

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Blue Ventures Conservation
Project Title:	MIHARI: Building a Civil Society Movement to Safeguard Marine Resources in Madagascar.
Grant Number:	CEPF-109496
Hotspot:	Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands
Strategic Direction:	3 Strengthen civil society capacity at local and regional levels through training, exchanges and regional cooperation.
Grant Amount:	\$199,871.00
Project Dates:	July 01, 2019 - June 30, 2022
Date of Report:	September 23, 2022

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

Blue Ventures is the sole participant of this grant - there are no subgrantees but the project would not be possible without collaboration with the following partners.

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

WCS is a member of the current MIHARI taskforce, along with representatives from Conservation International (CI), World Wide fund for Nature (WWF) and Blue Ventures (BV). The taskforce was created in 2017 to lead on MIHARI funding decisions and the network's journey towards full autonomy. WCS hosts MIHARI staff (the Northeast Regional Coordinator and the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer), manages funds and fundraising for the network, and supports grant implementation and reporting. WCS supported MIHARI events in the north and provided funding for community capacity building. WCS continues to engage and consult with MIHARI when implementing activities at their own intervention sites.

WWF

WWF has allocated staff working for MIHARI: a consultant leading on the development of the MIHARI structure and capacity building; two Communication Assistants; and the Midwest Regional Coordinator, who directs communications with partners and provides support to representatives of locally managed marine areas (LMMAs). WWF also supports MIHARI events, for example by paying for community transport and accommodation.

CI

In the northwest CI supports MIHARI activities, such as paying for community members' accommodation and transport, facilitating MIHARI field visits to their own intervention sites, and working with MIHARI on some capacity building for committee members on association management.

Other Entities - Ministry of Agriculture, livestock and fisheries; Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

A wide range of NGOs supporting LMMAs in Madagascar played an active role aiding coordination of activities, in particular at the regional level, and can all be found on MIHARI's website.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>A legal framework is adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture, livestock and fisheries, devolving authority to the community level, leading to new and strengthened community management of all LMMAs across Madagascar, including five key biodiversity areas.</p>	<p>Given that there is yet no legal framework for LMMAs in Madagascar, MIHARI took the initiative to develop a steering committee comprised of lawyers, representatives of government projects and the MIHARI Secretariat to advocate for a legal recognition of LMMAs in Madagascar by the government, and promote and ensure the synergy of current initiatives. The committee has streamlined MIHARI's decision-making and supported the process of registering as a legal entity. The Ministry of Environment is supportive of working on the legal framework and helping to triple the coverage of marine protected areas in Madagascar.</p> <p>In 2020, we established a technical working group on LMMA policy to organise an exchange between the three ministries and other stakeholders in the management of marine and coastal ecosystems, and the development of a LMMA legal framework.</p> <p>Throughout 2021 and the first half of 2022, MIHARI continued to meet with the Ministry for Fisheries (MoF) to discuss the draft legal framework for LMMAs.</p> <p>Once the legal framework is finalised, MIHARI will be able to continue to establish itself as an autonomous organisation and legitimise its work and support efforts to protect the rights of small-scale fishers in Madagascar in the long-term.</p>
<p>40 local organisations (including MIHARI members) have strengthened marine conservation knowledge and capacity through documentation and dissemination of learning, replication of best practice, and improved partnerships across Madagascar and the WIO region, allowing for participation in conservation actions and increased sustainability of these organisations.</p>	<p>The project has empowered MIHARI to reach a stage where it can sustain its operations, & effectively connect & support LMMA associations, building their capacity and promoting their engagement with the government and stakeholders. Exchanges, forums and congresses have allowed for NGOs, authorities, MIHARI staff and LMMA representatives to meet and strengthen cohesion in managing their resources. At these events, partners participate by sharing their</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	<p>work on best practices in marine conservation. The project's has allowed community leadership to develop, & encouraged fishers to take the lead in managing their own marine resources. Thanks to regular exchange and peer-training opportunities, locally-led marine management efforts, ensuring that nearshore marine biodiversity is safeguarded and fish stocks are used sustainably, are being replicated by coastal communities across Madagascar. By grounding management efforts in communities, supporting marine management models that deliver meaningful economic benefits to communities, and advocating for policy change that supports local management and marine conservation, the project has provided communities with the incentives and capacity to sustainably manage their marine resources to meet their conservation and food security needs.</p>

Planned Short-Term Impacts: 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>150 LMMA leaders, including at least 30 women, from 200 local community associations are better able to support their communities to actively participate in conservation actions and better manage their marine resources.</p>	<p>We have put extensive effort into building the capacity of LMMA leaders. 176 LMMA leaders from 119 LMMAs (48 women), received community-based marine resource management training on topics such as periodic reserves, no-take zones, and destructive fishing practices. 66 LMMA leaders (9 women) were trained on the monitoring and performance evaluation of LMMAs. 91 LMMA leaders from 21 LMMAs (22 women) attended exchange visits.</p> <p>Training was carried out for 34 women and 12 men from 14 coastal regions, on gender equality, fishing regulations, inter-community communication strategies, budgeting and work plan development, as part of the FLP. This has strengthened their capacity in leadership, communication and public speaking.</p> <p>The trainings and exchanges improved the abilities of LMMA leaders to facilitate discussions with their communities, promote best practices for marine resource management, and understand the benefits of fisheries management interventions. Many LMMA leaders have applied their knowledge and skills by leading local meetings and sharing information about their region and LMMA. These activities have increased the capacity and confidence of LMMA</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>Governance and leadership in MIHARI is strengthened, with elected and trained national and regional boards, providing greater legitimacy for the platform and increased sustainability.</p>	<p>leaders to deliver activities on the ground more effectively.</p> <p>MIHARI's governance structure is composed of community representatives, national board, 4 regional structures, steering committee and technical working groups to support the leadership, legitimacy and sustainability of the network. Training has improved communications within and between the MIHARI governance structures. Training of the national & regional boards has given them the opportunity to enhance their ability to play an increasingly autonomous role in overseeing the network within 5 years, making sure MIHARI has community interests & leadership at its heart. MIHARI made huge progress with transitioning and establishing itself as an autonomous civil society network, gaining legal status in 2020. 2022 marked the end of the transition period, and MIHARI continued collaborating with Maliasili to develop & strengthen its independent entity. The secretariat focused on finalising the manual of procedures, internal regulations and the financial management system of the network. HR systems & tools were developed & fundraising continues to ensure long-term sustainability. MIHARI's new Executive Secretary, Bienvenu Tsivozahy, was recruited at the end of June 2022. Bienvenu is a specialist in advocacy & brings a wealth of experience and will see MIHARI through its next phase.</p>

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The main unexpected impact of the project, which could not be foreseen or avoided, was the COVID-19 pandemic, which overlapped with the majority of the grant (see supporting document 1, Madagascar Covid-19 Cases). MIHARI undertook a COVID-19 impacts survey in LMMA communities to enable us to adapt to their priority needs including financial security, food stability and health, all of which were being exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Global markets fluctuated significantly and unpredictably during the pandemic. Food costs increased in some cases and income from commercially-viable fishing decreased, due to some collectors and fishmongers leaving villages (thus reducing access to markets) and reduced demand from restaurants. Overall, food security has been affected. Fortunately, the market prices of fish and rice stabilised in the second half of 2021.

