



Contracting Authority: European Commission

Contribution of Sustainable Fisheries to the Blue Economy of the Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (EA-SA-IO) region – E€OFISH Programme

Supporting fisheries management and governance initiatives in small-scale inland and marine fisheries in the Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region

Annex A.2 – Grant application form – Full application

Budget line: RSO/FED/039-977

11th European Development Fund¹

Reference:

EuropeAid/163394/DD/ACT/Multi

Deadline for submission² of Full Application:

29/11/2019 at 12:00 (Brussels date and time)

(in order to convert to local time click [here](#)³)

To reduce expense and waste, we strongly recommend that you use only paper for your file (no plastic folders or dividers). Please also use double-sided printing if possible

Number & title of lot	3. Actions in the Indian Ocean Region
Title of the action:	Sustainable management of small-scale coastal fisheries in Northern Madagascar
Name of the lead applicant	Conservation Centrée sur la Communauté Madagascar (C3 Madagascar)
Nationality of the lead applicant ⁴	Malagasy

Dossier No	
------------	--

(for official use only)

¹ Any reference to European Union financing also refers to European Development Fund grants where applicable.

² Online submission via PROSPECT is mandatory for this call for proposals (see section 2.2.2 of the guidelines). In PROSPECT all dates and times are expressed in Brussels time. Applicants should note that the IT support is open from Monday to Friday 08:30 to 18:30 Brussels time (except for public holidays).

³ An example of a time converter tool available online: <http://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/converter.html>

⁴ An organisation's statutes must show that it was established under the national law of the country concerned and that the head office is located in an eligible country. Any organisation established in a different country cannot be considered an eligible local organisation. See the footnotes to the guidelines for the call.

NOTICE

When processing your application, any personal data (e.g. names, addresses and CVs), will be processed solely for the purposes of the performance management and monitoring of the call for proposal and of the contract by the data controller without prejudice to possible transmission to the bodies charge with monitoring or inspection tasks in application of Union law.

When the European Commission is the Contracting Authority or is processing your personal data received from you or from the Contracting Authority (when the European Commission is not the Contracting Authority), the data protection rules provided for by the Regulation ⁶ on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data applies.

Information concerning processing of your personal data by the European Commission is available in the privacy statement at:⁷

<http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/prag/annexes.do?group=A>

The data controller of this call for proposals is the Head of DG International Cooperation and Development legal affairs unit.

⁵ In order to avoid requesting the applicants for the same information more than once, information already available to the Contracting Authority may be used to the extent possible.

⁶ Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data.

The aim of the regulation is to align the provisions of Regulation (EC) no 45/2001 with the principles and rules laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 applicable to the Member States.

⁷ This link will lead you to the 'privacy statement' published as annex A13 to the practical guide general annexes.

Table of contents

FULL APPLICATION FORM	4
1 General information	4
2 The action	5
2.1. Description of the action	5
2.1.1. Description (max 13 pages).....	5
2.1.2. Methodology (max 5 pages).....	17
2.1.3. Indicative action plan for implementing the action (max 4 pages).....	21
2.1.4. Sustainability of the action (max 3 pages).....	1
2.1.5. Logical Framework	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.1.6. Budget, amount requested from the contracting authority and other expected sources of funding Error! Bookmark not defined.	
2.2. Lead applicant's Experience	4
3 The lead applicant, the co-applicant(s) and affiliated entities Error! Bookmark not defined.	
4 Associates participating in the action	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5 Declarations	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.1. Declaration by the lead applicant (full application)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.2. Mandate (for co-applicant(s))	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.3. Affiliated entity(ies)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR DRAFTING THE FULL APPLICATION....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
1 General information	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2 The action	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3 The lead applicant, the co-applicant and affiliated entities	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4 Associates participating in the action	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5 Declarations	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6 Checklist for self-guidance	Error! Bookmark not defined.

FULL APPLICATION FORM

1 General information

Reference of the call for proposals	<i>EuropeAid/163394/DD/ACT/Multi</i>
[Lot number you are applying to:]	3. Actions in the Indian Ocean Region
Number of the proposal⁸	<i>Number applicable for Restricted procedure only.</i>
Name of the lead applicant	Conservation Centrée sur la Communauté Madagascar (C3 Madagascar)
Title of the action	Sustainable management of small-scale coastal fisheries in Northern Madagascar
Location of the action	[Do not fill in here if you are applying via PROSPECT] <i>specify country(ies) region(s) that will benefit from the action</i>
Duration of the action	[Do not fill in here if you are applying via PROSPECT]

⁸ When the contracting authority has evaluated the concept note it informs the lead applicant of the outcome and allocates a proposal number.

2 The action⁹

2.1. Description of the action

2.1.1. Description (max 13 pages)

Summary

The co-existence of extensive fisheries resources and unique marine biodiversity with extreme poverty make Madagascar an international priority for effective small-scale fisheries management. Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) have proven to be a useful approach to address these issues and thus, the proposed action aims to support the management structure and on the ground activity of three LMMAs in the north of the country, a region that has received little attention to date. The lead applicant has worked on small-scale fisheries issues in the remote coastal communities of this region for over 10 years and has strong working relationships with all of the target communities involved in this action.

The proposed action will contribute to the overall objective:

Small-scale fisheries at three locally-managed marine areas and key biodiversity areas in Northern Madagascar managed more sustainably

By focusing on the following specific objectives / outcomes:

1) Small scale fisheries at Bay of Rigny, Ambodivahibe and Nosy Hara comprehensively assessed, identifying opportunities for more effective monitoring and management

Lack of suitable data on which to base effective, locally-managed small-scale fisheries management plans is a major obstacle to sustainable fisheries and associated food security at the target sites, which have been identified as critical centres of marine biodiversity and with high vulnerability with regards to future food security. By collecting a comprehensive fisheries dataset across a whole year supplemented with substantial socioeconomic information, we will be able to deduce the critical parameters of the fisheries and the people who depend on them, on which to base informed management recommendations.

2) Local fishing syndicates and management bodies trained in fisheries and marine ecosystem ecology and management

By building social capital at the target sites, we will overcome organizational capacity limitations and will work closely with these strengthened management and enforcement bodies using the data collected in outcome 1 above to increase their understanding of the status of local fisheries as well as wider issues affecting fisheries ecology and management.

3) Management interventions implemented, focussing on opportunities that will yield rapid measurable results

We will work to convert the detailed socioeconomic and fisheries data into practical management actions, appropriate to the circumstances at each target site. We will focus on

⁹ The evaluation committee will refer to information provided in the concept note as regards objectives and the relevance of the action.

implementing approaches with rapid, measurable results, such as closed seasons for octopus, in order to drum up community support for more far-reaching integrated local marine area management plans.

Relevance of the action

The proposed action is highly relevant to all three of the specific objectives of this call for proposals.

