



Mangroves for the Future
INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

Mangroves for the Future

ANNUAL REPORT 2014



Villagers fetch water in Satkhira, Bangladesh (c) IUCN 2014



Mangroves for the Future

Name of Project	Mangroves for the Future Phase 2 – Proposal for continued donor support 2010-2013
Project Contribution No.	Sida: 93000971
Project start date	01 April, 2010
Project end date	31 December 2013 (Extended up to 30 April, 2014)
Project Grant	SEK 54 million
Period covered by this report	01 January – 31 December 2014

Name of Project	Mangroves for the Future Phase 3 – Proposal for continued donor support 2010-2013
Project Contribution No.	Sida: 51020134
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Project end date	31 December 2018
Project Grant	SEK 75 million
Period covered by this report	01 January – 31 December 2014

Name of Project	Mangroves for the Future Phase 2 – Realizing the Potential of Mangroves and Other Coastal Vegetation for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in the MFF Region
Project Contribution No.	Danida
Project start date	1 August 2012
Project end date	31 July 2015
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List of Acronyms

AIT	Asian Institute of Technology	MERN	Myanmar Environment Rehabilitation-conservation Network
ARO	Asia Regional Office of IUCN	MFF	Mangroves for the Future
BCR	IUCN Project - Building Coastal Resilience	MGF	Medium Grant Facility
BoBLME	FAO/GEF Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project	MLE	Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation
BOBP-IGO	Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-governmental Organisation	MPA	Marine Protected Area
CBA	Cost benefit analysis	MTR	Mid-Term Review
CBO	Community based organisation	NC	National Coordinator
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research	NCB	National Coordinating Body
CNRS	Center for Natural Resource Studies (Bangladesh)	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CSR	Corporate social responsibility	NOK	Norwegian Kroner
Danida	Danish International Development Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
DKK	Danish Kroner	PCM	Project cycle management
DMS	Document management system	PFA	Praslin Fishers Association (Seychelles)
EPA	Environment Protection Agency (Maldives)	PFES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
EU	European Union	PPC	Provincial People's Committee (Vietnam)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations	RA	Resilience analysis
FAO-RAP	FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	RAP	Resilience Analysis Protocol
GAP	Gender Advisory Panel	RGF	Regional Grant Facility
GEF	Global Environment Facility	RSC	Regional Steering Committee of MFF
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management	SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature	SEK	Swedish Kroner
KMC	Knowledge Management and Communications	SGF	Small Grant Facility (for MFF small projects)
LEDARS	Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society (Bangladesh)	Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area	SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats
MC	Management Committee of MFF	TUF	Thai Union Frozen Products
MCSS	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MEE	Ministry of Environment and Energy (Seychelles)	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
		USD	United States Dollar
		WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

Executive Summary

Following the massive destruction to lives and coastal ecosystems caused by the tsunami of December 2004, the Mangroves for the Future initiative was created in 2006 to provide a strategic and long term response to the continued degradation of coastal ecosystems threatening the livelihoods and security of coastal communities throughout the Indian Ocean Region. In its first phase (2007-2010) MFF focused on the countries worst-affected by the tsunami: India, Indonesia, Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. In the second phase (2010-2013) membership was expanded to include Pakistan and Viet Nam plus four additional countries on an outreach basis (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar and Timor Leste). Bangladesh was admitted to full membership in 2012 and Cambodia in 2014 from beginning of Phase 3. The third phase of MFF was initiated in May 2014 and is scheduled to run until December 2018. RSC-11 endorsed Myanmar as a full member country in October 2014 while Malaysia is included on an outreach basis in Phase 3.

MFF uses mangroves as a flagship ecosystem; however, MFF is inclusive of all coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs, estuaries, lagoons, sandy beaches, sea grasses and wetlands. The initiative seeks to achieve demonstrable results through the building of a collaborative platform for multiple stakeholders to work together locally, nationally and regionally to promote investment in coastal ecosystems as a form of natural infrastructure to support sustainable development using the principles of 'nature-based' solutions. This inclusive partnership approach, involving government agencies, civil society organizations, academia, and private sector engagement, is a fundamental governing principle for the MFF initiative.

As MFF embarks on its 3rd Phase, it is increasingly focusing on strengthening resilience of ecosystem-dependent coastal communities and influencing coastal policies in the MFF countries. This saw the popularization and capacity development around the application of the Resilience Analysis Protocol, the recommended participatory methodology for undertaking baseline socio-ecological systems assessments through stakeholder consultation in all national priority areas in Phase 3, providing the basis for designing and implementing strategies and actions for coastal management. The information from the assessment guides each country in determining the priority issues to be addressed and the interventions required, to be implemented through the grant mechanisms of MFF.

The increased focus on strengthening the resilience of ecosystem dependent communities are reflected in the Outcome Objective of Phase 3:

- *Resilience of ecosystem-dependent coastal communities strengthened.*

This is supported by three Output Objectives that were also guiding implementation of MFF Phases 1 and 2:

- *Knowledge generated, disseminated and applied for sustainable management of coastal ecosystems.*
- *Key stakeholders empowered to engage in decision-making in support of sustainable management of coastal ecosystems.*
- *Coastal governance enhanced to promote integrated and inclusive management.*

Four cross-cutting themes relevant to current and expected future community development scenarios (climate change, gender equality, conflict sensitivity, property rights and resource tenure) were also identified as priorities for Phase 3.

Danida became a new donor to MFF in 2012 providing support for the Mangroves and Climate Change component of MFF, addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Viet Nam from 2012 to 2015. The lessons and experiences from these three countries relevant to strengthening the resilience of ecosystem dependent coastal communities towards climate change and natural hazards are now being applied in all MFF countries.

Throughout 2014, the grants modality continued through small, medium, regional, and large grants, with new projects designed with more emphasis on activities that will provide positive impacts towards building more resilient natural, economic, and social systems in line with the Phase 3 objectives. All together 169 small grants were implemented during 2011-2014 of which 68 were on-going during 2014. Small grants were applied to strengthen the information base for sustainable management of natural resources, empower key stakeholders to participate in decision making to manage their resources, improve governance in managing coastal and marine resources at local to national levels, and provide alternative livelihood improvement options, some specifically targeted for women.

Seven medium grants were approved in 2014 of which five have been contracted and initiated (two in Vietnam and one each in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Seychelles). The remaining two to be contracted in 2015 will be implemented in Pakistan and Maldives. Medium grants mostly address issues of provision of alternative livelihoods to build resilient coastal communities, but also contain elements of mangrove rehabilitation and pollution reduction.

The large grant to promote alternative livelihood options to minimize pressure of resource extraction on mangrove forests of the Sundarbans, India was completed in 2014. The results of this project are to be used by the West Bengal Forest Department to improve governance within the Joint Forest Management Committees for conservation of the mangroves in non-protected areas, and for better management of mangroves in protected areas.

UNEP completed two of their three regional grants, as scheduled. One grant promoted environmentally-friendly dive tourism operations in Vietnam and the Maldives, while the other grant enhanced national coordination and cooperation across overlapping authorities appointed to better manage coastal erosion in Pakistan and Thailand. The 3rd grant seeks to improve natural resource governance in small islands in Thailand, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Seychelles and is scheduled for completion in 2015.

IUCN-Sri Lanka and India offices also completed their regional grant to conduct rapid assessments of coral reefs, mangroves and sea grasses in the Gulf of Mannar. The main result of the project was the proposal of nine policy recommendations addressing the sustainable and resilient management of the Gulf and formation of a joint technical group to assist the Joint Fisheries Commissions already in operation.

FAO was contracted at the end of 2014 to carry out a regional project to establish low-cost investment mechanisms to help investors responsibly promote mangrove conservation and restoration, carbon emissions reduction, and sustainable development through the provision of funding to local communities in Pakistan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Strategies for private sector engagement, knowledge management and communications, capacity development, and gender integration were developed in 2014.

MFF and IUCN Asia Regional Office engaged in various dialogues with private sector entities including hotels and seafood companies. Some National Coordinating Bodies have begun to include private sector representatives as members.

MFF's website continued to post stories of MFF activities and serve as the main platform for the MFF newsletter and stories from the grants. A Document Management System was launched and serves as the central repository of all MFF project documents and activity reports which can later be packaged into knowledge products for dissemination and application.

Many capacity development events were held across the countries and regionally. Several of the grants contained capacity building activities such as teaching new skills for alternative livelihoods, addressing disaster risk reduction, project management and reporting, ICM, data collection and monitoring fish species, ecosystem-based management of estuaries, using GIS, and carrying out resilience assessments.

Gender integration was inherent in the design of many grants. An initial activity was to conduct a rapid gender assessment across the MFF countries to get a better understanding of the basic roles of men and women in coastal resource dependent communities and to achieve a better understanding

of the breadth of gender gaps and issues in the MFF countries and project implementation areas. The MFF Resilience Analysis Protocol has integrated gender analysis in its overall methodology, and the Project Cycle Management training for grantees has also integrated gender responsive project planning principles and approaches in order to help ensure that grant funding proposals are responsive to the results of the Resilience Assessments with regards to gender specific issues.

Governance of the MFF Programme continued under the same structure with one meeting each convened as the MC-2 in June and RSC-11 in October. Key outcomes from the RSC-11 were the acceptance of Myanmar as a full member of MFF; the introduction of the Private Sector Small Grant Facility as an additional grant mechanism and also to encourage further private sector engagement; and the introduction of the new Gender Strategy.

This report contains the major achievements of MFF in 2014.

Background

Following the massive destruction to lives and coastal ecosystems caused by the tsunami of December 2004, the Mangroves for the Future (MFF) initiative was created in 2006 as a strategic regional and partnership-led initiative and a long term response to the continued degradation of coastal ecosystems threatening the livelihoods and security of coastal communities throughout the Indian Ocean Region.

In its first phase (2007-2010), MFF supported those countries most affected by the Indian Ocean tsunami (India, Indonesia, Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Thailand). Based on recommendations of a Mid-term Review (MTR) in 2009, MFF was extended in 2010 into a second phase (2010-2013) and the membership was expanded to include Pakistan and Viet Nam plus four additional countries on an outreach basis (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar and Timor Leste). Bangladesh was admitted full membership in 2012. The third phase of MFF was initiated in May 2014 and is scheduled to run until December 2018. By a decision of RSC-10 Cambodia obtained full membership from the beginning of the third phase and RSC-11 accepted Myanmar as a full member country in October 2014. MFF continues to work with Malaysia on an outreach basis.

Over time, from Phase 1 to Phase 2, MFF has grown from a targeted response to the tsunami of 2004 towards a wider response to the current and emerging challenges for coastal management in the Indian Ocean and South China Sea regions. This evolution has been facilitated through the building of a collaborative platform for multiple stakeholders to work together nationally and regionally to promote investment in coastal ecosystems as a form of natural infrastructure to support sustainable development using principles of 'nature-based' solutions. This inclusive partnership approach, involving government agencies, civil society organizations and private sector engagement, is a fundamental governing principle for the MFF initiative.

Table 1 - Donor support to MFF.

Donor	Amount	Period	Comments
Sida	SEK 29 million	01 Nov 2006 – 31 March 2010	MFF Phase 1
Sida	SEK 54 million	01 April 2010 – 30 June 2014	MFF Phase 2
Sida	SEK 75 million	01 May 2014 - 31 Dec 2018	MFF Phase 3
Norad	NOK 30 million	30 March 2007 – 31 Dec 2011	
Norad	NOK 7 million	01 Jan 2012 – 31 Dec 2012	
Danida	DKK 25 million	01 Aug 2012 – 31 July 2015	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Vietnam
IUCN Framework	NOK 6.2 million	01 Jan 2013 – 31 Dec 2014	From Norad's Framework funding to IUCN

As indicated in Table 1 MFF has received core programme support from Sida since its inception in 2006 and from Norad since 2007. IUCN provided funds from its Framework Allocation from Norad for 2013 and 2014. Danida became a new donor to MFF in 2012 providing targeted support for the Mangroves and climate change component of MFF work in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Viet Nam in a three year period (2012 – 2015). The objectives of the Danida component are:

1. Strengthening resilience to climate change and natural hazards in representative mangrove-dependent coastal communities using the MFF small grant facility mechanism.
2. Improving governance over coastal resources through specific co-management, Payment for Environmental Services or similar resource-sharing mechanisms.
3. Informing MFF member countries about the economic and environmental values of mangroves and equipping them with knowledge to apply models of coastal resources sharing.

While the support from Danida focused primarily on three of the MFF member countries, the lessons and experiences from the work on strengthening the resilience of ecosystem dependant coastal communities towards climate change and natural hazards are gradually being applied in other MFF countries. The results of this component are fully integrated in the present report. In addition, as per recommendation of the project's Midterm Review in 2012, a progress table is given separately in Annex 1.

MFF Phase 3

The MFF Phase 3 programme document was developed in 2013 through a series of meetings and consultations with the member countries and donors. The first concept note that was presented to the MFF Management Committee (MC-2) in June 2013 included the recommendations from the MFF Mid-Term Review in 2012 and identified key focus areas for the work. Based on input from the MC-2 and extensive country consultations, a draft programme document was presented at a Visioning Workshop in conjunction with RSC-10 where facilitated discussions within selected key areas of the proposal (soft governance; knowledge management and communications; capacity development; private sector engagement; and sustainable financing) took place. After RSC-10, a revised programme document - including the recommendations that emerged from the Visioning Workshop - was shared with the NCBs and their feedback informed the final draft submitted to Sida in December 2013. Based on subsequent discussions with Sida and their Helpdesk on Gender Integration as well as Indevelop, a Swedish consulting company working for sustainable social development, the programme document was strengthened further and was finally approved by Sida in May 2014.

The MFF Phase 3 programme document covers the period May 2014 to December 2018 and has a total budget of USD 25 million.

In accordance with the 2012 Mid-term review, the Phase 3 programme has a more strategic approach for delivery of the grant facilities to strengthen resilience of ecosystem dependent communities. Following this logic a new Outcome Objective of Phase 3 was defined as "Resilience of ecosystem-dependent coastal communities strengthened." The three objectives also guiding MFF Phases 1 and 2 remain as Output Objectives whereas the 15 Programmes of Work were transformed into nine strategic focus areas, three under each objective as summarised below:

Output Objective 1: *Knowledge generated, disseminated and applied for sustainable management of coastal ecosystems*

- Strengthening information base
- Enhancing access to and sharing of knowledge at national and regional levels
- Promoting effective use of knowledge including best practices

Output Objective 2: *Key stakeholders empowered to engage in decision-making in support of sustainable management of coastal ecosystems*

- Building awareness and capacity of civil society and private sector
- Supporting multi-stakeholder fora
- Promoting sustainable livelihoods

Output Objective 3: *Coastal governance enhanced to promote integrated and inclusive management*

- Strengthening capacity of national and regional governance institutions for integrated coastal management
- Engaging with key business sectors to promote sustainable business practices
- Promoting co-management and similar participatory natural resource management mechanisms

In addition to the nine strategic focus areas, four cross-cutting themes relevant to current and expected future scenarios (climate change, gender equality, conflict sensitivity, property rights and resource tenure) were identified. The details of the cross cutting themes and achievements under each theme are stated in the next section describing 2014 progress.

Progress in 2014

The grants modality continued through small, medium, regional, and large grants, with new projects designed with more emphasis on activities that will provide positive impacts towards building more resilient natural, economic, and social systems in line with the Phase 3 Project Document. The section below shows the main results from 2014 and how they meet the strategic focus areas of MFF. This is followed by a listing of progress towards the programme's objectives, and then by more specific information about small, medium, large, and regional grants.

This section highlights examples of results that contributed to MFF Phase 3 strategic focus areas. It does not include every achievement, but illustrates examples that meet each output objective. Furthermore, Phase 3 has just started and countries are at different levels of implementation and might not all have relevant examples yet.

Output Objective 1: *Knowledge generated, disseminated and applied for sustainable management of coastal ecosystems*

Strengthening information base

Prior to the implementation of a project in Jaffna Lagoon, Sri Lanka, on farming sea cucumbers for additional income, fishing for wild sea cucumbers was conducted with bottom trawlers and by skin divers. If harvesting continued in this unsustainable manner, sea cucumber would be over-exploited. In fact, many fishermen informed the project team that wild sea cucumber abundance was already decreasing. In order to assess whether sea cucumber culture would be a feasible alternative income source while preventing further loss of natural sea cucumber stock, baselines, status and trend data were collected by university students and researchers from the Department of Chemistry and Department of Zoology - University of Jaffna - who were provided this capacity building opportunity to develop field research skills along with increasing knowledge and practice in sea cucumber farming. The results from the study will be used to inform decisions about sustainable management of sea cucumber populations in the local area. (*Annex 2, #119: Potential for sea cucumber culture in the Jaffna lagoon*)

Enhancing access to and sharing of knowledge at national and regional levels

In the Seychelles, training was provided to 15 fishermen in data collection and monitoring in 35 habitat sites around the main islands through the Praslin Fishers Association Small Grant Project in order that they can monitor these important local fisheries habitat sites around the islands. This project has resulted in an increased willingness of fishers to log and share vital information, including with fisheries authorities, critical to the long-term management of the local *Siganid* (Rabbit fish) fishery. This has generated a high level of interest in such activities from fishermen who are now more willing to contribute their catch data to relevant authorities, contributing towards better management of illegal fishing. (*Annex 2, #80: Protecting critical habitats for the Praslin near-shore artisanal fishery*)

Promoting effective use of knowledge including best practices

The project, "Good Practices on Waste Management Dissemination," by Red Productions was able to help a community in the Maldives save cost and time in waste transport and disposal. Before the project started, every household on Raa Ugoofaaruu transported their waste to a designated area, where the waste piled up and caused health problems. The project adopted and replicated best practices from other islands resulting in the Island Council investing and establishing a waste management system which was a stronger design than is normally implemented on other islands. This has improved cleanliness and aesthetics in the island and also reduced health problems. It also increased community participation and cooperation in waste management especially among women and different institutions on the island. (*Annex 2, #50: Good Practices on Waste Management Dissemination*)

Output Objective 2: Key stakeholders empowered to engage in decision-making in support of sustainable management of coastal ecosystems

Building awareness and capacity of civil society and private sector

Following 30 years of civil war in Sri Lanka, Vankalai Sanctuary, the newest Ramsar site although without a management plan, is now open to tourism. The Green Movement of Sri Lanka is implementing a youth public awareness project where youth are trained to identify birds and take tourists on birding trips. The sighting data will contribute to the sanctuary's management plan. Through this project, the Department of Wildlife Conservation has revived its presence and resumed its responsibility to manage the protected area that contains numerous bird species and habitats which provide natural assets for the local people. This project also meets the strategic focus area of strengthening information base, promoting sustainable livelihoods, and promoting co-management. (*Table 5, #4: Introduction of a community-based management model for Vankalai wetland ecosystem, Mannar, Sri Lanka*)

Supporting multi-stakeholder fora

The UNEP Regional Grant to address management of coastal erosion paved the way for a National Assessment Report on Coastal Erosion in Pakistan to be produced. The study was an important contribution towards drawing the attention of various stakeholders towards coastal erosion, a largely neglected aspect of coastal management in Pakistan. Following the recommendations of the study, a coastal management plan is under preparation for identified erosion hotspots which will entail various institutional, policy and ground level actions to address coastal erosion issues in Pakistan. The National Assessment which documents the status of coastal erosion in Pakistan is the first ever such study conducted. The Pakistan Navy has integrated the recommendations of the report into the draft National Maritime Policy. This also meets Output Objective 3 in improving coastal governance, and more information can be found in the section describing regional grants. (*Table 6, #2: Strengthening the Resilience of Coastal Communities, Ecosystems, and Economies to Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Erosion*)

Promoting sustainable livelihoods

In Bangladesh, through three different SGF projects implemented by CNRS, Caritas Bangladesh and LEDARS, two canals and 25 ponds have been re-excavated creating irrigation opportunities in the dry season for over 100 farmers to cultivate crops on land which used to remain fallow in the dry season. 185 farmers were trained on diverse agricultural practices including introduction to wheat, maize and sunflower as crops which require less irrigation. In addition, integrated fish-prawn-rice farming and homestead vegetable cultivation techniques were introduced. These actions contributed a new source of nutrition for the communities. The small grant implemented by Caritas empowered a marginalized Munda community to take part in decision making of canal management and gave them the right to cultivate one season of crops with canal water. The project created additional income opportunity for the community, and also established rights of community to use common pool resources. This project also contributes to the strategic focus area of co-management. (*Annex 2, #2, 6 and 7: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Sundarban Reserve Forest Dependent Community Through Climate Resilient Livelihoods [implemented by CNRS]; Community Initiatives for Climate Resilience [implemented by LEDARS]; Community Based Conservation of Coastal Ecosystem through Re-excavation of Canal as a Reservoir and Using Rain Water in Agricultural Activities [implemented by Caritas Bangladesh]*).

In Shyamnagar, Bangladesh, over 300,000 people live within a hazard prone zone, and a large portion of the population depends on forest resources for their livelihood. However, the level of small grant funding is insufficient to reach all the needy stakeholders. The NCB Working Group shared the results from the Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation visits with the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme of the government of Bangladesh. Through this advocacy effort illustrating the pressing needs of the community, the Working Group was successful in convincing CDMP to allocate an additional USD 0.5 million for different MFF project beneficiaries in Shyamnagar. The funds create an opportunity for increasing winter cultivation on 70 ha of land. (*Annex 2, Small Grants in Bangladesh*)

Output Objective 3: Coastal governance enhanced to promote integrated and inclusive management

Strengthening capacity of national and regional governance institutions for integrated coastal management

Continuing with the awareness building activities initiated with small grants in 2013, the Wildlife Clubs, Scouts Association, and Sustainability For Seychelles further promoted the importance of awareness and conservation of wetlands. This led to a local decision to write management plans for major wetlands especially in coastal areas and further advocating for their protection. This has equally prompted the Ministry of Environment to revise the outdated wetland policy. *(Table 5, #5: Community based management of the Port Launay Mangrove Ramsar site in Seychelles)*

Two medium grants implemented in Central Vietnam's coastal area on adaptation to climate change via providing alternative livelihood options for woman, and developing locally managed marine areas were able to leverage additional financial support by showcasing their success. The Hans Seidel Foundation provided in-cash co-financing of USD 45,000 to supplement the MFF SGF and NCB activities focusing on strengthening management of MPAs in Vietnam. *(Table 5, #1 and 2: Improving the community livelihoods resilience and adaptive management of locally managed marine reserves (LMMA) of Viet Nam: from local actions to national network; Sustainable Use of Cam Thanh Nypa Wetlands, Hoi An City, Quang Nam Province)*

One project implemented by the Centre for Marine life Conservation and Community Development involved women, especially women-headed households in the process of livelihood development by offering capacity development on topics such as: marine conservation knowledge, improving household economic skill and agricultural and eco-tourism techniques to enable effective and sustainable management of their local coastal resources. Policy influence was obtained through this same project where the Van Ninh District People's Provincial Committee approved the LMMA Management Plan. The district PPC is also providing financial support to implement the plan. More information can be found in the section describing medium grants. *(Table 5, #1: Improving the community livelihoods resilience and adaptive management of locally managed marine reserves (LMMA) of Viet Nam: from local actions to national network)*

Engaging with key business sectors to promote sustainable business practices

In Vietnam, the PES activity implemented in Ca Mau Province has linked local shrimp farmers to Minh Phu Seafood Company with Minh Phu agreeing to buy organic shrimp produced by the local farmers at a 10% premium. This ensured that community income and production of quality products are sustained longer-term, rather than through a one-time project. At the same time, Minh Phu has altered its business practices by producing and trading in "cleaner" seafood. *(Annex 2, #164: Residential planning - architecture model in mangroves populated areas in Ca Mau for climate adaptation and sustainable development)*

In the Maldives, Green Fins activities to promote environmentally-friendly diving and snorkelling have gathered such popularity through the efforts of the dive tourism sector that the EPA agreed focus on continued application of the Green Fins approach in North Male Atoll with the intention of expanding to the Baa Atoll through the Biosphere Reserve project. Green Fins activities have been included in the EPA's work plan and budget for 2015, while the dive industry is engaging in more environmentally-friendly tourism practices. Through the success of the Green Fins Project in Vietnam working with the dive operators and policy makers, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism was able to further regulate the dive industry through including the Green Fins Code of Conduct into national policy for dive tourism operations, thereby requiring that Green Fins practices be implemented when deciding the issuance of permits to diving clubs. At the provincial level, the local managers of Khanh Hoa Province have agreed to integrate the Green Fins Code of Conduct into the "Regulation on management of diving, sports, and recreation activities in the seas of Khanh Hoa Province". The Regulation is now being examined for issuance by Khanh Hoa PPC. The Green Fins Action Plan 2015 - 2020 has also been developed for Khanh Hoa Province, and expected to be integrated into broader provincial action plans such as biodiversity protection and tourism, and the action plan for Nha Trang Bay MPA. The action plan is expected to be approved by the relevant

authority in early 2015. More information can be found in the section describing regional grants. (Table 6, #3: *Protecting marine ecosystems using the Green Fins approach*)

Promoting co-management and similar participatory natural resource management mechanisms

The sea cucumber farming small grant project in Jaffna Lagoon, Sri Lanka to determine feasibility of sea cucumber culture always included fishery extension officers and inspectors from the Jaffna Department of Fisheries during field visits, who witnessed first-hand the severity of trawling damage on wild sea cucumber and other fish stocks. This led to the fisheries authorities banning trawls in Jaffna lagoon since February 2014. (*Annex 2, #119: Potential for sea cucumber culture in the Jaffna lagoon*)

Cross Cutting Themes

MFF is also ensuring a more in-depth inclusion of four cross cutting themes relevant to current and expected future scenarios. Examples of achievements under each theme are provided in the following sections.

Climate change

Building on the results and lessons of the Mangroves and Climate Change Component, MFF is aiming at expanding adaptation to climate change and building resilient communities throughout the region. Mangroves and other coastal ecosystems offer significant opportunities for climate change adaptation (including livelihood support and food security), and through its carbon sequestration capacity for climate change mitigation. However, globally and especially in Asia, such ecosystems are still rapidly degraded as they continue to be logged for timber and fuel wood, overfished, and cleared for coastal aquaculture or other developments.