The highest number of COVID-19 cases in Madagascar since the pandemic started in the first half of 2021, as a result of cases spreading from the capital of Antananarivo to other regions. At this time, gatherings were capped at 200 people in all regions, but BV's Health & Safety department felt that gatherings of over 12 people were unsafe and so based its COVID-19 policies on the reduced numbers. There was a significant third spike in COVID-19 cases in the second half of 2021, which continued to rise until January 2022. Vaccination campaigns continue at all public health centres but as of the time of writing (August 2022), only 4% of the population have been fully vaccinated. There have so far been 66,615

confirmed cases and 1,410 deaths. However, with limited testing facilities, there is a high probability that conclusions from data are likely to be inaccurate. Early relaxation of restrictions and low adherence to guidelines coupled with poor medical facilities make the overall picture unclear.

In terms of the project goals, the pandemic particularly impacted strategic priority 4, which relied on travel, and indirectly priority 2, which required the time, availability and resources of government bodies. For more information, see the Safeguarding section.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

Despite some activities being delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the MIHARI network has strengthened its governance structures, and carried out training, exchange visits, an LMMA Summit, a Fisherwomen Leadership Programme (FLP) and regional congresses. This has enabled MIHARI to build the management and leadership skills of LMMA leaders, collaborate with partners to secure the rights of small-scale fishers and establish itself as an autonomous civil society network, gaining independent legal status in 2020.

MIHARI Gaining Independence

One of the specific priorities for the project focused on MIHARI becoming independent, which fell under strategic priority 3, "Strengthening MIHARI operations and governance structures, progressing the network to operate more independently, improving the network's effectiveness as a leading Malagasy civil society body, supporting coastal communities and small-scale fishers in local marine management."

We created a steering committee composed of 13 members (the five elected MIHARI presidents, two secretariat representatives and six NGOs representatives) to streamline MIHARI's decision-making and assist with the process of registration as a legal entity. Following the independence of the network in October 2020, MIHARI's internal regulations and identification of the financial system were finalised, with the creation of a separate bank account. Training and mentoring of the Secretariat has increased its ability to progressively manage core functions such as finance, operations and Human Resource (HR) autonomously, and strengthen the network's regional hubs.

The transition towards the network's independence was completed at the end of June 2022, and a new Executive Secretary has been in place since then. MIHARI's procedural manual, and administrative and financial management tools are now finalised. MIHARI also installed ODOO 14 software to improve its financial management system, and implemented HR systems and tools. The organisational audit of the network was carried out by the firm AGILE CONSEIL.

MIHARI has been focussing on fundraising following their funding analysis, and proposals have been submitted to multiple institutional and non-institutional donors (either as the lead, a partner or a contractor) in the hope of creating a diverse and sustainable income stream.

Supporting Leadership and Management Training for the Regional Structures, LMMA Leaders and the National Board

Three supporting partnerships (Maliasili, the USAID Hay Tao project and AHT Group AG) developed tools to identify capacity-building needs for LMMA members, the regional

structures and the national board. Maliasili shared their plans to implement organisational assessments and baseline surveys in 2020, and used this information to tailor the training to the specific needs of the LMMAs, communities and MIHARI staff.

Regular, ongoing training and support has been provided to the network's national board and regional governance structures so that they can better lead MIHARI as it develops and expands. Training for the regional structure has covered topics such as public speaking, performance monitoring and evaluation, budgeting, improving communication channels within MIHARI, facilitating meetings, LMMA data collection, report writing and leadership skills. Training sessions for the national board focused on how to create and implement annual work plans, budgeting, leadership skills, best practice for meeting with authorities and improving management abilities. As a result of the training, we observed improvements in the report writing and public speaking of the national board, while members of the regional structures showed improvements in their abilities to organise and lead meetings, take meeting notes and write reports. We noticed more confidence in all participants and improved communication between the two governance structures.

The Fisherwomen Leadership Programme (FLP) was launched in 2020, promoting women's participation in local marine management, strengthening fisherwomen's capacity to engage in marine management, and increasing their leadership, communication and public speaking skills. Attendees received training on gender equality and equity, fishing regulations, and inter-community communication strategies. As a result, the attendees are starting to apply the inter-community communication skills by sharing their knowledge on gender equality with their communities. The FLP has received much positive feedback.

Throughout the grant, 176 LMMA leaders (48 women) from 119 LMMAs, received community-based marine resource management training on topics such as periodic reserves, no-take zones, and destructive fishing practices. Of those 176, 66 LMMA leaders (9 women) were trained on the monitoring and performance evaluation of LMMAs, and 91 LMMA leaders (22 women) from 21 LMMAs attended exchange visits. Additionally, during the two regional congresses, representatives of the 176 LMMAs attended training on fishing laws and the process of Dina (local law) applications, the definition of an LMMA, and the vision, mission, values and strategy of the MIHARI network. Training for 15 of the LMMA leaders on the Competency Standard Tool for LMMA leaders was also carried out at the congress.

Raising MIHARI's profile

Amplifying MIHARI's voice and presence through sharing their story amongst stakeholders at all levels, including embracing wider partnership opportunities, was key to the success of this project and MIHARI's continued move towards independence. Raising MIHARI's profile was vital to delivering the work under strategic priorities 1, 2 and 4, to encourage learning and replication of best practices, and to strengthen marine conservation knowledge. Growing MIHARI's national profile has increased national awareness of small-scale fishery issues and improved MIHARI's legitimacy as a platform representing the interests of coastal communities, reinforcing and underpinning the above areas of work for greater impact in the long-term.

To further our outward presence as a major civil society platform, we have raised the profile of MIHARI through the following:

3 Newsletters

48 radio shows on various topics including MIHARI's aims, information for LMMAs on how to join the network, & upcoming LMMA presidents' meetings
300 posters to raise awareness on national crab closures
1 communications workshop in Mahajanga for 42 people to strengthen MIHARI communications
26 news pieces on various topics, including the Whitley Award, the WIOMSA symposium, the launch of the LMMA Guide, the impacts of COVID-19 on fishing communities, achievements in fisheries management, a field trip, community-based ecotourism, security during mangrove patrols & MIHARI's new strategy
Over 2,000 calendars to raise awareness about national fisheries closures
188 Tweets on various topics including recruitments, World Event Days, MIHARI events, local community achievements, eco friendly practices & COVID-19
361 Facebook posts with similar topics to the Tweets, and also mud crab fishing best practices, MIHARI workshops and fisheries closures
A press conference in March 2021, where national journalists interviewed the MIHARI national president and 3 members of the south regional structure
4 press releases
2 videos: 1 on LMMA good practises & 1 about MIHARI's new strategy
1 TV show on advocacy
Publishing MIHARI strategy for 2022-2026.