In particular, the action will contribute to:

a) Promote sustainable management of small scale fisheries - By creating management and monitoring plans for small scale fisheries at the three target sites and promote successful approaches throughout Madagascar by means of the MIHARI network.

b) Increase the contribution of small scale fisheries to sustainable growth - By increasing the sustainability (and yields) of small scale fisheries, the action will contribute to the long-term subsistence and commercial value of these fisheries and thus the development and growth of the coastal communities that they support

Furthermore, the action is relevant to three of the call's priorities, namely:

- a) Clearly demonstrate how small-scale fisheries can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The socioeconomic monitoring components of the proposed action will demonstrate improvements in material style of life and food security from improved small-scale fisheries management in the target communities (SDG#1, #2). A strong focus on women-dominated fisheries and the other fishery-related roles that women play will empower women (SDG#5). More generally, the action will promote sustainable economic growth and sustainable use of ocean resources (SDG#8, #14)

- b) Promote a human rights-based approach, by empowering small-scale fishing communities, including both men and women to participate in decision-making processes, and to assume responsibilities for sustainable use of fishery resources, and placing emphasis for the benefit of vulnerable and marginalized groups;

A primary objective of the action is to provide the necessary training and awareness to empower all facets of the target communities (fishers, youth, women, management bodies) with the necessary knowledge and social organization to make decisions about the management and future of their own marine resources.

- c) Promote international standards on sustainable fisheries management and notably eradicate "destructive fishing practices" and the over-exploitation of specific fisheries;

Destructive fishing practices are often the most easily recognized by local stakeholders and thus will naturally be one of the first activities covered by LMMA management plans. We will utilize the Small Scale Fisheries Guidelines as a primary resource for all aspects of the action.

Needs and constraints of the target country

Economically, Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world. The World Bank records the current per capita GDP at \$440 and over 70% of the population lives under the poverty threshold. In Madagascar, growth of coastal populations is taking place more rapidly than across the country as a whole, with population doubling times of approximately 10–15 years. Over half of the country's population depends on the exploitation of natural resources for their livelihood. Small-scale fisheries are thus unsurprisingly fundamental to the food- and economic- security of coastal communities. This importance of small scale fisheries has led to the development of Madagascar's 'Politique Bleu' which emphasizes the enforcement of appropriate measures for the conservation and sustainable management of fisheries resources and professionalization of small-scale fisheries to contribute to the fight against poverty and improve the living conditions of fishers and small-scale fish farmers.

The implementation process of the Small Scale Fisheries Guidelines in the Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region has brought some useful priorities to the fore: primarily, it has been noted that all stakeholders should be involved in the formulation and implementation of measures for access to and management of resources, including the strengthening of organizational structures and national representation. Stakeholders need to be informed of co-management objectives and the roles they could play, tenure rights and resource access should be secured and guaranteed and sustain the livelihoods of small-scale fishing communities. National legislation needs to be adapted to existing regional and international instruments and guidelines, and customary tenure and resource access rights should be formalized. Competent bodies for Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and conflict management should be identified. Women need to be effectively participating in decision-making processes at all levels. Exchange visits and sharing of good practices between regions to promote the integration of women in democratic processes and in organizational structures should be facilitated.

Madagascar is a high-priority country for marine conservation. However, the severity of threats facing its resources, including weak governance, corruption, illegal and unregulated extraction, climate change, and poverty, create the need to think beyond traditional conservation approaches. Madagascar's commitment to tripling marine protected areas in the country, explicitly including locally managed marine areas (LMMAs). LMMAs in Madagascar have proven to be a cost-effective, scalable and socially acceptable solution to the challenge of managing marine resources. They have also shown promise as a means to improve food security, combat poverty and help coastal communities to adapt to climate change. MIHARI is Madagascar's national LMMA network, established in June 2012, bringing together local management associations and their supporting NGOs to share experiences. MIHARI is an acronym for MITantana HAREna Ranomasina avy eny Ifotony, which translates as "marine resource management at the local level". MIHARI organises learning exchanges and regular forums at regional and national levels, providing invaluable opportunities for LMMA managers to explore common issues and develop collaborative solutions face-to-face.

Even before the President's 2014 commitment to expand marine protection, community management of marine resources was already underway. The law gave communities a formal role in marine management, making community-managed marine areas part of the commune development plans that are overseen by the Direction de Pêche at the District Level. NGOs have

been involved in almost every effective community managed marine area since as early as 1997. NGO involvement in Madagascar over the past decades has led to a deeper look at local needs and the approaches that might help communities alleviate poverty while restoring marine resources. Different NGOs have established long-term commitments to particular geographic areas and communities where marine resources are in critical need of protection. C3 Madagascar has taken responsibility as the technical partner in several LMMAs in Northern Madagascar, including those targeted by this action.

The government has ambitious plans for the expansion of protected areas, but these ambitions require on-the-ground support in order to be realized. The MIHARI network has a vital role to coordinate LMMAs and share lessons learned. The NGO sector has historically focused on the artisanal fisheries of the south-west of Madagascar with the north being neglected in capacity building and management actions. Existing models for sustainable management remain single-species focused (e.g octopus), isolated to the village-level and without integration of community and government agencies for optimal and sustainable enforcement. The proposed action will enable the communities of the three target sites to implement LMMA regulations related to small scale fisheries management within the wider context of regional government policy.

Synergy with other initiatives

C3 Madagascar has recently completed a 3-year project, funded by the GEF and UNDP to develop sustainable livelihoods in conjunction with the development of local community marine management committees in Nosy Hara. Successful elimination of illegal fishing activities was one of the key successes of the project, the proposed action will logically build on the positive momentum already established at this site.

C3 is an active member and advisor to the MIHARI network and have organised exchanges between the fishers of Nosy Hara and Sahamalaza and produced outreach and communication materials for nationwide distribution. C3 will continue to work closely with the network in order to organize further exchanges, sharing lessons learned and application of standardised LMMA toolkits that they have developed.

Since 2014 C3 Madagascar has worked closely with Newcastle University in the UK to develop a programme for nationwide evaluation of shark fisheries throughout Madagascar. The target sites for the proposed action will overlap with sites where we are collecting extensive fisheries data on sharks, so there is a potential for synergy between the projects.

Another complementary project implemented by C3 Madagascar is funded by UNDP GEF and focuses on reforesting mangroves at each of these target sites in addition to diversified sustainable livelihoods. The concurrent provision of livelihoods is timely as it will ensure fisher motivation remains high for improved fisheries management regimes.

A further project, currently being implemented by C3 Madagascar, entitled 'Using fishers' traditional maritime knowledge to improve small-scale fisheries management in northern Madagascar, funded by the Global Challenge Research Fund is targeting these sites to identify traditional management regimes or 'dina' and taboos ('fadys') which can be revived and incorporated in contemporary marine resource management.

Target groups and final beneficiaries

C3 has worked with the communities at all the target sites (Figure 1) over several years and has a good understanding of their needs and constraints, based on formal research and informal observation, discussion and friendship. All target sites are extremely remote and at least a day's travel by road from the urban northern centre of Antsiranana (Diego Suarez) where C3 Madagascar's regional office is based.

All of the sites are identified as Key Biodiversity Areas according to the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund's Madagascar and Indian Ocean ecosystem profile based on high levels of marine and coastal biodiversity. C3 has existing baseline socio-economic and ecological data from each site, current as of 2019, based on extensive community profiling and resource mapping.

The total population at the target sites that are involved in fisheries-related livelihoods and will be directly impacted by the action is approximately 8,000; although more exact population census information is out-dated. However, the potential reach through visibility actions and exchange visits is likely much higher.

All communities at the sites are highly dependent on small-scale subsistence fisheries and fishers earn no more than 1 € per day. At all sites, the rate of population increase is high, with the number of inhabitants doubling every 20 years and pressures on resources therefore increasing exponentially.

