted to reduce bycatch and harvest of protected resources during year 2. Best strategies are disseminated and implemented in >5 fishing communities by the end of year 2.</p> <p>1.12 Increased understanding of linkages between livelihoods (e.g. dependency, vulnerability, loss evaluation) and fisheries practices by year 3 Q3.</p>	<p>for government regarding fisheries practices by year 3, Q1.</p> <p>1.6 Peer reviewed publication on livelihoods and fisheries by year 3 Q3.</p>	
<p>2. Establishing co-management: to improve long-term sustainability of fisheries sector through improved and empowered governance.</p>	<p>2.6 Co-management establishment process initiated by Q2 year 2 and participatory research to identify key values and requirements supports development of fisheries co-management strategies (e.g. fisheries co-operatives) in >5 fishing communities by Q3 year 2.</p> <p>2.7 Baseline fisheries and social data following establishment of co-management process are assembled by Q3 year 2 (>5 fishing communities) and re-examined as part of the project in year 3.</p> <p>2.8 Co-management committees identified for > 5 fishing communities by year 3 Q1 and terms agreed by end of year 3, Q2. Current baseline is zero.</p> <p>2.9 Co-management annual operational plans are developed, and reviewed by stakeholders and local/national partners by year 3. Current baseline is zero.</p> <p>2.10 By the end of year 3, preliminary lessons from co-management model are considered by the government as a</p>	<p>2.1 Workshop reports, interim field reports, Darwin project website.</p> <p>2.2 Fisheries, data collection (household surveys, focus groups and workshops to generate baseline and monitor changes).</p> <p>2.3 Workshop reports, interim field reports, Darwin project website.</p> <p>2.4 Annual operational plans. Workshop reports, interim field reports, Darwin project website. Evaluation reports from local partners.</p>	<p>Project partners, especially fishing communities and Government, retain commitment to sustainable use of marine resources. Note 2 above</p> <p>Target local community groups remain willing to explore and engage in research and co-management of fisheries. Note 5 above</p>

	marine resource management example for potential replication in other areas.	2.5 Synthesis and recommendations report for government regarding fisheries co-management. Reports from meetings with the government; government documents and press releases.	
3. Ecosystem services trade-offs and social spill-over effects assessed across the island to observe the role of improved fisheries practices and co-management in facilitating these wider-scale insular effects.	<p>3.4 Ecological and resource use assessments on terrestrial and marine biodiversity (dietary recalls, landings and bycatch surveys) undertaken in >5 fishing communities and at least 5 non-fishing communities (> 30 participants per community; 50% female). Baseline established in year 1 and re-examined as part of the project in years 2 and 3.</p> <p>3.5 Social assessments undertaken in >5 fishing communities and at least 5 non-fishing communities (> 30 participants per community; 50% female) to assess impact on individuals' wellbeing (domains to be measured: material, security, and freedom of choice and action). Baseline established in year 1 and re-examined as part of the project in years 2 and 3.</p> <p>3.6 Increased understanding of wider scale (negative and positive) effects of improved fisheries practices (interventions) and co-management synthesised by year 3 Q2.</p>	<p>3.1 Fisheries, data collection (household surveys, focus groups and workshops to generate baseline and monitor changes).</p> <p>3.2 Data collection (household surveys, focus groups and workshops to generate baseline and monitor changes).</p> <p>3.3 Peer reviewed publication on wider scale effects of improved fisheries practices and co-management by year 3 Q3.</p>	Target local community groups remain willing to explore and engage in research. Note 5 above.
4. Capacity: Increased local capacity and technical expertise to improve marine resource governance in Principe through tailored training programmes underpinning work for outputs 1-3 .	<p>4.4 Technical capacity, specific training needs of local staff (at least 10 ppl) and critical gaps in community conservation capacity assessed and training programmes finalised by Q1 year 2.</p> <p>4.5 Training programmes for staff (biological and socio-economic sampling methodologies, geographic information</p>	<p>4.1 Workshops delivered (at least 5), training course attendance (number of attendees and certificates), number of practical training days, list of needs and gaps produced, training material produced.</p> <p>4.2 Workshops delivered, number of participants trained, capacity</p>	Retention of key staff and/or ability to appoint replacements. Note 4 above In country partners remain willing to learn and be actively involved in the implementation of the project. Note 6: <u>The issues and interventions described in this proposal have been identified through a collaborative exercise and the bid</u>

	<p>systems, data management and analysis) delivered by Q1 year 2 and trainee skills for marine management assessed and evaluated semi-annually with follow up training in year 2 as required.</p> <p>4.6 Potential monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) programs (e.g. VMS, AIS, and community-based approaches) identified and cost-benefits assessed by end of year 2, Q3 to address potential threats associated with an emerging industrial fisheries sector and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing effort.</p>	<p>assessment scores, trainees' feedback and perceptions forms. Training material provided for future use.</p> <p>4.3 Report on available options, cost-benefit analysis, capacity needs.</p>	<p><u>developed in partnership.</u></p>
<p>5. Project monitoring and evaluation in addition to M&E activities aiming at robust assessment of interventions described in outputs 1-4.</p>	<p>5.3 Minimum of 2 steering group / committee meetings with project partners in host country each year to discuss progress towards project activities. Feedback to Outputs and Activities 1-4.</p> <p>5.4 Submission of half year and annual Darwin Reports. Feedback to Outputs and Activities 1-4.</p>	<p>5.1 Checklists of key parameters (social, ecological, economic). Steering group / committee meetings and minutes. Interim partner reports on annual progress towards agreed goals.</p> <p>5.2 Darwin Reports. Darwin project website updated.</p>	

Activities

1.1 Engagement with fishing communities to gain permission and build on existing relationships with local partners in order to quantify and describe artisanal fisheries and their spatio-temporal extent as well as drivers and characteristics of potentially illegal harvest, domestic and international trade and bycatch.