MIHARI has 629 followers on Twitter and 6,424 subscribers on the MIHARI Facebook page. Throughout the grant, we posted 188 times on Twitter and 361 times on Facebook.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Supporting LMMAs at a local level through strengthening the capacity of LMMA leaders to engage in LMMA management and ensure that LMMAs manage coastal marine resources effectively.	1.1	Report from training with feedback and follow up actions	<p>MIHARI have supported training for 176 LMMA leaders (target 150). MIHARI developed a training programme with Maliasili, the USAID Hay Tao project & AHT Group AG based on assessments of the knowledge of LMMA leaders and members of the MIHARI governance structures. Trainings carried out:</p> <p>March 2020- 9 LMMA leaders trained on communication</p> <p>October 2020 - 28 women, 5 men, NGOs & government trained on gender equality, fishing regulations & inter-community communication strategies at the Women’s Leadership Summit (part of the FLP)</p> <p>June 2021 - 13 people (6 women) trained on fishing laws, leadership, conflict management & gender equity at the 2nd FLP workshop</p> <p>September 2021- 20 LMMA leaders (12 women) trained at the 3rd FLP workshop on leadership, roles of women in fisheries value chains, co-management & governance, & the Madagascar fishing code</p> <p>October 2021- 53 LMMA leaders (18 women) trained during the northern regional congress on fishing violation reporting process, land security at the LMMA level & the Dina (traditional law) process</p> <p>2022- 66 LMMA leaders (9 women) trained on the LMMA performance monitoring</p>

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				manual.110 LMMA leaders (22 women) trained at the South Regional Congress on the LMMA concept, MIHARI strategy, LMMA management,laws & Dina & Competency Standard Tool.
1.0	Supporting LMMAs at a local level through strengthening the capacity of LMMA leaders to engage in LMMA management and ensure that LMMAs manage coastal marine resources effectively.	1.2	Exchange documents, highlighting key lessons learned with follow up action points that will be shared with the communities and beyond.	<p>MIHARI supported 6 exchanges (target 12):</p> <p>September 2019- LMMA members from NW visited FIMIHARA, Mamelon Honko & Velondriake LMMAs (SW) to discuss sustainable fishing practices & fisheries management, aquaculture & Dina restrictions for destructive fishing gear</p> <p>September 2019- 45 people from Belo-sur-Mer, Kaday, Ambakivao, and Kivalo LMMAs visited each other to share best practices for mangrove & fisheries management, women's engagement in community organisations & alternative livelihoods</p> <p>November 2020- 9 fishers (2 women) & 3 representatives from authorities from the new 5th MIHARI region (east coast) visited 3 LMMAs in Toliara to share experiences as fishers, & learn about financial management, tourism, mangrove management & fish-farming.</p> <p>November 2021- 13 LMMA representatives from the NE visited LMMAs in Mananara & 9 emerging LMMAs to exchange experiences on women's roles in mangrove conservation, temporary fisheries closures, management</p>

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				<p>tools, community patrols & partner collaboration</p> <p>October 2021- 53 LMMA representatives & 20 from an LMMA in Antsohihy attended an exchange during the north regional congress & shared experiences & challenges</p> <p>June 2022 - 52 LMMAs from MW (56 leaders, 7 women) & an LMMA in Mangily, SW (21 leaders, 8 women) shared experiences & conservation</p>
1.0	Supporting LMMAs at a local level through strengthening the capacity of LMMA leaders to engage in LMMA management and ensure that LMMAs manage coastal marine resources effectively.	1.3	Forum reports with action points	<p>Due to COVID, we were unable to carry out 4 regional forums per year & 1 biennial national forum every year. However, we carried out 4 regional coordination meetings, 1 general assembly & two congresses (north & south):</p> <p>June 2020 - regional coordination meeting in the NE</p> <p>Oct 2020- A MIHARI general assembly (i.e. the biennial national forum) for the national board, NGOs, and members of the regional structures</p> <p>February 2021 - regional coordination meeting in the NW</p> <p>March 2021 - regional coordination meeting in the south</p> <p>March 2021 - regional coordination meeting in the NE</p> <p>Oct 2021- north regional congress for more than 90 people, including NGOs, authorities, MIHARI staff and 53 LMMA representatives (18 women) to strengthen the cohesion of</p>

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				LMMA members. Activities included: sustainable LMMA management, good conservation practices; socio-economic development; challenges between authorities and partners; capacity building of LMMA leaders; and mangrove reforestation. The issue of increasing migrant fishers and difficulties in approving Dina were also raised June 2022 - south regional congress for more than 160 people, including NGOs, authorities, MIHARI staff and 131 LMMA representatives (22 women) to strengthen cohesion of LMMA members in managing their resources
1.0	Supporting LMMAs at a local level through strengthening the capacity of LMMA leaders to engage in LMMA management and ensure that LMMAs manage coastal marine resources effectively.	1.4	MIHARI outreach materials (radio programmes, posters etc.)	MIHARI have produced the following: 3 Newsletters 48 radio shows on various topics including MIHARI's aims, information for LMMAs on how to join the network, & upcoming LMMA presidents' meetings 300 posters to raise awareness on national crab closures 1 communications workshop in Mahajanga for 42 people to strengthen MIHARI communications 26 newspieces on various topics, including the Whitley Award, the WIOMSA symposium, the launch of the LMMA Guide, impacts of COVID-19 on fishing communities, achievements in fisheries management, a field trip,

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				<p>community-based ecotourism, security during mangrove patrols & MIHARI's new strategy</p> <p>Over 2,000 calendars to raise awareness about national fisheries closures</p> <p>235 Tweets on various topics including recruitments, World Event Days, MIHARI events; local community achievements, eco friendly practices & COVID-19</p> <p>301 Facebook posts with similar topics to the Tweets, and also mud crab fishing best practices, MIHARI workshops & fisheries closures</p> <p>A press conference in March 2021, where national journalists interviewed the MIHARI national president and 3 members of the south regional structure</p> <p>Four press releases</p> <p>2 videos: 1 on LMMAs good practises & 1 about MIHARI's new strategy</p> <p>1 TV show on advocacy</p>
1.0	Supporting LMMAs at a local level through strengthening the capacity of LMMAs leaders to engage in LMMAs management and ensure that LMMAs manage coastal marine resources effectively.	1.5	MOUs drafted between communities and private sector companies; and between health and environment organisations.	<p>In 2020, an MoU was signed with Maliasili to evaluate MIHARI's performance in M&E and team wellbeing, to assess the network's mission strategy, and put in place a 3-year strategy. Maliasili organised a marine conservation leaders network, to develop the technical and leadership capabilities of 9 regional marine conservation NGOs and community-based organisations through a new African Marine Leadership Programme. 18 leaders (including two MIHARI members) from</p>

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				nine regional community based organisations met virtually in May, October and November 2020 and April 2021. MIHARI collaborated with the PHE (Population-Health-Environment) Network and Blue Ventures' "Safidy" programme (meaning "choice" - in reproductive terms) during COVID-19. The PHE Network made available COVID-19 awareness posters, validated by the Ministry of Health. MIHARI is a member of the CGP or octopus management committee in the South, as an advisor. This committee brings together under one statute 15 LMMAs, 4 NGOs, authorities, collectors and wholesalers operating in the region. MIHARI is leading the establishment of the Consultative Body on the Local Participatory Management of Small-Scale Fisheries and a member of 2 other commissions including the Advisory Council on the Management of Fisheries and Aquaculture.
2.0	Securing favourable legal and political frameworks for the local management of marine resources and the rights of traditional fishers, which will protect LMMAs as management entities.	2.1	Engagement and advocacy strategy highlighting key policy reform objectives	In 2019, we appointed a policy team of 42 members from the board & held 2 meetings with the secretariat to identify challenges & policy priorities. In Jan 2020, we met with the MoF to relaunch the procedure for setting up a legal framework for LMMAs, & gave a presentation about advocating for LMMAs. In the 2nd half of 2020, a technical working group on LMMA policy was established composed of lawyers, reps of governmental projects, reps of NGOs and the MIHARI