Compounding this is the increasing detrimental impact of climate change (coral bleaching, cyclones, flooding) on these low-lying coastal communities and their lack of access to basic health, sanitation, training, employment and education opportunities as well as markets. These factors lead to greater levels of over-fishing and destructive fishing practices.

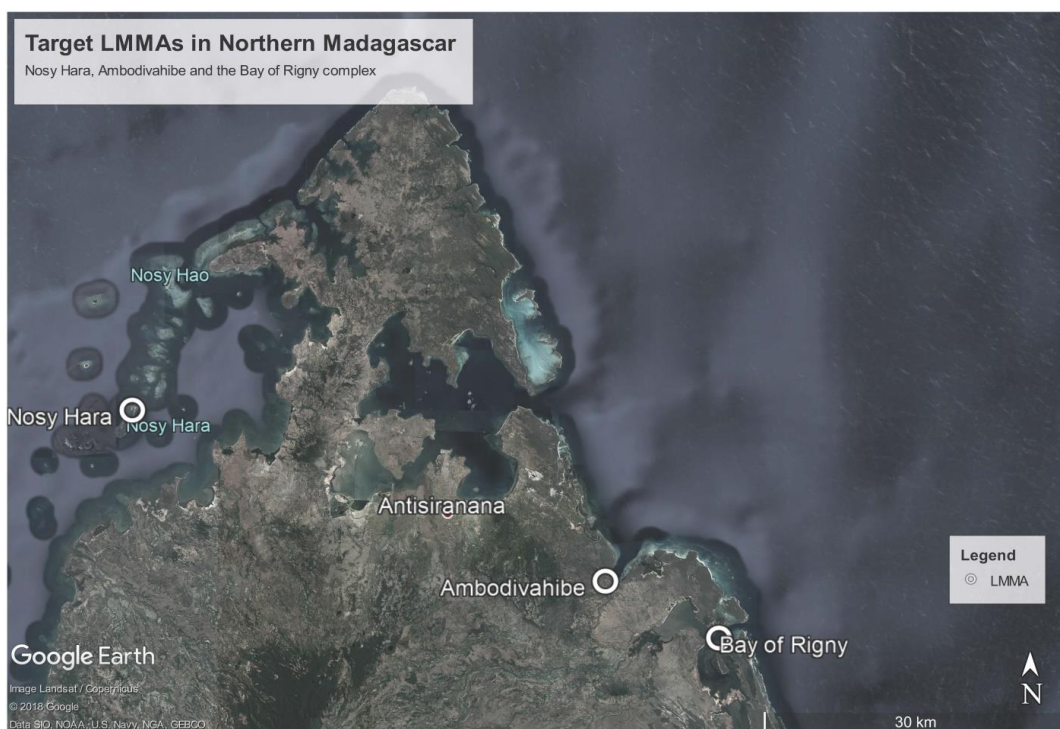


Figure 1: Target LMMA sites in Northern Madagascar

Ambodivahibe

Despite the establishment of a LMMA with the assistance of Conservation International (CI) in 2006, tensions remain high between the conservation NGO and the local community, who feel their rights and access to fisheries have been greatly impeded by the creation of the marine protected area without any clear positive economic gains. This has led to a lack of enforcement and as such this remains a ‘paper park’. The marine environment continues to be threatened from destructive fishing practices. The conservation priority habitats and species include coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass, sea turtles, bats, lemurs, crocodiles and terns (Management Plan of Ambodivahibe LMMA, December 2014).

Local *dina* and LMMAs have been implemented in each village (2010) with a temporal closure of fishing grounds for 23 months each year. The marine reserve comprises 5% of the protected area and focuses on octopus, crabs, prawns and reef fish. Conservation International (CI) conducted a rapid assessment of marine biodiversity in 2010 and an assessment of climate change vulnerability in 2012. CI has provided equipment and fuel for patrolling the LMMA and has also focused on promoting ecotourism (study in 2008), although due to remoteness, this has not been successful to date.

Around a quarter of fishers travel to the open ocean to fish using gillnets and hook-and-line. All fishers target octopus in the open season between April and November each year. In some areas where there are large tracts of mangrove forest such as around Iovona, 90% of fishers also practice crab fishing, targeting *Scylla serrata*. Most of the year lobsters are also targeted.

Migrant fishers from Ramena and Bay of Rigny are a source of pressure on the marine ecosystems in Ambodivahibe. An overlap of fishing grounds between the populations of Ambodivahibe and Ambolobozokley (Bay of Rigny) has also created conflicts because, according to C3’s research (2017-2018) Ambolobozokely fishing cartels do not respect the regulations that are established in the LMMA of Ambodivahibe. The use of illegal gear and non-compliance with the closed season remain threats to the status of the fishery.

C3 has been playing the role of CI’s community liaison since 2017 in order to assist with resolving disputes and to implement *dina* across the entire marine area. Most of the fishers in the two communes are registered and members of a fishers syndicate, however the main threat comes from migrant fishers.

CI’s plan between 2013 and 2017 was to increase involvement in the MIHARI network, develop marine resource production and access to markets as well as capacity building for LMMA management. There is still much antipathy towards the LMMA given the perceived negative impact on fisher’s livelihoods. With CI’s current intention to expand the LMMA southward into Bay of Rigny, it is important to resolve such frictions and develop an inclusive fisheries management model to regain fishers support for regulating fisheries, otherwise negative impacts will spread to further communities unnecessarily.

Priority information needs are now baseline data on pressures and threats to enable monitoring of the success of the protection mechanisms, better collaboration between the Ministry and Courts regarding infractions to the LMMA and awareness raising about LMMA regulations outside of the communes to reduce threats from migrant fishers.

The proposed action will focus on building social capital at this LMMA, empowering communities to fully understand the benefits of active fisheries management through demonstration of the measurable impacts of marine conservation. This approach will help to overcome community distrust of management initiatives and give them the knowledge and skills to make their own decisions to adaptively manage fisheries resources, improving sustainability and ultimately quality and yield of catches.

Bay of Rigny

The marine biodiversity in this region has already been highlighted as some of the most important in the western Indian ocean. However, almost 87% of the population rely on fishing for subsistence and livelihood and the main target species are fish, crab and lobsters. Main fishing gears includes gillnets (81%), longlines (12%) and spearguns (30%).

The Bay of Rigny complex is under no active conservation management and yet, based on C3's research (2017-2019) this region is suffering some of the highest levels of threats to its endangered species and habitats (unregulated and intense exploitation of sea turtles, coastal forests, including mangroves). Since 2019 C3 Madagascar has worked with CEPF funding to improve governance structures and implementation of the *dina* (traditional justice system), and fisheries regulations, so the proposed action will logically continue on from current activities.

With the advent of electricity in 2016 provided by Madeole, new livelihood activities have emerged including naval carpentry, trade, catering, entertainment (disco) and refrigeration. There is a small hotel 'The Island of Baobabs' just outside the village. Zebu farming is important, with an average of 3.5 head of cattle per household.

Informal closures exist for octopus and crab fisheries and sea turtles are protected by law but the problem is lack of capacity and knowledge for enforcement. C3 Madagascar's UNDP-funded project is focusing specifically on mangrove management and reforestation, which links to the important mangrove crab fisheries at this site.