In Viet Nam, capacity building for ecosystem based adaptation proceeded with the climate change communicator network set up in Tra Vinh province through the Tra Vinh Women Union. In the first quarter of 2014, 100 communicators were selected and trained in five communes in Duyen Hai district following the Participatory Action Oriented Training (PAOT) approach. One hundred PAOT clubs were established and reached out to 1,500 households. Through club activities, members were introduced to and discussed specific actions that they can apply in their homes in the three areas: disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation, and adaptation. PAOT has proven to be a usable approach. Firstly, communication materials were developed in local language with photos of the community, showing the connection between the community and the target topics. Secondly, the listed actions are simple and practical for communities to implement at their homes on a voluntary basis. Thirdly, this approach has raised awareness together with actions adopted in the community. (*Annex 2, #147, 149, 157, 158, 162: Small Grants in Tra Vinh*)

Shrimp certification and promoting organic shrimp has been identified as one way to increase coastal resilience against climate change. In Ben Tre and Tra Vinh Provinces of Viet Nam, a feasibility study with technical support from Can Tho University was carried out for organic shrimp certification. The study identifies the kinds of certification schemes that would be most appropriate for the different types of farms, and private-sector shrimp processing and distribution companies that are interested in investing in organic shrimp. MFF is funding ten SGFs focused on piloting the improvement of mangrove-shrimp farms in the two provinces. The study will be completed in 2015. (*Annex 2, #145, 146, 147, 149, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161 and 162: Shrimp farming related projects in Vietnam*)

Gender equality

Gender equality was already identified as a cross-cutting issue addressed in project design and implementation in MFF Phase 2. MFF's gender equality and rights perspectives have synergies with conflict sensitive approaches, since conflict and insecurity risks and vulnerabilities are gendered with women, girls and marginalised communities often experiencing particular vulnerabilities. MFF continues to advance gender equality in its programme by addressing gender inequalities through the provision of opportunities for improving women's incomes, education and awareness, and access to information, and decision-making processes. Specific actions include making gender equality a

criterion in MFF project design, selection and progress reporting; inclusion of gender as a core session in ICM courses; design and implementation of women-led SGF projects; production of knowledge products that showcase gender-themed initiatives that have contributed positively towards highlighting the importance of both men and women's involvement in coastal resource management and alternative livelihood opportunities; and capacity building on developing and implementing gender integration strategies to complete these actions. Below are examples of the ways in which MFF has addressed gender equality:

- The revision of the MFF Strategic Framework and Action Plan for Gender was completed at the beginning of MFF Phase 3 and its implementation was kick started by the establishment of the MFF Gender Advisory Panel (GAP) in August. The GAP is a group of gender experts and practitioners, largely based in Asia, with the mandate to guide the gender integration process in MFF through the delivery of the MFF Gender Strategy at the country and regional levels. (*MFF Strategic Framework for Gender Equality Integration [2011]*)
- An initial activity was to conduct a rapid gender assessment across the MFF countries to get a better understanding of the basic roles of men and women in coastal resource dependent communities and to achieve a better understanding of the breadth of gender gaps and gender issues in the MFF countries and project implementation areas. To support the process, two capacity development training workshops were designed with WOCAN and planned for early 2015. The first, a workshop for IUCN senior managers, is aiming at facilitating an IUCN organizational assessment and to identify actions for strengthening IUCN as an enabling organization for gender responsive development in Asia. The second is a training workshop designed for project coordinators and field practitioners on integrated gender planning, designed to build the skills for gender analysis and gender responsive project development and implementation. (*Rapid Survey - Understanding the Gender Context in the MFF Countries*)
- The MFF Resilience Analysis Protocol, the recommended methodology for area based resilience assessments, has integrated gender analysis in its overall methodology. The MFF Project Cycle Management training for MFF grantees has also integrated gender responsive project planning principles and approaches in order to help ensure that grant funding proposals are responsive to the gender gaps emerging from the Resilience Assessments. (*"Resilience Analysis Guidelines" and Presentation slides for PCM*)
- The SGP implemented by Nabolok Parishad, Bangladesh allowed 100 women dependent on the Sundarbans for their livelihoods to engage in alternative livelihoods training: 30 women engaged in integrated fish-vegetable-duck farms raised 450 ducks and produced fish worth approx. USD 1,900; another 30 women produced fish worth approximately USD 1,500. Excavated ponds for drinking water supply and rainwater harvesting allowed approximately 750 families to have easy access to fresh drinking water year round that is within 200 meters from their household. The intervention specifically benefitted women and children as it significantly reduced distance travelled and time spent to fetch drinking water. (*Annex 2, #3: Increase Income of women-headed families to reduce dependency on Sunderban resources*)
- In Indonesia, a small grant in Bolsel District of North Sulawesi is providing business opportunities for women to increase overall fisher folk family income. Half of the project beneficiaries are women that have been trained to produce sugar from the local Nypa sap for selling. (*Annex 2, #43: Capacity Building & Increasing of Community Economy based on Sustainable Coastal Resources in Deaga Village, Bolsel*)
- In the Seychelles, all projects accounted for gender distribution in their reporting, noting however that everyone has the same opportunity and access to project activities and resources. In the MCSS and Red Cross projects for example; MCSS had six women and three men attending the workshop on the technical methodology guide. The Red Cross project also achieved a lot in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment with evidence based on the amount of women participating in the activity. 70% of the Red Cross volunteers who participated in the activities were women and 30% men. 60% of the youth volunteers were girls between 12 and 20 years old and 40% were boys. (*Annex 2, #79, 81, 83: Promoting community resilience through disaster risk reduction at community level; Keeping the SAND in "sun, sea and sand"; Mediating marine mammal depredation to enable sustainable long/drop line fisheries in Seychelles*)

Conflict sensitivity

MFF is continuously aiming to mitigate potential risks that its programmes and activities could unintentionally exacerbate, and also to take opportunities to contribute to cooperative management and peaceful dispute settlement in relation to scarce, or contested, coastal and marine resources. In this context, MFF will further develop its capacities, systems and procedures to promote and ensure conflict sensitivity of its programmes and activities. Lessons are starting to be drawn from projects that can help ensure conflict sensitivities are addressed.

- In Indonesia, all small grant projects in 2014 attempted to mitigate conflict sensitivity during project selection and implementation through a criterion where selected projects involved local government and other related local stakeholders in project preparation and implementation. (*Annex 2, #25-44: Small Grants in Indonesia*)
- In Seychelles, there has not been any agreement of resource rights in government managed areas, but the Fishing Authority and the Praslin Fishers have jointly developed a co-management plan that has kick started a longer term partnership in managing stocks and protecting critical habitats of targeted species. (*Annex 2, #80: Protecting critical habitats for the Praslin near-shore artisanal fishery*)

Property rights and resource tenure

Closely related to conflict sensitivity, many stakeholders have widespread competing interests and disputes over issues such as land tenure and natural resource use rights. Such disputes often generate risks of violence, intimidation and insecurity. Moreover, in some of the MFF participating and newly associated states, communities and stakeholders have, within living memory, experienced risks or occurrences of large-scale violence, insecurity and civil war. MFF Phase 3 continues to engage many national and local government agencies dealing with the coastal zone and its development to be closely associated with any decision regarding coastal zone management. Academic and research institutions continue to be partnered with to provide technical expertise to the Government agencies.

In Bangladesh, a land tenure mapping exercise started in 2013 with a view to identifying areas suitable to introduce mangrove afforestation in the short term, and increase carbon sequestration potential in the longer term. The study found that 1,664.18 ha of char (accreted) land along various river systems are available in Shyamnagar sub-district. It also found that 42% of the areas were already transformed into shrimp farms. Against such “land-grab” by the rich, or elite, the study concluded that participatory planning with the local communities and relevant government agencies and local government to determine the best land use modality for char land can offset the elite’s land capture and increase areas under mangrove coverage. MFF demonstrated the participatory approach for land use in Gabura union by introducing co-management principles. (*Study report: GIS maps and land tenure on potential areas for mangrove restoration in Shyamnagar and Shoronkhola, Bangladesh*)

Achievement of Objectives

The following sections aim at reporting the impacts of the programme interventions against the MFF Phase 3 Results Framework. It should be noted that 2014 was the early stage of Phase 3, and some of the results achieved are from projects that were initiated in Phase 2. While some of the projects do contribute partially to the indicators and targets of Phase 3, they were not designed under the MFF Resilience Framework; therefore the results may not always reflect the indicators. In Table 2, one column indicates the achievement versus target for 2014. Green colour indicates the target has been fully met; yellow indicates that the targets are not fully met; and red will be applied if implementation is critically behind schedule.

Table 2 – MFF Results Framework.

Outcome objective	Resilience of ecosystem-dependent coastal communities strengthened					
	Indicator	Base-line 2013	Final Target 2018	Achieved vs Target 2014	Monitoring Actions & Means of Verification	Achievements in 2014
Indicator 1	Livelihood improvements of at least 30% in income terms among targeted coastal resource dependent households, which benefit both men and women, and particularly female-headed households	0%	30%	19.70%/0%	Compilation and analysis of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from Resilience and Vulnerability; assessments carried out by MFF; Secondary data collected by MFF. <i>Indicator reported on in baseline studies, MTR reports and end of project evaluations</i>	Bangladesh: One completed SGP implemented by Ashroy Foundation increased annual average income of farmers by 19.7%. <i>Annex 2, #1</i>
Indicator 2	MFF countries report combined increase in restored coastal habitats of 20% in area and biodiversity indices over baselines	0%	20%	0/0%	Compilation and analysis of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National data from remote sensing sources (Landsat, etc.); Data from ground-verification surveys; Data from biodiversity assessment reports on representative coastal habitats and areas; <i>Indicator reported on in baseline studies, MTR reports and end of project evaluations</i>	Bangladesh small grants: 41 ha mangroves rehabilitated; over 10,000 non mangrove saplings planted in embankments, roadsides and villages
Indicator 3	Gender-responsive community resilience models developed in at least 3 MFF countries and available for replication throughout the MFF Region	0	3	0/0	Compilation and analysis of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from Resilience and Vulnerability assessments carried out by MFF Data from surveys of selected institutions in the region carried out by MFF <i>Indicator reported on in MTR and</i>	This will be evidenced as projects are designed and implemented according to the resilience analysis results and include gender integration.

Outcome objective	Resilience of ecosystem-dependent coastal communities strengthened					
	Indicator	Base-line 2013	Final Target 2018	Achieved vs Target 2014	Monitoring Actions & Means of Verification	Achievements in 2014
					<i>annual progress reports.</i>	
Indicator 4	At least 3 improvements in policy/practice at regional level resulting from MFF regional partnerships are documented	0	3	1/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation and analysis of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policy documents as part of progress reporting Surveys and follow-up interviews with selected practitioners <p><i>Indicator reported on in baseline studies, MTR reports and end of project evaluation</i></p>	UNEP Green Fins: Vietnam component influenced better dive operation practices, and can serve as an example to develop regional scale policy/practice improvements. <i>Table 6, #3</i>
Indicator 5	Positive changes in business practices that benefit coastal ecosystems and communities are documented in at least four companies within the fisheries/aquaculture and tourism sectors	0	4	2/1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation and analysis of surveys of selected companies within the fisheries, aquaculture and tourism sectors focusing on selected categories of change. Collection of “Stories of Change” and other information from MFF MLE visits, including feedback from communities <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	<p>Vietnam PES activity: Minh Phu Seafood Company agreed to buy organic shrimp produced by locals in Ca Mau Province at a 10% premium, thus ensuring that community income and production of quality products will be sustained. At the same time, Minh Phu has altered its business practice by producing and trading in “cleaner” seafood. <i>Annex 2, #164</i></p> <p>The Green Fins regional project implemented in Maldives and Vietnam has influenced dive operators in the two countries to function according to the Green Fins “Code of Conduct,” an environmentally-friendly protocol for dive and snorkel tourism. <i>Table 6, #3</i></p>

Output objective 1	Knowledge generated, disseminated and applied for sustainable management of coastal ecosystems					
	Indicator	Base-line	Final Target	Achieved vs Target	Monitoring Actions & Means of Verification	Achievements in 2014
		2013	2018	2014		
Indicator 1	Valuation-based coastal resources management models developed and tested/applied by at least 3 MFF countries.	0	3	3/0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation and analysis of data from key institutions in MFF countries Annual country reporting at MFF Regional Steering Committee (RSC) meetings MFF annual progress reports <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	<p>Vietnam and Bangladesh are carrying out economic valuation studies: PES and CBA of mangrove-clam culture; CBA to influence policy decisions.</p> <p>Maldives small grant is carrying out Biodiversity Assessment & Ecological Valuation of Huraa Mangrove by Maldives National University. Annex 2, #49</p>
Indicator 2	National Guidelines based on regional best practice on sustainable mangrove management developed and applied in at least 4 MFF countries	0	4	0/1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation and review of national guidelines in MFF countries that relate to sustainable mangrove management Annual country reporting at RSC MFF annual progress reports <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	Compilation and review of existing guidelines to be carried out in 2015
Indicator 3	Resilience Analysis (guided by the Resilience Framework) carried out in each MFF priority project areas contributing to the approval of the Small Grant projects				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised SGF Guidelines Resilience assessment reports MFF annual progress reports <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	<p>National Coordinators have been introduced to the Resilience Analysis Protocol. RAs carried out in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia, with a preliminary desk study initiated in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>RSC-11 approved the revised grant guidelines for SGF, MGF and RGF for implementation from 2015.</p>
Indicator 4	Resilience Analysis (guided by the Resilience Framework) carried out in each MFF priority project areas contributing to the approval of the Medium Grant projects				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised MGF Guidelines Resilience assessment reports MFF annual progress reports <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	<p>National Coordinators have been introduced to the Resilience Analysis Protocol. RAs carried out in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia, with a preliminary desk study initiated in Sri Lanka. RSC-11 approved the revised grant guidelines for SGF, MGF and RGF for implementation from 2015.</p>

Output objective 1	Knowledge generated, disseminated and applied for sustainable management of coastal ecosystems					
	Indicator	Base-line 2013	Final Target 2018	Achieved vs Target 2014	Monitoring Actions & Means of Verification	Achievements in 2014
Indicator 5	Resilience Analysis (guided by the Resilience Framework) carried out in each MFF priority project areas contributing to the approval of the Regional Grant projects				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised RGF Guidelines Resilience assessment reports MFF annual progress reports <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	<p>National Coordinators have been introduced to the Resilience Analysis Protocol. RAs carried out in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia, with a preliminary desk study initiated in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>RSC-11 approved the revised grant guidelines for SGF, MGF and RGF for implementation from 2015.</p>
Indicator 6	At least 150 Small Grant projects completed, guided by the Resilience Framework covering all MFF countries, with women and men sharing equally in project benefits and leadership opportunities	0	150	6/30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of SGF completion reports, including gender equality criteria <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	<p>In 2014, grants were on-going from 2013 before the Resilience Framework was consistently applied. Therefore, majority of grants were designed according to Phase 2 objectives. Despite this, 2 small grants in Bangladesh, 1 in Indonesia, 2 in the Seychelles and 1 in Vietnam clearly showed results of women obtaining benefits from the project. See the section on gender equality for details. From 2015 onwards the Resilience Framework will guide small grant selection in all countries.</p>
Indicator 7	At least 10 Medium Grant projects completed, guided by the resilience analysis framework completed covering at least 8 MFF countries, with women and men sharing equally in the project benefits and leadership opportunities	0	10	0/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of MGF completion reports, including gender equality criteria <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	<p>The situation was the same as for small grants, with 5 medium grants accepted and on-going across 4 countries, with 2 more to be contracted in 2015. Grants were selected because they addressed MFF Programmes of Work and/or were designed to upscale a successful SGF project (e.g. Seychelles S4S). See the section on medium grants for project details.</p>
Indicator 8	At least 10 Regional Grant projects approved/completed guided by the resilience analysis framework completed, each involving at least two countries and with women and men sharing	0	10	0/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of RGF completion reports, including gender equality criteria <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	<p>There were 5 approved regional grants from Phase 2 which were not required at the time of selection to fit to the resilience framework.</p> <p>RSC-11 decided to postpone new allocations for Medium and Regional Grants until continued Danida support is confirmed.</p>

Output objective 1	Knowledge generated, disseminated and applied for sustainable management of coastal ecosystems					
	Indicator	Base-line 2013	Final Target 2018	Achieved vs Target 2014	Monitoring Actions & Means of Verification	Achievements in 2014
	equally in the project benefits and leadership opportunities					
Indicator 9	At least 10 MFF Projects (8 SGF projects and 2 LGF projects) from Phases 1 and 2 are assessed for sustainability and results achieved with lessons shared	0	10	0/5	<p>Assessment reports from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracer studies undertaken by MFF; and/or Independent evaluation of earlier projects against defined criteria for sustainability and results achieved <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	<p>Tracer studies to be conducted in 2015.</p> <p>Sri Lanka started conducting a post-project evaluation of SGF projects implemented during Phase 1 and 2 which can provide information for the tracer study.</p>
Indicator 10	Knowledge Hubs are operating, involving experts, and create new knowledge and enhance knowledge-sharing and access to knowledge regionally on at least three key MFF themes	0	3	0/0	<p>Assessment reports from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> User survey in MFF countries to capture intended users' needs and priority themes for knowledge hubs Survey of knowledge hubs is conducted with defined criteria for assessing degree of operational level. <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	A capacity needs assessment survey on ICM was circulated to NCs for their assistance in gathering information. Some of the questions will address the types of knowledge hubs required in the region. An additional assessment will be carried out in 2015 fully directed towards the establishment of knowledge hubs.
Indicator 11	MFF knowledge products for advocacy and policy influence on integrated coastal management used regionally by at least 80% of MFF countries	20%	80%	20%/30%	<p>Assessment of relevance of MFF knowledge products at RSC meetings</p> <p>RSC verbal feedback and RSC meeting reports</p> <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	<p>Pakistan: The regional ICM course was adapted to meet the national context and is available to other higher academic and research institutions to integrate it into their curriculum.</p> <p>India: project products are shared with government agencies such as State Forest Department and Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change.</p>

Output objective 2	Key stakeholders empowered to engage in decision-making in support of sustainable management of coastal ecosystems					
	Indicator	Base-line 2013	Final Target 2018	Achieved vs Target 2014	Monitoring Actions & Means of Verification	Achievements in 2014
Indicator 1	At least 6 examples of coastal ecosystem conservation initiatives where both state and non-state actors contribute to decision-making, and ensuring men and women have equal access and opportunity to participate in decision-making processes	0	6	2/0	<p>Identification of MFF projects and initiatives involving joint participation and decision-making by men and women from both state and non-state sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports on conservation initiatives, including details of those participating and the decision-making mechanisms involved ▪ Composition of committees/working groups/other decision-making bodies, together with records of decisions made <p><i>Indicator monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	<p>Bangladesh: Based on the MFF Resilience Assessment, women were involved in developing Citizen's Action Plan for Shonar Shyamnagar 2050, which guides collaboration with relevant government departments and local government entities as a sustainability mechanism of the efforts for resilience building</p> <p>Seychelles: NGOs and civil society implemented small grant projects on wetlands awareness and conservation that prompted the Ministry of Environment to update the wetlands management policy.</p>
Indicator 2	At least 4 ICM certificate courses offered through a regional network of accredited institutions in MFF member countries, with gender-balanced course participation	0	4	1/0	<p>Development of curriculum for ICM training courses, including gender dimensions monitored by consultations with accredited institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minutes from meetings with institutions ▪ Annual country reporting to RSC ▪ MFF annual progress reports <p><i>Indicator monitored and reported on annually</i></p>	NED University of Engineering, Karachi, with support from AIT trained alumni and other coastal experts, adapted the MFF ICM-4 course module to local requirements and trained 20 people from government and civil society.
Indicator 3	At least 10 regional learning events on coastal management issues offered to a broad range of stakeholders including NCB members	0	10	1/2	<p>Identification of learning events in consultation with national focal points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Learning event reports including event evaluation ▪ MFF annual progress reports 	Learning Event held with RSC-11, "Sustainable Financing for Coastal Ecosystem Management"

Output objective 2	Key stakeholders empowered to engage in decision-making in support of sustainable management of coastal ecosystems					
	Indicator	Base-line 2013	Final Target 2018	Achieved vs Target 2014	Monitoring Actions & Means of Verification	Achievements in 2014
	and the private sector, with gender-balanced participation				<i>Indicator monitored and reported on annually</i>	
Indicator 4	Women actively participate and equally share leadership roles with men in at least 75% of all MFF projects and activities	30%	75%	34%/75%	<p>Gender assessment of MFF projects and activities including training courses, project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project completion reports ▪ Event and activity reports ▪ MFF annual progress reports <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually.</i></p>	<p>Bangladesh: Two out of 12 small grant projects are implemented by women led organizations. Women are main beneficiaries of these two projects. <i>Annex 2, #3 and #11</i></p> <p>Indonesia: 87% of the SGFs target women's livelihood improvement. <i>Annex 2, Indonesia Small Grants</i></p> <p>Oversight of MFF implementation in the countries includes women at different levels including NCB members, NC, Small Grants Officers, Regional Secretariat and project leaders.</p>
Indicator 5	ICM and related MFF courses linked with AIT and at least 5 national universities	1	6	1/2	<p>Identify and review university partners to be involved with MFF/AIT in each course.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreements/MOUs on the role(s) of each university partner ▪ MFF annual progress reports <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually.</i></p>	The 4 th regional ICM course was held in collaboration with AIT and FAO/GEF BOBLME.

Output objective 3	Coastal governance enhanced to promote integrated and inclusive management					
	Indicator	Base-line 2013	Final Target 2018	Achieved vs Target 2014	Monitoring Actions & Means of Verification	Achievements in 2014
Indicator 1	Shared governance mechanisms adopted into national policies for coastal management in at least 5 MFF countries.	1	5	1/1	<p>National policies for coastal management demonstrating shared governance examples in selected MFF countries compiled and reviewed by MFF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National policy documents pertaining to governance; ▪ Listings and statutes/regulations of registered groups participating in shared governance efforts; <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually.</i></p>	<p>Green Fins, Vietnam: Khanh Hoa Province has agreed to integrate the Green Fins Code of Conduct into the “Regulation on management of diving, sports, and recreation activities in the seas of Khanh Hoa Province”. The Regulation is now being examined for issuance by the Provincial People’s Committee.</p> <p><i>Table 6, #3</i></p>
Indicator 2	Private sector representatives actively participating on at least 60% of all NCBs	30%	60%	64/40	<p>Review of private sector representation in NCBs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCB meeting minutes ▪ Annual country reporting to RSC ▪ MFF annual progress reports <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually.</i></p>	<p>The following countries’ NCBs include private sector representatives:</p> <p>Bangladesh: 3 India: 2 Myanmar: 2 Pakistan: 1 Seychelles: 1 Sri Lanka: 1 Vietnam: 1</p> <p>MFF is in the process to establish a monitoring system to track the participation of private sector in all NCBs.</p>
Indicator 3	Regional governance institutions participate in at least 5 learning events organized by the MFF Regional Steering Committee	0	5	1/1	<p>Review of participation of regional governance institutions in MFF/RSC events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MFF event reports ▪ MFF annual progress reports <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually.</i></p>	<p>UNEP, UNDP, FAO participated in RSC-11 and the Learning Event</p>

Output objective 3	Coastal governance enhanced to promote integrated and inclusive management					
	Indicator	Base-line 2013	Final Target 2018	Achieved vs Target 2014	Monitoring Actions & Means of Verification	Achievements in 2014
Indicator 4	At least 10 regional training events are offered in collaboration with other regional programmes (e.g. BoBLME)	2	10	3/3	<p>Review of documentation from MFF training events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MFF event reports ▪ MFF annual progress reports <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually.</i></p>	<p>ICM #4 was organised with BOBLME and AIT.</p> <p>All NCs introduced to resilience analysis protocol at a workshop held after RSC-11.</p> <p>The UNEP regional grant to improve management of coastal erosion held a summary workshop to exchange experiences and plan next steps. The opportunity of meeting in Thailand allowed for a visit by scientists and government officials from Pakistan to learn about bamboo revetment to prevent coastal erosion, shrimp farming, and establishing crabs banks in Thailand that may be replicated in Pakistan.</p>
Indicator 5	At least 6 NCBs have direct engagement with key business sectors (e.g. tourism and fisheries)	2	6	3/3	<p>Consultations with NCBs and feedback from PS representatives attending MFF events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCB meeting minutes ▪ NCB annual report to RSC ▪ MFF annual progress reports <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually.</i></p>	<p>Bangladesh: Communication carried out with Bangladesh Bank Green Fund and Mostafa Organic Shrimp Ltd. to explore potentials for collaboration.</p> <p>Pakistan: Engro VoPk, a subsidiary of the Engro Group who is a member of the NCB has approached IUCN for technical support to rehabilitate a mangrove area of over 500 ha in order to offset the damage caused by the Port Qasim Area of Karachi.</p> <p>Vietnam: Minh Phu Seafood Company is engaged with one small grant in Ca Mau Province. See <i>Annex 2, #164.</i></p>
Indicator 6	Regional review of coastal land tenure and resource rights based on best practices completed	0	1	0/0	<p>A coastal land tenure and resource rights-based mapping exercise is conducted and report published at MFF website.</p> <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually.</i></p>	To be initiated in 2015

Output objective 3	Coastal governance enhanced to promote integrated and inclusive management					
	Indicator	Base-line 2013	Final Target 2018	Achieved vs Target 2014	Monitoring Actions & Means of Verification	Achievements in 2014
Indicator 7	At least 4 MFF countries adopt best practices in collaborative (integrated) management of coastal ecosystems	0	4	3/0	<p>Review of MFF governmental/official documentation/regulation/guidance on management of coastal ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National coastal management policy and planning documents; ▪ NCB Annual reports to RSC <p><i>Indicator is monitored and reported on annually.</i></p>	<p>IUCN's Building Coastal Resilience Project and MFF have worked together closely on a number of important technical and economic improvements to managing coastal resources in three areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soft engineering solutions to control coastal erosion using bamboo revetments are used in Thailand and Vietnam, rather than constructing concrete dikes to retain sedimentation in coastal areas. Through a study visit by Pakistan NC and government agencies to Thailand, Pakistan is exploring the possibility to replicate this best practice in Pakistan. 2. Co-management as an approach to improve governance of coastal resources in Bangladesh between local government and communities to oversee a mangrove afforested area has allowed increased catch of mud crabs. (<i>Stockholm University Master's student's thesis field work</i>) 3. Payment for Ecosystem Services and other benefit-sharing models are being tested in Vietnam where clam cooperatives would pay for environmental services produced by mangrove planting by shrimp farmers. However, there is a lack of robust scientific linkage between mangrove planting and sustainable clam yields, and likely high transaction costs relative to the total amount of money required for such a system; therefore, while a best practice is being adopted, further studies are required to confirm whether this system would be profitable.

Small Grant Facility

Small grant projects covered the themes of improving public awareness of the importance of coastal and marine resources, empowering civil society to co-manage resources, improving livelihoods of communities, and enhancing governance at local to national levels in order to build the resilience of natural ecosystems and the coastal communities that depend on them.

Table 3 provides a summary of the allocation of small grants and number of grants implemented in each country from Cycle 1 to 4 (2011 to 2014). In June 2014, the MC-2 approved an allocation for Cycle 4. RSC-11 allocated USD 75,000 per country for Cycle 5 of the SGF to begin implementation in 2015 based on the results from the resilience analysis in each country.

Table 3 - Summary of Small Grants awarded from 2010 to 2014 (USD).

Allocation approved at:	RSC 7 2010		RSC 9 2012	MC 2 2014	Total Awarded	Total Completed	Contribution		Total Value
Country	Cycle 1 100K	Cycle 2 50K	Cycle 3 100K	Cycle 4 75K			MFF	Co-funding	
Bangladesh			12	0	12	5	198,749	165,457	364,206
Cambodia				0*	0	0	--	--	0
India	5	2	5	0	12	7	215,672	42,822	258,494
Indonesia	4	0	16	0	20	4	275,689	45,890	321,579
Maldives	3	3	0	0	6	2	140,400	10,885	151,285
Pakistan	9	5	8	4	26	18	297,955	120,698	418,653
Seychelles	4	0	3	0	7	4	147,333	181,095	328,428
Sri Lanka	22	11	4	5	42	36	296,014	40,520	336,534
Thailand	9	0	0	0	9	9	87,348	119,310	206,658
Viet Nam	4	9	14	7	34	11	602,100	318,959	921,059
Total	60	30	62	16	168	96	2,261,260	1,045,636	3,306,896

*Allocation provided to Cambodia. Small Grant selection will be finalised in January 2015.

Table 4 provides a summary of the small grants contracted in 2014. Although allocations were provided to all countries, not all were able to select and contract grantees within 2014.

Table 4 - Summary of Small Grants contracted in 2014 (USD). MFF: actual value; Grantee: co-financing shown as estimated monetary value of in-kind contribution.

Country	No. of Projects Contracted in 2014	Contribution		Total
		MFF	Grantee	
Bangladesh	6	98,746	21,330	120,076
Cambodia	*			0
India	*			0
Indonesia	16	278,231	45,890	324,121
Maldives	*			0
Pakistan	4	76,284	20,768	97,052
Seychelles	3	53,047	60,645	113,692
Sri Lanka	5	75,249	16,280	91,529
Thailand	*			0
Viet Nam	17	291,074	139,226	430,300
Total	51	872,631	304,139	1,176,770

* Denotes allocation was provided in 2014 to the country, but grants will be contracted in 2015.

MLE of small grants is devolved to the NC and NCB, with occasional participation from MFF Regional Secretariat. MLE visits are carried out depending on the need, and at least every 6 months. The NC and NCB will consult the MFF Secretariat if there are serious problems with any projects, such as when cases of non-performance or financial mismanagement occur. In 2014, four small grants had to be terminated due to poor performance. One project (Annex 2, #67) was terminated in Pakistan due to poor performance, with the balance of the cash advance in the process of being returned. In the Maldives, three projects were terminated due to non-performance (Annex 2, # 45, 46, 48); negotiations between UNDP and the grantees are still on-going for the return of unused funds.

The full list of Small Grants from Phase 2 onwards is listed in Annex 2.

Medium Grant Facility

All together five medium grant projects were under implementation in 2014 (#1-5, Table 5) with additional two grants approved to be contracted in 2015 (#6-7, Table 5).

MLE of the two medium projects in Viet Nam was undertaken in September. The MLE Team consisted of NCB Representatives, MFF Viet Nam and MFF Secretariat. The main findings are provided in Annex 3.

Table 5 - Summary of Medium Grants (USD). MFF: actual value; Grantee: co-financing shown as estimated monetary value of in-kind contribution.