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				secretariat. The working group advocates for legal recognition of LMMAs in Madagascar by the government, & promotes & ensures the synergy of current initiatives for the legal recognition of LMMAs. In 2021, the network's technical secretariat identified the various avenues in order to revitalise advocacy topics & discussed them with the MoF and Blue Economy. MIHARI finalised their Advocacy Plan. Advocacy topics were introduced at the south regional congress during a productive discussion on the challenges faced by small-scale fishers. A national coordination meeting was held in June 2021 with NGOs that support LMMAs to refine their advocacy topics. MIHARI's new Executive Secretary, Bienvenu Tsivozahy brings a wealth of knowledge and experience on advocacy topics, and will continue to engage the network in advocacy activities.
2.0	Securing favourable legal and political frameworks for the local management of marine resources and the rights of traditional fishers, which will protect LMMAs as management entities.	2.2	Field trip report, including attendance list and agreed action plan.	The field trip for all ministries involved with fisheries management took place in December 2020. It included representatives from: national & regional ministries of Fisheries & Agriculture, Environment & Sustainable Development, & Land Use & Public Works; governmental projects (GEF6); and NGOs (WWF, C3, Marine National Parks). On day 1, we held a workshop to present the LMMA concept & the legal framework project, followed by visits to two LMMAs. First, the

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				Nosy Hara LMMA, an MPA co-managed by communities from five villages, and where protection and sustainable use of the area is in accordance with the MPA development and management plan. Community members shared experiences and challenges of surveillance of the area. The second visit was to Ambolobozikely, an emerging LMMA site where the local communities initiated the management of the area's resources (mangroves, coral reefs and turtle nesting sites). Now, the communities are supported by C3 Madagascar, one of MIHARI's partners. The communities expressed the difficulties of managing this type of complex coastal and marine ecosystem with the existing regulatory texts, justifying the need for legal recognition of the LMMA concept and for updating current legal frameworks.
2.0	Securing favourable legal and political frameworks for the local management of marine resources and the rights of traditional fishers, which will protect LMMAs as management entities.	2.3	Report from the Learning workshop including participant feedback.	In December 2019, MIHARI held a 2-day M&E workshop, and presented key LMMA performance indicators to M&E experts from partners in order to share experiences, categorise LMMA indicators, identify methodologies for data collection and next steps for developing an LMMA performance monitoring toolkit and manual. We had planned a follow-up workshop in 2020, to include the ministries of Environment and Fisheries to discuss findings from the first M&E workshop and identify how MIHARI can

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				<p>better support them. However, this did not go ahead due COVID-19.</p> <p>Instead, workshops were carried out during the north and south regional congresses in October 2021 and June 2022 respectively. The workshops included capacity building on: fisheries regulations; LMMA concept and purpose; functioning and the strategy of the MIHARI network; Dina; governance; community based leadership; how to use the Competency Standard Tool for LMMA Leaders. Following the northern congress, an assessment of the knowledge of MIHARI and LMMA representatives was carried out. At the end of the workshop, the communities made a resolution to improve their actions within the LMMAs, and was signed by presidents and presented to authorities present, to support advocacy and engagement actions with NGOs, donors and partners.</p>
2.0	Securing favourable legal and political frameworks for the local management of marine resources and the rights of traditional fishers, which will protect LMMAs as management entities.	2.4	Reports from technical working group meetings, including actions that demonstrate collaborative working.	<p>In 2019 we designed and approved 3 technical committees to provide guidance and support for the challenges facing LMMA communities.</p> <p>In 2020 the 'MIHARI Friends' group was created. In this committee there are 4 commissions (advocacy, fundraising & partnerships, MIHARI internal governance & legality, technical/conservation).</p>

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				<p>As a result of COVID-19, a technical working group was created to work together on the COVID-19 response, which included collecting donations. In late 2020, this working group handed over responsibilities to the MoF.</p> <p>In 2021, MIHARI became the lead for the establishment of a "Consultative body for the local and participatory management of small-scale fisheries", in collaboration with the MPEB (Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Économie Bleu). This body provides advice to the Ministry on specific themes related to small-scale fishing, and</p> <p>Also in 2021, a ToR for the fundraising task force was developed and the group is supporting fundraising applications. MIHARI is a member of 2 other committees relating to fisheries management and the issuance of harvesting permits. MIHARI is also an active member in the Advisory Council on Fisheries and Aquaculture Management.</p>
2.0	Securing favourable legal and political frameworks for the local management of marine resources and the rights of traditional fishers, which will protect LMMAs as management entities.	2.5	An approved draft decree on the creation of a reserved fishing zone.	The draft decree on the creation of a reserved fishing zone for small-scale fisheries was delayed as the USAID Hay Tao project was appointed as the new lead. MIHARI is still active in developing the decree, but is unable to control the deadline. In 2020 we held a workshop with WCS to discuss this activity, & the MoF formed a steering committee of 30

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				members representing partners, fishers, the industrial fishing sector & government ministries to develop a roadmap for implementing the zone. In 2021, following the MoF's call for proposals for 50 exploitation rights to practice shrimp fishing by Malagasy fishing companies, a press conference was held where the MIHARI national & NW regional presidents requested to have access to company profiles with exploitation rights, to consider designating an area solely for small-scale fishers, and to be consulted when such proposals arise. Three commissions will be established consisting of NGOs, civil society and economic operators, to ensure transparency and regulation of fishing, as required by Madagascar law. MIHARI is in charge of setting up the commission for the local and participatory management of small-scale fishing. The next step is to meet with the Minister to move forward on the establishment of a regulated fishing area.
3.0	Strengthening MIHARI operations and governance structures, progressing the network to operate more independently and improving its effectiveness as a leading Malagasy civil society body supporting	3.1	Report from training, including feedback from participants	Throughout the grant we have carried out regular, ongoing training and support to the network's national board and regional governance structures so that they can better lead and manage MIHARI as it becomes more autonomous: 2019 - the south, NW & NE regional structures trained on public speaking, improving