1.2 Assess the current technical capacity, needs and critical gaps of fishers and fish traders in local communities using focus groups, participatory workshops and gap analysis.

1.3 Develop and deliver training programme tailored to meet critical local needs.

1.4 Field data collection and analysis. A mixed methods approach will be used combining specialized questioning techniques, socio-psychological scales, participatory market chain analysis and SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis on livelihood alternatives. Data collected will also include mapping current use of fishing locations, gear types in both artisanal and emerging industrial fisheries as well as socio-economic data about the processing and trade sector.

1.5 Pilot and implement multiple interventions for increasing fisheries profitability based on project findings.

1.6 Monitor adoption of activities, feedback and social-ecological (perceived and actual) outcomes.

1.7 Review existing national and regional legislation regarding protection of endangered and/or protected species of wild flora and fauna.

1.8 Fisheries synthesis document prepared. Detailed knowledge of artisanal fisheries sector with associated action plans to assess baseline capture, profitability and bycatch and promote sustainability (effective marketing, reduced bycatch). To include an analysis of future opportunities within the fisheries sector or outside (ecology, economics, social) based on existing research outputs and adapted to the local context of focal communities.

1.9 Produce recommendations report for government underpinning potential legislative changes and CITES ratification, and fisheries practices.

1.10 Peer reviewed paper prepared on the artisanal fisheries of the region.

2.1 Establishing co-management mechanisms for fisheries in focal communities to increase fisher earnings, through a participatory approach.

2.2 Facilitate establishment of co-management committees, planning and monitor progress of co-management teams.

2.3 Organize awareness campaigns and disseminate environmental education information across island.

2.4 Produce findings synthesis and recommendations report about fisheries co-management.

3.1 Development of data collection protocols and survey tools.

3.2 Field data collection and analysis. Mixed-methods approach investigating wellbeing and marine and terrestrial resource use in fishing and non-fishing communities.

3.3 Synthesis report produced on social and ecological benefits of improved fisheries management for Principe island.

3.4 Peer-reviewed paper prepared on ecosystem services trade-offs and social spill-over effects of improved marine management across island.

4.1 Assess the current technical capacity, specific needs and critical gaps of local staff and additional national conservation and fisheries staff. Recruit new local staff members.

4.2 Develop training programme and materials to build capacity in social-ecological monitoring, community engagement, biodiversity conservation and fisheries management.

4.3 Deliver training to current and new local staff.

4.4 Monitor the progress of staff to deliver activities; organise training refresher sessions if needed.

4.5 Identify and assess costs of potential monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) programs (e.g. VMS, AIS, and community-based approaches).

4.6 Produce report on available options, cost-benefit analysis and capacity needs regarding potential monitoring, control and surveillance programs.

5.1 Compile and monitor checklist of key parameters (social, ecological, economic).

5.2 Hold meetings with project partners and local stakeholders to discuss project progress and receive their input. Conduct interim evaluation workshops.

5.3 Submit Darwin reports.

5.4 Organize final project event for local stakeholders and local communities sharing feedback, stories and lessons.

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc.)	M	New Zealand	0	1	0	0	1
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	2 F 5 M	Sao Tome and Principe	7	0	0	7	7
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training	2 F 9 M	Sao Tome and Principe	11	0	6	6	17
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals			0	0	2	0	2
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to the host country			3	0	0	3	3
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.			1	1	2	1	4

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
<i>Improving marine biodiversity and livelihoods of coastal communities in Príncipe</i>	Oral presentation - Conference program and abstracts	Nuno, A., K. Metcalfe, B.J. Godley & A.C. Broderick (2016)	F	Portuguese	2nd International Conference on Island Evolution, Ecology and Conservation: Island Biology 2016, Angra do Heroísmo, Azores, Portugal	https://tinyurl.com/m259vgq

Annex 4. Attendance sheets from project inception workshop (7th October 2016)

Encontro com: Workshop "Omali vida nois"
 Data: 07/10/2016 Horário Início: _____ Fim: _____
 Local do Encontro: Centro Cultural, Príncipe
 Responsável: Ana Nuno e Litoney Matos

Objetivo: Apresentação e discussão novo projecto sobre pesca artesanal no Príncipe

Participantes:

	NOME	INSTITUIÇÃO/ COMUNIDADE	ASSINATURA
1	ANA NUNO	Universidade de Goeta	Ana Nuno
2	Litoney O.G. Matos	Fundação Príncipe Just	Litoney
3	Manuel da Graça S. Gomes	Príncipe Trust	Manuel
4	Jacinto da C. Simão Pereira	Fundação P. Trust	Jacinto
5	Edyline Eugénio Mendes da Rosa	P. Ceia	Edyline
6	Ornela Graça	Ornela Cortes	Ornela
7	Yone Soares de Barros	Príncipe S. Pedro	ASSINATURA
8	Manuel da Graça S. Gomes	LA PA	Manuel
9	Rita Manuel Barbosa dos	Príncipe Trans	Rita
10	Sana Vieira	A.T.M	SanaAlexandre
11	Francisca Afonso	P. LA PA	Francisca Afonso
12	Paulo Rodrigues	Zatoma-ADTL	Paulo
13	Bastien Lourenço	OIKOS	Bastien
14	Gertrudes Conceição	P. Ceia Seba	Gertrudes
15	Margarida Domingos da Silva	Abade	Margarida
16	Yocquima Luis Seal	para Seba	Tina

	NOME	INSTITUIÇÃO/ COMUNIDADE	ASSINATURA
17	Edis Set	OOB MARADA	
18	Marlene Dos Anjos	S. Antonio Trás	Marlene
19	Oswaldo Gomes	Santo Antão	Oswaldo
20	Tomás Barahol	S.T. Antónia Trás	TOTO
21	Marta dos Reis	P. campanha	Marta
22	Vitorino Pa Costa	P. campanha	Vito
21	Daniel Rodrigues Z. Ten	Guarda Costeira	Daniel
2	VAGRIANO DOS SANTOS	/ /	Vagriano
25	ARETA HERREIRO	RESERVA DA BIOSFERA	Areta
26	Gilberto Fernandes	Biosfera	Gilberto
27	Volmir dos Santos	Fundação Príncipe Trás	Volmir
28	David José Portugal	Departamento de Pesca	David
29	Vanessa F. Schmitt	FPT	Vanessa
30	Esula Matilde	Reserva de Biosfera	Esula
31	Felipe Spina	FFI - FPT	Felipe
32	Rose Pires Gomes	SANDY	Rose
33	Olavio Amal	Direcção das Pescas	Olavio
	Damião Matos	Responsável Reg. de Pesca	Damião
35	SILVINO RALTON	Gov. Região	Silvino
36	ANTÓNIO D. ABREU	Príncipe Trás / B. Biosfera	António
37	Samuel Antão	Alameda F. Antão	Samuel
38	Helder do Graça	Praia Burda	Helder
39	Pedro Oliveira Sousa	Praia BURDA	Pedro
40	SERVÁGIO PEDRO VITELINO	DELEGACÃO REGIONAL	Servácio

	NOME	INSTITUIÇÃO/ COMUNIDADE	ASSINATURA
41	Maitza Kago	P. LAPA	Maitza
42	Bsilda da enaca	P. Bura	Bsilda
43	Hilario	P. siaba	Hilarinho
44	M ^o José Projes	S. B. E	M J
46	Fernando Pereira	P. Seca	Fern
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Annex 5. “Self-reflection and evaluation form” for key project staff



Ficha de reflexão sobre colaboração e progresso no âmbito do projecto “Omali Vida Nón”

O objectivo desta ficha é contribuir para o sucesso do projecto e a satisfação dos seus colaboradores através da reflexão sobre aspectos positivos e negativos, assim como aprendizagem através de críticas construtivas. Respostas sinceras são importante para podermos melhorar!

Nome do colaborador: Litoney

- I. A primeira secção é sobre os objectivos gerais do projecto.
 - a. Até agora, na tua opinião, quais têm sido os principais sucessos do projecto?

 - b. Até agora, na tua opinião, quais têm sido os principais desafios do projecto?

 - c. Para o sucesso do projecto, o que devemos fazer de modo diferente no futuro?

- II. A segunda secção é sobre a contribuição do projecto em termos pessoais (por exemplo, para o teu desenvolvimento)
 - a. Em termos pessoais, quais são os três principais aspectos positivos do projecto?

 - b. Em termos pessoais, quais são os três principais aspectos negativos do projecto?

 - c. Quais foram as coisas mais importantes que aprendeste até agora no projecto?

 - d. O que devíamos fazer diferente para melhorar a contribuição do projecto para o teu desenvolvimento pessoal e profissional? (Por exemplo, há algo que gostarias de aprender?)

Tens mais algum comentário a fazer?



Annex 6. Participant registration at social surveying training session (February 2017)



Encontro com: Inquiridores (questionários)
 Data: 01/02/17 Horário Início: 8h30 Fim: 14h00
 Local do Encontro: Fundação Príncipe Trust
 Responsável: Ana Luísa

Objetivo: Formação sobre realização de questionários

Participantes:

	NOME	CONTACTO	ASSINATURA
1	Gster Fânseca Ramos		
2	Alberto me Lopes dos Santos		
3	Gilberto Silva		
4	Helena Aurora		
5	Daniela Costa		
6	Otímel Sábio Silva Santos		
7			
8			
9			
10			



Checklist for submission

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