Project Title	Grantee	Project Location	Contribution		Total value	Contract duration
			MFF	Grantee		
1. Improving the community livelihoods resilience and adaptive management of locally managed marine reserves (LMMA) of Viet Nam: from local actions to national network	Centre for Marine Life Conservation and Community Development (MCD)	Trao reef, Nhon Hai and Bai Huong LMMA, Vietnam	58,236	11,642	69,878	Jan 2013 to Mar 2015
2. Sustainable Use of Cam Thanh Nypa Wetlands, Hoi An City, Quang Nam Province	Centre for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES), Viet Nam National University	Hoi Anh, Vietnam	67,412	12,234	79,646	Jan 2013 to Mar 2015
3. Introduction of silvo-fishery practice for improving the conditions of coastal communities in Tambak Gojoyo sub-village and Wedung Village in Demak Regency, Indonesia	Institute for Study and Improvement of Development Resource Semarang	Demak Regency, Indonesia	43,920	5,710	55,340	Jan 2014 to Sep 2016
4. Introduction of a community-based management model for Vankalai wetland ecosystem, Mannar, Sri Lanka	Green Movement of Sri Lanka	Mannar, Sri Lanka	83,764	11,202	92,763	Sep 2014 to Feb 2016
5. Community based management of the Port Launay Mangrove Ramsar site in Seychelles	Sustainability for Seychelles (S4S)	Port Launay, Seychelles	82,765	88,839	171,882	Nov 2014 to Oct 2016

Project Title	Grantee	Project Location	Contribution		Total value	Contract duration
			MFF	Grantee		
6. Development of hydroponics as an alternative source of income to the fisher families in Ukulhas	Ukulhas Womens Development Committee	Uikulhas Island, Alif Atoll, Maldives	26,000	29,903	55,903	Approved. To be contracted in 2015.
7. Reduction of Sewage Pollution from Manora Island into coastal waters of Karachi	Pakistan Navy	Karachi, Pakistan	69,200	19,700	88,900	Approved. To be contracted in 2015.

1. Improving the community livelihoods resilience and adaptive management of locally managed marine reserves (LMMA) of Viet Nam: from local actions to national network

In Vietnam, recent studies showed trends that the ecosystems have degraded in terms of both quantity and quality over the last decades, with demand for ecosystem services increasing, driven largely by population growth. Key factors driving those trends are over- and destructive exploitation of natural resources, low livelihood resilience, and ineffective coastal management. The impacts of climate change are also an added factor occurring with more intensive consequences.

MPAs and LMMAs can contribute to solving some of the problems mentioned above if the areas are properly managed. In 2001, the first LMMA in Vietnam was launched by Khanh Hoa provincial People's Committee. Since then 16 LMMAs have been formally approved by Vietnam Prime Minister to be achieved by 2015, with six already under development. LMMAs were selected based on the status of the habitats and species conservation value important for local livelihoods. Experiences from the LMMAs showed that developing LMMA adaptive management plans and mobilizing adequate financial, political and social support to implement it remains a common challenge.

This project aims to work with LMMAs in building their capacity to enable them to develop adaptive management plans, mobilize resources and gain policy support at provincial level that would contribute significantly to the improved management of LMMA in Vietnam. The project is being implemented in:

- Trao Reef LMMA, Van Hung commune, Van Ninh District, Khanh Hoa Province
- Nhon Hai LMMA, Nhon Hai commune, Quy Nhon City, Binh Dinh Province
- Bai Huong LMMA, Cu Lao Cham islands, Hoi An City, Quang Nam Province

Expected results are:

- LMMA management plans are endorsed and shared with the Viet Nam LMMA network
- Local government staff and LMMA staff are able to mobilize participation of local community in developing and implementing a LMMA management plan
- Demonstrate resilience livelihood by supporting 15 households in each LMMA

The main achievements of this project thus far are increased capacity on coral monitoring and management plan development for the LMMAs of local managers, and awareness on marine ecosystem protection and climate change adaptation by local communities; management plans of the three selected LMMAs were endorsed and shared among Vietnam LMMA network; and resilience to climate change impacts improved through alternative livelihood options. Local communities were included in developing LMMA management plans. As a result, the management plan at Bai Huong LMMA which included an operations fund was approved by Hoi An City People's Committee. The livelihood groups were trained and organised to carry out pilot models in three sites. The existing Trao Reef LMMA management plan was updated to reflect actions to address climate change, provide adaptive livelihood development, and institutionalized sustainable resource into local systems, by mobilising local people's participation into the planning process.

2. Sustainable Use of Cam Thanh Nypa Wetlands, Hoi An City, Quang Nam Province

Vietnam's coastline is vulnerable to the impacts of sea level rise, increasing sea surface temperature, and more frequent and severe storms. Moreover, the mangroves and wetlands are degrading in terms of both quantity and quality over the last decades. Direct factors contributing to this degradation include: increased population, overfishing and destructive fishing, unsustainable aquaculture, industrial and land based activities, and climate change. Indirect factors include: poor coastal resources management and enforcement, increasing market demand for marine products, and low livelihood resilience. In this context, the project focuses on enabling the Cam Thanh Commune to use their *Nypa* wetland resources, located in a mangrove area, in a sustainable way to obtain economic benefits. The project will increase knowledge about the values and functions of the *Nypa*, and develop regulations and mechanisms on benefit sharing from ecotourism activities. It will also provide a source of livelihood for the local communities to sustainably use the plants.

The local community was trained to provide eco-tours around the *Nypa* wetlands including how to be a tour guide and first aid procedures. Agreement was reached among the commune, city level tour operators, and local tour operators to establish a benefit sharing mechanism to ensure that local tour groups could receive sufficient income from providing wetland tours. This tripartite agreement was a significant achievement and the grantee will help to ensure that all parties understand and adhere to the terms of the agreement.

3. Introduction of silvo-fishery practice for improving the conditions of coastal communities in Tambak Gojoyo sub-village and Wedung Village in Demak Regency, Indonesia

Demak Regency in Central Java is experiencing climate change impacts which are reducing availability of coastal resources. Rising sea levels and storm surges have been observed, causing more frequent and severe flooding. The construction of a port in nearby Semarang City has resulted in the Demak Regency coastal area to suffer from abrasion which destroys most of the coastal villages in Demak. Wedung Village is one of the areas particularly affected by these events. As a low-lying coastal area of only 0-3 metres above sea level, Wedung villagers have experienced loss of fishponds and their livelihood. As the community faces increasing pressure from climate change impacts, this requires interventions in the coastal area to build resilience of the community.

The goal of the project is to provide sustainable livelihood options that also increase mangrove coverage. This project aims to establish a silvo-fishery model to be approved by local government and serve as a model to be replicated at other sites. A formal community network for mangrove management will be established and provided with alternative livelihood options to reduce pressure on extracting mangrove resources.

The project got off to a slow start in 2014 with the grantee needing guidance in implementation. This has been rectified by the Indonesia NC who has provided additional guidance towards a clearer implementation way forward starting in 2015.

4. Introduction of a community-based management model for Vankalai wetland ecosystem, Mannar, Sri Lanka

The Vankalai Sanctuary remained largely unexploited during Sri Lanka's civil war, thus possessing many intact coastal and inland wetland habitats for biodiversity. However, in the post conflict era, economic rehabilitation and reconstruction are being carried out with little concern for protecting the Vankalai wetland ecosystem. Some boundaries of the wetland are being used for dumping waste. Foreign and local investors are seeking to acquire lands for business development, while the local communities in the buffer zones are still being neglected or not engaged. The fishing community is the most important stakeholder, while youth and school children are the most vibrant and committed groups who need to be engaged in increasing their knowledge and contribution of their service to the communities.

The project is aiming to provide livelihood opportunities mainly to youth in a recently designated Ramsar site of Sri Lanka. The vast local and migratory bird population is protected by the Department of Wetland Conservation using youth groups that have been trained in bird identification to act as

guides for tourists. Information from birding activities will contribute to development of a management plan for the Ramsar site, showing the areas where different species of birds roost, nest, and feed. Youth groups will also have the opportunity for increasing income through aquaculture projects in the area. Seedlings, stock, and feed for the farmed products will be sourced locally from fishermen. Aquaculture activities require more groundwork and feasibility studies, and will start in 2015.

5. Community based management of the Port Launay Mangrove Ramsar site in Seychelles

The Port Launay Mangrove is located on the northwest coast of the island of Mahe in Seychelles, and remains the best remaining example of a healthy mangrove forest in the granitic islands. Although the Port Launay Mangrove was declared Seychelles' first Ramsar site in 2007, the management of this site had never been clearly allocated to any one organisation and so the welfare of the site was left to chance. Approximately 2/3 of the mangrove falls within the boundaries of the Constance Ephelia Resort of Seychelles and the remainder falls within the community, mostly bordering on private properties. Ultimately, responsibility for the mangrove wetland falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MEE). The main problems facing the Port Launay wetland include littering and illegal dumping, encroachment and infilling along the borders, and dieback of mangroves in one area within the resort boundary. In 2011, the Constance Ephelia Resort and Sustainability for Seychelles (S4S) received a GEF grant through the government of Seychelles to develop a co-management plan for the site, with the MEE, the community, and the resort as key implementers of the plan. The management plan is now complete and ready for implementation. The management plan addresses several issues: monitoring of biodiversity and mangrove health, mangrove restoration, involvement of community, education & awareness, and exploration of potential sustainable economic activities that could provide direct benefits to the community in terms of increased income and improved livelihoods, as well as improved resilience in the face of climate change.

S4S is helping a local CBO, Port Glaud Environment Club, develop the skills to take on a more active role in co-managing the wetland and implementing the activities of the management plan through involving the community in monitoring the wetland biodiversity and health.

Expected results include:

- Port Glaud community organization is strengthened to support management of the Ramsar Site.
- Sustainable business, including an eco-tour guide business, is introduced to support management of the Ramsar site.

The project held an Inception Meeting in December to agree on the implementation plan to improve management of coastal resources Port Launay Mangrove Ramsar Site. The project builds upon past work by the same grantee where a community survey revealed an increase in community awareness that the mangrove was actually an interesting and important natural feature in the district that could be used as an asset for tourism. The study also revealed that the community were generally aware of the mangrove and had positive attitudes towards it, but that they were concerned about littering and pollution and suggested that more awareness campaigns be launched. Based on these results, the current project will carry out baseline assessment of biodiversity and habitats in the mangrove in early 2015, establish community-based monitoring of the habitat, and provide small business opportunities for communities such as eco-tourism.

6. Development of hydroponics as an alternative source of income to the fisher families in Ukulhas

Ukulhas is a community in northern Maldives that relies on fishing as an economic activity. Fishing yield varies due to seasonal changes and other factors that affect fishing harvest, thus there is inadequate income for the families of Ukulhas. The UNEP GEO 5 report (2012) identifies hydroponics as one of the elements that can lead to changes in behaviour and consumption patterns, reduced pollution and depletion of non-renewable resources and shared sources, and improved water productivity, can contribute to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) goals.

The project seeks to develop an activity that could generate income for fisher families, and has decided to pilot hydroponics of watermelon and cucumber as an alternative source of income generation for the Women's' Development Committee. The range of income earning opportunities for

women is less than for men, thus the project is expected to increase the overall wellbeing of women and families. It is expected that this would discourage future pressures that may occur for unsustainable extraction of coastal resources that has been associated in the past in some islands, such as illegal sand mining, catching of turtles or over fishing of certain marine species.

The expected outcomes are:

- Increase income level of families and increase income security.
- Increase employment for women and decrease gender disparity in income earning opportunities
- Diversity of economic activities and decrease economic vulnerability of the community as a whole.
- If the project can be shown as a successful project, it is hoped that more people in the island will be encouraged to start their own small hydroponics initiatives in their home.
- As 5% of the profit will be kept to contribute to a development fund, it will help start other livelihood programs for the development of women in the island.

This project will be contracted in 2015.

7. Reduction of Sewage Pollution from Manora Island into coastal waters of Karachi

Manora is a small peninsula located just south of the Port of Karachi and is connected to the mainland by a 12 km long cause way. The island itself and neighbouring islands form a protective barrier between Karachi harbour to the north and the Arabian Sea to the south. The western bay of the harbour contains endangered mangrove forests. The area contains shallow tidal lagoons, intertidal mudflats, saltpans and about 400 ha of mangrove swamps. Manora is also a prime recreational site for citizens of Karachi and a large number of visitors (estimated at 150,000) come to the area annually. Due to the location of the area and nearby Karachi as a major industrial and corporate hub, the port area handles the majority of the country's sea-borne trade. The seawater of the metropolitan area is considered to be the worst affected part of the country because of the discharge of untreated industrial and residential waste into the Karachi Harbour. In the Korangi industrial area; 2,500 industrial units including 170 tanneries dispose untreated waste into the sea. A continuous flow of water with animal dung from Cattle Colony is another source of pollution. Added to this are the oil spills from ships and fishing trawlers transiting through the port that also contribute to pollution in the harbour.

The project aims to reduce water contamination caused by dumping the untreated wastewater directly in the sea, resulting in seawater contamination. The project will pilot the construction and demonstration of a reed bed system of native species to reduce sewage pollution from the Manora Island in the coastal waters of Karachi. Results of this wastewater treatment model will then be used to influence policies and practices to control land-based sources of pollution.

This project will be contracted in 2015.

Large Grant Facility

Only one large grant project remained under implementation, "Alternate livelihood options for vulnerable resource users in the Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve, West Bengal," and was finally completed on 31 December. The people living in the Sudarbans are very poor, the conditions of their survival primitive, with limited public infrastructure and investment. Mangrove degradation is caused by unsustainable livelihood practices of adjacent communities due to lack of alternative options and lack of assistance to engage in more sustainable resource harvesting. The project aimed to promote alternative livelihood options to minimize pressure of resource extraction on mangrove forests.

Results of the project in 2014 included:

1. Development of posters on the uniqueness and importance of the Indian Sundarbans mangroves and tigers to the communities, and their livelihoods. The posters have been displayed in schools, market places and other public areas to raise awareness about illegal activities that damage the mangrove habitats and ecosystems. The activities fostered improved trust relationships between the Forestry Department and local people deemed critical to protection and conservation.

2. Development of a science-based protocol for mangrove restoration in the Sundarbans (based on mangrove species distribution in correlation with various abiotic factors) to better inform management of the mangroves by the Forest Department.
3. Piloting of disaster preparedness activities in pilot villages to reduce the risk of damage to lives and livelihoods from flooding. Disaster Risk Reduction plans were developed for four villages in the buffer areas of the Sundarbans Tiger Reserve to build capacity of JFMCs and local communities in facing natural disasters.

These products and reports will be used by the West Bengal Forest Department to improve governance within the JFMCs for conservation of the mangroves in non-protected areas, and for better management of mangroves in protected areas within the Sundarbans.

No monitoring was carried out for this large grant project in 2014, but a review meeting was held. The decisions of the meeting are provided in Annex 3.

Regional Grant Facility

Four regional grants continued implementation in 2014 with a fifth project initiated in December 2014 (Table 6). UNEP began implementation of three projects from January 2013 (#1-3). No formal MLE is in place for regional grants; however, progress review meetings are held with the grantees. The main agreements from the review meeting in 2014 are provided in Annex 3.

Table 6 - Summary of Regional Grants (USD) MFF: actual value; Grantee: co-financing shown as estimated monetary value of in-kind contribution

Project Title	Implementing Agency (IA)	Participating Countries	Contribution		Total value	Status
			MFF	Grantee		
1. Mapping and natural resource governance in small island communities	UNEP	Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Thailand	200,000	50,000	250,000	To be completed Jun 2015
2. Strengthening the Resilience of Coastal Communities, Ecosystems, and Economies to Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Erosion	UNEP	Pakistan, Thailand	200,000	40,000	240,000	Completed. Final report under preparation
3. Protecting marine ecosystems using the Green Fins approach	UNEP	Maldives, Viet Nam	200,000	50,000	250,000	Completed. Final report under preparation
4. Income for coastal communities for mangrove protection	FAO-RAP	Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam	188,076	9,500	197,576	Dec. 2014 to Jul 2016
5. Living resources of the Gulf of Mannar: Assessment of key species and habitats for enhancing awareness and for conservation policy formulation	IUCN Sri Lanka and IUCN India	India, Sri Lanka	200,000	59,810	259,810	Completed. Final report under preparation

1. Mapping and natural resource governance in small island communities

Coastal ecosystems play a defining role for human food security and wellbeing. This is particularly important on small islands as they face island-specific constraints to sustainable development related

to, for example, small human populations, relatively small land area, remoteness, logistical challenges, a limited resource base, and a profound dependency on marine and coastal resources. These constraints place demands on natural resource governance frameworks on small islands. In practice, natural resource governance and management are closely linked to access and property rights, and these play a central role in shaping incentives and conveying authority. Often focused on a dichotomy of open or restricted access (whether public or private property), this can lead to over-exploitation and degradation of 'the commons' (both public and commonly held open access resources). It can also entail inequality in resource access among stakeholder groups, and can lead to disempowerment of stakeholders, in particular local communities. However, in view of the interrelationship between ecosystem health and community livelihoods it is clear that communities should play an important role in governing the natural resources on which they depend. Indeed, on many islands there is a long history of managing natural resources through customary governance systems. That said, community involvement in resource governance has a number of challenges, not least related to capacity to participate 'as equal partners' and the opportunities afforded by formal governance frameworks. There are also challenges in relation to how community-based management can operate across spatial scales and across sectors.

This project seeks to address natural resource governance in four MFF countries, namely Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Thailand. All countries have experienced natural resource governance challenges, including increasing and at times conflicting and/or unsustainable resource use, economic development pressures, climate change impacts and other forms of environmental degradation. Further, there are also challenges due to unclear or overlapping management mandates and limited human, technical and financial capacity. The project objectives are:

1. Generate a detailed understanding of natural resource governance frameworks, including local and community-based management practices, on small islands in the target countries, identifying how decisions affecting natural resources and ecosystem services are made as well as gaps and complementarities between the "formal" and "informal" governance frameworks.
2. Support governance reforms and ongoing processes of decentralization by identifying opportunities for governance change that reconciles overlaps, overcomes gaps, and harnesses the capacity and comparative advantage of different actors.
3. Build capacity among key stakeholder groups for natural resource governance and governance reform, with a primary focus on local communities and local government institutions/administration.

This project held its Inception Meeting in March 2013, and was significantly delayed due to UNEP not being able to identify and contract implementing partners in some countries (Thailand, Maldives). After numerous efforts and a change in the Thai implementing partner, finally all implementing partners were identified and contracted (Seychelles National Park Authority; IUCN Sri Lanka; Mahidol University, Thailand; and Maldives National University). All implementing partners have prepared a report on the evolution of natural resource governance, and have identified capacity building needs for supporting change in governance of coastal resources. The project was extended until middle of 2015.

2. Resilience to sea level rise induced coastal erosion

Coastal erosion is a serious threat affecting coastal ecosystems and communities in the Indian Ocean and Gulf of Thailand, as the growing risk of climate-change induced sea-level rise and increased storm frequency is already causing severe impacts throughout the region and is likely to cause more damage in the near future. In order to respond effectively to this threat, the scientific and environmental aspects of sea-level rise and its induced coastal erosion need to be fully studied and understood. There is also a need to assess the ways in which coastal erosion is being addressed in the region, from a socio-economic, institutional and legal point of view. The project was implemented in three phases from 2013 to 2014 in Pakistan and Thailand, with the objective to develop and adopt a regional strategic approach to understand vulnerability to coastal erosion and implement pilot projects to test and refine priority interventions to address coastal erosion:

Phase 1: Assessment and understanding of national and sub-national settings (situation analysis);
Phase 2: Identification, prioritization and design of selected interventions; and
Phase 3: Implementation of selected pilot interventions.

Through the national assessment and consultation processes, concerned national and local authorities are now better prepared to face the impacts of sea-level rise and coastal erosion through the development of policies and strategies to address these impacts. These processes have also enhanced national coordination and cooperation across the various and sometimes overlapping authorities appointed to oversee coastal area management. Country assessments and capacity building workshops allowed the review and analysis of coastal erosion status and relevant policies, legislation and institutional structures, that led to an enhanced understanding of coastal erosion situation and policies in Pakistan and Thailand. Priority pilot interventions for addressing coastal erosion were implemented through the development of coastal erosion management plans supported by capacity building and awareness raising campaigns including documentation of lessons learned on project implementation. The concluding workshop held in December summarized the project findings. The project has produced results worth further examination by MFF for upscaling and policy influence that include expanding the implementation of national coastal erosion mitigation plans, application of best practices, and employing the practical aspects of spatial planning towards building resilience.

3. Protecting marine ecosystems using the Green Fins approach

There is evidence that the dive and snorkelling tourism industry can have a negative impact on the marine and coastal environment. While there is willingness in most dive industries to care for coral reefs as the industry's primary asset, capacity is often limited. Access to guidance on environmentally-friendly procedures and approaches to support the dive industry to implement responsible environmental practice is insufficient, meaning threats from irresponsible diving as well as other activities associated with diving will persist.

The regional project aimed to effect changes in the diving industry through implementation of the Green Fins approach, a tool for supporting adoption and implementation of best practices for diving and snorkelling. By training stakeholders including dive staff, resort managers, national and local government representatives, and local communities, this will encourage the dive tourism industry to implement various environmental practices according to a set standard, the Green Fins Code of Conduct. It is hoped adoption of the Code will lead to measurable improvements in practices within the industry as well as a greater understanding of the threats posed by marine recreational activities. In doing so, the initiative will contribute to sound management of coral reefs, helping to sustain the environmental services on which both the tourism industry and local communities depend. It will also support and promote development of regulatory frameworks relevant to the dive industry.

The project carried out a "situation analysis" via desk research and dive trips in Maldives and Vietnam to assess how the dive industry's practice impacts coral reefs and local communities. National assessors were trained to monitor reef health; toolkits containing data sheets and awareness materials were produced to assist in promoting Green Fins; introductory kits were produced to share the concept with dive centres; 13 dive centres in each country became certified Green Fins centres. The project enhanced understanding of the dive industry and current relevant environmental policies in participating countries through assessment, review and consultation; established and trained National Teams comprising of relevant national bodies and groups to implement the Green Fins approach in the target countries; and carried out specific activities aimed at the protection and wise management of coral reefs by following the Green Fins code of conduct. In the Maldives, Green Fins was implemented in Male Atoll, while in Vietnam, the Institute of Oceanography carried out this project in Nha Trang Province. Also see the sections on Achievements towards Outcome and Output Objectives that state the influence on policy that Green Fins was able to achieve.

Further information can be found at <http://www.greenfins.net>. The project was completed in December 2014, with the final report to be submitted by UNEP.

4. Income for coastal communities for mangrove protection

Many fishing communities in Asia are poor and highly dependent on dwindling fish stocks. Growing demand means that fisheries resources are being increasingly degraded and fishing livelihoods are becoming unsustainable. At the same time, mangrove resources are being degraded with indirect impacts on fish stocks – both within mangrove areas and adjacent sea areas. Payments to fishing communities to conserve and rehabilitate mangroves can lead to increased income via alternative

livelihood activities, whilst reducing pressure on fish stocks via increased productivity of mangroves and reduced reliance on fishing. In 2011, FAO conducted a study on the potential to generate income from mangroves through carbon credit sales and payments for environmental services. The main finding was that transaction costs associated with accreditation by widely accepted carbon standards are likely to be greater than the income from carbon credit sales for all but large areas of mangroves, or areas where planned conversion can be stopped and avoid soil carbon losses are included in accounting frameworks.

This project was discussed with FAO for two years and ultimately finalised in December with the signing of the contract; hence, no activities were carried out in 2014. The project will establish low-cost investment mechanisms to help investors responsibly promote mangrove conservation and restoration, carbon emissions reduction and sustainable development through the provision of funding to local communities in Pakistan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

The expected outcomes are:

- Improved understanding of framework conditions for establishing mangrove conservation and livelihoods projects
- Target communities identified, engaged and supported
- Development of a mechanism to incentivise mangrove conservation and benefit adjacent communities
- Costs quantified and financing options developed for the investors and communities.

5. Living resources of the Gulf of Mannar

The Gulf of Mannar is a transboundary body of water lying between Sri Lanka and southern India. The Gulf contains rich diversity comprising of over 3,600 species of plants and animals. The rich resource base is being utilised by the coastal communities in Mannar, Kilinochchi and Jaffna Districts in Sri Lanka, and principally by the fishing communities known as Marakeyars in South India. For almost 30 years, due to the separatist war in the north, northwest, northeast and east of Sri Lanka, field-based scientific studies were almost non-existent in these parts of the country. This was especially true for the Gulf of Mannar. With the war in Sri Lanka having ceased in mid-2009, full exploitation of the coastal and marine resources is to be expected in the near future. The aftermath of the war also brought about a conflict between Sri Lankan and Indian fishers over the exploitation of the resources in the Gulf. A major challenge is the lack of a scientific basis for deciding how these resources should be utilised.

Implemented in Sri Lanka and India by IUCN offices over two years, rapid assessments were carried out for coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass. They are being consolidated into a single report by BOBP-IGO. Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) conducted the ecosystem valuation study in Sri Lanka. Presently the data is being analysed and the report will be prepared by IPS. The Ecosystem valuation was not undertaken in India. Pilot initiatives were not undertaken in both countries due to lack of time to complete them based on an internal IUCN discussion held in Bangkok (minutes of discussion recorded). Review and gap analysis of policy, legislation and management were completed in both countries. The joint recommendations paper on conservation and management of living resources in the Gulf of Mannar was prepared based on the Review and Gap analysis studies and the draft provided the basis for a two day consultative session (terminal workshop), held on 22-23 December 2014 in Delhi, among Senior Government Officials of India and Sri Lanka, and facilitated by BOBP-IGO. The event resulted in nine policy recommendations to consider in the sustainable and resilient management of the Gulf of Mannar that included the formation of a joint technical group to assist Joint Fisheries Commissions already in operation. The envisaged Joint Technical Committee for the Gulf of Mannar, comprises subject experts and other technical personnel from India and Sri Lanka. Both countries agreed and recognized the usefulness of the timely IUCN/MFF intervention, the scientific approach taken to bring parties together and ability of the key recommendations to help facilitate addressing a number of sensitive issues between the two countries on fishery resources. The need to address the harmful fishing practices was noted. The final report is yet to be submitted to MFF.

Outreach Activities 2014

The Outreach Team is responsible for assisting selected countries to become new members of MFF. Working in partnership with the appropriate government focal point in each new country, the team provides support and advice with all stages of the MFF membership process, including stakeholder identification and engagement, the creation of the National Coordinating Body, and the preparation of the National Strategy and Action Plan. In 2014, priority was accorded to assisting Myanmar to become a full MFF member.

The Outreach Team is also responsible for engaging with a number of regional partners, including ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nation), SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) and PEMSEA (Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia). Initial contacts were made with all three of these organisations in 2014; these linkages will be pursued and strengthened in 2015.

Myanmar

Myanmar was originally identified as an Outreach country in Phase 2 of MFF. In 2014, the Outreach Team significantly increased its level of engagement with the government. Rapid progress was made, and Myanmar was formally accepted as a new MFF member country on 25 October, at RSC-11 in Cambodia. The key milestones in this membership process were as follows:

June 12-13: The Government of Myanmar sent a representative to attend the MFF Phase 3 Inception Workshop in Bangkok.

July 8: A team composed of the MFF Regional Coordinator, the Head of IUCN's Southeast Asia Group, and the MFF Outreach Officer visited the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) to discuss MFF membership requirements in detail.

September 10: The Myanmar National Coordinating Body was officially established by the Cabinet. The NCB is comprised of 23 members, including representatives from several government departments, NGOs, the private sector and academia.

September 26: The first NCB meeting was held in Yangon. The meeting provided an opportunity for the Regional Coordinator and the Outreach Team to provide a detailed introduction to the history, objectives and approach of MFF. Detailed discussions were also held on the development of the NSAP and the submission of Myanmar's membership application to RSC-11.

October 25-28: Myanmar became a full member of MFF at the 11th RSC Meeting in Cambodia.

December 2014: The recruitment of the National Coordinator was initiated, with the new NC expected to be on board in early 2015.

Malaysia

Malaysia has also been identified as an Outreach country in Phase 3. Malaysia has considerable experience and potential resources to offer other MFF countries in the field of coastal ecosystem conservation, restoration and management. At the same time, Malaysia could benefit significantly from MFF's innovative approaches and the lessons learned over the last nine years. The aim of engaging with Malaysia, therefore, is to encourage a two-way sharing of experience, knowledge and technical expertise. This will include exploring the feasibility of enabling participation from Malaysia in the RSC as well as regional training and knowledge events. By bringing Malaysia into the MFF family, the programme will have secured nearly complete coverage of all the South and South-east Asian countries bordering the Indian Ocean, strengthening the opportunities for regional collaboration and synergies.

Throughout 2014, IUCN and the MFF Outreach Team were in regular contact with IUCN's State Focal Point for Malaysia, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. In 2015, the efforts to engage with Malaysia will be intensified. As a first step, a formal meeting is being planned in the first half of

the year, in order to introduce MFF to the government and other stakeholders, and to explore the ways in which Malaysia could become more fully involved in the MFF programme.