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	coastal communities in local marine management.			<p>communication channels within MIHARI, facilitating meetings, LMMA data collection and report writing. The national board trained on how to create and implement annual work plans, leadership skills, best practices for meeting with authorities & improving management skills</p> <p>2020 - 30 members of the regional structures, 5 from the national board & 10 fishers trained in basic budgeting skills & how to create a work plan at the LMMA Summit</p> <p>2021 - members of the regional structures trained on the role of LMMAs & MIHARI's vision, mission & values at regional coordination meetings. The regional structure members then applied this training by training LMMA presidents on this topic during LMMA presidents meetings</p> <p>2022 - MIHARI plans to do refresher training in the north region in Nosy Be during the International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem between the 23rd and 29th of July.</p>
3.0	Strengthening MIHARI operations and governance structures, progressing the network to operate more independently and improving its effectiveness as a leading Malagasy civil society body supporting	3.2	Report from training, including feedback from participants	<p>Throughout the grant, we have provided training to build the capacity and resources of the MIHARI Secretariat to manage core functions, such as finance, operations and HR autonomously:</p> <p>2019 - 5 MIHARI presidents trained on negotiation skills, public speaking and association management</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	coastal communities in local marine management.			<p>2020 - Maliasili sent surveys to the secretariat, LMMA representatives & partner NGOs to better understand the strengths and weaknesses of MIHARI to develop a management skills training programme</p> <p>2021 - south regional coordinator trained on advocacy by the USAID Hay Tao project</p> <p>2021 - Secretariat trained on internal organisation & leadership skills after the north regional congress</p> <p>2022 - MIHARI's finance team trained by ETEC on how to use the network's financial management software ODOO</p>
3.0	Strengthening MIHARI operations and governance structures, progressing the network to operate more independently and improving its effectiveness as a leading Malagasy civil society body supporting coastal communities in local marine management.	3.3	MIHARI network operating procedures	<p>MIHARI's operating procedures were approved by the five MIHARI presidents on the 6th of December 2019. The procedures outline the functions of the various governing structures within the network and ensure that responsibilities are clear for all stakeholders. The operating procedures define three main headings: working at the MIHARI office, conducting elections and rules of conduct. Within these three main headings there are five areas: 1) the MIHARI national office, including the president and the four regional presidents, 2) the regional system that includes 40 LMMA delegates across four regional hubs, 3) the MIHARI executive secretariat and coordination teams, 4) the MIHARI board of directors, 5) technological innovations to help the network.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
3.0	Strengthening MIHARI operations and governance structures, progressing the network to operate more independently and improving its effectiveness as a leading Malagasy civil society body supporting coastal communities in local marine management.	3.4	5 year funding plan	<p>In 2019, MIHARI discussed their financial support needs with 4 major funders working to support small scale fisheries in Madagascar (USAID - 2 projects, GEF6, SWIOFISH and KFW). Malialisi also started supporting MIHARI to develop a funding plan.</p> <p>In 2020, a Head of Operations was recruited to define and implement the governance and management tasks required to achieve MIHARI's independence and strengthen operational resilience.</p> <p>In 2021, MIHARI recruited a Finance Specialist to support work on the funding plan. MIHARI finished analysing funding gaps, which was the first step before developing the 5 year funding plan, which is still being drafted. In 2022, during the MIHARI national coordination meeting, it was decided to set up a fundraising committee to guide funding proposals. The committee will work with the Fundraising Manager who has yet to be recruited.</p> <p>BV has secured a grant from the Blue Action Fund (BAF), in which MIHARI is a contractor, securing funding for them for the next 5 years. MIHARI has also submitted numerous funding applications to diversify their income.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
3.0	Strengthening MIHARI operations and governance structures, progressing the network to operate more independently and improving its effectiveness as a leading Malagasy civil society body supporting coastal communities in local marine management.	3.5	A job description and contract of 1 new staff member recruited in 1 new region	<p>We are developing a regional hub on the east coast and our team has already visited two regions (see 1.8 for more information).</p> <p>Unfortunately, hiring of a regional coordinator for the fifth region was postponed until after identifying potential LMMAs in the area. Ten potential LMMA sites have been identified, and a plan for the implementation process is complete.</p> <p>Recruitment is now underway (in August 2022) using funds from the FIOVANA Project.</p>
3.0	Strengthening MIHARI operations and governance structures, progressing the network to operate more independently and improving its effectiveness as a leading Malagasy civil society body supporting coastal communities in local marine management.	3.6	Study report and recommendations	<p>A study on the impact of the MIHARI network is complete. The data that were used in this study were taken from NGO Maliasili's SWOT analysis in the different LMMAs that they work in. Surveys and discussion groups were carried out in twelve LMMAs covering three of the five regions where MIHARI works. The sample was designed to include people directly involved in LMMA governance and people from the general public of coastal communities.</p> <p>During surveys and discussion groups, respondents said that previous MIHARI workshops, meetings and forums created a safe place for LMMA leaders to speak up and it empowered them, giving them a platform to speak to local and national authorities about</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>marine management issues. Some respondents said that having contact with organisations such as MIHARI gave them more of an understanding about their rights as small scale fishers. This shows that MIHARI is having a positive impact on increasing the understanding LMMA communities have about marine management and their rights. Additionally, the study showed that even some of the most remote communities in Madagascar have heard of MIHARI, which shows their reach.</p>
4.0	Sharing learning and best practice for replication of the LMMA and MIHARI network model regionally, nationally and internationally.	4.1	Database with information from 200 communities publically accessible via MIHARI's website.	<p>As a result of extensive consultations with LMMA representatives and partners, the MIHARI database was developed and published online on the MIHARI website in April 2019, and is continuously updated and shared with partners. The database provides details of the training and marine resource management needs of LMMA representatives, the partners able to meet those needs, and provides information to facilitate peer-to-peer training and experience sharing.</p> <p>In the first half of 2020, the database was updated to include details of new LMMAs, technical support documents, LMMA criteria data according to the LMMA guide, MIHARI newsletters and improved visualisations.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>In the second half of 2020, a questionnaire was developed and validated by all partners, to gather additional information on LMMAs.</p> <p>The LMMA database project (FIOVANA project) to update the database is ongoing. We plan to update the database on specific details about LMMAs including more data on geographical locations, specific scientific information, conservation and species, including data collected during scoping potential sites in MIHARI's fifth region.</p> <p>A consultancy to redesign the MIHARI website has been finalised.</p>
4.0	Sharing learning and best practice for replication of the LMMA and MIHARI network model regionally, nationally and internationally.	4.2	Workshop report incorporating participant feedback.	<p>The national LMMA learning workshop/forum/symposium, which intended to bring together 200 experts to share experiences and learning did not take place during the grant due to travel and gathering restrictions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>However, the two regional congresses were a great opportunity for attendees to each bring their own expertise.</p>
4.0	Sharing learning and best practice for replication of the LMMA and MIHARI network model regionally,	4.3	Adaptive management toolkit	This is in relation to trialling an LMMA Monitoring & Evaluation framework and adaptive management toolkit.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	nationally and internationally.			<p>In 2019, at an M&E workshop, we identified the indicators and tools needed to assess LMMA efficacy and began drafting the toolkit.</p> <p>In 2020, due to COVID, there were delays in completing the toolkit as we were unable to complete fieldwork, and so present the draft toolkit to the MoF for feedback.</p> <p>In 2021, we began developing a “standard of competence” document in collaboration with the USAID HayTao project, which includes 6 competence areas of LMMAs, defined as pillars in the good management of LMMAs in Madagascar (governance, contract management, communication, engagement management, monitoring activities, financial management and monitoring, marine and fisheries resources management & monitoring)</p> <p>Also in 2021, we hired an M&E Manager and 2 consultants to draft the LMMA performance monitoring manual (which includes both the LMMA M&E Framework and Adaptive Management Toolkit) into a suitable format for the community as well as producing a user guide and collection grid. The draft was finalised and validated in December 2021. In April 2022, two training sessions on the toolkit were carried out for LMMA managers in the northwest and south regions.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
4.0	Sharing learning and best practice for replication of the LMMA and MIHARI network model regionally, nationally and internationally.	4.4	Exchange documents from each visit, highlighting key lessons learned, incorporating participant feedback, with follow up action points that will be shared with the communities and beyond.	The two international exchange visits have not been carried out as we hoped due to COVID-19 restrictions on travel and gathering sizes imposed by the government. However, during the grant period, MIHARI have been able to carry out regional exchange visits (see 1.2 for more information).
4.0	Sharing learning and best practice for replication of the LMMA and MIHARI network model regionally, nationally and internationally.	4.5	Report from the Learning workshop incorporating participant feedback	The West Indian Ocean region-wide learning workshop to bring 200 experts together to share experiences and learning did not take place during the grant as planned, due to unforeseen circumstances of the restrictions imposed by the government due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, MIHARI attended the following events to share their experiences and learn from other's in the sector: July 2019 - MIHARI presented its work at the WIOMSA Scientific Symposium in Mauritius. December 2019 - MIHARI participated in the first marine protected area practitioner's meeting for the Western Indian Ocean in Kenya to discuss the institutional framework of the MPA network and develop its terms of reference. During the same month, MIHARI attended a workshop organised by WWF in Tanzania on community-based marine resource management to share their experiences.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
2.0	Securing favourable legal and political frameworks for the local management of marine resources and the rights of traditional fishers, which will protect LMMAs as management entities.	2.6	Guidelines on dina	<p>This activity was delayed in 2020, due to more urgent activities taking priority due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and progress began in 2021.</p> <p>Discussions on the Dina approval and application process were held at the north congress in October 2021 for LMMA leaders and authorities.</p> <p>Also, in December 2021, a technical working group meeting was organised where BV shared their opinions and experiences about Dina, and explained the necessary resources needed to gain approval. The importance of collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior throughout the process, as well as how to capitalise on the achievements of each partner in the development of the Guide was also discussed during this meeting.</p> <p>The guidelines for the creation of the Dina Guide were defined in a ToR for a consultant to work on this project. Unfortunately, MIHARI has not yet recruited the consultant to create the guidelines due to delays in this activity. However, MIHARI hired a new Executive Secretary in June 2022, and will discuss the next steps for hiring a consultant with him.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
2.0	Securing favourable legal and political frameworks for the local management of marine resources and the rights of traditional fishers, which will protect LMMAs as management entities.	2.7	Draft legal framework for LMMAs	<p>Drafting a legal framework is crucial for the legitimacy of MIHARI, its continued establishment as an autonomous organisation and its collaboration with authorities. This activity has been continuously delayed by changes in government personnel, namely the director/minister of the Fisheries and Environment ministry and of Land Use Planning. Staff changes at the ministries can change as frequently as quarterly, and this continues to be an ongoing issue causing delays to MIHARI activities.</p> <p>However, in 2019 we approached the Ministry of Environment to discuss how to best recognise the rights of LMMAs in Madagascar and they were supportive of working on the framework and helping to triple the coverage of marine protected areas. We had three meetings with the steering committee (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Fisheries, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), WCS and MIHARI).</p> <p>In 2020, we established a technical working group on LMMA policy to organise an exchange between the three ministries and other stakeholders in the management of marine and coastal ecosystems, and the development of a LMMA legal framework.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				Throughout 2021 and the first half of 2022, MIHARI continued to meet with the MoF to discuss the draft legal framework for LMMAs. The draft decree is still being drafted.
1.0	Supporting LMMAs at a local level through strengthening the capacity of LMMA leaders to engage in LMMA management and ensure that LMMAs manage coastal marine resources effectively.	1.6	Surveys with trained LMMA leaders and stakeholders demonstrate improved support from LMMA leaders and the use of new skills/knowledge gained	In 2019, 75% of LMMA leaders from the NW who had received training applied their knowledge and skills by leading local meetings and sharing information about their region and LMMA. Leaders showed greater enthusiasm during meetings and felt more confident in their public speaking skills and ability to manage meetings. Surveys were conducted during the Fisherwomen’s Leadership summit in October 2020 and attendees gave high scores to facilitation and content of the training. Women from the programme were assessed in 2021 on their understanding of gender equity since the training they received in October, and 80% passed. In 2021, at meetings of the regional LMMA representatives and of the MIHARI presidents, their skills on training they had received were assessed. Their public speaking skills had improved and they understood the LMMA concept and the MIHARI Network (60%). During the south regional congress (June 2022), a reflection workshop was carried out for those that took part in training on LMMA management & governance. They found this session important for identifying their