A fishers syndicate named FIMIZA, is already working towards *dina* implementation regarding traditional fisheries management but the syndicate desperately needs capacity building via training and organisation in order to improve regional fisheries management. Furthermore, the speargun is banned by the state but some fishers said that it should be allowed for big fish.

However, the *Dina* governing the village are not yet state-approved, hence the official management transfer for community-based management is still ongoing, with the support of C3 Madagascar. The incursion of migrant fishers also persists in this Bay and local fishers remain highly protective of their fishing grounds which they have high motivation to conserve, if provided the capacity to do so.

The proposed action will focus on building the capacity of these existing organizations and developing a sound legislative structure in conjunction with the Ministry of Fisheries to support existing fisheries management initiatives. Clearly the will exists at this target site, but the community must still be empowered with the required knowledge, skills and technical support in order to implement sustainable fisheries management plans.

Nosy Hara

The Nosy Hara archipelago is a major artisanal fishing ground in Northwest Madagascar, hosting numerous migrant fishers and supplying the main markets of Antsiranana, the urban hub for the north. Nosy Hara Marine Park, a Marine Protected Area, covers most of the archipelago and is managed by Madagascar National Parks in collaboration with local communities. Our previous work has demonstrated that a wide diversity of taxa are regularly caught by fishers in Nosy Hara,

including threatened species such as sharks and sea turtles. Overfishing was raised as a threat in recent community and MNP consultations, especially for sea cucumbers. Existing fishing regulations, particularly for sea cucumber collection, were often ignored by migrant fishers and local fishers generally felt that they were not sufficiently involved in the fisheries governance process. Opportunities exist to develop regulations through existing *dina* particularly for octopus and use of destructive fishing gears.

Fishing, livestock and agriculture are the main activities of the population. The fishing is generally year round, but the high season is between November and March during the season of weaker wind and waves.

Pressures include fishing with SCUBA, anchoring of boats, intrusion of illegal fishermen, coral harvesting, non-regulated fishing, overfishing, immigrant fishermen from the southern part and Nosy Be, poor understanding between the conservation effort and fishermen's interests. non enforcement of laws and regulations, difficulty of surveillance given the expanse of the Park.

C3 has been the major NGO to work in the Park and support both community and government management structures since 2011 and this project will enable the implementation of a more effective model for fisheries management throughout the 20 communities of the Park. Priorities that C3 has noted in order to improve the efficacy of stakeholder-inclusive management in Nosy Hara include: examine the position and roles of migrant fishermen in the park, assist villagers in strengthening their fishing syndicate, encourage villagers to form a *Dina*, examine distribution of Park benefits, increase education on marine ecosystems and the park's purposes, assist villagers in development of alternative livelihoods

Intervention logic

The theory of change of the action is based on the premise that sustainable small-scale fisheries management can only be implemented with

- 1) Comprehensive biological and socioeconomic data, We will collect fisheries data for a complete year at all three sites, including size and composition of catches, gears and boats used and socioeconomic importance to develop comprehensive, descriptive technical reports and long-term community monitoring of indicators.
- 2) Sufficient capacity of local stakeholders to make management decisions and implement effective monitoring programmes We will build the capacity for all sectors of society, the fishers themselves (fisheries ecology and management), management institutions (organizational management, decision making) and the wider community (youth, women). Local fisheries regulatory authorities will also receive formal reports on the approach so that they can potentially replicate it to nearby areas.
- 3) Small scale management interventions that can show measurable change in a short period of time, thus generating wider community support. We will support the local management institutions to implement at least one type of management, maintain enforcement and monitor success (in terms of elimination of illegal activities, increased yields, habitat health and integrity etc). Potential management interventions include temporary closures, implementation of *dina*, size restrictions, spatial closures. The exact approach will be led by the data collected previously and guided by stakeholder input in order to maximize potential for success and measurable

change. We will also organize exchange visits held with other LMMAs through MIHARI to share success stories and lessons learned and encourage replication of successful models.

The logic of the intervention assumes that local communities will continue to be supportive of sustainable fisheries management and be responsive to C3 Madagascar's outreach and research work. To date, we have excellent relationships with all of the target communities. It is also assumed that the Malagasy government and regional bodies continue in their strong support of LMMA establishment, providing the higher regulatory framework to ensure their success. Natural disasters, particularly cyclones are not uncommon in the area and we also assume that no significant natural or man-made environmental disasters occur that could alter the productivity or dynamics of fisheries

Proposed activities

1.1.1 Monthly landing site surveys of artisanal fisheries

We aim to employ a community fisheries observer protocol that was developed through the WIOMSA MASMA BYCAM project from 2014-2017. Trained observers will record landings from various fisheries gears at landings sites for a period of 12 months. Gears to be monitored include drift and bottom-set gillnets, longlines (demersal and pelagic) and handlines (including rod and reel gears). Sampling days will be selected using a stratified-random approach: the year being divided into lunar months which will be subdivided into four lunar phases and sampling days randomly generated within each lunar phase. This regime will ensure that the study accounts for potential lunar-driven patterns in fishing effort and species availability to the fishery (e.g. variability in vertically migrating species), and subsequent effects on catches. Landing sites will be selected accounting for three major factors: prevalence of longline and gillnet gears (maximising representation), geographic spread (maximising geographic coverage and potential links to species availability) and logistical constraints (e.g. sites needed to be accessible by road). Observers will record data a subsample of catch from each fishing trip including photographs for species identification, morphometric data (fork length, disc width and weight), sex, gear used and local species names. Observers will also record daily fishing effort as total number of vessels trips by gear type.

The experimental approach and data analysis will be guided by a fisheries consultant. Patterns in fisheries effort will modelled and combined with CPUE estimations derived from monitored catch and effort and fleet numbers derived from official data in order to predict overall catches in the region. Landings composition will be achieved through species identification from photographs taken by observers, to species or nearest taxonomic level where possible. Where local names correspond to specific species groups they will be used to identify non-photographed individuals to genus level or higher, minimising the risk of wrongful identification.

1.1.2 Socioeconomic surveys of fishery- dependent households

Socioeconomic research will follow the SocMon – Western Indian Ocean protocol, to gather information at the household and community level. C3 Madagascar has conducted similar research at some of the target sites and at other marine areas in Northern Madagascar over the last 10 years. The following objectives were identified for this study:

- To understand socioeconomic changes, and its drivers, within the communities;

- To identify and monitor the distribution of benefits of conservation activities in the community and MPA network;
- To understand communities' perceptions and attitudes of management initiatives already put in place and the impacts of these measures on the communities;
- To evaluate the socioeconomic impact of introduced management activities;
- To disseminate the monitoring results to increase awareness in government and policy circles of the socioeconomic aspects of artisan fishers, and their vulnerability;
- To train local staff and management committee members to continue the socioeconomic monitoring and develop adaptive fisheries management approaches

The methodological approach and data analysis will be conducted by a socioeconomic consultant.

1.2.1 Training of 30 landing site surveyors at each site

Training workshops will be held at each site by C3 Madagascar in order to impart training to the proposed landing site monitors. Monitors will be well-respected in the fishing community and will be trained in sampling approaches, measuring and species identification.

1.2.1 Regular quality control and evaluation of data collected by landing site teams

An external evaluator will carefully evaluate the data on the monthly basis, highlighting and rectifying any inaccuracies in data collection. It is expected that three months of trial data collection will be required to rectify any issues before the full year of data can be collected.