Sino-Vietnam Trans-boundary Initiative

The Sino-Vietnam Trans-boundary Initiative is a two-year project, overseen by the Outreach Team. It seeks to exchange lessons and experiences in mangrove conservation and restoration between China and Vietnam, and explore the potential for transboundary collaboration along the border between the two countries. A concept note describing the initiative was approved by the Vietnam NCB in October. The work is expected to commence in the first half of 2015, and will entail:

- the compilation of detailed information on the status of mangroves and other coastal ecosystems along the China-Vietnam border;
- the identification of key stakeholders and organisations involved in the management of mangroves and other coastal ecosystems in the region;
- the organisation of a study tour to Vietnam for Chinese stakeholders, representing both government and civil society;
- the organization of a workshop involving key stakeholders from both China and Vietnam, to share and discuss ideas about the potential for collaboration in the management of Sino-Vietnam trans-boundary coastal ecosystems; and
- the development of a detailed activity plan for 2016.

Private Sector Engagement

The Private Sector Engagement Strategy was developed and agreed by the donor and the RSC-11 as the road map to guide enhancing private sector engagement of MFF. A working group was also put together, consisting of IUCN representatives where private sector engagement has seen some developments (Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Vietnam, and Thailand) and will expand in 2015 to include some NCB members. In addition, the Private Sector Small Grant Fund was introduced at RSC-11. The fund is designed to catalyse private sector engagement in MFF by matching contributions made by private sector to community projects, up to a maximum of USD 25,000.

Throughout the year, a number of relationships were initiated and developed with various private sector entities:

- A number of meetings have been held with Thai Union Frozen Products (Thailand), the world's largest tuna canner. This has resulted in the development of a project which will assess the resilience of a local community in Chumphon Province with the aim of developing a sustainable community roadmap and the identification of grant activities with MFF. A memorandum of understanding identifying broader areas of engagement with TUF is also being developed.
- Marriott Hotels and Resorts in Thailand raised \$28,000 from hotel guests which was invested in planting more than 7,500 mangrove trees at key coastal sites, many of the plantings in partnership with DMCR. In addition, the company was encouraged to explore sustainable seafood suppliers and to connect to local communities for production of sustainable handicrafts to be used as gifts in hotels. As a result, Marriott ordered over 500,000 baht of sustainable seafood from local communities and more than 1 million baht worth of welcome bracelets. Moving forward, discussions with Marriott are focusing on identifying a key site with the MFF Thailand NCB where Marriott can focus its mangrove planting and community engagement efforts.
- A relationship was built with Pacific Asia Travel Association that expressed interest for further dialogue, and an MoU will be developed in 2015 on how to work together.
- A number of meetings have been held with Minor International to discuss potential partnerships around coastal tourism and assessment of the supply chains of the company's hotels and resorts. In the Maldives we are currently exploring working with Minor Group resorts on linking of the Green Fins Regional Project to dive activities organized by the hotels. In addition, we are exploring developing a website and monitoring programme which will allow for hotel guests and residents of the Maldives to contribute to "Citizen Science" by logging their observations of the health of coral reefs. This project can be linked to environmental

education efforts, and can produce important data related to improvement of management plans for coral reef protection.

- At the CSR Asia Summit held in Hong Kong in September a presentation was delivered by IUCN/MFF focusing on climate change and business, and a booth was sponsored by Marriott which showcased the partnership with MFF.
- IUCN/MFF also made a presentation at the “No Net Loss in the Heart of Borneo” conference which highlighted MFF. The conference focused on initiatives designed to achieve no net loss of biodiversity while allowing forestry and coastal development. The participants included private sector and NGO representatives who showed interest in potential future cooperation with MFF.
- In Pakistan, a scoping study was carried out with IUCN-Pakistan to examine an effective way for Engro Elengy (a subsidiary of NCB member Engro Polymer & Chemicals) to offset the destruction of mangroves resulting from the construction of a terminal in the Port Qasim Area of Karachi. A 500ha area is aimed to be rehabilitated, and the project will move ahead in 2015.
- In the Maldives, the medium grant to support the development of hydroponics as an alternative source of livelihood generation for fishing communities in Ukulhas will receive technical input from the Banyan Tree Resort.
- In the Seychelles, the medium grant to improve capacity to manage a Ramsar site within which the Constance Ephelia Resort is located, brings together civil society, local communities, local government agency, and the private sector to work towards jointly protecting and managing the Ramsar mangrove area.
- MFF in Viet Nam co-funded a press trip to the Halong Bay Alliance, a public-private partnership which has been set up to reduce pollution at this popular tourist site. The press trip educated the media on the importance of the bay and highlighted the importance of public-private partnerships for marine and coastal protection.

At the national level, various private sector relationships were also developed through the NCB and through the grants facilities.

Bangladesh

Three new NCB members are from the private sector, representing:

- Bangladesh Frozen Food Exporters Association (BFFEA)
- Bangladesh Association of Banks (BAB)
- Association of Mobile Telecom Operators Bangladesh (AMTOB)

Discussions were held with ‘Mostofa Organic Shrimp Product Ltd.’, to sensitize them about the benefits and responsibilities of a private sector entity to be engaged in coastal resource management and community wellbeing.

Pakistan

An existing private sector member of the NCB, Engro Polymer & Chemicals, was proactive in advocating environmentally friendly business practices. The company continues to voluntarily protect the planted area adjacent to their plant facility. They actively raised concerns with other NCB members over the cutting of mangroves by Sinohydro Corporation for establishment of a coal power plant, which resulted in follow-up discussions held with M/S Sinohydro Power Ltd. in relation to mitigation of impacts of their coal power projects in the coastal areas of Karachi. The company has expressed interest to seek IUCN’s technical advice in the matter to implement their environmental management plan.

Seychelles

Constance Ephelia Resort hosted the MFF National Symposium in the community of Grand Anse and Port Glaud where some SGF Projects are implemented. Cash and in-kind co-financing have been provided to small grants from private sector entities.

Vietnam

Mr. Le Van Quang, General Director cum Chairman of the Board of Directors of Minh Phu Seafood Production Corporation joined as a new NCB member.

Knowledge Management and Communications (KMC)

Throughout MFF's history, an enormous amount of information and knowledge have been and continue to be generated that require a more organised method to gather, share, and apply. With a more structured system in place, utilisation of the information can be better directed towards the various objectives of Phase 3 that will also contribute to longer-term programme sustainability through the application of targeted content to specific stakeholders. In this context, one of the main initiatives in 2014 was the development of a KMC strategy to guide more effective regional and national knowledge management and communications.

KMC Strategy

The process of drafting a new regional KMC strategy started with a focus on ensuring that MFF is contributing effectively to learning and collaboration, reinforcing its programmatic objectives, and also looking at how KMC strategies can effectively support the sustainability of MFF regionally and nationally.

In 2014, the development of the regional KMC strategy involved the following steps:

- Audit and review of current KMC efforts, including effectiveness of communications and knowledge management tools.
- A SWOT analysis, involving input from country offices.
- Discussion with the regional secretariat and ARO Communications Unit to build on SWOT analysis, discuss priorities for KMC in MFF moving forward, and gaps to be filled.
- Development of a framework for the new KMC strategy based on these discussions.
- Presentation of the framework to National Coordinators following RSC 11 to secure their input

The Regional KMC strategy will be completed in early 2015, to guide national KMC strategy development, leading towards more effective and targeted ways to generate, collect, disseminate and apply the information and knowledge from MFF.

Website and information management

The MFF website (www.mangrovesforthefuture.org) continued to be updated, and recorded a 75% increase in traffic (at least 200,000 unique page views in 2014) since the new format of the website was introduced in 2012. The Grants page continues to be the most visited page, particularly the country Small Grants pages of India, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

The website contains MFF newsletters giving a snapshot of communications activities across the region. In 2014, three newsletters were published around the theme of building resilience in coastal communities. Content included:

- National priorities for resilience building (e.g., India and Seychelles using wetlands for disaster risk management; Sri Lanka conducting technical studies to understand ecosystems better; and Bangladesh and Pakistan applying resilience analysis to small grant projects).
- Events that MFF participated in (e.g., CIFOR Forests Asia Summit; the 6th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction; the 10th World Parks Congress).
- Regional focus areas (e.g., regional capacity development and the fourth MFF AIT ICM course; establishment of the MFF Gender Advisory Panel).

New knowledge products from partners (Wetlands International and UNEP) were featured on the MFF website, as well as the special edition of a scientific journal of the Marine Biology Association of India, which contained the proceedings of the 2013 Asia Fisheries Symposium (co-organized by MFF, FAO, SEAFDEC, and UNEP).

The vast information from MFF is stored in a document management system (DMS) that was launched in 2014, and is accessible online by all MFF regional and national staff, and regional project

leaders. The DMS file management structure was developed considering the current and evolving information needs of MFF, and has been developed in consultation with MFF staff in the countries. For example, as recommended by regional and national staff, the Country DMS sites contain an SGF folder whose file structure reflects the life cycle of a project. Project documents are uploaded as project implementation happens.

The DMS serves as the central repository of all MFF project documents and activity reports. Content is directly contributed by National Coordinators, and enables secure and dynamic file sharing among DMS users. This feature allows MFF Secretariat to manage internal project documentation and selected material, which can later on be packaged into knowledge products for dissemination and application.

Selected examples of knowledge and communications products generated in each country are listed in Annex 4.

Capacity Development

Enhancing capacity remained an important aspect for MFF in support of its overall objectives. Projects implemented through the grant facilities provided a range of capacity building opportunities including: protection, rehabilitation and restoration of coastal areas; training in provision of eco-tourism services; learning new skills that provide alternative livelihood opportunities; data collection and monitoring of coastal biodiversity; exchanging lessons learned across small grants projects; increasing public awareness and participation in governance of coastal areas; more environmentally friendly methods for dive tourism; cross-country visits to explore and adopt sustainable mariculture practices. Capacity development activities were designed and geared towards various stakeholders such as fishermen, women, youth, project managers, and resource managers.

- A survey to assess national capacity needs was disseminated to NCs for their assistance in gathering information on country-specific needs. The information will help steer the regional capacity development strategy to target each country according to its requirements.
- The regional 4th ICM course was held with technical and financial support from BOBLME and AIT. The six-week intensive course developed the necessary theoretical and practical skills to design and implement ICM projects that integrate across sectors, involve diverse stakeholders and give consideration to the effects of climate change. The course included a one week field practical where participants applied their knowledge at Koh Chang in eastern Thailand. The course modules focused on:
 - Marine and Coastal Ecosystems
 - Principles of Integrated Coastal Management
 - Tools for implementing Integrated Coastal Management
 - Coastal Project Development, Evaluation and Management
- Based on the ICM-4 course, Pakistan adapted the course to national needs and implemented a national ICM course for coastal resource managers where the newly trained participants from ICM-4 served as trainers.
- Under the Mangroves and Climate Change Component, training on how to carry out a resilience assessment was tested in Bangladesh and replicated in Indonesia and Pakistan.
- Project Cycle Management (PCM) workshops were held throughout the year before the finalisation of the selection of small grants. Over the years, some countries such as Pakistan, Vietnam and Bangladesh have shown that they are able to successfully run the PCM workshops on their own, an evidence of capacity built in this arena.

A list of capacity development events that occurred throughout the year is attached as Annex 5.

Financial Oversight Income and Expenditure

The available funding against expenditures for MFF in 2014 is shown in Table 7.

Table 7 - Status of MFF funding and expenditure in 2014.

Donor	Original Amount	Amount Available on 1 Jan 2014 (USD)	Expenditure 2014 (USD)	Balance on 31 December 2014 (USD)
IUCN Framework	NOK 6.2 million [USD 1.02 million]	323,739	323,739	0
Danida	DKK 25 million [USD 4.40 million]	2,956,618	1,901,885	1,054,732
Sida Phase II	SEK 54 million [USD 8.24 million]	709,780	666,109	43,671*
Sida Phase III	SEK 75,000,000 [USD 11.83 million]	2,040,825	1,799,394	241,431

*to return to donor

The expenditure status for the period January – November 2014 is shown in Table 8.

Table 8 - MFF expenditure statement in USD (January – December 2014).

Item	2014 Budget	2014 Expenditure				Total MFF Exp.	% Utilization	Comments
		Danida	IUCN FW	Sida	Other Donor			
Governance Structures & Operation Support								
Support to Regional Steering Committee	169,350			131,553		131,553	78%	
Implementation of MFF country strategies (NCB)			-			-		
<i>Member countries</i>	1,033,489	287,426		712,894		1,000,320	97%	
<i>MFF Outreach Countries</i>	136,670			131,457		131,457	96%	
Operations of Regional Coordination Unit (Bangkok)	938,525	200,198		589,015		789,213	84%	
MFF Audit - Main Project & Country	35,000	-		17,827		17,827	51%	Audit target achieved with lower than expected cost
Mid-term evaluation	43,000	47,553		-		47,553	111%	
Learning -Sharing & Capacity Building								
Capacity Development	473,314	151,561		12,378	148,414*	312,353	66%	Cost saving due to unplanned co-funding.
Regional Knowledge Sharing Events	49,500	48,937		-		48,937	99%	
MFF Organized Activities	213,750	171,126		13		171,139	80%	
Phase 3 Inception Meeting	67,500			29,602		29,602	44%	Cost saving due to back to back meeting with MC-2
Communications and Knowledge Management	195,650	97,550		70,437		167,987	86%	
Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	49,600	43,807		1,726		45,533	92%	
Private Sector	31,900	4,150		2,920		7,070	22%	Change in private sector strategy
Project Facilities and Studies								
Regional Grants Facilities and Studies	1,240,264	40,141		412,103		452,244	36%	Delay in implementation of two regional projects, and in valuation studies under Danida.
Large Projects	100,000	-		77,001		77,001	77%	Depreciation of local currency
Medium Projects	128,000	70,536	-	16,845		87,381	68%	Decision on MGF put on hold till MC-2 meeting
Small Grant	746,800	614,477	302,561	105,103		1,022,140	137%	Expenditures are within total SGF budget for 2104-15.
Sub-Total	5,652,312	1,777,463	302,561	2,310,874	148,414	4,539,311	80%	
Administration and management	413,818	124,423	21,179	184,871		330,472	80%	
Grand total	6,066,130	1,901,886	323,739	2,495,744	148,414	4,869,784	80%	

*Support from FAO/BOBLME for ICM-4 Course.

Table 9 shows the distribution of expenditures in 2014 by donor and category.

Table 9 – Total expenditure (USD) and expenditure distribution (percentage) by donor in 2014

Category	Danida	IUCN FW	Sida	Other Donor	Percentage of Total	Total Expenditures
Governance	16	0	42	0	28	1,263,330
Learning	29	0	5	100	17	782,622
Projects	41	100	27	0	36	1,638,766
Operational	14	0	26	0	19	854,594
Administration and Management	7	7	8	0		330,472
Total Expenditure	1,901,886	323,739	2,495,744	148,414	100	4,869,784

Table 10 shows the financial status of the ongoing medium grant projects. The figures for co-funding (expenditure column) are estimated values of the in-kind contributions from grantees to the projects during 2014.

Table 10 – Financial status of Medium Grants in 2014 (USD). MFF: actual value; Grantee: co-financing shown as estimated monetary value of in-kind contribution.

Project Title	Contractual Commitment		Expenditure in 2014		Balance by end of 2014		Contract Duration
	MFF	Grantee	MFF	Grantee	MFF	Grantee	
1. Improving the community livelihoods resilience and adaptive management of locally managed marine reserves (LMMA) of Viet Nam: from local actions to national network	58,236	11,642	23,183	9,974	10,077	1,668	Jan 2013 to Mar 2015
2. Sustainable Use of Cam Thanh Nypa Wetlands, Hoi An City, Quang Nam Province	67,412	12,234	33,928	8,213	7,033	4,021	Jan 2013 to Mar 2015
3. Introduction of silvo-fishery practice for improving the conditions of coastal communities in Tambak Gojoyo sub-village and Wedung Village in Demak Regency, Indonesia	43,920	5,710	13,425	955	30,495	4,755	Jan 2014 to Sep 2016
4. Introduction of a community-based management model for Vankalai wetland ecosystem, Mannar, Sri Lanka	83,764	11,202	16,845	2,567	66,919	8,635	Sep 2014 to Feb 2016
5. Community based management of the Port Launay Mangrove Ramsar site in Seychelles	82,765	88,839					Nov 2014 to Oct 2016
6. Development of hydroponics as an alternative source of income to the fisher families in Ukulhas	26,000	29,903					Approved. To be contracted in 2015.
7. Reduction of Sewage Pollution from Manora Island into coastal waters of Karachi	69,200	19,700					Approved. To be contracted in 2015.

Table 11 shows the financial status of the remaining large grant project in 2014.

Table 11 – Financial status of the remaining Large Grant in 2014 (USD). MFF: actual value; Grantee: co-financing shown as estimated monetary value of in-kind contribution.

Project Title	Contractual Commitment		Expenditure in 2014		Balance by end of 2014		Status
	MFF	Grantee	MFF	Grantee	MFF	Grantee	
1. Alternative Livelihood options for vulnerable mangrove resource users in the Sundarban Biosphere Reserve	299,600	298,500	77,001	*	95,824	*	Final report due by Jan 2015

Information on grantee co-financing is pending with the final report.

Table 12 shows the financial status of the Regional grants. The co-funding figures (expenditure column) are estimated value of both in-cash and in-kind contributions from the partners to the projects from beginning of the projects till end of 2104.

Table 12 – Financial status of Regional Grants in 2014 (USD). MFF: actual value; Grantee: co-financing by implementing agency shown total combined value of in-kind and cash contribution.

Project Title	Contractual Commitment		Expenditure in 2014		Balance by end of 2014		Status
	MFF	Grantee	MFF	Grantee	MFF	Grantee	
1. Mapping and natural resource governance in small island communities	200,000	50,000	46,955	46,980	94,680	3,020	To be completed Jun 2015
2. Strengthening the Resilience of Coastal Communities, Ecosystems, and Economies to Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Erosion	200,000	40,000	145,810	245,630 ^a	11,259	(205,630) ^b	Completed. Final report under preparation.
3. Protecting marine ecosystems using the Green Fins approach	200,000	50,000	71,690	109,290 ^c	24,729	(59,290) ^b	Completed. Final report under preparation.
4. Income for coastal communities for mangrove protection	188,076	9,500					Dec 2014 To Jul 2016
5. Living resources of the Gulf of Mannar: Assessment of key species and habitats for enhancing awareness and for conservation policy formulation	200,000	59,810	130,384	59,460	43,050	350	Completed. Final report under preparation.

^a Includes USD 200,000 as cash co-financing

^b Additional co-financing reported by implementing partner above the contractual commitment

^c Includes USD 7,950 as cash co-financing

2015 Budget and Work Plan

The work plan and budget for 2015 was developed according to the terms related to financial allocation stated in the agreements signed with the donors. The work plan and budget have allocated funds to cover the Regional Secretariat staff throughout the year. In terms of programmatic priority areas, funds have been allocated to each member country to cover costs for Small Grants and NCB-led activities; monitoring, learning and evaluation of the grants; implementation of the private sector and gender strategies; capacity development in these fields; communication and knowledge

management of MFF results; MC-3 and RSC-12 Meetings; and grants from 2014 still under implementation.

The proposed budget allocation for 2015 is shown in Table 13. It should be noted that the funds for MFF are conditional upon available donor funding and in particular that the contribution from 'other donors' remains to be identified. Currently there are negotiations with Royal Norwegian Embassy in Bangkok regarding core support to the MFF Phase 3 Programme and with FAO/BOBLME regarding support to the IMC-4 course tentatively planned for June – July 2015. Co-financing and/or direct funding to MFF is also being explored with the private sector. In addition each NCB has been alerted on the need to begin exploring options for in-cash co-financing as measure of sustainability MFF Programme.

The proposed work plan for 2015 is attached as Annex 6. The detailed country implementation strategy for 2015 in Seychelles is lacking and will be finalised once a new NC is recruited. Likewise the recruitment process for the Myanmar NC is still ongoing; accordingly the work plan will be finalised in early 2015.

Table 13 - Proposed Budget for 2015 (in USD) .

Theme	Activity	2015 Budget	Total	% of total	Donor Contribution (%)			
					Sida	Danida	Others	
Governance Structures			1,146,470	20	100	0	0	
	Support to Regional Steering Committee		120,000	2	100	0	0	
	Travel and per diem	65,000						
	Meeting costs	30,000						
	Other expenses	11,000						
	Preparation and Chairing (IUCN)	14,000						
	NCB Support			1,026,470	18	100	0	0
Remuneration of MFF National Staff	392,208							
Country Office Support (IUCN/UNDP)	132,144							
Operational costs of national secretariat	174,333							
Implementation of work-plan	327,785							
Operations			676,476	12	75	25	0	
	Regional Secretariat		641,976	11	75	25	0	
	Remuneration of MFF Secretariat Staff	364,326						
	Technical & Management Support (IUCN)	92,000						
	Travel and per diem	58,000						
	Office upkeep	67,500						
	Consultancies	50,150						
	Interns	10,000						
	Audits			34,500	1	71	29	0
	Auditors' fees	34,500						
Midterm Review			0	0				
Review Team remuneration								
Other expenses								
Learning -Sharing & Capacity Building			1,311,351	23.3	45	27	28	
	Capacity Development		506,479	9	36	18	46	

Theme	Activity	2015 Budget	Total	% of total	Donor Contribution (%)		
					Sida	Danida	Others
	Remuneration of MFF Secretariat Staff	106,596					
	Activities	399,883					
	Knowledge Sharing Events		92,000	2	46	54	0
	Activities	80,000					
	Communication Support (IUCN)	12,000					
	MFF Organised Activities		67,000	1	0	100	0
	Inception meeting (Phase 3)						
	Preparation and Chairing (IUCN)						
	Other activities	67,000					
	Communications and Knowledge Management		309,090	5	58	23	19
	Remuneration of MFF Secretariat Staff	71,064					
	Activities	180,926					
	Consultancies	0					
	Communication Support (IUCN)	57,100					
	Development & Upkeep of Knowledge Hubs		29,500	1	100	0	0
	Activities	16,500					
	Consultancies	10,000					
	Communication Support (IUCN)	3,000					
	Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation		191,282	3	53	31	16
	Remuneration of MFF Secretariat Staff	35,739					
	Travel and per diem (including NCB Members)	100,434					
	Other expenses	25,109					
	Consultancies (Tracer studies)	30,000					
	Collaboration with Regional Partners		20,000	0.3	100	0	0
	Activities	20,000					
	Implementation of Private Sector Strategy		96,000	2	38	20	42

Theme	Activity	2015 Budget	Total	% of total	Donor Contribution (%)		
					Sida	Danida	Others
	Activities	67,000					
	Coordination costs (IUCN)	29,000					
Project Studies			2,235,319	39	55	31	14
	Oversight - Regional		77,435	1	100	0	0
	Remuneration of MFF Secretariat Staff	77,435					
	Consultancies	0					
	Transboundary and National Initiatives		230,550	4	35	39	26
	Project awards and Studies	230,550					
	Regional Grant Facility		152,088	3	37	0	63
	Project awards	152,088					
	Medium Grant Facility		159,000	3	63	37	0
	Project awards	159,000					
	Small Grant Facility		1,616,247	28	57	34	9
	Remuneration of MFF National Staff	251,859					
	Project management support at National level (IUCN/UNDP/Wetlands)	121,648					
	MLE and Capture of Lessons	203,928					
	Project awards	1,038,811					
Total Budget		5,369,617	5,369,617				
	Overhead	410,576	410,576				
Grand Total			5,780,192		3,747,868	1,303,239	729,085

Audits

Sixteen small grants, three large grants, and the MFF programme were financially audited in 2014. All the small grants audited were completed, with no concerns on financial management to report. The large grant project in the Maldives finally came to a conclusion with the grantee agreeing to return the unsubstantiated expenditures and unused funds. Table 14 shows a summary of the grants audited in 2014.

Table 14 - Summary of audited projects in 2014.

Country	Project	Organization	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date	MFF Fund in Local Currency	MFF Fund (USD)	Audit led by	Status
Small Grants								
India	An assessment of the past and present distribution of the Whale Shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) across the Indian Peninsula	Wildlife Trust of India (WTI)	28-Nov-11	21-Dec-12	INR 834,900	15,675.08	IUCN IN Finance	Completed with no material findings & issues
India	Commercially important gastropod shell resources and trade in India: Distribution, Status & Conservation Strategies	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	9-Dec-11	21-May-13	INR 794,200	14,910.94	IUCN IN Finance	Completed the Audit with no material issues and findings
India	Stakeholder led management planning for Vembanad Kol backwaters, Kerala	Wetlands International - South Asia	28-Nov-11	30-Nov-12	INR 880,000	16,521.82	IUCN IN Finance	Completed with no material findings & issues
India	Seagrass resource survey and assessment in Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay, Southeastern India	Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute (SDMRI)	12-Dec-11	28-Feb-13	INR 855,700	16,065.59	IUCN IN Finance	Completed, with immaterial issues noted and agreeable.

Country	Project	Organization	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date	MFF Fund in Local Currency	MFF Fund (USD)	Audit led by	Status
Sri Lanka	Groundwater vulnerability assessment in the Panama coastal aquifer system	Postgraduate Institute of Science	5-Jan-11	30-Apr-12	LKR 481,976	4,363	IUCN LK Finance	Completed with no outstanding issues.
Seychelles	Mangroves for Mankind – Rehabilitating Mangroves at the Sanctuary at Roche Caiman	Nature Seychelles	1-Jul-12	31-Oct-13	SCR 325,000	25,000	IUCN ARO Finance	Completed with no outstanding issues.
Seychelles	Promoting community resilience through disaster risk reduction at community level	Red Cross Society, Seychelles	1-Jul-12	31-Oct-13	SCR 260, 367	19,286	IUCN ARO Finance	Draft audit submitted with no outstanding issues.
Seychelles	Protecting critical habitats for the Praslin near-shore artisanal fishery	Praslin Fishers Association	1-Jul-12	31-Mar-14	SCR 325,000	25,000	IUCN ARO Finance	Completed with no outstanding issues.
Seychelles	Protecting critical habitats for the Praslin near-shore artisanal fishery	Marine Conservation Society, Seychelles	1-Jul-12	31-Oct-13	SCR 325,000	25,000	IUCN ARO Finance	Completed with no outstanding issues.
Large Grants								
Maldives	"Promoting Resilience to Climate Change"	Live & Learn Environmental Education	01-May-10	30-Nov-12		284,265	IUCN ARO Finance	Audit Report completed - auditors reported unsubstantiated expenditures of \$38,830 plus unspent project balance of \$5,269. Grantee

Country	Project	Organization	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date	MFF Fund in Local Currency	MFF Fund (USD)	Audit led by	Status
								has agreed to repay this \$44,099 total
Thailand	Strengthening the Community-based Coastal Resource Management Network Through Community-based Learning Centres in Six Sub-districts of Trat Province, Thailand	RECOFTC	01-Jun-11	31-Mar-13		149,985	IUCN ARO Finance	Completed with no outstanding issues
Indonesia	Community-based Environmental Coastal Management in Demak, in the Province of Java	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)	01-Nov-11	30-Oct-13		240,000	IUCN ARO Finance	Completed with no outstanding issues
MFF Programme								
	MFF SIDA	MFF	01-Jan-14	30-Jun-14			IUCN ARO Finance	Completed with no outstanding issues

Midterm Review of the Mangroves and Climate Change Component

A mid-term review took place from 12 to 26 June, conducted by Professor Philip Hirsch and Ms Caroline van der Sluys. The Review Team visited two of the three MCC countries, namely Bangladesh and Vietnam. They were accompanied in Bangladesh by Mr Flemming Olssen and Mr Raquibul Amin, and in Vietnam by Mr Steen Christensen.

The purpose of the review was to:

- Assess the overall progress and performance of the Mangroves and Climate Change Component of MFF.
- Identify constraints to implementation and how these might be removed or mitigated; and
- Provide insights and directions to the donor with regard to the future structure and scope of this component, considering *inter alia*, the case and rationale for Danida to consider providing financial support for a second phase for the period October 2015 to April 2019 approximately.

The Review Team conducted field visits in two SGF cluster areas: Shyamnagar in Bangladesh, and Ben Tre and Tra Vinh Provinces in Viet Nam. Interviews and discussions were also held with National Coordinators, National Coordinating Bodies, and a range of other stakeholders.