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>challenges in governance & resource management.</p> <p>Tools were developed to assess LMMA performance & LMMA leader competency:</p> <p>1- LMMA performance monitoring manual</p> <p>2- Competency Standard Tool for LMMA leaders</p>
1.0	Supporting LMMAs at a local level through strengthening the capacity of LMMA leaders to engage in LMMA management and ensure that LMMAs manage coastal marine resources effectively.	1.7	Number of fisheries management interventions across MIHARI LMMA sites	<p>At the start of the grant, MIHARI supported 178 LMMAs across 197 communities in Madagascar, supporting 240 management interventions.</p> <p>At the end of the grant, MIHARI now supports 307 LMMAs (increase of 129, 172%): 53 in the midwest, 44 in the southwest, 139 in northwest and 71 in the northeast. These LMMAs encompass 288 communities (increase of 91, 146%), and 247 apply and implement their Dina, local laws for marine management.</p> <p>Additionally, 69 communities have received a transfer of land management rights (TGRN, Transfert de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles), and 26 support the management of marine protected areas (MPAs).</p>
1.0	Supporting LMMAs at a local level through strengthening the capacity of LMMA leaders to engage in LMMA management and ensure that LMMAs	1.8	Number of new coastal regions that MIHARI operates in	<p>In October 2019, we visited the Atsimo Atsinanana and Vatovavy Fitovinany regions to conduct courtesy visits with governors, and regional prefects and administrations. We held a workshop in Farafangana for regional authorities and other stakeholders to present</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	manage coastal marine resources effectively.			<p>MIHARI's mission and plans for the region. Participants discussed their challenges with marine management and many requested to be included in future MIHARI activities.</p> <p>In July 2020 and January 2021, we met with ADRA, an NGO that is currently working in the fifth region, to develop objectives and activities to support the establishment of LMMAs in the areas of the FIOVANA Project (ADRA's project).</p> <p>In October 2021, in collaboration with ADRA, MIHARI conducted a three-day training on the LMMMA concept, criteria and the process of setting up LMMAs in the fifth region for 40 participants, including socio-organisers and staff of the FIOVANA project.</p> <p>As part of the work to identify potential LMMAs in the 2 areas (Vatovavy and Fitovinany) of MIHARI's fifth region, a meeting was held with ADRA in June 2022 to finalise the methodology to be used to set up new LMMAs. The next step is to finalise the MoU with ADRA and decide on the new sites for potential LMMAs.</p>

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:

Supporting Document 2. MIHARI Communication Strategy

Supporting Document 3. M&E Toolkit

- Supporting Document 4. Fisherwomen Leadership Programme Summit Report (French)
- Supporting Document 5. LMMA Performance Monitoring Manual
- Supporting Document 6. Competency Standard Tool for LMMA leaders
- Supporting Document 7. MIHARI Strategy
- Supporting Document 8. MIHARI Impact Study

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
0	40 Key Biodiversity Areas, covering 2.8 million hectares, have new or strengthened protection and management.			0	Unfortunately, we were unable to get the legal framework for LMMAs in Madagascar adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture, livestock and fisheries during the grant period. However, MIHARI developed a steering committee of lawyers, representatives of government projects and the MIHARI Secretariat to advocate for a legal recognition of LMMAs in Madagascar by the government. Throughout the grant, the committee has streamlined MIHARI's decision-making and supported the process of registering as a legal entity. MIHARI met with the MoF to discuss the draft legal framework for LMMAs in 2021 and 2022. However, it