2.1.1 Training of fishers in basic marine ecology and the importance of fisheries management

C3 Madagascar will use proven approaches to train the fishers using existing pedagogic materials that have been developed through interventions at other sites.

2.1.2 Development of community fisheries management structures

C3 Madagascar has been intrinsic in the development of a community management committee at Nosy Hara Marine Park (in fact, the organization holds a permanent seat on the committee). Thus C3 has an intimate understanding of the trials and challenges that face the smooth running of an effective LMMA management committee in Northern Madagascar. We will apply these lessons learned to strengthen and dynamize the existing management committees at the target sites. Management structures will be based on members from the fishing syndicates and women's associations and ensure a 50:50 gender balance.

Effective community management of marine resources can only be achieved through the eight principles of common pool resource management. These are:

- Clearly defined boundaries
- Congruence between appropriation and provision rules and local conditions
- Collective-choice arrangements allowing for the participation of most of the appropriators in the decision making process
- Effective monitoring and enforcement by credible parties who are part of or accountable to the appropriators
- Graduated sanctions for appropriators who do not respect community rules

- Conflict-resolution mechanisms, which are cheap and easy of access
- Minimal recognition of rights to organize (e.g., by the government)
- Multiple layers of nested enterprises supporting commons management

2.2.1 Identification of lessons learned in development of community enforcement programme through stakeholder consultation

Consultation with village authorities, fishers and gendarme and Ministry of Fisheries to identify the key obstacles in enforcing fisheries rules and regulations at the community level at each site. Identification of solutions to be incorporated in a viable and sustainable surveillance and enforcement system, with site-specific considerations.

2.2.2 Development of policy brief in conjunction with local fisheries management bodies

Based on contemporary fisheries regulations (species, size limits, gear usage) and traditional *dina* or law, in conjunction with consultations with local stakeholders (community leaders, fishers syndicate, women's associations, Ministry of Fisheries, NGOs, MNP) a fisheries policy brief will be written and published for each target site by end of project.

2.3.1 Training of local junior ecoguard teams (30 per site), with a focus on fisheries management

The Junior Ecoguard youth environmental programme, led by C3 Madagascar, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education has proven incredibly effective in the dissemination of environmental conservation messages throughout remote regions of Madagascar and is currently being rolled out at the national level. We will train at least 30 new Junior Ecoguard members at each of the target sites and focus on the development of social marketing messages that promote the sustainable management of fisheries resources.

2.3.2 Quarterly social marketing events held at each site

We will hold at least one major event in each village on a quarterly basis. Co-funding will be supplied by our regular annual support from Tusk Trust, who supplies around 60,000 Euros per year to develop the Junior Ecoguard programme.

3.1.1 Community and local management structure consultations and to identify key areas to focus fisheries management

Based on the information collected on fisheries and associated socioeconomic issues at each site through activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, C3 Madagascar will work with the newly-strengthened LMMA committees to identify priorities for fisheries management at each site, and will work with a fisheries consultant to develop high-level guidelines for management plan development

3.2.1 Development of formal community-endorsed management plans

Precise, measurable and realistic management actions will be identified from the previous consultations to develop a written management plan in conjunction with a fisheries management consultant.

3.2.1 Consensus attained on most likely management measure for success

In order to gain community-wide support for fisheries management at the target site, one management measure will be focussed on during the lifespan of the action. This measure will be one that is most likely to see measurable success during the lifespan of the action, thus motivating communities to follow longer term aspects of the management plan. An example could be closed seasons for fast-growing species such as octopus.

3.2.2 Implementation of measure

The chosen fisheries management measure will be implemented, with full support of the community, and monitoring / enforcement by the individuals previously trained.

3.2.3 Ongoing monitoring of implementation success and impacts on fish stocks and catch

The implementation will be monitored on a quarterly basis by the C3 Madagascar team with support from a fisheries management consultant.

3.3.1 Collaboration with MIHARI to promote exchange meetings with other successful LMMAs to exchange information

MIHARI have already expressed support for the proposed action, in order to develop the network in the North of Madagascar. Key members of the management, monitoring and enforcement teams will attend MIHARI events throughout the country in order to share experiences and lessons learned.

Previous studies to define the scope of the action

C3 Madagascar has worked with small-scale fisheries in the North of Madagascar for the last ten years, and has conducted numerous research and conservation projects over that time, some of the most pertinent to the scope of the action include:

Fisheries surveys were conducted in Nosy Hara Marine Park in 2012 and at Ambodivahibe and Bay of Rigny in 2017 and 2018. These comprised of fisher interviews, gathering data on gear usage, awareness of rules and regulations, perceptions towards the LMMAs and socio-economic data on respective value of the fisheries. Furthermore marine governance key informant surveys were conducted to assess the current obstacles to sustainable management of fisheries.

A fisheries workshop was held as part of the BYCAM project in collaboration with Newcastle University, UK in Antsiranana in August 2018. This workshop convened major stakeholders to analyse the current gaps in artisanal fisheries governance and a future roadmap.

Finally, consultation meetings were held in 2019 with MIHARI network, Ministry of Fisheries and community associations and syndicates in order to develop the proposal full application. Critical coastal habitats and endangered species sites were mapped at each between 2014 and 2019.

2.1.2. Methodology (max 5 pages)

Building on previous success

The intervention builds on 10 years of physical presence in the far north of Madagascar and socio-economic, governance, cultural and ecological studies, some local and several part of western Indian ocean fisheries programmes.

Health, sanitation, education and livelihood support have also been provided by C3 Madagascar since 2014 in Nosy Hara Marine Park and 2018 at the other two sites. C3's regional fisheries workshop convened all local and national stakeholders in August 2018 and set out a roadmap for improving the status and management of artisanal fisheries across the northern provinces, with government and non-government partners. Fisher exchanges were held between intervention communities in Nosy Hara Marine Park and Sahamalaza Marine Park in 2018 with the support of the MIHARI network.

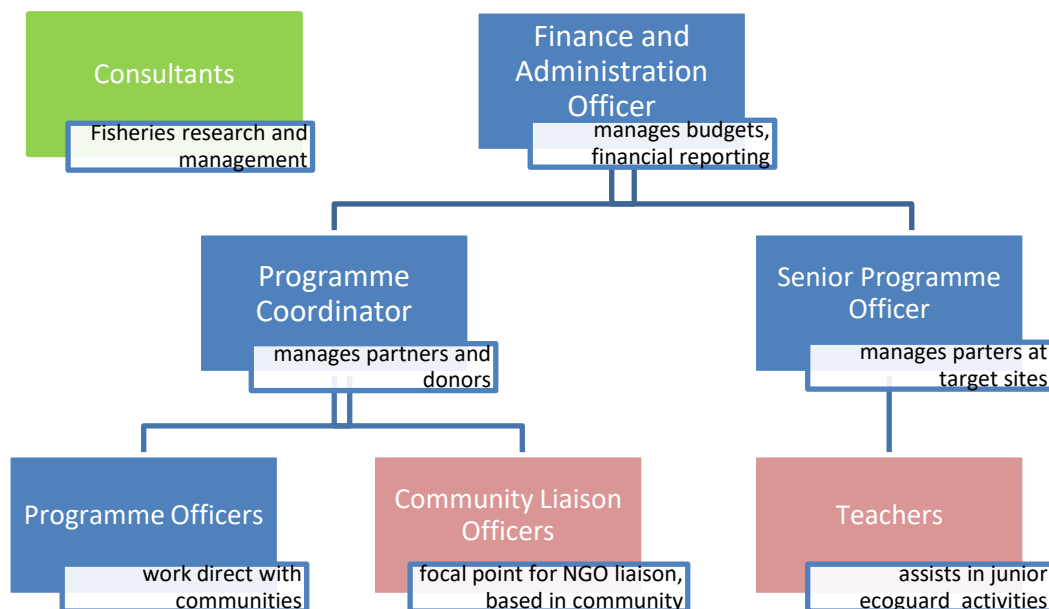
Communities in Nosy Hara Marine Park were incentivised for marine resource management and became active in terms of meeting, management and monitoring of the protected area. Community relations were smoothed with government agencies, with C3 as a common interface between the two.