Overall, the Review Team found that Mangroves and Climate Change component was well managed at regional, country and local levels by a highly competent staff. It was also smoothly integrated into the wider MFF programme. The Review Team made 14 key recommendations. The MFF Secretariat accepted the recommendations and developed the management response (Annex 7) which was endorsed by the RSC-11.

Management Arrangements

Secretariat

MFF's daily operation is managed by the regional secretariat based in Bangkok, Thailand. The Secretariat consisted of the following staff:

- Dr Steen Christensen, Coordinator
- Dr Ranjith Mahindapala, Programme Manager (retired in June 2014), replaced by Ms Connie Chiang, Senior Programme Manager
- Mr Raquibul Amin, Project Manager for the Danida Component
- Ms Shanya Attasillekha, MFF Contracts and Compliance Manager
- Ms Janalezza Morvenna A Esteban-Thuaud, Knowledge Management Officer
- Ms Maeve Nightingale, Capacity Development Manager
- Ms Nathisha Pattrom, Executive Secretary

As part of the continued effort to align the capacity of the MFF secretariat to the requirements of the Phase 3 Programme, a reorganization of the secretariat was initiated as indicated in the organogram presented in Figure 1. The reorganization is scheduled to be fully implemented in the beginning of 2015.

MFF received assistance from and worked in close collaboration with IUCN ARO staff particularly in the areas of finance, communications, and private sector engagement. During the year, the following staff contributed to MFF:

- Ms Jane Lawton, Head, IUCN Asia Regional Communications and Private Sector Engagement, Oversight to MFF communications and private sector engagement (year round)
- Ms Lea Guerrero, IUCN Asia Regional Communications Manager, Support on communications to MFF (from December)
- Ms Suchittra Krasae, IUCN ARO Senior Project Accountant (from December)

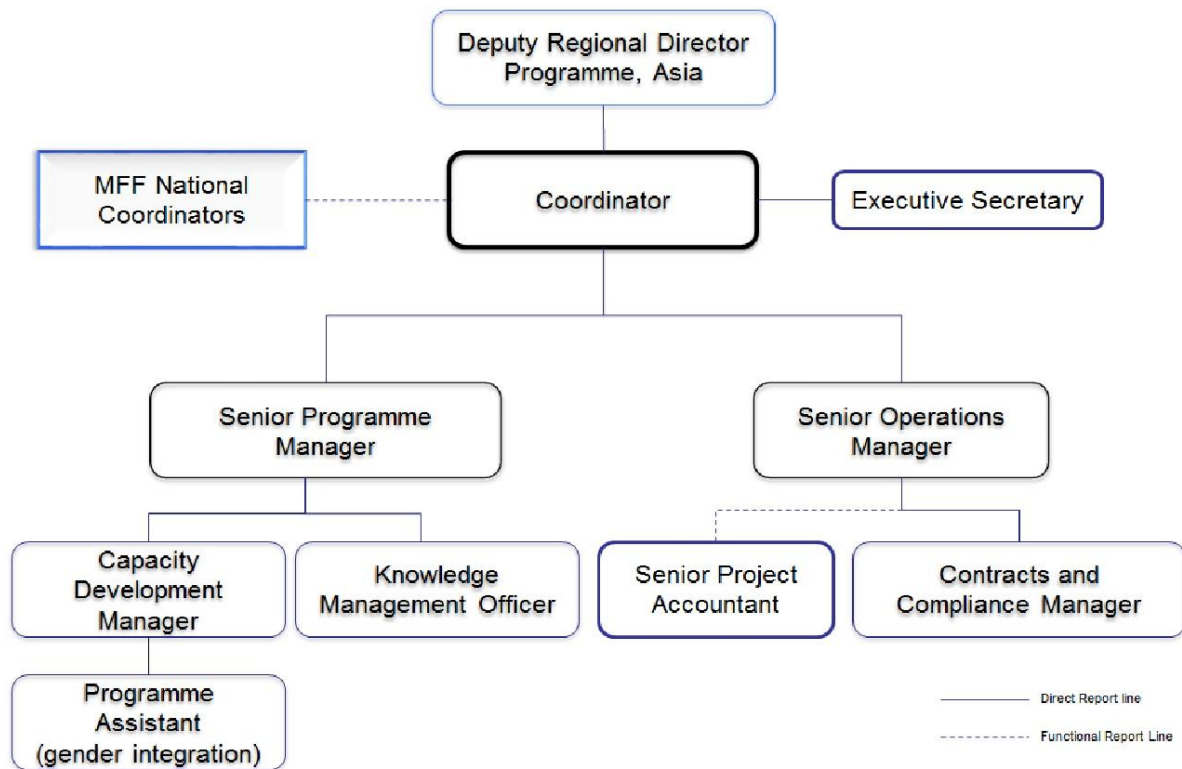
- Mr Sameer Singh, IUCN Asia Regional Communications Officer, Support on communications to MFF (until September)
- Ms Theerada Kanittapongrat, IUCN ARO Senior Project Accountant (until June)
- Ms Apinya Odthon, IUCN ARO Finance Manager (July-December)

The secretariat was also supported by external consultants hired to provide different expertise:

- Professor Donald J Macintosh, Senior Adviser to MFF throughout the year to help with the Phase 3 proposal to Sida, Mid-term appraisal of the Mangroves and Climate Change Component, RSC-11, and teaching some modules of the ICM-4 Course
- Mr Erland Jensen, KMC Strategy Development (September – November)
- Ms. Caroline van der Sluys, MTR of the Mangroves and Climate Change Component (May – August)
- Mr Philip Hirsch, MTR of the Mangroves and Climate Change Component (May – August)
- Mr Frank Lieber, MFF website maintenance (year round)
- Mr Taimoor Sobhan, Video documentation of ICM-4 Course (August – October)

One intern, Ms Srijita Dasgupta, assisted with developing the resilience analysis protocol.

Figure 1 – Organogram of restructured MFF Secretariat.



NCB Composition and National Coordinators

At national level, the National Coordinating Bodies (NCBs) provide overall guidance in each member country. MFF continued to emphasise the need to strengthen representation of private sector membership, and progress was made. Several NCBs now have increased representation by civil society including increased representatives from the private sector. It is clear from Table 12 that ministries and government agencies comprise the bulk of NCB membership. While this is not a negative aspect, the balance of government representation from varied ministries should also be examined regularly and adjusted when necessary. This will ensure wide representation from government bodies that will help MFF in enhancing governance.

The NCB composition in each country can be found at the MFF Website's [country pages](#), and a summary is found in Table 15.

Table 15 - NCB composition.

Country	Ministries & Government Agencies	Civil Society	Academia	Private Sector	Independent Experts	MFF Institutional Partners	Total
Bangladesh	13	3	9	3	2	4	34
Cambodia	5	2				2	9
India	5	1	1	2		4	13
Indonesia	5	1			1	2	9
Maldives	5	3	1			1	10
Myanmar	14	2	2	2	3		23
Pakistan	15	4	1	1		3	24
Seychelles	6	7			1		14
Sri Lanka	10	4		1	2	3	20
Thailand	6	4	1		3	2	16
Viet Nam	6	2		1	3	4	16
Distribution (% of total)	48	18	8	5	8	13	

A National Coordinator (NC) in each country serves as the link between the Regional Secretariat and NCBs, and also as the link between the Regional Secretariat and grantees in-country. The NC is responsible for day-to-day implementation of MFF in the respective country. In some countries, the NC is assisted by a Small Grants Officer (India, Pakistan, Viet Nam), while the NC Bangladesh has an Assistant Project Manager and Field Assistant to oversee field activities. The list of NCs and other MFF supporting staff is listed in Table 16. A review of the current NC profiles is initiated and replacements where needed are scheduled for early 2015 to align the capacities to the requirements of the Phase 3 Programme.

Table 16 - MFF staff in the countries.

Country	Staff Members
Bangladesh	Dr Anwara Begum Shelly (National Coordinator & Project Manager, Mangroves and Climate Change Component) Mr Enamul Mazid Khan Siddique (Asst. Project Manager) Mr Mizanur Rahman (Field Assistant, Mangroves and Climate Change Component)
Cambodia	Mr Vanny Lou (National Coordinator cum Small Grants Officer)
India	Dr N M Ishwar (National Coordinator) Ms Nisha D'Souza (Small Grants Officer)
Indonesia	Ms Fini Lovita (National Coordinator cum Small Grants Officer)
Maldives	Mr Muaz Adnan (National Coordinator cum Small Grants Officer)

Country	Staff Members
Myanmar	To be appointed in 2015
Pakistan	Mr Ghulam Qadir Shah (National Coordinator) Ms Haani Jamal Khan (Small Grants Officer)
Seychelles	Ms Lyndy Bastienne (National Coordinator cum Small Grants Officer)
Sri Lanka	Ms Kumudini Ekaratne (National Coordinator cum Small Grants Officer)
Thailand	Ms Saisunee Chaksuin (National Coordinator cum Small Grants Officer)
Viet Nam	Ms Bui Thi Thu Hien (National Coordinator) Ms Nguyen Thi Bich Hien (Small Grants Officer) Ms Nguyen Ngoc Anh (Project Manager, Mangroves and Climate Change Component) Mr Luu Tu Duy (Field Assistant, Mangroves and Climate Change Component)

Management Committee and RSC Meetings

The second Management Committee was held on 10th June in Bangkok, Thailand, attended by the NCB Chairs from Vietnam, Maldives, Sri Lanka, FAO as an institutional partner, and an NCB member from Seychelles as an observer. Updates on programme implementation since RSC-10 were provided, along with information on grant facilities, due diligence, initiation of MFF Phase 3, private sector engagement, and capacity development. MC-2 decisions are attached as Annex 8.

The 11th Regional Steering Committee Meeting was held from 25-27 October in Preah Sihanouk Province, Cambodia, attended by all ten member countries, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, Wetlands International, WOCAN, and Sida. A Learning Event on “Sustainable Financing for Coastal Ecosystems Conservation,” covered a wide range of topics and case studies, dealing with sustainable financing mechanisms for coastal ecosystems conservation from local to national scales. The case study examples presented came from four MFF countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia and Viet Nam. One of the key outcomes from the RSC-11 was the acceptance of Myanmar as a full member of MFF. The Private Sector Small Grant Facility was introduced to the countries as an additional grant mechanism and also to encourage further private sector engagement. The new Gender Strategy for MFF was introduced that builds on gender integration already happening at project level. The strategy builds on that base and focuses on a more conscious, strategic approach where gender is considered at all levels. The new strategy facilitates integration of gender equality in the design, planning and execution of activities promoted and supported by MFF. RSC-11 decisions are attached as Annex 9.

The MFF Regional Secretariat has been ensuring that the decisions from the MC-2 and RSC-11 are being followed, and there have been no major deviations from these decisions.

Risks and Assumptions

The Phase 3 Programme Document included a matrix of risks, assumptions, and proposed risk mitigation measures, as no programme as large as this one will be without risks. Although no major risks are predicted to derail implementation of the programme, there are still a number of risks, which potentially could have low, medium, or high impact on Phase 3. These are listed in Table 17 with an assessment of the current status.

Table 17 – Matrix of risks, assumptions, risk mitigation measures, and current assessment of the risks.

Risk	Level of Risk	Assumptions and Risk Mitigation Measures	Current Assessment (December 2014)
<p>Active engagement by the private sector in the MFF initiative will remain limited and will not be effective in promoting best practices and discouraging destructive behaviour in coastal areas.</p>	<p>Medium (Would affect mainly the Knowledge and Governance Output Objectives)</p>	<p>MFF will position itself more aggressively as a strategic partner for businesses seeking meaningful investment opportunities in coastal conservation and livelihoods. A proactive approach to identifying key corporate partners will be taken. Appropriate representation from private sector interests will be invited on the MFF governance structures (RSC/NCBs) and on regional training events. Opportunities for co-financing the Grants Facility as a CSR activity and for using MFF partners as technical service providers will be promoted. Dedicated staff capacity to enhance private sector engagement will be considered for the regional MFF Secretariat.</p>	<p>Reduced risk: MFF has increased its engagement with the private sector through the identification of a Private Sector Focal Person based at IUCN ARO and the establishment of the Private Sector Working Group. Dialogues with various private sector entities have been initiated, and NCBs are gradually starting to include private sector representatives. A private sector engagement strategy was developed to provide a roadmap for this aspect of programme implementation. All of these, together with the Small Grants for Private Sector Engagement, are examples of increased engagement of MFF with the private sector.</p>
<p>Engagements with private sector will generate reputational risks that damage the credibility of MFF and lead to a perception that MFF is helping to “green-wash” companies</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>IUCN has rigorous processes with regard to private sector engagement which require the development of an engagement concept and then a full due diligence process which assesses the risks and opportunities associated with each engagement. These processes will be followed for MFF private sector partnerships. If risks are considered too high and not matched by high levels of opportunity, the NCB involved in review of the engagement would take a decision not to proceed. Where engagements proceed that have the potential for negative perception, a full communications plan will be developed to address the issues and ensure that key messages are adequately addressed.</p>	<p>Unchanged risk: The Private Sector Focal Person ensures that due diligence is carried out prior to developing closer relationships with any private sector entity. The background, CSR profile, and environmental impacts from each company is also checked prior to engagement in order not to incur any reputational risks from MFF’s partnership with each company.</p>
<p>Companies fail to deliver on financial or performance-</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The due diligence process will help to ensure that MFF engages with credible partners. Once engagement is agreed upon, MFF has a structured process in place for</p>	<p>Unchanged risk: IUCN requires and has procedures in place, e.g. due</p>

Risk	Level of Risk	Assumptions and Risk Mitigation Measures	Current Assessment (December 2014)
related commitments		development and review of all contracts with partners and grantees, including private sector partners. For long-term or high-value engagements, these contracts will include regular review points to ensure obligations are being met. If there are issues, there will be options for early cancellation.	diligence check, before further engagement with any partner. Formalised engagements with private sector will take place only when all procedures have been followed and approved.
Unintentional environmental, social or economic impacts	Medium	The process of discussing a potential engagement with a company will include a full review of potential positive and negative impacts of the project or engagement, and measures put in place to mitigate where necessary. The regular review process built into the contract will allow for unintended impacts to be identified and remedied early.	Unchanged risk: The NCBs and the National and Regional MFF Secretariats have expertise in proposal review and selection, while the due diligence and background checks will ensure that engagements do not negatively impact environmental or social systems. The MLE system in-built to grants management will ensure that modifications and solutions are provided when necessary.
RSC and NCB members may not be able to commit the time and effort required to implement MFF Phase 3 effectively and sustain intended outcomes over time.	Medium (Would affect mainly the Knowledge and Governance Output Objectives)	The return on investment of time and effort must be perceived as worthwhile and beneficial at both the individual and the institutional level. The regional MFF Secretariat and National Coordinators will continue to provide administrative and technical support, as well as opportunities for training, learning events and knowledge sharing between countries. New regional partners will be invited to replace organizations that are no longer able to attend RSC meetings (e.g. CARE).	Reduced risk: The NCB approves the annual work plan and budget, and through this process has agreed and is aware of time and financial allocation to commit. Capacity development at national and regional levels are organised throughout the year. In most instances, especially for regional events, NCB and NC nominate participants for each event to ensure that the most appropriate persons increase capacity to then apply it to MFF programme implementation.
The ability of the RSC and NCBs to upscale relevant knowledge and lessons from the MFF initiative to the national policy level and to regional governance of	Medium (Would affect mainly the governance Output Objective)	Using a soft governance approach, the RSC will increasingly focus its agenda on facilitating regional knowledge sharing by collaborating with other regional institutions and governance structures (e.g. ASEAN and SAARC) and serving as a platform for environmental dialogue on matters of regional and global importance.	Unchanged risk: Working across such a diverse political context, MFF will always be faced with limitations that may affect the extent to which MFF can influence policy. At the same time, the varied composition and expertise of

Risk	Level of Risk	Assumptions and Risk Mitigation Measures	Current Assessment (December 2014)
coastal and marine resources will be limited by the external policy and bureaucratic environment.		The NCBs will increasingly use their experiences and learning gained from implementing MFF projects to position themselves as the “Go-To” bodies for advice, support and influence on national development agendas, policies and budgets related to coastal management. MFF will also be promoted as a delivery mechanism for providing national responses to the CBD Aichi Targets. A strategic approach that is cognisant of context will partly mitigate the risks of poor uptake at the policy level and will enhance the likelihood of NCBs achieving recognition as nodes in the knowledge hub network that is entrenched during Phase 3.	NCB members is one such approach to circumvent such limitations. In some countries, there are already good examples of successful policy influence as described in the chapter on “Progress in 2014,” and in the table reporting against the Results Framework.
Efforts to seek additional large scale co-financing from governments will fall short of expectation.	Low to Medium in some countries (Would affect mainly the Outcome Objective)	The significant in-kind co-financing contributions by MFF partners in Phases 1 and 2 suggest similar commitments will continue in Phase 3. Cash contributions from government budget allocations will likely remain more difficult to secure; however, MFF will continue to support NCBs in seeking these commitments to fund priorities identified in the NSAPs or other national strategies (e.g. CBD Aichi Targets, Post-2015 Agenda).	Unchanged risk: Cash or in kind co-financing is a requirement for all grant facilities. Furthermore, in each country, the importance to provide in-cash co-financing has been raised to alert countries earlier rather than later on the need to begin exploring sustainability measures of the MFF Programme. As noted in this report, cash co-financing has been obtained in Vietnam and Bangladesh due to the success displayed from small grants.
The Regional MFF Secretariat will have difficulty coping with the increased demands of 10 focal countries (up from 8 in Phase 2).	Low (Would affect all the Objectives)	The 2012 Mid-Term Review concluded that MFF is well-managed and effective in its approach. The IUCN Asia Regional Office in Bangkok will continue to provide administrative, financial management and technical support to the Regional Secretariat and trained National Coordinators in 10 countries will provide support to the NCBs and national activities.	Unchanged risk: The MFF regional secretariat is under restructuring to better meet the demands and new requirements of the MFF Phase 3 programme. Also capacity assessments of the NCs is being undertaken with the objective to make changes where necessary.
Disbursement of project	Low	As a condition of receiving project funding, grantees are	Unchanged risk:

Risk	Level of Risk	Assumptions and Risk Mitigation Measures	Current Assessment (December 2014)
funds to a large number of grantees with varying degrees of capacity to manage and monitor finances will result in financial mismanagement and loss of donor funding (corruption).	(Would affect mainly the Governance Output Objective)	required to have basic accounting systems in place, to satisfactorily complete a due diligence assessment, and to comply with the contractual reporting obligations in their contracts with the MFF Secretariat. Training in Project Cycle Management and financial reporting is now provided for all grantees (including small CBOs). In addition to support provided by IUCN or UNDP country offices in financial administration and monitoring, regular MLE visits to project sites provide an additional level of "quality assurance".	In 2014 the due diligence assessment was applied to all shortlisted proponents. Lessons have been learned from past incidences and projects are now being followed more closely through regular MLEs and follow up actions to ensure that grantees receive the necessary guidance and are managing the projects with high standards.
Decisions on where, how, and to whom MFF project funding (esp. small grants) are made will result in a lack of transparency and be affected by nepotism.	Low (Would affect mainly the Governance Output Objective)	MFF has established procedures and guidelines for how small grants, medium-sized, and regional projects are now advertised, appraised and selected that help ensure transparency to stakeholders and donors alike. MFF will continue to strengthen the role and capacity of civil society (NGOs/CBOs) to implement these projects in partnership with government agencies or private sector companies.	Unchanged risk: Established procedures and guidelines are being followed for grant selection to assure transparency and mitigate potential conflicts of interests. Furthermore, the resilience framework of Phase 3 is being used to guide selection of geographical and thematic focus areas.
Capacity development focuses on the wrong target groups, or involves too few people to have a measurable impact in a given country or organisation.	Low (Would affect mainly the Knowledge Output Objective)	Capacity development will be demand driven and based firmly on national needs. Criteria have been developed for both the content of capacity development initiatives (to match defined needs and the decision-making levels of participants) and the selection of participants (to encourage the training of trainers). It is important to ensure that a critical mass of knowledge is created within an organisation for substantive positive change to occur. Collaboration with other regional programmes (e.g. BoBLME) will increase the scope and reach of training programmes.	Unchanged risk: In 2014 a needs assessment survey was developed where responses will reveal the capacity needs in each country on ICM. This will then guide capacity development to be targeted to the right groups, ensuring greatest possible impacts. Further, collaboration with regional programmes is an on-going objective of MFF and will be further expanded to include other partners according to the needs of MFF implementation.
If governments and institutions change their priorities (by internal choice)	Low (Would affect	MFF will actively broaden its support base within government institutions, in the private sector and among civil society organisations. Part of this work will consist of	Unchanged risk: NSAPs are continuously being revised and updated

Risk	Level of Risk	Assumptions and Risk Mitigation Measures	Current Assessment (December 2014)
or external influence), their capacity to continue to support MFF may be at risk.	mainly the Outcome Objective)	demonstrating the benefits and flexibility that the MFF model provides. It is also important to ensure that MFF stays relevant and can address emerging issues in Phase 3.	to match the dynamic situation in the MFF region. The varied representation on NCBs also ensures that emerging issues at national and regional levels are being monitored and that MFF can complement such changes.
Natural disasters will result in changed priorities of national and local governments and affect MFF work plans.	Low (Would affect mainly the Outcome Objective)	MFF already provides a platform for regional and national support structures that can provide technical assistance in addressing coastal disasters (e.g. in the case of Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar). Local disasters may affect implementation of projects (e.g. Cyclone Aila in India), but their designs will be modified to accommodate these changes provided the original objectives are still met.	Unchanged risk: MFF was conceived as a disaster response initiative, and this aspect is still relevant for Phase 3. Furthermore, as the Phase 3 objective aims to strengthen resilience in coastal communities, this naturally incorporates addressing natural disasters.
Myanmar's expected membership of MFF from 2015 will increase the risk that MFF will become involved in ethnic and human rights issues and land tenure/resource use conflicts	Medium/High	This risk is the inevitable consequence of Myanmar's difficult transition to democracy after decades of military rule. MFF will mitigate this risk by fully applying its rights-based approaches, even if this slows the rate of implementation of projects and activities. MFF will work with local partners, such as MERN (Myanmar Environment Rehabilitation-conservation Network; a registered organization of 20 NGO members) and Pyoe Pin, a civil society support programme that is heavily involved in land rights, who are familiar with these issues and can advise accordingly. Pyoe Pin is co-financed by Sida. MERN and Pyoe Pin are already active partners with MFF in Myanmar.	Unchanged risk: Planning for implementation in Myanmar will start in 2015, and will include working with these identified partners plus addressing the relevant cross-cutting themes of MFF. Potential areas of conflict will be revealed during the resilience assessment prior to making the call for proposals.
MFF delivery through the SGF will be constrained by very low levels of local NGO	Medium/High	This risk is the inevitable consequence of Myanmar's difficult transition to democracy after decades of military rule.	Unchanged risk: This risk is not limited only to Myanmar, but is still observed across MFF countries, although the risk of

Risk	Level of Risk	Assumptions and Risk Mitigation Measures	Current Assessment (December 2014)
capacity		<p>IUCN's EU-financed small grant program has exposed the operational and technical weaknesses of many local NGOs. These weaknesses cannot be addressed just by PCM and proposal writing training because they reflect more fundamental problems of governance and leadership.</p> <p>MFF will mitigate this risk by building on the EU project to organize field visits by potential grantees to carry out detailed problem analyses involving the intended beneficiaries prior to proposal preparation.</p> <p>MFF will continue to support reforms to MERN's own institutional structure, by laws, and operating guidelines to serve as role model for its members.</p> <p>As we are already doing in Rakhine State, MFF will engage responsible businesses to pilot improved models of coastal resource management and use these as learning sites for NGOs, government, and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>slower delivery will be more pronounced in Myanmar.</p> <p>Through implementation of IUCN's Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, EU-financed Non-State Actors Programme, and the Mangroves and Marketplace Project, it was discovered that capacity of key stakeholders and local agencies in Myanmar's coastal and marine areas is very weak. It was also realised that MERN as the lead coordinating NGO to implementing grants, needs to increase its capacity and revise its operational structure for a more effective delivery of all programmes implemented in Myanmar in which MERN is involved. Given this situation, MFF is assessing the ICM needs of Myanmar, and in 2015 when the NCB is ready for MFF implementation, the needs assessment will have identified the areas for capacity development.</p>

ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Mangroves and Climate Change Component 2014 Progress Table

Output/Result	Measure of progress (log frame indicators)	Progress against indicators
Objective 1: Resilience to climate change and natural hazards is strengthened in representative mangrove dependent coastal communities in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Vietnam using the MFF small grant facility mechanism		
Result 1.1: Thirty small grant projects on resilience building in coastal communities vulnerable to climate change and natural hazard	30 SGFs to be implemented	<p>A total of 53 SGFs have been initiated: Bangladesh - 12; Indonesia-16; Viet Nam -25. Five SGFs have been completed in Bangladesh and three are completed in Viet Nam; rest of the 45 on-going SGFs will be completed within the second quarter of 2015.</p> <p>Further, two Medium Grants in Viet Nam and one in Indonesia were initiated in 2013 and 2014 respectively with approval from Danida are still on-going.</p>
	At least 60% of small grant projects result in measurable improvement in income generation, habitat restoration, storm flood and erosion risk reduction	<p>As only eight SGFs have been completed, a full set of results are not available. However, initial results are promising in terms of achieving targets on income generation, habitat, restoration and replicable models development in risk reduction/resilience building. Following are results from a handful of completed and nearly completed SGFs:</p> <p>Income generation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ashroy Foundation in two villages in Shoronkhola upazilla in Bangladesh excavated four derelict ponds to provide irrigation support to farmers to use land that remains fallow in dry season. Preliminary results show that 14 farmers cultivated sunflower in total 5.3 hectare of fallow land and produced 5.05 metric tonnes of sunflower seeds along with more than 2 metric tonnes of green chilli and 4 tonnes of pumpkins. Extra produce from the fallow land resulted in 19.7% income increase for the beneficiaries. The project had a co-benefit of drinking water supply for 100 families from the excavated ponds. <p><i>Project reference: Adaptation of seasonal land use for livelihood support in Chalrayenda and Chaltebunia village (implemented by Ashroy Foundation). Annex 2, # 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nabolok Parishad organized 100 women in Atulia Union of Shyamanagar Upazilla in Bangladesh and trained them on alternative livelihood options to reduce their dependence on Sundarban. The

Output/Result	Measure of progress (log frame indicators)	Progress against indicators
		<p>results of the SGF are very encouraging: 30 members engaged in six integrated fish-vegetable-duck farms raised 450 ducks and produced fish worth approx. USD 1900; another 30 members produced fish worth approximately USD 1500; 20 members have sold fish worth USD 2200 from their brackish water fish pond; 30 members produced <i>Cyperus javanicas</i> worth USD 1500 from 1.22 hectare plot.</p> <p><i>Project reference: Increase income of the woman headed families to reduce dependency on Sundarban resources (implemented by Nabolok Parishad). Annex 2, # 3.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research Institute of Aquaculture 2 (RIA2) introduced mangrove-shrimp-crab-mud clam polyculture system in Duyen Hai district of Tra Vinh province of Viet Nam to demonstrate higher productivity compared to traditional mangrove-shrimp polyculture. Preliminary results show that production has increased from 417 kg/ha/y to 602 -1,243 kg/ha/y. The profit of farmers has increased from 975 to the range between USD 1160 and 3300. Tra Vinh Aquaculture Sub-Department (Tra Vinh ASD) supported five farmers to test mangrove-shrimp-crab polyculture model in Tra Vinh. They trained 125 households on their tested model. Preliminary results show 60% of the beneficiaries households have improved their production and profit increased to about 30%. <p><i>Project reference: Developing Sustainable Mangrove Based Polyculture Model (shrimp-crab-mud clam Geloina Coaxan) in Duyen Hai district, Tra Vinh province (implemented by RIA2); Supporting Farmers In Mangrove-Shrimp-Crab Polyculture Model in Tra Vinh (implemented by Tra Vinh ASD). Annex-2, # 149 and 162.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNG, a grantee in Indonesia organized three woman groups in three villages in Pahuwato District in North Sulawesi to support their alternative livelihoods through producing and marketing mangrove-based food products. The SGF is still on-going and income data is still not available. The women group started marketing of their mangrove-based food products to government offices. A letter of certificate for mangrove-based foods has been released by District Health Office. <p><i>Project reference: Mangrove Rehabilitation & Increasing of Women Income Through Household</i></p>