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					<p>has not yet been adopted by them due to delays caused by frequent governmental staff changes, resulting in having to hold additional meetings to explain the framework to new representatives on a recurring basis.</p> <p>Even though The Ministry of Environment has not adopted the drafted legal framework yet, they are supportive of it, and are interested in helping to triple the coverage of marine protected areas in Madagascar.</p> <p>Once the legal framework is finalised, MIHARI will be able to continue their journey of cementing itself as an autonomous organisation and legitimise its work and support efforts to protect the rights of small-scale fishers in Madagascar in the long-term.</p>
0	At least 40 civil society organizations, including at least 30			180	Actual Contribution Description: 40 local organisations (including MIHARI members) have

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	local organizations, actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.				<p>strengthened marine conservation knowledge and capacity through documentation and dissemination of learning, replication of best practice, and improved partnerships across Madagascar and the WIO region, allowing for participation in conservation actions and increased sustainability of these organisations.</p> <p>Result: MIHARI provided training for LMMA leaders, allowing for strengthened marine conservation knowledge. This empowered MIHARI to reach a stage where it can sustain its operations, & effectively connect & support over 180 local organisations (over 4x the target 40), building their capacity & promoting their engagement with the government and stakeholders. The project's activities allowed community leadership to develop, and encouraged traditional fishers to take</p>

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					the lead in managing their own resources. Regular exchange & peer-training opportunities, locally-led marine management efforts, ensuring that nearshore marine biodiversity is safeguarded and fishing stock are used sustainably, are being replicated by coastal communities across Madagascar. By grounding management efforts in communities, supporting marine management models that deliver meaningful economic benefits to communities, & advocating for policy change that supports management & conservation, the project has provided communities with incentives and capacity to sustainably manage their marine resources.
1.3	Effective participation of local communities in the management of at least 10 new protected areas at priority sites.			176	Actual Contribution Description/Target: 150 LMMA leaders, including at least 30 women, from 200 local community associations are better able to support their communities to actively

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					<p>participate in conservation actions and better manage their marine resources.</p> <p>Result: 176 LMMA leaders from 119 LMMAs received community-based marine resource management training. 66 LMMA leaders were trained on the monitoring and performance evaluation of LMMAs. 91 LMMA leaders from 21 LMMAs attended exchange visits. MIHARI launched the FLP in 2020, promoting women's participation in local marine management, strengthening fisherwomen's capacity to engage in marine management, and increasing their leadership, communication and public speaking skills. Attendees received training on gender equality and equity, fishing regulations and inter-community communication strategies. As a result, they are starting to apply their inter-community communication skills by sharing their knowledge on</p>

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					<p>gender equality and best practice with their communities.</p> <p>At 2 regional congresses, representatives of LMMAs attended training on fishing laws and the process of Dina applications, the definition of an LMMA, and the vision, mission, values and strategy of the MIHARI network. Training for 15 LMMA leaders on the Competency Standard Tool for LMMA leaders was also carried out. The training will enable LMMA leaders to better support their communities to actively participate in conservation actions.</p>
1.7	Capacities of local community organizations in charge of conservation and local development improved in at least 20 sites, allowing for increased sustainability and efficiency of these organizations			307	<p>Actual contribution description: Governance and leadership in MIHARI is strengthened, with elected and trained national and regional boards, providing greater legitimacy for the platform and increased sustainability.</p> <p>Result: We have provided regular, ongoing training and support to the</p>

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					<p>network's national board and regional governance structures so that they can better lead MIHARI as it becomes more autonomous. We have provided training to the regional structures on public speaking, performance monitoring and evaluation, budgeting, improving communication channels within MIHARI, facilitating meetings, LMMA data collection, report writing and leadership skills. Training sessions for the national board focused on how to create and implement annual work plans, budgeting, leadership skills, best practices for meeting with authorities and improving overall management abilities. As a result of the training, we observed improvements in the report writing and public speaking of the national board, while members of the regional structures showed improvements in their abilities to organise and lead meetings, take</p>

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					meeting notes and write reports. We noticed more confidence in all participants and improved communication between the two governance structures. This training and capacity building will provide greater legitimacy and sustainability for the network. It will also enable the network to support the 307 LMMAs that it currently works in.

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion
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*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
Diego Bay	MDG25		0
Ankarafantsika National Park and Ampijoroa	MDG141		0
Mahavavy-Kinkony wetlands NPA	MDG130		0
Baly Bay National Park	MDG143		0
Ambodivahibe Bay MPA	MDG8		39,600
Cape Sainte Marie Special Reserve and extension	MDG186		0
Antrema NPA	MDG83		920
Barren Islands MPA	MDG13		429,000
Sainte-Luce - Ambato Atsinanana NPA	MDG126		16,000
Pointe à Larrée NPA	MDG125		1,000
Velondriake MPA	MDG12		63,985
Andreba NPA	MDG75		39
Tampolo NPA	MDG128		343
North Salary MPA	MDG9		0
Antongil Bay	MDG24		0
Sainte-Marie Island (Ambohidena)	MDG47		0
Mitsio-Tsarabanjina MPA	MDG15		0
Iranja-Ankazoberavina-Russian Bay MPA	MDG14		0
Beanka NPA	MDG86		0

Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
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Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
128	48	Performance monitoring and evaluation, fishing regulations, gender equity and inter-community communication strategies, periodic reserves, no-take zones

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits

Benefits to Communities

View the characteristics column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the benefits column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the topics column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	Law N°2021-361	National	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						

“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
1	Madagascar	June 12, 2021	By prohibiting and regulating industrial fishing vessels in the exclusive fishing zone for small-scale fishes (2 nautical miles) regulated fishing zones, including zones reserved for small-scale fisheries, fisheries resources will be protected	Three commissions will be established consisting of NGOs, civil society and economic operators, to ensure transparency and regulation of fishing, as required by Madagascar law. MIHARI is in charge of setting up the commission for the local and participatory management of small-scale fishing. The next step is to meet with the Minister to move forward on the establishment of a regulated fishing area.

Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted
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Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
KOBABY	2019	Madagascar	Yes	for the development of small-scale fisheries in the North region
PFGAP (Platform of Managers of Protected Areas in Diana region)	2019	Madagascar	Yes	MIHARI acts as an advisor for activities in the Diana region
Madagascar Coral Reef Network	2022	Madagascar	Yes	MIHARI acts as a suppliant secretary and is a member of the network to promote coral reef conservation
NGO ADRA	2020	Madagascar	Yes	MIHARI collaborates with ADRA to set up MIHARIs fifth regional hub and establish LMMAs in the area
USAID's Hay Tao Project	2019	Madagascar	Yes	MIHARI collaborate with USAID t to strengthen the involvement of women fishers in LMMa management
The Fishermen's Federation FUPBATAN	2019	Madagascar	Yes	MIHARI provides advice for the Federation

Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/ Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
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Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
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LESSONS LEARNED

MIHARI builds relationships with a number of government representatives from all relevant ministries (fisheries, environment, tourism, and transport) at national and regional level. Activities which rely on collaboration with the government, such as drafting a legal framework, have been continuously delayed throughout the grant. This has been due mainly to changes in government personnel, namely the director/minister of the Fisheries and Environment ministry and of Land Use Planning. Staff changes at the ministries and shifting government priorities (particularly during COVID) can seriously impact the delivery of activities. Advocacy needs to be addressed as a significant and ongoing element of our work, continuing in parallel to community work on the ground. Project timeframes need to try and incorporate these delays where possible. We have learned that it is of extreme importance that communities and government interact to share priorities and views, in order to implement change and give voices to those who would not normally have access to policy makers. Blue Ventures have initiated a dedicated advocacy team. In Madagascar, we recruited a team of four people, registered an industrial fisheries observatory (called Fitsinjo), and supported the government to join the global Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI) and launch a national secretariat.