Following rapid socioeconomic and ecological studies at the sites of Ambodivahibe and Bay of Rigny, C3 has been requested to assist the community mayors in delivering capacity for self-governance of marine resources and optimal monitoring and management of LMMAs.

In terms of outreach human capital, 8 schools are engaged across the sites in the Junior Ecoguard programme and teacher training has been delivered in marine biodiversity and resource management. There are more than 2,000 active Junior Ecoguards across the target sites keen to implement further outreach activities within their communities.

Organizational structure

C3 will lead the project with a Programme Coordinator, Finance and Administration Officer, Senior Programme Officer and 2 Programme Officers. 20 existing voluntary Community Liaison Officers recruited from 2016 will be engaged as village-based coordinators and a further 15 will be recruited to cover the additional new target communities. Community Leaders, Teachers and Junior Ecoguards will participate free of charge, with refreshments provided during activities



Roles of stakeholders

Fishing syndicates (MITAKA in Ambodivahibe, FIZIMA in Bay of Rigny and Ampasindava local management committee in Nosy Hara): formalise and capacity build the existing 3 syndicates for self-governance and management.

Womens associations: work via the 3 associations to engage women fishers, as usually gender segregated research and training is required in these communities.

Gendarme – the police of Antsiranana will be involved in the project and aware of the rules and regulations of the LMMA as well as obstacles to apprehension and conviction of illegal fishers. As part of the action plans, their support will be incorporated into components on monitoring, surveillance and reporting.

Madagascar National Parks – is the management authority in charge of all national parks in Madagascar and co-manages Nosy Hara Marine Park with the community. Their expertise will be leveraged for developing the LMMA management and monitoring plans at the other target sites and lessons learned shared from our previous intervention and success in community fisheries monitoring and elimination of illegal practices between 2014 and 2018. They will also play a role in disseminating success of the community based fisheries management model to MNP managers nationwide through their regular meetings in the capital, Antananarivo.

University of Antsiranana: graduate biology and environmental science students trained in data collection (socio-economics, fisheries)

University of Antananarivo: as above

MIHARI network: governance support implementation, capacity building of the LMMA management committees and fisheries syndicates on governance and tools, exchange visit between LMMA committee managers

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development: Endorse LMMA Committee action plans Follow up with law enforcement

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: Fisheries data shared and centralised at the Ministry's office in Antsiranana. Liaison with the national Ministry office in the planning and implementation of the project.

Ministry of Education: Development of Youth outreach programme and coordination of activities within Regional, local Authorities, teachers

Ministry of Population: Gender Equality mainstreaming throughout the project. Advise C3 with engagement of women fishers

Conservation International (CI) : coordinate activities at Ambodivahibe to ensure no duplication of effort and integration of all available information into planning and management.

Monitoring Plan

As with previous projects of similar scale, C3 Madagascar will finalise its monitoring plan based on the logframe indicators at the start of the project. These include ecological, social and capacity indicators. The plan will utilize the available and cited sources of baseline data.

A mid-term external evaluation will be conducted by a consultant and a report issued, with recommendations. An end of term external evaluation will also be conducted with a report submitted at least a month prior to the project end date.

The main agents for monitoring at the site level will be C3's Programme Officers, each allocated one specific target sites, under which a minimum of 2 Community Liaison Offices will operate in terms of daily monitoring, troubleshooting, technical support and organisation of activities. Allocation of 1 smartphone and credit per target site under the care of the CLOs will facilitate data transference, communications and planning as well as monitoring of activities.

Activities monitoring

Twice weekly monitoring of the workplan will be conducted by the Programme Coordinator in conjunction with Programme Officers in C3's Antsiranana Office and changes communicated via the CLOs.

Financial forecasting and budget: actual analyses will be conducted weekly by the Finance and Administration Officer and presented to the Programme Coordinator, in line with C3's internal policy.

Performance monitoring - C3's staff create a technical and financial plan each quarter, which is revised weekly and individual performance is monitoring through a traffic light system (linked to quality and timeliness of deliverables) with a bonus system. Individual performance assessments are conducted mid-quarter for each staff member by the Programme Coordinator in conjunction with the Finance and Administration Officer and feedback is provided formally in writing.

All new staff are subject to a probation period of 3 months with a formal assessment after 6 and 10 weeks. All monitoring documents and plans are shared on Google Drive by the staff so that live changes can be accessed by everyone.

Follow-up activities

The final evaluation report will be used as the basis for design of follow-up activities. Any existing needs or challenges raised by the target beneficiaries will be highlighted in order that C3

integrates plans for addressing these in its ongoing grant applications. For multi-year projects such as this one, an end of year evaluation is also conducted internally. During the lifetime of this project, C3 Madagascar will be working on securing additional private and public sector partners, in line with the fundraising targets in the organisation's Strategic Action Plan. This has always ensured the C3 can continue its support and monitoring in its target communities, the portfolio of which will have increased from 11 to 15. This is the key reason for C3's popularity and success in the region; it has always committed to regular follow up with its communities since 2010. Community members and Conservation Liaison Officers, teachers, traditional leaders, Ministry staff and Junior Ecoguards regularly visit C3's Antsirmana office, which has an open-doors policy and staff even assist with other support tasks such as fundraising events for Junior Ecoguards' university fees, proposal writing and job applications for stakeholders, in their personal time as part of their passion and commitment for serving the communities' needs.

Visibility activities

We will create a C&V plan according to the EU guidelines as outlined in the Communication and Visibility in EU-financed external actions Manual 1 January 2018 here : <https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/17974>

As part of the initial intervention plan, various visibility activities will be planned, as they routinely are for all C3's projects and integrated into the quarterly work plan, allocating staff to specific tasks. For example, twice weekly social media posts (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram), 2 press releases per quarter in national newspapers, high visibility of the donor's logo on all information/education/communication materials, both soft and hard copies (meeting/school Powerpoint presentations, posters, Toolkits, Manuals, tshirts or caps, workshop reports and agenda.). Signage is required for each LMMA and fishers syndicate, with a map and features of the LMMA, including closure periods and rules and regulations on public display.

Given that our target sites are remote and with limited 3G coverage, the Programme Coordinator in the Antsiranana and Antananarivo office will be in charge of core visibility outputs, with Community Liaison Officers and Programme Officers contributing additional materials as and when they can. A professional graphic designer will be hired to create all communication and visibility materials associated with the intervention. Some of our previous materials are available here <https://www.pinterest.com/c3update/>.