Output/Result	Measure of progress (log frame indicators)	Progress against indicators
		<p><i>Scale Business based on Mangrove Fruit Product in Torsiaje, Pohuwato District (implemented by Pusat Kajian Ekologi Pesisir berbasis Kearifan Lokal (PKEPKL) - Jurusan Biologi – UNG). Annex-1, # 39.</i></p> <p>Risk reduction/resilience building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Centre for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS) and Caritas Bangladesh re-excavated two canals in Gabura and Koikhali Union of Shyamnagar Upazilla. Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society (LEDARS) revived an age old farming technique where farmers used to keep a small ditch (about 5% of the total land) to preserve irrigation water. LEDARS with 20% contribution from community excavated 18 ponds in a large agriculture landscape for farmers to share irrigation water. Re-excavation of canals and ponds have created irrigation opportunity in the dry season for over 100 farmers to cultivate crops on land which used to remain fallow in the dry season due to high salinity. A total of 33 hectares seasonal fallow land were brought under cultivation. LEDARS two formed farmer's clubs which are now operating 'climate field school' sessions with technical support from the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE). CNRS also provided training to farmers for the newly introduced of crops which have low water requirement and can tolerate saline environment. Farmers in Gabura for the first time in their history cultivated wheat through provision of supplementary irrigation and training. Farmers also received training and started practicing integrated fish-prawn-rice farming and homestead vegetable cultivation. Availability of supplementary irrigation is a good adaptation strategy when monsoon season is shifting probably due to climate change. From food security point of view, it's a significant achievement to have a second crop in saline prone area. Canal re-excavation also led to social empowerment and established the right of the community to use common pool resources. The small grant implemented by Caritas empowered a marginalized Munda community to take part in decision making of canal management and gave them the right to cultivate in dry season with canal water. These SGF projects also provided additional income opportunities. For example, 69 beneficiaries under the project led by LEDARS produced 31,480 kg of vegetables (market value approximately USD 5900) with the water stored in

Output/Result	Measure of progress (log frame indicators)	Progress against indicators
		<p>ponds excavated with SGF support.</p> <p><i>Project reference: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Sundarban Reserve Forest Dependent Community Through Climate Resilient Livelihoods (implemented by CNRS); Community Initiatives for Climate Resilience (implemented by LEDARS); Community Based Conservation of Coastal Ecosystem through Re-excavation of Canal as a Reservoir and Using Rain Water in Agricultural Activities (implemented by Caritas Bangladesh). Annex 2, # 2, 6 and 7.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 500 families of Koltoli village in Munshiganj Union of Shyamnagar Upazilla didn't had any drinking water source in their village. Women and children of these families had to travel up to 3 km twice a day to collect drinking water when their drinking source was destroyed by cyclone Ayla in 2009. Nakshikantha Mohila Unnayan Shangstha facilitated woman groups to pursue rich families of the village to provide land to excavate ponds. A total of five ponds have been excavated where the land owners have given the right to villagers to use the ponds as drinking water source. Pond management committees now maintain the ponds for easy access to fresh drinking water round the year for all 500 families in the village. The women and children now don't need to travel 3 km to fetch drinking water, it is now available within 200 meters from their household. <p><i>Project reference: Promoting accessibility to safe drinking water for the vulnerable community in the southwest coastal region of Bangladesh (implemented by Nakshikantha Mohila Unnayan Shangstha). Annex 2, # 11.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MFF is working with provincial governments in Ben Tre and Tra Vinh to support a coastal development strategy where mangrove-polyculture is a key livelihood and coastal protection strategy. MFF has invested in 10 SGFs that improve mangrove-shrimp farms to support this strategic objective two provinces. It is expected that the new models of mangrove-shrimp farms will improve productivity and provide incentives to conserve mangroves and to reforest non-mangrove areas in these two provinces. <p><i>Project reference: Annex 2, # 145, 146, 147, 149, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161 and 162</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dhaka Ahsania Mission afforested 16 ha of mudflats with a view to preventing embankment from erosion in Burigoalini and Munshigonj Union of Shyamnagar in Bangladesh. The afforested

Output/Result	Measure of progress (log frame indicators)	Progress against indicators
		<p>areas are managed with defined roles of responsibility of different actors.</p> <p><i>Project reference: Protect embankment and adjacent communities of Burigoalini and Munshigonj Unions from cyclone and tidal surge through developing mangrove restoration. Annex 2, # 10.</i></p> <p>Habitat restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hans Seidel Foundation (HSF) provided in-cash co-financing to NCB to support SGF in Viet Nam. V-Architect Company received the grant and helped Cam Thanh City Peoples Committee to establish a 4000 sq m ecological park in the heart of Hoi An city. The model is likely to influence the regulation on coastal spatial planning by the Peoples Committee. <p><i>Project reference: Coastal park for ecosystems conservation and environmental education (implemented by V-Architect Company). Annex 1, # 163.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All 16 SGFs in Indonesia have a component of mangrove afforestation in light of the national target to increase mangrove cover. 348,200 seedlings of mangroves have been planted in North Sulawesi and Java in 2014 with nearly equal numbers of seedlings are awaiting plantation in 2015. All afforestation areas received necessary permission and clear tenure right from the local authority. <p><i>Project reference: Annex 2, # 29-44.</i></p>
<p><i>Result 1.2: Increased District and community capacity for ecosystem- based adaptation</i></p>	<p>% increase in use of EBA as a planning approach in District and Village climate adaptation/ resilience-building plans</p>	<p>Resilience Analysis Protocol (RAP), a new tool developed to understand issues including climate change impacts within a geographic area. The process now has been mainstreamed in MFF for all other countries' SGF operation.</p> <p>In Bangladesh, A Citizen Action Plan was developed through public consultation and advocacy with Union Parishad (local government) and agencies of Upazilla (sub-district) administration to incorporate resilience strategies in their annual development plan and allocate budget accordingly. These Union Parishads have identified parts of the action plan to be implemented in the next fiscal year and have also identified resources for implementation. It includes plans for mangrove rehabilitation, integrated farm management, re-excavating canals and eco-tourism.</p> <p>In Viet Nam, 1500 households Duyen Hia district of Tra Vinh province reached out through 100 climate</p>

Output/Result	Measure of progress (log frame indicators)	Progress against indicators
		<p>change communicator clubs. Members through their club activities adopt specific actions that they can apply to their home in three areas: disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation, and adaptation.</p> <p>MFF is working with provincial governments in Ben Tre and Tra Vinh in Viet Nam to support a coastal development strategy where mangrove-polyculture is a key livelihood and coastal protection strategy where mangroves provide green infrastructure (replicating success in neighbouring Ca Mau province). MFF has invested in 10 SGFs that improve mangrove-shrimp farms to support the strategic objective in these two provinces to increase coastal resilience against climate change (more intense storms and sea level rise) as an alternative to a concrete sea wall. A study on shrimp certification has been undertaken to determine the feasibility of introducing an organic shrimp certification scheme in the provinces which will involve private companies and local incentive in upscaling mangrove-polyculture.</p> <p>SGFs in Indonesia have a focus on mangrove rehabilitation in highly deforested areas to support government's national climate change mitigation target on increase the national mangrove cover. So far 348,200 mangrove seedlings have been planned and another 122,000 will be planted in 2015. Each afforestation site has secured land tenure and agreed management responsibilities for local government and community people/organizations.</p>
	<p>Training Courses on Ecosystem Based Adaptation (6 national courses; 2 regional courses)</p>	<p>One regional courses on ICM conducted for participants from all MFF countries in collaboration with AIT, Thailand in 2014.</p> <p>The EbA case study done in 2013 (published in 2014) was used as a tool to train 18 participants from local level government agencies and local NGOs in Shyamnagar, Bangladesh on how to design projects and development plan applying EBA principles.</p> <p>In Viet Nam, two training were conducted for officers from Department of Agriculture and Rural Department (DARD), Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE), Forest Protection Unit, and Forest Management Board on use of GIS and remote</p>

Output/Result	Measure of progress (log frame indicators)	Progress against indicators
		sensing to build their capacity in coastal management strategies for adaptation and resilience building to climate change.
	Multi-sector workshops for provincial, district and community dialogue on EBA (6 workshops)	<p>One district, ten sub-district multi-stakeholder workshops and six community dialogues on ecosystem based approach for resilience building organized in Bangladesh to support Citizen Action Plan development.</p> <p>1500 households Duyen Hia district of Tra Vinh province organized under 100 climate change communicator clubs have regular community level dialogues.</p>
	Policy briefs	<p>Framing Ecosystem Based Adaptation in the Coastal Zone of Bangladesh published and used for training local government leaders and NGO staff on how to incorporate EBA approaches in local development planning.</p> <p>A co-management situation analysis has been carried out and on-going co-management activities are being documented. A co-management report will be produced in 2015 together with policy briefs for distribution.</p>
<i>Result 1.3 Soft-Engineering solutions to coastal erosion</i>	At least 30% reduction in erosion and other environmental changes with soft engineering - compared to control sites (field measurements)	<p>Target under this output was revised. Sites in Bangladesh and Indonesia are not very erosion prone; while in southern Viet Nam, soft engineering options were found to be not feasible due to the severity of erosion and lack of water-born sediment. Target was revised to continue with afforestation in accreted land in Bangladesh and one more study in Viet Nam.</p> <p>25 ha of afforestation has been established in Gabura union of Shyamanagar, Bangladesh as an erosion prevention measure. No erosion observed. Similarly another 16 ha of afforestation has been established in front of the embankment in Burigoalini and Munshigonj Union of Shyamnagar to protect the embankment from erosion.</p>

Output/Result	Measure of progress (log frame indicators)	Progress against indicators
		<p>One SGF in Indonesia is building a permeable dam (soft structure) using 700 pole sticks and brushwoods to the trap of sediment for preventing erosion and creating mudflat for mangrove planting.</p>
	<p>Erosion control models demonstrated (analyses of models, study visits)</p>	<p>A study on environmental and coastal geomorphological histories of coastal areas in Ben Tre undertaken in Viet Nam. This study serves as the situation analysis of the coastal areas for the development of sustainable coastal strategies, which can then further contribute to the integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) plan for Ben Tre province.</p>
<p>Objective 2: Governance over coastal resources is improved through specific co-management, PES or similar resource sharing</p>		
<p><i>Results 2.1: Sound economic valuation models for mangrove ecosystems</i></p>	<p>At least four valuation models for representative mangrove ecosystem types (valuation models available in reports and on the internet; peer reviewed scientific papers and reviews)</p>	<p>One mangrove valuation field study is completed in Viet Nam using EEPSEA expertise. Final report in under preparation.</p> <p>One MSc. student from Stockholm University has completed a study on mud crab value chain analysis in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Bangladesh has completed an inventory on institutes doing research on environmental economics and possible areas of research MFF can support.</p> <p>Four valuation study themes have finalized and to be contracted out in early 2015. SANDEE experts provides necessary mentoring to researchers.</p>
	<p>Training courses in Environmental Economics by EEPSEA/SANDEE (2 regional and 3 national courses)</p>	<p>Provincial officials from Ben Tre province participated in mangrove valuation and PES research methodology workshop.</p> <p>Three research trainings on valuation will be delivered in 2015 involving SANDEE experts.</p>

Output/Result	Measure of progress (log frame indicators)	Progress against indicators
		Two regional trainings have been planned for 2015.
<i>Results 2.2. Assessments of mangrove carbon sequestration and marketing potential including REDD</i>	Mangrove carbon sequestration studies (3 studies, with MFF partners and consultants)	<p>This output target was revised due to low demand for carbon sequestration studies in the target countries as well as the availability of other funding sources addressing these issues. USAID Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) project¹ was selected as a suitable regional partner to support MFF on in dealing with REDD+ issues.</p> <p>Regional grants with USAID LEAF and FAO started in the end of 2014. The project will provide input to MFF on by improving understanding of conditions for establishing mangrove carbon and livelihoods projects.</p> <p>Two regional workshops were organized where REDD+ issues were discussed (Regional Symposium on Coastal Community Resilience in Dhaka and Forests Asia Summit in Jakarta). REDD+ experts from Indonesia and Viet Nam appraised policy makers in Bangladesh which has recently completed REDD+ readiness process.</p>
<i>Result 2.3 Co-management models for mangrove ecosystems analysed, developed and applied</i>	At least one co-management model per country operating with increased income demonstrated for group members (income data with and without co-management)	<p>Two co-management models are on-going in Viet Nam and Bangladesh.</p> <p>Bangladesh is building on the experience of social forestry, government's new approach in co-mgt. in Sundarbans and existing laws for managing lands in front of dykes to initiate shared governance for protecting 25 ha of afforestation (that also supports erosion control). A benefit sharing agreement was signed among management committee, local government and community people.</p> <p>The Bangladesh model is replicated and upscaled by USAID project on co-management for Sundarban.</p> <p>Viet Nam is linking its co-management initiative with a Payment for Forest Environmental Service (PFES) scheme in Thanh Phong commune, Ben Tre province. The co-management approach involves building the</p>

¹ The LEAF Program strengthens capacities of developing countries in Asia to produce meaningful and sustainable reductions in GHG emissions from the forest-land use sector, allowing countries to benefit from the international REDD+ framework.

Output/Result	Measure of progress (log frame indicators)	Progress against indicators
		<p>capacity of local community leaders to work with the community and the government in a more coordinated and effective way that will empower the community to solve natural resource conflicts including continuing low levels of illegal mangrove clearance, over-exploitation of aquatic resources, and inappropriate land-use. Oxfam has been working with IUCN as a partner in the co-management initiative and providing limited co-financing for livelihoods. With the communities' involvement, a Community Co-management Agreement has been drafted by community leaders in Thanh Phong commune and will be put into operation soon. One SGF on eco-tourism and one mangrove-polyculture is strategically placed in Thanh Phong commune to support the co-management initiative.</p> <p>In Viet Nam, MFF supported a national study on management effectiveness (MEE) of Marine Protected Area (MPA) network in collaboration with National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the United States. A MEE model applicable to Viet Nam is identified that draws on MEE systems prepared by NOAA and IUCN. In early 2015, MFF team will visit all 10 focal MPAs to test this model. The results will be used to identify specific management problems (and solutions) in each MPA and to create standardized management procedures across all MPAs, thereby supporting the emergence of a national MPA system.</p>
<p><i>Result 2.4 PES models for mangrove ecosystems are developed and applied in Vietnam</i></p>	<p>At least two PES models are operating (case study reports)</p>	<p>MFF Viet Nam is developing a Payment for Forest Environmental Service (PFES) scheme in Ben Tre where clam cooperatives would pay for environmental services produced by mangrove planting by shrimp farmers.</p> <p>Mid-term Review (MTR) team cautions against haste driven by project timelines and raised concerns on links between clam cultivation and mangroves and transaction cost of the system. In light of the MTR recommendation, MFF Viet Nam in cooperation with Institution of Tropical Biology conducted a study and organized a national workshop on linkage between mangrove forest and white clams. The workshop brought together Viet Nam's leading clam and mangrove scientists who presented their own research. Clam cooperatives from Ben Tre and other key clam growing provinces engaged in dialogue with the scientists and agreed that clam aquaculture derives benefits from mangroves though the links are thought to be indirect. A consensus on common responsibility was reached to protect and develop mangroves in clam fishing/farming area. However, it</p>

Output/Result	Measure of progress (log frame indicators)	Progress against indicators
		was also concluded that such the PES system should take into account the social-economic status of the communities and local context.
	Government of Viet Nam Decisions on PES (obtain official documents)	<p>Degree 99 on PES was introduced to the Ben Tre in 2011 but with very little progress on actual implementation till now in relation to PES for mangrove forests.</p> <p>VNForest is presently drafting a PFES-M policy and with the assistance of MFF, Ben Tre province participated in the first consultation workshop in October 2014.</p>
	Provincial records on PES establishment and transaction reports (obtain documents)	<p>A training workshop on PES and its application was provided in Ben Tre in June 2013. Following this workshop, with the assistance being offered by MFF, Ben Tre agreed to explore the possibility of developing a true PES system with a pilot in Thanh Phong Commune.</p> <p>Ben Tre PPC has officially approached VNForest with a letter of agreement in January 2014 to offer Ben Tre as a study site with support from MFF for a national project to pilot one of 5 PFES-M in Viet Nam.</p>
Objective 3: All countries in the MFF region are better informed about the full-range of economic and environmental values of mangroves and have the knowledge to apply models of coastal resource sharing developed by the project		
<i>Results 3.1. Policy makers in BD, IND and VN made aware of the full value of mangroves/other coastal vegetation and the governance issues surrounding co-management, PES and similar mechanisms for benefit sharing from mangrove services</i>	Policy level workshops (reports)	NCB in all three countries organize policy level workshops to influence on national coastal issues.
	Policy briefs (documents available and disseminated)	To be available in 2015.
	RSC events (reports)	RSC learning events are organized during the RSC meetings where governance and benefit sharing issues are presented and discussed. RSC reports are

Output/Result	Measure of progress (log frame indicators)	Progress against indicators
		available.
	Media coverage (media products)	All three countries involve media strategically. Journalists were taken to SGF sites to report on resource governance issues. All MFF National events were also well covered by media. Bangladesh and Indonesia supported community radio initiative. Social media (Facebook) is used in Indonesia to share information on Grantee's works and grantee to grantee learning and communication.
	Government initiatives to expand or replicate benefit-sharing (policy statements).	In Bangladesh, the success demonstrated through SGF in re-excavation of illegally occupied canals and derelict ponds to increase freshwater storage as climate change adaptation option has been replicated and expanded by Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP). CDMP is government's key programme under the Ministry of Disaster Risk Reduction. CDMP has invested USD540,000 to support similar activities in MFF SGF sites.
<i>Results: 3.2. Policy relevant information on the economic and environmental values of mangrove ecosystems is provided to the most appropriate decision making levels</i>	Policy briefs on mangrove economic valuation and the environmental importance of mangroves	To be available in 2015.
	Regional symposium on economic valuation of mangroves	Seminar on economic valuation will be done in 2015.
	MFF participation in policy-orientated seminars at ministry level	MFF participated in the 6th Asian inter ministerial conference on disaster risk reduction (AMCDRR) and presented its localized DRR model that uses natural infrastructure as a key source of protection from hazards. MFF organized side events in the Forests Asia

Output/Result	Measure of progress (log frame indicators)	Progress against indicators
		<p>Summit 2014 and World Park Congress (WPC).</p> <p>Two participants from Viet Nam (Field Coordinator and RIA2 staff) and one participant from Bangladesh (Dept. of Fisheries) participated in CIFOR organized workshop on Increasing the Resilience of Mangrove-Aquaculture Socio-Economic-Ecological Systems in Southeast Asia.</p>
	<p>Seminars for private sector investors in key coastal sectors (tourism, ports and harbours, etc.)</p>	<p>Viet Nam and Indonesia organized seminars to promoting public private partnership on marine and coastal environmental protection.</p>
<p><i>Result: 3.3. Guidance on mangrove co-management, PES and REDD+, supported by field test results and demonstrations are available to all countries of the MFF region</i></p>	<p>Assessments of co-management/ PES mechanisms in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Viet Nam are available to other countries (RSC reports, website, regional workshop reports)</p>	<p>One Regional Symposium on Coastal Community Resilience organized to discuss about policy and governance issues related to sustainable coastal management. MFF work on co-management, and PES in three target countries were presented.</p> <p>MFF activities and results in these three countries are available through RSC reports, website, and regional workshop reports.</p> <p>Reports are also available to other MFF countries through new web-based filing system.</p>
	<p>Demonstration of replicable models to other MFF countries (study tour report, results cited in other countries)</p>	<p>Area based SGF approach in Bangladesh has been demonstrated to NCB members and experts of India, Indonesia and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Officials from Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve of India visited Bangladesh and Viet Nam.</p> <p>Policy makers from Bangladesh were taken to Viet Nam to learn about the mangrove-polyculture with a view to applying such model in Bangladesh for rehabilitating degraded mangrove areas.</p>

Annex 2 - List of Small Grants

No.	Cycle	Project Name	Grantee	Contract Start date	Contract End date	Grant Amount (USD)	Status
BANGLADESH							
1	3	Adaptation of Seasonal Land Use for Livelihood Support in Chalrayenda and Chaltebunia Villages	Ashroy Foundation	18-Jun-13	17-Jun-14	13,951	Completed
2	3	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Sundarban Reserve Forest Dependent Community Through Climate Resilient Livelihoods	Centre for Natural Resource Studies	18-Jun-13	17-Dec-14	18,519	Completed
3	3	Increase Income of women-headed families to reduce dependency on Sunderban resources	Nabolok Parishad	20-Sep-13	19-Dec-14	21,429	Ongoing
4	3	Palm tree plantation in households and fodder grass experiment on shrimp farm dyke in Shyamnagar coastal area	Centre for Coastal Environment Conservation	20-Sep-13	19-Mar-15	17,532	Completed
5	3	Ensure pure drinking water through Rain water Harvesting	Environmental and Agricultural Development Association	20-Sep-13	19-Mar-15	15,584	Ongoing
6	3	Community initiatives for Climate Resilience	Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society	20-Sep-13	19-Mar-15	12,987	Ongoing
7	3	Community Based Conservation of Coastal Ecosystem through Re-excavation of Canal as a Reservoir and Using Rain Water in Agricultural Activities	Caritas Bangladesh	24-Feb-14	23-Feb-15	25,000	Completed
8	3	Sunflower Oilseed Processing and Marketing in the coastal region of Bangladesh	Prodipan	24-Feb-14	23-Feb-15	20,625	Ongoing
9	3	Development of community led ecotourism in Shyamnagar	Joar	24-Feb-14	23-Feb-15	20,625	Ongoing
10	3	Protect embankment and adjacent communities of Burigoalini and Munshigonj Unions from cyclone and tidal surge through developing mangrove restoration	Dhaka Ahsania Mission	24-Feb-14	23-Feb-15	12,500	Ongoing
11	3	Promoting accessibility to safe drinking water for the vulnerable community in the southwest coastal region of Bangladesh	Nakshikantha Mohila Unnayan Shangstha	24-Feb-14	23-Feb-15	12,500	Completed
12	3	Community based livelihood options for fisherman community through fish drying and its promotion of market	Sudiptee Shomaj Unnayan Shangstha	24-Feb-14	23-Feb-15	7,496	Ongoing
INDIA							
13	1	Community stewardship in conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangroves in Orissa	Action for the Protection of Wild Animals (APOWA)	20-Dec-12	30-Nov-12	15,289	Completed

No.	Cycle	Project Name	Grantee	Contract Start date	Contract End date	Grant Amount (USD)	Status
14	1	Seagrass resource survey and assessment in Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay, Southeastern India	Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute (SDMRI)	12-Dec-11	28-Feb-12	16,065	Completed
15	1	Stakeholder led management planning for Vembanad Kol backwaters, Kerala	Wetlands International - South Asia	28-Nov-11	30-Nov-12 [31-Mar-13]	16,521	Completed
16	1	An assessment of the past and present distribution of the Whale Shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) across the Indian Peninsula	Wildlife Trust of India (WTI)	28-Nov-11	31-Dec-12 [31-Mar-13]	15,675	Completed
17	1	Commercially important gastropod shell resources and trade in India: Distribution, Status & Conservation Strategies	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	12-Sep-11	31-May-13 [30-Oct-13]	14,910	Completed
18	2	Ecological assessment and education for conservation of mangrove community in Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra	Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS)	15-Apr-12	30-Nov-12 [31-Mar-13]	16,427	Completed
19	2	Mangrove conservation and management, enhancing livelihood opportunities for mangrove dependent communities in Bhitarkanika reserve forest	Development Alternatives (DA)	15-Apr-12	15-Mar-13	16,897	Completed
20	3	Education for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation through schools	Centre for Environment Education (CEE)	12-Oct-13	15-Jun-15	25,877	Ongoing
21	3	Strengthened capacity of children, communities, and local government by better preparedness and mitigation of climate change and disaster risks in Kendrapara district, Odisha	Save the Children	12-Oct-13	10-Jun-15	19,016	Ongoing
22	3	Rehabilitation of degraded seagrass areas in Tuticorin coast of Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu to support long term conservation of seagrass habitat	Suganthi Devadason Marine Resource Institute (SMDRI)	12-Oct-13	10-Mar-15	23,389	Ongoing
23	3	Participatory community engagement and education for conservation of mangroves in Palk Bay areas of Ramnathapuram district in Tamil Nadu	Society for People Education and Economic Development (SPEED)	12-Oct-13	10-Jun-15	16,943	Ongoing
24	3	Developing a practicable model through corporate-community participation for successful mangrove restoration activities in Kachchh, Gujarat	Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE)	12-Oct-13	10-Jun-15	18,663	Ongoing
INDONESIA							
25	1	Women Groups Empowerment through Developing Sustainable Local Micro-Business on Mangrove Rehabilitation Area	Kelompok Mitra Bahari (Women)	28-Aug-12	27-Apr-13 [30-Jun-13]	25,000	Completed
26	1	Crab Aquaculture, Mangrove Conservation to support community livelihood at Kampung Laut village, Cilacap, Central Java	Krida Wana Lestari	28-Aug-12	27-Apr-13 [30-Jun-13]	24,500	Completed
27	1	Planting and managing Mangrove along coastal area of Kulon Progo to protect its area from annual disaster of flood and tsunami and	Damar Foundation	28-Aug-12	27-Apr-13 [30-Jun-13]	25,000	Completed

No.	Cycle	Project Name	Grantee	Contract Start date	Contract End date	Grant Amount (USD)	Status
		to improve its people's livelihood					
28	1	The optimizations of degrading Tambaks and mangrove conservation dissemination at Mangunharjo and Mangkang Wetan Village, District Tugu, Semarang – Central Java	FPIK-UNDIP	28-Aug-12	27-Apr-13 [30-Jun-13]	25,000	Completed
29	3	Sustainable Mangrove Management for Education and Poly-culture Farming in Karangsong Village, Sub-district of Indramayu, Indramayu District, West Java	Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat CBO Pantai Lestari	11-Apr-14	10-Apr-15	18,561	Ongoing
30	3	Wealth Improvement of Fisher Community in Cangkring Village, Cantigi, Indramayu, Through Livelihood Activity and Community-Based Mangrove Plantation	Yayasan Bina Swadaya CBO Pancer Pindang	11-Apr-14	10-Feb-15	16,364	Ongoing
31	3	Abration Management along Coastal Areas through Mangrove Plantation in Probolinggo District	Institute for the Study and Empowerment of Society (ISES)	11-Apr-14	10-Apr-15	18,182	Ongoing
32	3	Synergy of Mangrove Forest Rehabilitation and Sustainable Coastal Community Economy Development in Kraksaan, Probolinggo	Kelompok Tani Tambak Sido Agung	11-Apr-14	10-Apr-15	14,609	Ongoing
33	3	Optimizing of Sustainable and Community Base Mangrove Forest Management in Ketapang, Probolinggo	Kelompok Tani Sinar Pagi	11-Apr-14	10-Apr-15	14,305	Ongoing
34	3	Rehabilitation and Local Community Improvement on Mangrove Ecosystem Management and Utilization	LSM Simphoni Akar Rumput (SAR)	11-Apr-14	10-Apr-15	17,273	Ongoing
35	3	Rehabilitation and Mangrove Reservation Campaign in Pohuwato District	AJI Kota Gorontalo	6-May-14	5-May-15	17,718	Ongoing
36	3	Community Development in Bulili Village through Colaboration on Coastal Economic Development and Mangrove Restoration	Yayasan Insan Cita Pohuwato (YASCITA)	6-May-14	5-May-15	17,980	Ongoing
37	3	Community Facilitation for Fresh Water Farming and Crab Rearing with Women Group at Limbula Village	KOPESDA Gorontalo	6-May-14	5-May-15	18,011	Ongoing
38	3	Women Group Empowerment Through Livelihood Development and Mangrove Rehabilitation	Kelompok Sadar Lingkungan (KSL) PADDAKAUANG, Torsiaje Jaya Pohuwato	6-May-14	5-May-15	18,070	Ongoing
39	3	Mangrove Rehabilitation & Increasing of Women Income Through Household Scale Business based on Mangrove Fruit Product in Torsiaje, Pohuwato District	Pusat Kajian Ekologi Pesisir Berbasis Kearifan Lokal (PKEPKL)– Jurusan Biologi Universitas Negeri Gorontalo	6-May-14	5-May-15	18,105	Ongoing
40	3	Woman Group Empowerment on Processing Mangrove Based Products	WIRE Gorontalo	6-May-14	5-May-15	17,864	Ongoing