Moving forward, ongoing capacity building for network leaders at a regional level will take place. MIHARI will also continue to invite government representatives to all of the forums and other relevant meetings to share progress, identify areas for collaboration and support, and address barriers to our work. By raising their profile, the network will be more effectively able to advocate and engage with authorities and the private sector. By bringing together civil society actors, the private sector and government representatives, this will influence political decision making in favour of conservation priorities. Greater recognition by the government will encourage new NGOs and communities to join the network to give it an even greater voice.

MIHARI is going to build on these successes and hold the government to account on its commitments through its advocacy work. MIHARI will ensure regular communication with the government to keep them updated on progress to ensure continued support and provide data as needed.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Even though MIHARI has achieved independent status, it has not been for MIHARI staff to manage key operational functions that originally sat within Blue Ventures, for example, fundraising. MIHARI has been able to secure some funds, including from the Blue Action Fund (BAF) in collaboration with Blue Ventures, WWF, PCD2/KfW and the NoCaMo project with CORDIO. However, securing funds to cover salaries and the general functioning of the network is still a challenge. Developing MIHARI's own operating systems and processes will initially demand considerable time and energy.

To overcome the challenges regarding management of key operational functions to ensure MIHARI's activities and success is sustainable, Blue Ventures, along with some of MIHARI's other partners, are still supporting MIHARI on their journey to working fully independently. To manage the anticipated increased costs to MIHARI as it moves away from outside support, the following strategies will continue in order to develop skills in-house:

- MIHARI's partners will continue to mentor and offer support in the future, in areas of fundraising, finance management, digital work, and monitoring, evaluation and learning;
- MIHARI will place increased emphasis on supporting staff to attend courses and training sessions to increase their capabilities in areas relevant to their work; and
- MIHARI will explore possible innovative contracting options to house some core support roles (e.g. managing digital systems, financial oversight) for the Secretariat within member NGOs and benefit from economies of scale.
- New tools (MIHARI's procedural manual, administrative and financial management tools, LMMA performance monitoring manual (which includes both the LMMA M&E Framework and Adaptive Management Toolkit, Competency Standard Tool for LMMA Leaders)) will ensure that replicability of LMMA best practices moving forward, and strengthen MIHARI's core functions.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

The COVID-19 pandemic

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Madagascan Government put in place a ban on all meetings in 2020. A large part of MIHARI's work is to attend meetings, raise awareness and organise workshops with LMMA members. The pandemic affected travel between regions for a large part of the project, and we therefore carried out online webinars instead of face-to face meetings. The restrictions and cases have caused delays and continuous changes to MIHARI activities. For example, we have had to repeat meetings with smaller groups, to ensure those from different regions and organisations are all included and informed in a safe manner. While we have worked to adapt our ways of working as much as possible (for example via virtual means), some activities could not be adapted. In response to the results of the COVID impacts survey, MIHARI and it's founding NGO partners joined a COVID-19 response committee to meet community needs through reassigning staff, providing equipment (face masks, soap etc) and training to staff and LMMA members (on hand washing, symptoms etc), providing data to governments, establishing new health partnerships and adapting existing activities. MIHARI worked with the PHE Network to develop awareness-raising brochures about the pandemic for LMMA members. The COVID-19 steering committee helped to increase the resilience of small scale fishers, for example via training workshops by healthcare workers in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the USAID Hay Tao project and the PHE network.

Other

SRI LANKAN fishers

In September 2019, MIHARI supported four community members from the Teariake and Velondriake LMMAs to meet with the ministry responsible for fisheries to inform them about Sri Lankan industrial fishers whose operations and procedures lacked transparency when entering the LMMAs' fishing zones. In November 2019, the MIHARI national president and representatives from local authorities visited communities to see if the industrial fishers had begun activities, and MIHARI published a press release about the situation in order to raise awareness and ensure that coastal communities' rights and needs were not overlooked. The actions of these industrial fishers raised concerns about the issuing of fishing licences, and in response to this, MIHARI explained to the government how these licences could result in negative social and/or environmental impacts on fishing communities.

Medical Evacuation

A medical evacuation occurred on the 12th November 2020 from Blue Ventures' site in Belo sur Mer, a colleague was injured by a malfunctioning metal grinder blade which broke off

and cut his wrist and neck, provoking serious bleeding. The incident was managed with prompt evacuation and effective hospitalisation. A "lesson learnt" session was held with those involved and the Health & Safety and Safeguarding team in order to improve the safety of the site and the effectiveness of the medivac response.

Cyclones and Ukraine-Russia War

The first half of 2022 brought multiple pressures to the fishing communities of Madagascar when three major cyclones hit the country. The cyclones hit Madagascar hard with extremely heavy rain resulting in widespread flooding, extreme heat, electricity and water shortages, and school closures. Storm Ana led to 50,000 people being made homeless. Cyclone Batsirai was one of the more powerful cyclones to strike Madagascar in recent years, and devastated the southeastern part of Madagascar. Hundreds of small villages from the coast to the central plains were destroyed, and many schools, hospitals, and government buildings lost their roofs. The island has experienced only 13 such powerful cyclones since records started to be kept in 1911, and 9 of the 13 cyclones of this strength have occurred since 2000.

The global economic impacts of the Ukraine-Russia war have been felt, and inflation led to an increase in the price of essential goods, whereas fish prices have stagnated or decreased. Marine resources continue to be put under pressure, given the lack of livelihood alternatives and increased migration of people to the coast due to the impacts of climate change damaging crops and changing weather patterns inland.

Other

A complaint was raised in NW Madagascar in February 2022 of staff abuse and harassment by senior managers as well as contraventions of recruitment and procurement policies and the Code of Conduct. This complaint is currently under investigation.

A Child Protection concern was raised in mid-west Madagascar in March 2022 and is currently under investigation.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

MIHARI has existed for 10 years but its path towards complete autonomy has just started with its new 2022-2026 strategy. Continued funding sources are needed to ensure the implementation of its activities, to ensure its mandate as a network of LMMAs in Madagascar contributing effectively to the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources and in the defence of small-scale fishers' rights.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank CEPF for their understanding during the COVID-19 crisis and for confirming that we could use funds more flexibly during this unprecedented time.

If CEPF would like a list of the 288 communities that MIHARI work in, please let jenny.maltby@blueventures.org know.

We apologise that the KBA Management section and Benefits to Communities section were not completed. We are currently compiling this information and will email it to you once complete.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	\$269,492.00
Breakdown of Additional Funding	The above figure includes funding from other funders. Blue Ventures' support is wide ranging, and includes technical support. In addition, up until June 2022 MIHARI was part of Blue Ventures in terms of financial process and therefore, it is difficult to put an exact figure for what Blue Ventures has contributed to MIHARI in kind during the grant period.

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

jenny.maltby@blueventures.org