We will organize regular visibility events, apart from the Junior Ecoguard events, we will also arrange for TV crews and journalists to cover key events in the action (e.g. tree planting, opening of LMMAs)

2.1.3. Indicative action plan for implementing the action (max 4 pages)

Year 1													
	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						
Activity	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body
Example													Example
Preparation Activity 1.1.1 Monthly landing site surveys of artisanal fisheries													co-applicant and/or affiliated entity
Execution Activity 1.1.1 Monthly landing site surveys of artisanal fisheries													co-applicant and/or affiliated entity
Preparation Activity 1.1.2 Socioeconomic surveys of fishery- dependent households													co-applicant and/or affiliated entity
Execution Activity 1.1.2 Socioeconomic surveys of fishery- dependent households													
Preparation Activity 1.2.1 Training of 30 landing site surveyors at each site													
Execution Activity 1.2.1 Training of 30 landing site surveyors at each site													
Activity 1.2.1 Regular quality control and evaluation of data collected by landing site teams													

Activity	Half-year 3	4	5	6	7	8	Implementing body
Example	example						Example
Activity 1.1.1 Monthly landing site surveys of artisanal fisheries							co-applicant and/or affiliated entity
Activity 1.2.1 Regular quality control and evaluation of data collected by landing site teams							co-applicant and/or affiliated entity
Activity 2.1.1 Training of fishers in basic marine ecology and the importance of fisheries management							co-applicant and/or affiliated entity
Activity 2.1.2 Development of community fisheries management structures							
Activity 2.2.1 Identification of lessons learned in implementation of community enforcement programme through stakeholder consultation							
Activity 2.2.2 Development of policy brief in conjunction with local fisheries management bodies							
Activity 2.3.1 Training of local junior ecoguard teams (30 per site), with a focus on fisheries management							
Activity 2.3.2 Quarterly social marketing events held at each site							
Activity 3.1.1 Community and local management structure consultations and to identify key areas to focus fisheries management							
Activity 3.2.1 Development of formal community-endorsed management plans							
Activity 3.2.1 Consensus attained on most likely management measure for success							
Activity 3.2.2 Implementation of measure							

Activity 3.2.3 Ongoing monitoring of implementation success and impacts on fish stocks and catch							
Activity 3.3.1 Collaboration with MIHARI to promote exchange meetings with other successful LMMAs to exchange information							

2.1.4. Sustainability of the action (max 3 pages)

i) Impact on target beneficiaries

Directly, the action will impact 8,000 fishing community members and indirectly over 20,000 people at the target sites, with a high level of awareness of fisheries rules and regulations, their relevance to habitat integrity, climate change resilience and food security, and increased motivation for actively managing their respective LMMAs.

Long-term, the management and monitoring plans will be established and the mechanisms for data collection and centralisation with the support of the Ministry of Fisheries and C3. The capacity building of the fishers syndicates and women's associations will ensure that there is local control of fisheries rules and regulations, which to date has been absent. Capacity will increase 4-fold with 300 local fisheries wardens trained in LMMA management and monitoring (50% women).

Women in particular will attain equality in terms of involvement in protected area discourse and management, which to date has been severely lacking. This change will have sustainable benefits in a number of areas relating to environmental resource utilisation. For surveillance and enforcement, the gendarme and the Ministry of Fisheries as well as Madagascar National Parks will be well versed in the threats to the communities' fisheries and the new protocols for reporting, apprehending and convicting people who flout the regulations.

Active management regimes and associated fisheries policy documents will be available for each of these target sites, ensuring a roadmap for future sustainability. Sharing of this the formula from this intervention and associated reports nationwide through the MIHARI network will represent the first dissemination of replicable models to management authorities, community associations and NGOs across the country, for ease of replication.

Adherence to LMMA management plans will ensure food security into future years as critical habitat and species are protected through spatial and temporary restrictions and are able to replenish without overexploitation. Elimination of threats from migrant fishers will reinforce the ownership and control of coastal resources by the communities and in turn motivate them to continue long-term protection to ensure improvement of their quality of life. In the face of increasingly frequent and severe impacts of climate change (cyclones, flooding) the LMMAs will provide a safety margin for recuperation of habitats and fish stocks at a time when vulnerability for these remote and poor coastal communities is increasing.

ii) Sustainability post-project

Financial sustainability

C3 Madagascar through its Fundraising Strategy will concurrently be seeking funding to follow up and expand on these activities with a focus on creation of small enterprises (50% women-led) as it has done during 2016-2018 with previous project. There are several large multi-year grant opportunities available including BIOPAMA offering funding from 2020 onwards. C3 will work closely with MIHARI's support to identify small grant opportunities to provide maintenance and support costs for reserves, which are minimal. C3 will also approach corporate sponsors for support of the Junior Ecoguard network and promote their activities for recognition by international awards (Zayed Sustainability Prize finalists 2018, Equator Prize etc). C3 assists and

partners with Madagascar National Parks on funding opportunities regarding LMMAs and key marine species. C3 has a long-term commitment to these 3 sites and will continue monitoring and support as required.

Institutional sustainability

Communities will have their existing associations and syndicates in charge of natural resource management reinforced, with recruitment and training of new wardens for fisheries and marine areas. Management plans will be written collaboratively, signed and agreed on by communities and their capacity will increase in terms of protected area management and habitat enhancement, using their own members for monitoring and assessment of the status of their resources. Armed with the knowledge and technical skills the communities are best placed to continue fisheries and LMMA management long-term without dependence on outside bodies.

Young people's capacities will be greatly increased in delivery of biodiversity and climate change related topics through mobilisation via the Junior Ecoguards programme and this will open doors to regional and global opportunities for youth to get involved with activism, small grants opportunities, awards and mobilisation via social media. The Junior Ecoguard network will substantially contribute to youth leadership and project management skills, providing individuals with more transferable skills for employment and further studies.

Environmental sustainability

The action will have an immediate and long-lasting positive impact on marine areas in Northern Madagascar, with an expansion of mangrove forest and seagrass and coral reef under community protection. Regeneration of degraded areas will be an immediate benefit to restore original ecosystem functioning and ecosystem services. The blue carbon sinks will be expanded and protected over the long-term. LMMAs have been dysfunctional or failed across the wider region due to failure to fully build capacity and implicate communities in their monitoring and management; this intervention will lead to sustained positive impacts for the first time. Threats such as illegal fishing will be eliminated in key areas and monitored by communities themselves with the back up support from C3, the Ministry of Fisheries. There are no negative impacts of the intervention on the environment.

iii) Dissemination plan and replication

C3 Madagascar will focus its current and future grant applications on financing the creation of sustainable livelihood options for target communities and replicating this integrated model of optimal community resource management and protection combined with viable sustainable livelihoods across Northern Madagascar. This intervention will provide a good opportunity to highlight nationally the great work that the communities and C3 are doing towards climate change adaptation at the local level and a communications and visibility plan will be designed at the project planning stage and capitalise on existing active national and regional networks (social media). Key Malagasy personalities, especially those hailing from the North, will be engaged as ambassadors in the dissemination plan, such as professional athletes and actors. Dissemination channels include: National Newspapers For social media channels - EU in Madagascar, WWF, WCS, CI, Blue Ventures, IUCN, WIOMSA etc will support the circulation of a project brief to share with all partners nationally, regionally and internationally.