No.	Cycle	Project Name	Grantee	Contract Start date	Contract End date	Grant Amount (USD)	Status
41	3	Development of Sylvo-Fishery in Fishpond, Mangrove Rehabilitation, and Woman Group Empowerment through Utilization of Non-Timber Mangrove Product	JAPESDA Gorontalo	6-May-14	5-May-15	17,766	Ongoing
42	3	Effectivity of Sustainable Coastal Resources for Increasing Community Welfare Through Indonesia Coral Action Network (I-CAN)	Destructive Fishing Watch (DFW)-Indonesia	6-May-14	5-May-15	17,541	Ongoing
43	3	Capacity Building & Increasing of Community Economy based on Sustainable Coastal Resources in Deaga Village, Bolsel	Perkumpulan KELOLA Manado	6-May-14	5-May-15	17,909	Ongoing
44	3	Mangrove Rehabilitation and Women Empowerment Through Alternative Economic Development	PKBM Tomini Lestari, Bolmong Selatan	6-May-14	5-May-15	17,973	Ongoing
MALDIVES							
45	1	Aquaculture of Mudcrabs in Maalhendhoo Mangrove	SEED Association	26-Sep-12	30-Aug-13	25,000	Terminated
46	1	Waste Management in Guraidhoo Island	Waterproof Sports Maldives Pvt. Ltd	26-Sep-12	30-Jun-13	25,000	Terminated
47	1	Alternative Livelihood for Women in Alif Dhaal Atoll, Central North Province	Hiyahemi Home Sciences	26-Sep-12	30-Jun-13	25,000	Completed
48	2	Velidhoo Island Coral Propagation and Reef Awareness Program	Velidhoo Future Foundation	29-Jul-13	20-May-14	15,400	Terminated
49	2	Biodiversity Assessment & Ecological Valuation of Huraa Mangrove	Faculty of Education/Maldivian National University	25-Jun-13	20-May-15	25,000	Ongoing
50	2	Good Practices on Waste Management Dissemination	Red Production Pvt. Ltd	24-Apr-13	25-May-14	25,000	Completed
PAKISTAN							
51	1	Awareness campaign within Pakistan Navy on coastal and marine ecosystems of Pakistan	Pakistan Navy, through Maritime Affairs & Environmental Control Directorate at NHQ./ Islamabad	12-Jan-11	30-Jun-12	10,000	Completed
52	1	Integrated Approach for Mangroves Conservation: mangroves plantation and children's awareness raising at Sandspit, Karachi, Pakistan.	WWF-Pakistan/ Karachi	22-Nov-11	30-Jun-12	10,000	Completed
53	1	Mangrove Forest-and declaration of community managed No Cutting Zone	United Community Development and Welfare Organization. Keti bundar	11-Jan-11	30-Jun-12	8,721	Completed
54	1	Awareness Campaign on Nexus of Mangroves and Disaster Risk Reduction	Trust for Conservation of Coastal Resources/ Karachi	11-Jan-11	31-May-12	9,639	Completed

No.	Cycle	Project Name	Grantee	Contract Start date	Contract End date	Grant Amount (USD)	Status
55	1	Conservation of Mangrove forests in Coastal areas of Miani Hor, Bherra Balochistan	Balochistan Forest and Wildlife Department/ Uthal	12-Jan-11	30-Jun-12	9,884	Terminated
56	1	Mangrove conservation and management through local community in Sarhor creek Gwattar bay Jiwani.	Save the Nature (STN) Balochistan/ Quetta	11-Jan-11	30-Jun-12	10,000	Completed
57	1	Mangrove preservation and its relation to marine aquaculture	INDUS EARTH TRUST(IET)/ Karachi	11-Jan-11	30-Jun-12	10,000	Completed
58	1	MFF projects visual documentation(Digital Photo documentation)	Cactus Digital, Karachi/ Karachi	11-Jan-11	30-Jun-12	10,000	Completed
59	1	Sharing of experience from Mangrove Ecosystem with Policy makers from all over Pakistan	Human Resource Development Network HRDN/ Islamabad	11-Jan-11	29-Feb-12	10,000	Completed
60	2	Enhancing disaster preparedness of local communities in 4 coastal villages of Rehri Union Council	The Resource Enhancement for Empowerment Welfare Organisation	7-May-13	30-Jun-14	9,647	Completed
61	2	Alternative livelihood through sustainable use of natural resources in Miani Hor on Balochistan Coast	Sonmiani Development Organisation	7-May-13	30-Jun-14	9,995	Completed
62	2	Short training course on Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)	NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi	7-May-13	30-Jun-14	8,760	Completed
63	2	Demonstration of sand dune stabilisation for protection of mangroves in Miani Hor area	Coastal Association for Research and Development	7-May-13	30-Jun-14	8,038	Completed
64	2	Piloting of integrated shrimp ponds in coastal villages of Indus Delta	Fisherman Rural Development Organisation	7-May-13	30-Jun-14	9,510	Completed
65	3	Alternative livelihood development for small-scale commercial mangrove users in Rehri Goth area	Fishermen Association for Community Empowerment	7-May-13	30-Jun-14	9,990	Completed
66	3	Introduction of integrated community based crab fattening as a means of alternative livelihood	Integrated Development and Empowerment Approaches	7-May-13	30-Jun-14	9,950	Completed
67	3	A participatory approach of industrial units towards mangrove conservation and sustained ecological development	Sir Syed University of Engineering and Technology	7-May-13	30-Jun-14	9,700	Terminated
68	3	Conservation of mangrove forest and women empowerment at Mirpur Sakro, Thatta	Women Development Association	7-May-13	30-Jun-14	9,443	Completed
69	3	Assessment of whale shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) population along the coast of Balochistan	Coastal Scientific Society Pakistan, Gwadar	11-Feb-14	31-Dec-14	9,960	Completed
70	3	Improving Fishing Practices Demonstrated in one Coastal Village of Karachi	Trust for Conservation of Coastal Resources (TCCR)	1-May-14	31-Dec-14	20,474	Completed

No.	Cycle	Project Name	Grantee	Contract Start date	Contract End date	Grant Amount (USD)	Status
71	3	Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience through Economic Mobilization of Women & Youth in Kakapir Village, Karachi	Sustainable Initiatives	1-Oct-14	30-Jun-15	22,720	Ongoing
72	3	Promoting community-based natural resource conservation in the union council Kalmat, District Gwadar, Baluchistan	Sahil Health and Development Organization for Women	1-Oct-14	30-Jun-15	23,130	Ongoing
73	4	Valuation of Mangroves in PQA Creeks (Indus Delta): An Econometric Approach	Institute of Business Management (IoBM) Karachi	-	-	-	Approved in Dec 2014, to be contracted in 2015
74	4	Establishment of a plants based enterprise in Sandspit Area Karachi	Institute of Marine Science, University of Karachi	-	-	-	Approved in Dec 2014, to be contracted in 2015
75	4	Assessment of Stock and market potential of consumable seaweeds in and on very near shore waters along Karachi coast	Institute of Space Technology (IST), Karachi Campus	-	-	-	Approved in Dec 2014, to be contracted in 2015
76	4	Alternative livelihood of 20 HH fishermen through community managed aquaculture (Mud Crab) farming in village Babu Dablo of UC Ketu Bunder	Dharte Development Society (DDS)	-	-	-	Approved in Dec 2014, to be contracted in 2015
77	4	Assessment and impacts of mangroves based camel grazing in coastal Balochistan	Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences, Uthal, District Lasbela, Balochistan, Pakistan.	-	-	-	Approved in Dec 2014, to be contracted in 2015
SEYCHELLES							
78	1	Mangroves for Mankind – Rehabilitating Mangroves at the Sanctuary at Roche Caiman	Nature Seychelles	5-Jan-12	31-Jul-13 [31-Oct-13]	25,000	Completed
79	1	Promoting community resilience through disaster risk reduction at community level	Red Cross Society, Seychelles	5-Jan-12	30-Apr-13 [30-Sep-13]	19,286	Completed
80	1	Protecting critical habitats for the Praslin near-shore artisanal fishery	Praslin Fishers Association	5-Jan-12	31-Jul-13 [31-Mar-13]	25,000	Completed
81	1	Keeping the SAND in "sun, sea and sand"	Marine Conservation Society, Seychelles	15-Jun-12	14-Jun-13 [30-Sept-13]	25,000	Completed
82	3	Assessment of the scalloped hammerhead shark (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>) population and fishery to provide a basis for its sustainable management	Artisanal Shark Fishers Association (ASFA)	1-Oct-14	30-Sep-15	15,996	Ongoing
83	3	Mediating marine mammal depredation to enable sustainable long/drop line fisheries in Seychelles	Marine Conservation Society Seychelles (MCSS)	1-Oct-14	30-Sep-15	19,115	Ongoing

No.	Cycle	Project Name	Grantee	Contract Start date	Contract End date	Grant Amount (USD)	Status
84	3	Strengthening the capacity of the community organization "Anse Kerlan Avangard" to investigate and design for counter-erosion actions in the community	Anse Kerlan Avangard	1-Oct-14	31-May-15	17,936	Ongoing
SRI LANKA							
85	1	Community awareness and Integrated coastal Management programme in the Pottuvil area of Ampara District.	True Vision Rural Rehabilitation Organization	5-Jan-11	31-Oct-11	4,184	Completed
86	1	Enhancing alternative incomes for fisher families living close to the Pottuvil lagoon	AI-Aksha Sarvodaya Shramadana Society	7-Jan-11	29-Feb-12	4,425	Completed
87	1	Groundwater vulnerability assessment in the Panama coastal aquifer system	Postgraduate Institute of Science	5-Jan-11	30-Apr-12	4,363	Completed
88	1	Ecological study of mangroves on Panama, Okanda and Helawa lagoons in the east coast of Sri Lanka	Postgraduate Institute of Science	5-Jan-11	30-Apr-12	3,824	Completed
89	1	Promoting Coastal Management by Establishing and strengthening Community based pressure group in Ammathottam Fishing Village	Peaceful Environment Assured Rights Lasting Solutions (PEARLS)	5-Jan-11	30-Apr-12	4,527	Completed
90	1	Providing of supplementary income to the coastal community in Northern Mannar through establishing of healthy mother plant stock of <i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i> (<i>Eucheuma cottonii</i>) meet future demand of seedlings of seaweed farming industry in Sri Lanka	Sevalanka Foundation	5-Jan-11	30-Oct-12	5,903	Completed
91	1	Promote community based, sustainable, environmental friendly and commercially viable value added <i>Aloe vera</i> beverage (healthy food) as an alternative income generation for fisher women in Bar Reef Special Management Area in Kalpitiya	Marine and Coastal Resources Conservation Foundation	5-Jan-11	30-Apr-12	4,871	Completed
92	1	Study effect of substrate characteristics and environment factors on species diversity and distribution of marine angiosperm in Puttalam lagoon, Sri Lanka	Dept of Oceanography and Marine Geology, Faculty of Fisheries a Marine Sciences & Technology, UoR	5-Jan-11	30-Apr-12	5,314	Completed
93	1	Conservation and sustainable use of coastal and Marine Resources in Gulf of Mannar area.	St Lucia's Fishermen Co-op Society, Pallimunai	5-Jan-11	15-Apr-12	4,040	Completed
94	1	Promotion of cultivating vegetables, fruits, yams and leaves in Home Garden level among house hold women community living in Pottuvil Coastal belt area of Ampara District of Sri Lanka	Wanasarana Thurulatha Swechcha Society	5-Jan-11	30-Apr-12	4,807	Completed
95	1	Conservation of rush and reed species and handicraft product development around the Kokkilai	Organization of Environment and Children Rights	5-Jan-11	30-Apr-12	4,391	Terminated

No.	Cycle	Project Name	Grantee	Contract Start date	Contract End date	Grant Amount (USD)	Status
		Lagoon	Preservation (OECRP)				
96	1	Evaluation of the impacts of restoring disturbed mangroves in Puttalam Lagoon: Potential for carbon sequestration	Wayamba University of Sri Lanka	5-Jan-11	30-Apr-12	3,848	Completed
97	1	Community participatory Biodiversity conservation of Bar Reef Marine Sanctuary.	St. Sebastian Kandakuliya North Fisheries Cooperative society	5-Jan-11	15-Feb-12	4,002	Completed
98	1	Rush and reed species conservation and handicraft product development around Pottuvil	Committee for People's Rights (CPR)	5-Jan-11	30-Apr-12	6,094	Completed
99	1	Conservation of mangrove density by improving self-employment skills by women in fisher families living in Iranawila and Samindugama in the district of Puttalam.	Mihikatha Environmental Society	5-Jan-11	30-Apr-12	4,184	Completed
100	1	Increasing eco- tourism through Conservation of baobab tree in the Island of Mannar (Phase I)	Al- Azhar Fisheries Cooperative Society, Uppukulam	5-Jan-11	31-Dec-11	4,515	Completed
101	1	Improve livelihood income generation to vulnerable families through crop cultivation at the border of Batticaloa lagoon for conservation and restoration of coastal ecosystem	Social Economic Development Organization (SEDO)	5-Jan-11	30-Apr-12	4,201	Completed
102	1	Mangrove conservation through filling the gap of knowledge and information of Tamil speaking communities in Puttalam and Mannar Districts.	Marine and Coastal Resources Conservation Foundation (MCRCF)	8-Jan-11	31-Mar-12	3,078	Completed
103	1	Awareness building on coastal conservation through community participation	Visura Development Foundation	8-Jan-11	30-Apr-12	3,748	Terminated
104	1	Promotion of cultivating vegetables, fruits, yams and leaves in Home Garden level among house hold women community living in Kalawanchikudi Coastal belt area of Batticaloe district of Sri Lanka	Wanasarana Thurulatha Swechcha Society.	1-Sep-11	31-May-12	4,753	Completed
105	1	Local knowledge Building to Address Conservation Issues in Mannar and Batticaloa districts	Sewalanka Foundation	8-Jan-11	30-Nov-12	4,680	Completed
106	1	Introducing Sea Cucumber/ Sand Fish/ Jaffna Attaya (<i>Holothuria scabra</i>) pen culture as a livelihood development program for conflict affected community in Mannar Island	Green Movement of Sri Lanka	11-Jan-11	30-Oct-12	6,071	Completed
107	2	Seasonal and Spatial variability of physio-chemical parameters of water in Panama Lagoon- a degrading coastal wetland	Ecological Association of Sri Lanka	6-Jan-12	31-May-13	6,195	Completed
108	2	Ecological studies of mangrove communities located between Pottuvil to Panama in the east	Ecological Association of Sri Lanka	6-Jan-12	31-May-13	6,120	Completed

No.	Cycle	Project Name	Grantee	Contract Start date	Contract End date	Grant Amount (USD)	Status
		coast of Sri Lanka					
109	2	An Assessment of Lead (Pb) Contamination in mangrove sediments and <i>Avicennia marina</i> plants from Batticaloa Lagoon and Community Awareness on Mangrove Restoration & Simultaneous Sustainable Harvesting	EML Consultants (Private) Limited	15-Sep-12	14-Jan-13	10,000	Completed
110	2	Study effect of Substrate characteristics and environment factors on species diversity and distribution of marine angiosperm in Puttalam lagoon, Sri Lanka. (Continuation from Phase 1)	Department of Oceanography and Marine Geology, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences & Technology, University of Ruhuna	6-Jan-12	31-May-13	6,157	Completed
111	2	Encouraging of traditional fishing gears for Mud Crab (<i>Scylla serrata</i>) fishery in Kokilai Lagoon.	Sewalanka Foundation	6-Jan-12	31-May-13	7,418	Completed
112	2	Improve the living standard of 20 fisher families at Naguleliya village	Wilpotha Women's Savings Effort	7-Jan-12	30-Jun-13	3,216	Completed
113	2	Rehabilitation of tsunami-affected coastal belt in Puttalam and improvement of livelihoods of communities	Marine and Coastal Resources Conservation Foundation (MCRCF)	10-Jan-12	30-Jun-13	3,971	Completed
114	2	Enhancement of coastal fisher folk livelihoods through <i>Aloe vera</i> cultivation, processing and marketing in Panama	Marine and Coastal Resources Conservation Foundation (MCRCF)	6-Jan-12	31-May-13	6,091	Completed
115	2	Introducing processed fish preservation through dehydration as optional livelihood for fisher women in Panama	Green Movement of Sri Lanka (GMSL)	6-Jan-12	31-Mar-13	7,125	Completed
116	2	Plantation of Pandanus trees in Coastal Belt of Kandakkuliya	Kandakuliya North" Semuthu" Fisheries Cooperatives Society	8-Jan-12	31-May-13	5,399	Completed
117	2	Introducing Sea Cucumber/ Sand Fish/ Jaffna Attaya (<i>Holothuria scabra</i>) pen culture as a livelihood development program for conflict affected community in Mannar Island -Stage 2	Green Movement of Sri Lanka (GMSL)	15-Jun-13	15-Dec-13	1,888	Completed
118	3	Assessment of mangrove vegetation distribution and fishery in Nayar lagoon	Ecological Association of Sri Lanka	26-Dec-13	25-Nov-14	14,912	Completed
119	3	Potential for sea cucumber culture in the Jaffna lagoon	University of Jaffna	21-Oct-13	20-Jun-14	12,170	Completed
120	3	Introduce Natural Resources Governance into Participatory Decision Making process Through Conserve & Manage Coastal Ecosystem.	Centre for Environmental Justice	1-Oct-13	15-Dec-14	15,568	Completed
121	3	Capacity building and improvement of income generation to vulnerable families living in the	Social Economic Development Organization	21-Oct-13	20-Dec-14	14,712	Completed

No.	Cycle	Project Name	Grantee	Contract Start date	Contract End date	Grant Amount (USD)	Status
		border of Manmunai Lagoon through crop cultivation	(SEDO)				
122	4	Developing socio-ecological profile of the Jaffna Lagoon	Department of Chemistry, University of Jaffna (UoJ)	1-Jun-14	31-May-15	15,756	Ongoing
123	4	Value of Ecosystems' Services provided by the Jaffna Lagoon and Contribution of the Lagoon to the livelihoods of peripheral villagers	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI)	1-Jun-14	31-Mar-15	12,603	Ongoing
124	4	Alternative livelihood to the women in Delft Fisher Community	Sevalanka Foundation	1-Jun-14	31-May-15	15,180	Ongoing
125	4	Analysis of Development Options for Thondamannar Lagoon	Department of Zoology, University of Jaffna (UoJ)	1-Jul-14	30-Jun-15	22,291	Ongoing
126	4	Participatory conservation of the Casuarina Forest Belt in Manalkadu Sand Dunes	Aaruthai Sri Lanka	1-Sep-14	9-Jun-15	9,419	Ongoing
THAILAND							
127	1	Planning Sustainable Use of Mangrove	Mangrove Restoration Group of Tambon Kapoe	6-Jan-12	31-Aug-13	9,752	Completed
128	1	Promotion of Learning for Mangrove Conservation	Andaman Discoveries	6-Jan-12	31-Aug-13	9,752	Completed
129	1	Conservation of Local Food Source by Eco-cultural Approaches	The Phang Nga Bay Coastal Fishing Community Food Security Project	6-Jan-12	31-Aug-13	9,736	Completed
130	1	Holistic Management of Mangrove, Sea Grass, and Otter in Bangla-Sapum Bay	Phuket Women's Capacity Development Project	6-Jan-12	31-Aug-13	9,684	Completed
131	1	Moklan, the Ethnic Group of the Andaman	Save Andaman Network Foundation	6-Jan-12	31-Aug-13	9,752	Completed
132	1	Community Capacity Building for Coastal and Mangrove Conservation of Tambon Klong Pasong	Environmental Conservation Group of Koh Klang Village	6-Jan-12	31-Aug-13	9,817	Completed
133	1	Network of Coastal Youth for Mangrove Conservation in Phang Nga Bay	Phang Nga Bay Savings Group Network for Social Development	6-Jan-12	31-Aug-13	9,687	Completed
134	1	Community Management of Sea Grass Conservation Area of Prathong Island	Mangrove Action Project (MAP)	6-Jan-12	31-Aug-13	9,416	Completed
135	1	Youth Power against Global Warming by Promotion of Sea Grass Learning	Tung Nang Dam Coastal and Marine Resources Protection Group	6-Jan-12	31-Aug-13	9,752	Completed
VIET NAM							
136	1	Sustainable use of mangroves to benefit poor women through a co-management pilot in the core zone	Xuan Thuy National Park	10-Jan-11	31-Dec-12	16,589	Completed

No.	Cycle	Project Name	Grantee	Contract Start date	Contract End date	Grant Amount (USD)	Status
		of Xuan Thuy National Park					
137	1	"For the Green of Mangroves" Clubs – Communication Model for Lower Secondary School Students in Thanh Hoa province	Mangrove Ecosystem Research Division (MERD)	10-Jan-11	31-Mar-13	23,204	Completed
138	1	Community-based restoration and management of mangrove in Lap An Lagoon, Thua Thien Hue	Centre for Community Research and Development (CCRD)	10-Jan-11	31-Mar-13	22,500	Completed
139	1	Integrating sustainable livelihood improvement into mangrove restoration and conservation in An Hoa lagoon, Quang Nam Province	Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry	10-Jan-11	31-Jan-13	18,045	Completed
140	2	Develop a model of cooperative women producing and selling souvenirs as an additional livelihood to reduce mangrove overexploitation in Giao Xuan Commune – the buffer zone of Xuan Thuy National Park, Nam Dinh Province and replicate it in mangroves areas of Nui Thanh District, Quang Nam province and Tan Phu Dong District, Tien Giang Province	Giao Xuan Community-based Ecotourism Cooperative	7-Jan-12	30-Jun-13	20,348	Completed
141	2	Participation of Buddhist community in conservation and development of mangroves in Loi Quan Island in Tien Giang Province	Phu Thoi Pagoda	8-Jan-12	30-Jun-13	14,418	Completed
142	2	Developing Nypa Palm community-based management mechanism in Tich Tay Village, Tam Nghia Commune, Nui Thanh District, Quang Nam Province	Quang Nam Fishing Association	8-Jan-12	31-Jan-13	5,167	Completed
143	2	Environment improvement and restoration and sustainable development of mangroves ecosystem in Tan Xuan Village, Gio Viet Commune, Gio Linh District, Thach Han Downstream, Quang Tri Province	Quang Tri Center for Environment Monitoring and Technology	9-Jan-12	30-Jun-13	15,584	Completed
144	2	Capacity building in management and conservation of mangroves ecosystem in a community participatory approach in Ca Mau National Park	Ca Mau National Park	11-Jan-12	30-Jun-13	14,136	Completed
145	2	Community based environmental monitoring system for mangrove-based shrimp aquaculture in Thanh Phuoc Commune, Binh Dai District, Ben Tre Province, Viet Nam	Ben Tre Aquaculture Sub-Department	1-May-14	1-Apr-15	14,534	Ongoing
146	2	Converting failed intensive shrimp farms to mangrove poly-culture systems to build ecosystem resilience to climate change at Thanh Hai commune, Thanh Phu District	Ben Tre Forest Management Board	1-Jun-14	30-May-15	17,195	Ongoing

No.	Cycle	Project Name	Grantee	Contract Start date	Contract End date	Grant Amount (USD)	Status
147	2	Increasing extensive shrimp farm productivity by managing algae and improving water circulation at Long Khanh Commune, Duyen Hai District, Tra Vinh Province, Viet Nam	Institute of Tropical Biology	1-Jun-14	1-May-15	22,522	Ongoing
148	2	Conservation of fresh water resource on sand dunes in Thua Duc commune, Binh Dai district Ben Tre province	Ben Tre Women Union	1-Jun-14	1-May-15	15,937	Ongoing
149	3	Developing sustainable mangrove based polyculture model shrimp-crab-mud clam in Duyen Hai district, Tra Vinh province	Institute for Aquaculture 2 (RIA 2)	1-Aug-13	31-Jan-15	22,994	Completed
150	3	Support and develop community based eco-tourism in the coastal nature reserve and environmental protection area in Thanh Phong commune, Thanh Phu District, Ben Tre Province	Centre For Transferring Of Technology – Services And Community Development For Viet Nameese Agriculture-Fisheries (FACOD)	8-Jan-13	31-Jan-15	24,573	Ongoing
151	3	Developing community participatory coral reefs management mechanism and pilot rehabilitation of 2,000m2 hard corals in Bai Huong Hamlet, Tan Hiep Commune (Cu Lao Cham), Hoi An, Quang Nam Province	Cu Lao Cham MPA Management Board	12-Jan-13	31-May-15	15,145	Ongoing
152	3	Community-based mangroves conservation and crab bank model in Lang Co Lagoon, Thua Thien Hue Province	CCRD	1-Dec-13	28-Feb-15	19,049	Ongoing
153	3	Mitigating tourism induced environmental pollution in Nypa wetland	ACCD	1-Dec-13	30-Nov-14	19,890	Ongoing
154	3	Socio-economic impact assessment of mangroves replantation to encourage community-based mangroves protection and management in Bang La, Dai Hop and Tan Thanh coastal communes in Hai Phong city	Red Cross	1-Feb-14	31-Jan-15	20,082	Ongoing
155	3	Improve livelihoods through sustainable use of Nypa Palm and encourage local community to protect and manage the Nypa Palm forest in Tich Tay Village, Tam Nghia Commune, Nui Thanh District, Quang Nam Province	Quang Nam Fishing Association	2-Jan-14	30-Oct-14	6,466	Ongoing
156	3	Conversion to mangrove poly culture systems from failed or extensive shrimp farms	Tra Vinh Aquaculture Union	4-Jan-14	31-Mar-15	20,607	Ongoing
157	3	Develop sustainable mud crab aquaculture system with mangrove protection and development for the community in Tra Vinh province	Tra Vinh University	4-Jan-14	31-Mar-15	19,088	Ongoing
158	3	Supporting farmers to develop poly culture of snail-shrimp-fish and planting <i>Scirpus littoralis Schrab</i>	Tra Vinh Agriculture and Aquaculture Extension Centre	5-Jan-14	30-Apr-15	18,060	Ongoing

No.	Cycle	Project Name	Grantee	Contract Start date	Contract End date	Grant Amount (USD)	Status
		for aquaculture natural feed					
159	3	Trial to culture Snail (<i>Cerithidea obtuse</i>) and Blood cockle (<i>Anadara Granosa</i>) integrated in mangrove	South-West Forestry Research Center	4-Oct-14	2-Oct-15	17,402	Ongoing
160	3	Implement two pilot VietGAP sustainable shrimp-crab culture models in Kim Trung Commune, Kim Son District, Ninh Binh Province	Fisheries Technology and Services Center (FITES)	25-Nov-13	31-Aug-14	19,376	Completed
161	3	Improving mangrove based-poly culture model with community participation in An Thuy Commune, Ba Tri District, Ben Tre Province	Ben Tre Forest Protection Unit (Ben Tre FPU)	25-Aug-13	28-Feb-15	22,212	Ongoing
162	3	Supporting farmers in shrimp-crab poly culture model integrated in mangrove forest in Tra Vinh Province	Tra Vinh Aquaculture Sub-Department (Tra Vinh ASD)	25-Aug-13	31-Jan-15	17,439	Ongoing
163	4	Coastal park for ecosystems conservation and environmental education (HSF funding)	V-Architect Company (Grant from HSF)	5-Jan-14	30-Nov-14	19,524	Completed
164	4	Residential planning - architecture model in mangroves populated areas in Ca Mau for climate adaptation and sustainable development	Viet Nam Institute for Urban and Rural Planning (VIUP)	6-Jan-14	31-May-15	18,101	Ongoing
165	4	Establish and pilot partnerships among governments - farmers - scientist and enterprises in the management of harvesting Cu Lao Cham mountain crabs	Tan Hiep Farmer Union - Cu Lao Cham	6-Jan-14	31-May-15	17,159	Ongoing
166	4	Establish a sustainable apiculture model run by women in mangrove forest of Tien Lang District, Hai Phong City	Tien Lang Women Union	6-Jan-14	31-May-15	12,780	Ongoing
167	4	Promote brand name for local products with the logo of Xuan Thuy National Park – the core zone of Red River Delta Biosphere Reserve	Xuan Thuy National Park	5-Feb-14	30-Apr-15	15,684	Ongoing
168	4	Producing beverages from fruits of <i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i> to create a new livelihood for coastal communities in Vinh Quang Commune, Tien Lang District, Hai Phong Province	Nha Viet Company	5-Feb-14	30-Apr-15	18,345	Ongoing
169	4	Establish oysters farming model using hanging medium and guide sustainable clams farming techniques in Kim Son District, Ninh Binh Province	Viet Nam Fishery Society	5-Feb-14	30-Apr-15	17,944	Ongoing

Annex 3 - Summary of 2014 MLE Visits to Medium, Large, and Regional Projects

The main recommendations from each MLE visit for Medium, Large and Regional Grants are listed in this Annex.