iv) **Risk analysis and contingency plan**

Action	Risk	Probability	Severity	Mitigation measures
Capacity building local fisher syndicates and associations	Lack of buy-in from fishers to monitor and conserve fish and mollusc stocks	Low	Medium	Already conducted research and consultations pre-proposal and communities are asking for support in this area. Parallel interventions focusing on sustainable livelihood development and mangrove reforestation with motivate fishers as they see positive and immediate impacts on their lives from conservation programmes
	Lack of confidence of women in taking on a management role	Low	Medium	Gender stratified consultations to ensure women's issues and opinions are considered in all relevant planning.
Youth outreach about fisheries regulations, <i>dina</i> and wider benefits of LMMAs	School teachers unmotivated to assist in roll out of the activities	Low	Medium	C3 already conducted teacher training in environmental subjects at all target schools and Junior Ecoguard groups ready and motivated for involvement in fisheries protection programmes
Fish wardens trained in monitoring and surveillance activities	Danger from migrant fisher confrontations	Medium	High	Direct link and support from Ministry of Fisheries and Law enforcement officials. Reporting and conviction protocols established and reinforced.
Fish Wardens monitoring fish catches and preventing illegal activities in their area	Fish Wardens fail to monitor and report adequately	Low	High	Training will build on lessons learned from original training sessions and evaluations of the failures C3, Gendarme and Ministry of Fisheries will provide confidence and motivation to solve problems and data collection quality control Good media coverage of success stories will motivate and inspire
	Cyclone and extreme weather events	Medium	Medium	Data collection plan cognizant of the highest risk months of December and January for cyclone disruption
Consensus attained on fisheries management measures	Failure to obtain consensus	Low	High	Potential management measures and the success they have had will be shared via information obtained from the national MIHARI network. In addition, detailed awareness raising will be conducted on each measure, its purpose and benefits so that people fully understand the positive implications for their quality of life

2.2. Lead applicant's Experience

(i) Experience in similar actions in the past 3 years (Maximum 1 page per action)

Name of the organisation: Conservation Centre sur la Communaute C3 Madagascar Lead applicant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Co-applicant <input type="checkbox"/> Affiliated entity <input type="checkbox"/>					
Project title: Filling knowledge gaps for local conservation of marine flagship species in 3 Key Biodiversity Areas, north Madagascar			Sector (ref. list of sectors in Sectorial experience in PADOR): 410: General Environmental Protection		
Location of the action	Cost of the action (EUR)	Role: coordinator, co-beneficiary, affiliated entity	Donors to the action (name) ¹⁰	Amount contributed (by donor)	Dates (from..to) dd/mm/yyyy
Bay of Rigny complex, Ambodivahibe, Ampobofobo, Madagascar	92,903	Coordinator	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund	65,771	01/09/2017-31/0-8/2019
Objectives and results of the action		Rapid assessment of endangered species and habitats including threat assessments. Socio-economic and fisheries profiling at each KBA, public awareness on marine biodiversity issues, increased capacity for local marine resource management, existence and application of the dina.			

¹⁰ If the donor is the European Union or an EU Member State, please specify the EU budget line, EDF or EU Member State

Name of the organisation: Conservation Centree sur la Communaute C3 Madagascar

Lead applicant Co-applicant Affiliated entity

Project title: Using fishers' traditional maritime knowledge to improve small-scale fisheries management in northern Madagascar

Sector (ref. list of sectors in Sectorial experience in PADOR):
410: General Environmental Protection

Location of the action	Cost of the action (EUR)	Role: coordinator, co-beneficiary, affiliated entity	Donors to the action (name) ¹¹	Amount contributed (by donor)	Dates (from..to) dd/mm/yyyy
Madagascar	56,699	Coordinator	UK Global Challenge Research Fund	54,299	01/06/2019 – 31/05/2020

Objectives and results of the action

The proposed project aims to use the unique Marine Cultural Heritage of Madagascar to create social, economic and cultural benefits for coastal communities by documenting traditional maritime knowledge of fishers. This knowledge will be integrated into resource management plans and legislation to improve the sustainability of small scale fisheries and improve the socioeconomic status of their communities. Further cultural benefits will be generated through ensuring that traditional maritime knowledge persists in communities by involving youth and community-based social marketing.

¹¹ If the donor is the European Union or an EU Member State, please specify the EU budget line, EDF or EU Member State

Name of the organisation: Conservation Centree sur la Communaute C3 Madagascar

Lead applicant Co-applicant Affiliated entity

Project title: Using incentivized environmental stewardship to conserve dugongs and seagrass habitat at an identified national hotspot

Sector (ref. list of sectors in Sectorial experience in PADOR):

410: General Environmental Protection

Location of the action	Cost of the action (EUR)	Role: coordinator, co-beneficiary, affiliated entity	Donors to the action (name) ¹²	Amount contributed (by donor)	Dates (from..to) dd/mm/yyyy
Nosy Hara Marine Park, Madagascar	273,152.64	Coordinator	UNDP GEF	85,309	01/09/2015-31/0-8/2018

Objectives and results of the action

Using incentivized environmental stewardship to conserve to support and strengthen protection efforts in the Nosy Hara Marine Park, which has been identified as the site of highest priority for dugong conservation in the country. The project will train MNP rangers to monitor gillnet use and instruct fishers in the release of bycaught dugongs, and offer further training for MNP rangers and local community members in scientific and community-based dugong and seagrass surveys. Incentivised fishers to conduct monitoring and surveillance, as well as built the capacity of women's and fishers' associations in running businesses in the tourism, hospitality and agricultural sectors to diversify income sources and alleviate current fisheries pressure. Delivery of basic services in terms of improved resources for schools, safe drinking water, maternal health support and enterprise development.

¹² If the donor is the European Union or an EU Member State, please specify the EU budget line, EDF or EU Member State

Name of the organisation: Conservation Centree sur la Communaute C3 Madagascar

Lead applicant Co-applicant Affiliated entity

Project title: BY-Catch Assessment and Mitigation in Western Indian Ocean Fisheries (BYCAM)

Sector (ref. list of sectors in Sectorial experience in PADOR):
410: General Environmental Protection

Location of the action	Cost of the action (EUR)	Role: coordinator, co-beneficiary, affiliated entity	Donors to the action (name) ¹³	Amount contributed (by donor)	Dates (from..to) dd/mm/yyyy
Madagascar, Kenya, Mozambique, Zanziba	375,365.52	Co-beneficiary	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association	335,443.85	01/01/2015 – 31/11/2018

Objectives and results of the action

The project will bring together expert biologists, social scientists, interdisciplinary researchers and stakeholders, including fisheries managers, fishers, and government and non-government representatives. The team will adopt an interdisciplinary approach drawing on methods from the natural and social sciences and will collect both quantitative and qualitative data to assess the extent of bycatch in WIO fisheries and to develop strategies for mitigating bycatch while accounting for social and economic constraints and opportunities within a multi-level governance framework. In recognising few studies in the WIO have examined the relationship between efficient governance and fisheries management efficacy, this project will extend earlier socio-economic research undertaken by the collaborators in the WIO and apply state-of-the-art policy analysis methods to produce advice on options for addressing strengths and weaknesses in existing multi-level governance systems

¹³ If the donor is the European Union or an EU Member State, please specify the EU budget line, EDF or EU Member State