Medium Grants

Improving the community livelihoods resilience and adaptive management of locally managed marine reserves (LMMA) of Viet Nam: from local actions to national network

The NC, Small Grant Officer, MFF Secretariat, IUCN ARO Regional Finance Manager, and representative from NCB Vietnam joined the MLE in September and provided the following recommendations:

- The project activities are implemented in line with the work plan. The approving process of Trao Reef and Nhon Hai management plans needs to be sped up.
- Due to spreading across three sites, the budget allocated within the project was not sufficient.
- Sustainability in Trao Reef and Bai Huong is more feasible than in Nhon Hai where the community based management just started.
- Lessons learned for the next project is not implementing many activities in too many sites, as it is difficult to document and share the pilot model for replication. A project should focus on good model for replication at the later stage.
- The documentation of results and lessons learned is very important to advocate to higher level to improve the management practices of LMMA, contributing to overall management of MPAs.
- Need documentation of all process and products. There are opportunities for the universities to use the process and provide knowledge and lessons learned from the ground level.
- LMMA model should be applied for all the MPA network in Viet Nam as LMMA institution could not be legally recognized by the Viet Nam Government. However, the model LMMA will support MPA management and involving local communities in conservation work.
- Need to consider the climate change adaptation livelihood models.

Sustainable Use of Cam Thanh Nypa Wetlands, Hoi An City, Quang Nam Province

The MLE was carried out at the same time as the above project, with the following recommendations:

- The project has implemented the activities in line with the work plan: awareness raising for local community about environment and mangroves forest protection, establish community tourism group, training on tourism skills for community tourism group, internal decoration for community learning centre.
- Some issues to be taken into consideration:
 - Documenting how the project activities are conducted to share lessons learned.
 - Need to link project activities with climate change resilience.
 - Have measures to utilize the community learning centre and the surrounding campus more effectively.
 - Disseminate the handbook on guiding wise use of nipa resources.
 - Need to work with other private/business sector (not only Eco-tour in Hoi An) and Cam Thanh Commune to support the active/living Nypa Learning Center.
 - Need clear benefit sharing mechanism among stakeholders.
 - As an environmental education institution, CRES should highlight the values of the wetland, therefore more awareness on wetland management and sustainable use should be promoted as well as disseminating awareness materials about the wetland and Nypa palm for tourism.
 - Should work closely with other SGF grantees active in the same project site: Action for the City, a local NGO having good local network to sustain the project results and impacts in the long-term.
 - CRES request for the phase 2 support by the MFF.
 - The project reporting should focus on the results delivered with indicators rather than the activities only: e.g. What the products are produced by local community after the training on Nypa products? How much has the income for member of community tourism group increased as a result of benefit sharing mechanism?

Large Grant

Alternate livelihood options for vulnerable resource users in the Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve, West Bengal

The assessment of the status of project implementation and the outstanding project commitments was undertaken by the MFF Secretariat on 2 & 3 July, 2013. Based on a submission by the Chair, NCB India, and the assessment report from MFF-S, the RSC-10 revised this decision as follows:

The Sundarbans Large Project should be allowed to continue as planned and in accordance with the project document. If need be, the project could be extended up to 31 December 2013 in accordance with Phase 2 funding.

Due to the continuing slow pace of implementation, the last MLE of the large grant was a debriefing meeting held on 13-14 December 2013 to review implementation progress, with the following decisions made:

1. The Project Team confirmed that the original scope of work of the MFF-funded components of the Project will not be completed, but agreed to a new work-plan to be undertaken up to April, 2014. The Project Team and the Review Team agreed on the observations and the proposed next approaches. A provisional budget (to be confirmed by the Grantee) and the agreed work-plan were prepared by the MFF-S.
2. The Project Team was of the view that the budget should be in Indian Rupees as their books are maintained in INR.
3. The Project Team will confirm the contents of the budget and work plan immediately so that the current contract with SFD could be amended appropriately.

Regional Grants

There is no specific protocol for MLE of Regional Projects. In the absence of such a protocol, and in view of the multiplicity of countries involved, it was agreed that mid-project reviews would be undertaken when Secretariat staff visit the relevant countries. For the three UNEP regional grants, the observations from the mid-project reviews were presented to UNEP in Bangkok when all projects were evaluated. One such meeting was held on 24 April to review all three projects.

Mapping and natural resources governance in small island communities

- Work in all countries, save for Seychelles, is very much behind schedule.
- In the Maldives UNEP faced difficulties with identifying an institutional partner. The Maldives National University has been selected in consultation with UNDP Maldives and NCB Maldives. The agreement worth USD 7,000 has been approved and it is awaiting countersignature by Maldives National University. The project site is still under discussion, but it is likely that it will be Ari Atoll.
- Work in Thailand has been very much delayed again due to lack of an institutional partner. UNEP entered into an agreement with a national consultant (worth USD 7,000) for the preliminary work, and there were significant delays in delivery of outputs. UNEP held a meeting with DMCR on 22 April 2014 to discuss the outstanding issues, and the Report is now expected in May 2014.
- In consultation with DMCR, Mahidol University (Thailand) has been identified as the institutional partner for Phase 2. UNEP is awaiting counter-signature of the agreement.
- Seychelles has delivered the national governance review report under Phase 1; this has been cleared by the Regional Consultant. Seychelles is now ready to move to Phase 2, which is now under discussion.
- In Sri Lanka, the report of Phase 1 is overdue.
- UNEP will closely review all components of this Project; it will make a recommendation in May, 2014 on the way forward, with the project overall and specifically in the countries which are lagging behind.

Strengthening the Resilience of Coastal Communities, Ecosystems, and Economies to Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Erosion

- Implementation in Thailand was delayed due to difficulties in finding an Institutional Partner. The University of Songkhla has been identified with the concurrence of the Dept. of Marine & Coastal Resources, and contracting is expected to be finalised soon.
- Agreement with IUCN Pakistan (USD 25,000, ending in December 2013) was extended up to Feb 2014 to complete Phase 1 activities.
- In both countries, pilot interventions will be limited to drawing up policy/management papers, and there will be no on-the-ground activities. Both these involve development of coastal erosion management plan in priority pilot sites. For implementation of pilot interventions in the two countries, new agreements worth USD 25,000 and USD 44,000 will be drawn up for Pakistan and Thailand, respectively. [It was noted that in Thailand, Phase 1 activities were undertaken by another project; thus the amount available for Phase 2 is more than that for Pakistan].
- Work in both countries has been delayed considerably. As a result, Pilot Project Implementation (Phase 2) will not be completed on time. There may be a need for extension up to November, 2014.
- UNEP will endeavour to complete the project by December 2014 as planned. MFF-S indicated that, given the delays faced, the project may require an extension.
- UNEP will comprehensively review the project status when the 3rd Progress Report is prepared by 30 June, and will make a request for a no-cost extension of the project, if necessary.

Protecting marine ecosystems using the Green Fins approach

- Implementation Phase is ongoing in Vietnam (Agreement with Institute of Oceanography, USD 26,000). For Maldives, a new agreement with EPA worth USD 16,900 will be provided.
- The work in Maldives has lagged behind for a variety of reasons. The attention of the NCB Chair was drawn to these delays during the regional meeting held in Bangkok. Activities have, however, progressed well in the recent months.
- (Given the increase of Chinese tourist arrivals in the Maldives (and indeed in some Southeast Asian countries, e.g. Malaysia and Philippines), there is a clear need to provide Green Fins outreach and other relevant materials in Chinese, and potentially in other languages.
- UNEP will work closely with EPA, Maldives to ensure that the work is carried out expeditiously.
- UNEP will explore the possibility of translating the relevant Green Fins materials to Chinese and other languages as needed.

Actions:

- UNEP will make an internal assessment of implementation of the three projects. It will provide a short report with UNEP's thinking on the way forward in respect of each of these projects for MC-2 meeting in June where a decision can be taken on re-orientation of the projects, as needed.
- MFF will host a meeting at the Asia Regional Office (tentatively scheduled for 27 May 2014), to review the updated progress of the projects and the recommendations for MC-2 meeting scheduled for 10 June 2014.
- MFF-S will send out a note to NCs and NCB Chairs on the need to closely involve in the regional projects, and provide all assistance in the implementation in the respective countries. Furthermore, MFF-S will request NCBs to share information on discussions and decisions with respect to regional projects, e.g. through sharing reports of NCB meetings with MFF partners, as well as providing other responses to reports submitted to NCBs etc.
- UNEP will provide by 15 May 2014 statements of expenditure for the period 1 Jan – 30 April in respect of the three projects.

Living resources of the Gulf of Mannar: Assessment of key species and habitats for enhancing awareness and for conservation policy formulation

On 12 June, a meeting was convened to discuss the operational/implementing delays the project was facing and consider IUCN India and Sri Lanka's joint request for a no-cost extension of project period.

The meeting attended by representatives from MFF Secretariat, IUCN India and Sri Lanka, and the ARO Deputy Regional Director made the following decisions:

1. MFF-S and ARO agreed to the joint no-cost extension until the end of 2014 from the original date of September 15, 2014.
2. Rapid assessments to be completed by end June and report submitted to MFFS by end July 2014
3. Submit a report on the status of the project; financial reports along with an amended work plan (new timeline till end December 2014) to MFFS by 15 August 2014.
4. Ecosystem valuation study (valuation of coral reefs by each country -pilot level): to be completed by end September 2014.
5. Completion of all activities and reports to MFFS by end 2014.

Annex 4 - Communications and Knowledge Products

Product	Description
Bangladesh	
Book targeting the policy makers and practitioners of ICM in Bangladesh and other MFF countries	"Framing ecosystem based adaptation to climate change: applicability in Bangladesh coast"
"Investments for resilient communities" – Factsheet on MFF projects in Bangladesh, 2011-2014	Compiled by MFF Bangladesh , IUCN, Dhaka, Bangladesh in collaboration with Mangroves for the Future, Bangkok, Thailand. Available in the MFF website, http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/resources/documents?documentId=19040
News article on MFF	Feature article about local communities and their interaction with the mangroves of the Sundarbans, and the SGF project on eco-friendly tourism (August 8, 2014) http://www.thedailystar.net/a-precarious-balance-36016
Regional symposium on coastal community resilience	Covered by national media which includes 7 national dailies and 3 TV channels. This was ensured through rigorous communications with the media and ensuring participation of media in the symposium. Through this MFF contributed to facilitate debate and discussion in the national media on issues of coastal community resilience.
Documentary	'Paddy field still green' made by Resilience Images (www.resilienceimages.com)
Cambodia	
RSC 11 Press Coverage	As host of RSC 11 in Preah Sihanouk Province in October, the Cambodia team held a press conference at the inauguration of the meeting, and secured significant coverage in local television and print.
India	
Book and poster adopted as reference books on marine and coastal habitats by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India that administers over 1093 schools across the country. Also 1300+ copies distributed at World Biodiversity Day and World Environment Day. Products are now part of the library at the National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi.	"Coral Reefs: Rainforests of the Oceans" http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/resources/documents?documentId=18990 "India's Coastal and Marine Treasure Chest" http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/resources/documents?documentId=19009
Papers from 2013 Asia Regional Fisheries Symposium, published in JMBAI	Papers presented at workshop, "Coral reefs of India, current status, threats, and conservation measures."
Indonesia	
MFF Indonesia flyer and memory stick containing information of MFF in Indonesia, the NCB and National	Disseminated to NCB and MFF audiences in Indonesia

Product	Description
Secretariat, previous LGF and SGF projects implemented	
Documentary films (30 minutes and 10 minutes versions)	Describes SGF projects in Java and Tomini Bay (video being finalized)
Maldives	
Good practices on waste management (film documentary)	Success stories of waste management in northern Maldives
Pakistan	
Video on SGF on whale shark	https://www.iucn.org/knowledge/multimedia/video/?16031/A-whale-shark-sighted-in-the-Balochistan-waters-during-an-IUCN-survey
Sri Lanka	
Online atlas of coastal ecosystem	http://www.atlasofcoastalecosystems.lk/ http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/countries/members/sri-lanka/atlas-of-coastal-ecosystems-ace/
Documentary for in-flight (infotainment catalogue)	"Small grants, unexpected benefits," script prepared for Sri Lankan Airlines.
Article in Serendib (In-flight magazine)	"Stunning vistas, pressing threats," submitted to Sri Lankan Airlines for review.
IUCN "Open House" on 3 June: show casing MFF in Sri Lanka through assigning a separate "MFF corner"	Displays all MFF products of Sri Lanka
Feature article in the July edition of "The New Standard", a newsletter for sustainable Business and conservation in Sri Lanka	"Where oceans begin: Mangroves for the Future", http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/assets/Repository/Documents/The-New-Standard-Issue-No.-7-July-2014-Final.pdf
Newspaper article published in the Sunday Times of 30 March 2014	"Small grants but hidden, large benefits" http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/news-and-media/news/sri-lanka/2014/small-grants-but-hidden-large-gains/
Newspaper article published in the Sunday Times of 16 November 2014	"Fishing for sea cucumber – how long?" http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/news-and-media/news/sri-lanka/2014/fishing-for-sea-cucumbers-how-long/
Poster	"Coastal Ecosystems of Sri Lanka" http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/resources/documents?documentId=19023
Book	"Field Guide to Reef Fishes of Sri Lanka, Vol 2" (by Arjan Rajasuriya) http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/resources/documents?documentId=19022
Seychelles	
Seychelles online News Agency published an article about the NC environmental 'parcours' entitled, 'The Lady of the	www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/517

Product	Description
Mangroves..." and featuring several SGF projects on site	
Educational and Awareness materials for the fisheries component of the 'Mainstreaming Biodiversity into production Sectors' project	Produced a poster, hand card for the co-management rules and a brochure for the PFA. A radio programme in Creole on the subject was also aired.
Newspaper article published and uploaded on Nature Seychelles and MFF website	"Success! Nature Seychelles proves that wetlands help prevent flooding" http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/news-and-media/news/seychelles/2014/wetlands-in-seychelles-proves-successful-against-flooding/
Article in Terre Sauvage, French international magazine featuring two SGF projects	
"Protecting the critical habitats of the Praslin near-shore fishery" (project film documentary)	Video on SGF project "Protecting the critical habitats of the Praslin near-shore fishery" (presented at RSC-11)
Project learning handbook	"A little goes a long way...in the Seychelles Islands"
Vietnam	
Public Private Partnership media trip in Ha Long Bay	Opportunity for government officials, coastal provincial leaders and media to learn about PPP approaches on marine and coastal environmental protection; identification of appropriate PPP frameworks and communication methods to raise public awareness on environmental protection and PPP methodologies
Film	MFF three years result (10 minutes) http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/resources/videos?videoid=67

Annex 5 - Capacity Development Events

Organizer	Event Title
Regional Secretariat	ICM Course 4
Bangladesh	Training arranged jointly with Oxfam Bangladesh on knowledge management and communications for MGG SGF grantees. Objective was to improve reporting quality as well as to increase media visibility of the results being produced by MFF SGFs in Shyamnagar and Sarankhola. After the training, a few of the grantees showed improved performance in media handling and press release righting.
	Promotion of ecosystem based adaptation in Shyamnagar carried out through advocacy with three Union Parishads (local government) to adapt the Citizen's Action Plan in the annual development plan. Union Parishads have identified parts of the action plan to be implemented and have also identified resources for implementation. The EBA case study done in 2013 (published in 2014) was used as a tool to train 18 participants from local level government agencies and local NGOs in Shyamnagar on how to design projects and development plans applying EBA principles.
Cambodia	From 07 July-08 August, NC was awarded a Duke Global Fellow in Marine Conservation for allowing him to attend the Duke University Marine Laboratory's 2014 Summer Session II, where students and practitioners were immersed in the interdisciplinary fundamentals of marine conservation biology and policy.
	NC attended International Training Workshop on Marine Protected Areas Governance under the Blue Solution, Bali, Indonesia, 16-19 September and presented "Towards an adaptive, community-driven and resilient co-management plan for Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary of Koh Kong province, Cambodia."
India	The pilot DRR interventions in the Indian Sundarbans included the constitution and training of Disaster Response Teams in 6 JFMCs. These teams have built capacity to handle challenges related to rescue, primary healthcare and water purification. The Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve, Government of West Bengal has shown interest to up-scale these DRR interventions, for the other 59 JFMCs in the 24 Paraganas of the Sundarbans using other financial resources.
Indonesia	4 NCB members and NC participated in the Coastal Community Resilience Symposium and field visit for lessons learned from implemented SGF projects of MFF Bangladesh organized by NCB Bangladesh from 30 March – 3 April 2014 in Bangladesh.
	Workshop on mangrove ecosystem management for sustainable coastal community livelihood to obtain lessons learned from previous 8 SGF projects and 1 LGF project implemented in Jakarta, Central Java, East Java and South Sulawesi
Maldives	Together with Global Environment Facility Small Grant Programme, conducted capacity building and outreach activities in 4 atolls for 87 people of which most participants represented NGOs. As a result of these joint workshops MFF programme's visibility and acceptance increased and due to the PCM component the quality of the concepts and proposals received from these NGOs improved.
Pakistan	A 5-day short training course on ICM was organised by the NED University of

Organizer	Event Title
	Engineering & Technology, Karachi. The course was designed and conducted with the support of AIT trained Pakistan Alumni, MFF Pakistan and other coastal field experts. The training course was designed to upgrade the skills of twenty mid-career coastal managers in knowledge, tools and skills needed to design and implement integrated coastal management actions.
	Enhancing the capacity of local communities in four coastal villages in Sindh to prepare for disaster and maintain resilient livelihoods
	Introducing eco-tourism as an alternative means of livelihood through the sustainable use of natural resources in Miani Hor, Sonmiani, District Lasbella, Balochistan: More than fifty boat owners were trained as “ecotourist” guides.
Seychelles	Training of 15 fishermen and Seychelles Fishing Authority personnel in data collection and monitoring in 35 habitat sites around the main islands through the PFA Project
	Training and sensitisation of 60 community members and teachers about DRR at the target primary school; being a new school built on reclaimed land, the director admits to having no idea of the kind of disasters that they can be faced with and welcomed the grantee, partners and the MFF to continue working with them throughout the year to fulfil their DRR needs.
	Training of 8 Government staff in Real Time Kinematic GPS beach monitoring and sand movement on 10 known beaches on Mahe. This has led to the government and private entities requesting for production of beach maps in non- project areas that would be useful in national planning and development decisions.
Sri Lanka	The workshop titled “Training of trainers in ecosystem-based management of estuaries and lagoons in Sri Lanka” was held from 17-19 September at Hotel Good Wood Plaza, Katunayake
Vietnam	Remote sensing training in the use of GIS for mangrove forest management for 35 government officials from Ca Mau, Ben Tre and Tra Vinh.
	TOT training to 100 communicators and community trainings to 1,500 households in the coastal areas of Tra Vinh on climate change mitigation and adaptation. The training using Oxfam’s PAOT (Participatory Action Oriented Training) approach to Duyen Hai, a coastal district in Tra Vinh to enhance knowledge and to encourage community with actions on CC mitigation and adaptation.
	11 participants from Vietnam attended MFF Symposium on Coastal Community Resilience in Bangladesh in March 2014. The fieldtrip exposed participants to 1) Water retention, crop diversification, and climate change adaptation; 2) Connecting the river to the flood plain; and 3) Law of unintended consequences.

Annex 6 – Proposed Work Plan for 2015

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
RSC and MC												
RSC												
MC												
Implementation of MFF country strategies												
Bangladesh												
NCB meeting												
Study facilitation on impacts of Sundarban oil spill												
Policy forum on Sundarban oil spill learning												
Celebration of international days relevant with ICM												
ICM capacity needs assessment												
Study on marine debris and call for action												
Book for tourists on Saint martin's Island coral and associated biodiversity and responsibility of citizens												
Policy forum on MPA management												
Cambodia												
NCB meeting												
Student debate and essay in English about the coastal ecosystems												
Resilience Analysis in MFF Priority Area												
National Workshop on Gender in Management of Coastal Ecosystems and Climate Change Adaptation												
Public Awareness Campaign "World Wetlands Day Theme for Cambodia "Wetlands for Our Future"												
Revision of Executive Board of MFF-Cambodia												
India												
NCB meeting												
Guidelines developed for stakeholders to enhance understanding and improve reporting under national Aichi Targets, with specific reference to Targets relating to marine and coastal aspects												
Valuation of the impact of fishing practices on marine mammals to advise policy and community-based management strategies												
Indonesia												
NCB meeting												
"Grantee-to-Grantee Lessons Sharing" involving projects in 2014 (in Surabaya including site visit)												
Poster and flyer of MFF in Indonesia												
Booklet, CD and other communication tools												

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Collaborative program on mangrove ecosystem management												
Maldives												
NCB meeting												
National forum for scientific research in the Maldives												
NSAP revision in light of the MFF Resilience Framework and publication												
Explore partnership with private sector in waste management												
Strengthening the capacity of island council to engage with private Sector to develop Huraa mangroves for eco-tourism based livelihood activities as per the valuation study of Huraa mangroves												
Scoping for engagement with tourism sector												
RAP and other NCB capacity building activities as required												
Waste management training workshop for target groups-recycling												
Technical Workshop on Soft Engineering Solutions to coastal problems: for policy makers and technical personnel in all related institutions												
Revision of KMC strategy for MFF phase 3 and promotional material												
Myanmar (to be detailed)												
Pakistan												
NCB meeting												
School Book on Coastal Ecosystems and Biodiversity of Pakistan												
Organise joint events on coastal issues in partnership with private sector, media and academia												
Engage expert for follow-up with potential donors to support implementation of Pakistan Coastal Programme												
Sri Lanka												
NCB meeting												
SGF article in news paper												
Printing post-evaluation of SGF booklet and sharing experience												
Training manual on training of trainers in ecosystem-based management of estuaries and lagoons in Sri Lanka												
Facilitation of national ICM Capacity development process												
Development of a multisector partnership in coastal resources conservation (network and concept)												
Seychelles (to be detailed)												
Thailand												

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
NCB meeting												
Community forum												
ICM capacity development course with Burapha University for Training of Trainers												
Consultation meeting on transboundary MPA/PA management with Cambodia												
Viet Nam												
NCB meeting												
Media/ Press Trip - Public Private Partnership - Follow up with the Ha Long - Cat Ba Alliance												
National Workshop on Promoting Public Private Partnership (PPP) on coastal and marine environment protection												
NCB members support certifying potential/standard mangroves areas for organic shrimp												
Ridge to ReB15:B74ef recommendation for Vu Gia Thu - Bon River watershed												
Audit												
Programme Audits												
Project Audits												
Capacity Development												
Regional ICM course												
Project Cycle Management												
On site training on Resilience Assessment												
Gender training course (2 days)												
Gender training course (5days)												
District and community capacity building in EBA												
Training courses in environmental economics												
Training course on PES for DONRE and DARD												
Knowledge Sharing Events												
Regional Knowledge Sharing Events (RSC learning event)												
National Knowledge Sharing Events (TBD)												
MCC final workshop)												
SACEP workshop (TBD)												
MFF Organized Activities												
Multi-stakeholder workshop for provincial, district and community on EBA												
Co-mgt model developed												
NCB led policy consultation												
Communications and Knowledge Management												
Website maintenance												
Project documentation (Regional)												
Project documentation (National)												
Policy briefs on EBA												

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Policy briefs on co-mgt and PES												
Policy briefs on mangrove economic valuation												
Compilation and review of sustainable mangrove management guidelines												
Implementation of knowledge management and communication strategy												
ICM packaging												
Development & Upkeep of Knowledge Hubs												
Activities (to be decided)												
Knowledge hub and environmental scan												
Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation												
MLE of Medium Projects												
MLE of Regional Projects												
Consultancies (Tracer Studies)												
MLE of Small Projects												
<i>Bangladesh</i>												
<i>Indonesia</i>												
<i>Viet Nam</i>												
<i>Cambodia</i>												
<i>India</i>												
<i>Maldives</i>												
<i>Myanmar</i>												
<i>Pakistan</i>												
<i>Seychelles</i>												
<i>Sri Lanka</i>												
<i>Thailand</i>												
Collaboration with Regional Partners												
Activities												
Implementation of Private Sector Strategy												
Activities												
Transboundary and National Initiatives												
NSAP revision (to be detailed out)												
National Gender study												
Gender panel engagement-TOR finalization and synthesis report												
Transboundary Sino-Vietnam Project (for Year 1 only)												
Demonstrations of successful EBA approaches, case studies and study visits												
Field studies and economic analysis												
Development and monitoring of selected PES examples												
Regional Grant Facility												
Regional Projects/Studies												
UNEP-Small Islands												

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
FAO												
Medium Grant Facility												
Medium Projects												
Small Grant Facility												
Implementation of SGF Projects												

Annex 7 – Management Response to the Mid Term Review of the Mangroves and Climate Change Component

Management response	Key Action	Responsibility	Time frame and status
<p>Recommendation # 1: Program results reporting needs to be consistent with the proposed indicator framework to better facilitate an assessment of programme effectiveness. In the short term, the MFF annual report could include the MCC progress tables as an Annex. In the longer term (post 2015), MCC reporting should be fully integrated into the MFF annual reporting, based on measurable outcome and output indicators with appropriate targets.</p>			
<p>Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MFF Phase 3 reporting will be more systematic and based on the Results Framework endorsed at RSC-11. ▪ For MCC, there is an internal reporting system which follows the MCC Results/ Indicators Framework; this will be integrated with Phase 3 reporting from 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include the MCC progress table as an annex to the MFF 2014 Annual Report ▪ Develop a reporting template to report progress against the MFF results indicators. 	MFF-S	New reporting template will be applied from 2015
<p>Recommendation # 2: To facilitate reporting on programme efficiency, budgets and expenditure reporting should be based on the approved programme results frameworks. In the short term, the MFF Annual Report could include an output-based expenditure annex for the MCC component. In the longer term, the Phase 3 proposal document should include an output-based budget.</p>			
<p>Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Output-based budgeting will be followed during Phase 3. MCC component expenditure can be annexed in the 2014 Annual Report as suggested by the MTR team. ▪ In the longer term, as Danida is expected to provide framework funding from 2015, there will be a single output-based budget and expenditure report to reflect the approved Phase 3 Results Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include the MCC component expenditure in the MFF Annual Report of 2014 as an annex. ▪ A common output-based budget and expenditure reporting format to be harmonized with new Danida framework funding. 	MFF-S	By RSC-12
<p>Recommendation #3: As the programme moves towards sustainable financing, it needs more than ever to demonstrate its value beyond the projects supported by SGF, MGF, RGF and soft technology funding windows. At the same time, it is important to be realistic about what can be achieved under Objective 2, given the complexities and uncertainties associated with PES and the difficulties in measuring co-management achievements in terms of income generation. Nevertheless, a second</p>			

Management response	Key Action	Responsibility	Time frame and status
<i>tranche of MCC funding should be seen as transitional between exemplary projects supported through SGF and MGF geared to realizing Objective 1 and the governance and knowledge bases for sustainable coastal investment in pursuit of Objectives 2 and 3 and hence should seek to re-balance investment toward the latter.</i>			
<p>Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RSC-11 endorsed the MFF Results Framework for Phase 3 indicating the expected outputs under each objective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Follow up on this recommendation for the rest of the MCC component period. ▪ Adhere to the Results Framework for Phase 3. 	MFF-S	On-going
Recommendation# 4: <i>The contribution to resilience of individual SGF projects needs to be presented more clearly, taking into account that some projects are more “developmental” in a livelihoods sense and others are based more on straight ecosystem restoration/protection (There needs to be a clearer link between high level thinking on the ecosystem-based resilience approach/RAP and practical activities on the ground)</i>			
<p>Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RSC-11 approved the Resilience Framework as a work in progress and requested that it should be finalized and used as a basis for implementation from January 2015. ▪ In Phase 3, delivery of the MFF SGF will be guided by site assessments, which will provide baseline information and help categorize the projects on the basis of their intended outcomes and contributions towards the context-specific resilience goal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalize the MFF Resilience Framework and prepare training and guidance notes to support NCBs in its effective implementation starting from 2015. ▪ Organize training on the MFF Resilience Framework and Resilience Assessment for NCs to strengthen their understanding of the resilience concept and its application in the MFF programme. 	MFF-S and national Secretariats	From 2015
Recommendation # 5: <i>MFF needs to develop more strategic and tailored documenting and communication of evidence to influence policy, beyond storytelling. This requires monitoring against baseline conditions.</i>			
<p>Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Phase 3, the MFF Resilience Framework will provide stronger linkages between the MFF thematic focus areas, NSAPs, resilience assessments, project selection and MLE visits; this will allow for more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revisit the Project Cycle Management training module to strengthen baseline data collection relevant to outcome objectives of the projects concerned. 	MFF-S	From 2015

Management response	Key Action	Responsibility	Time frame and status
<p>consistent results-based reporting against baseline conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Phase 3, MLE visits will continue to be the main monitoring tool, but additional studies/surveys have been included in the Results Framework to further support results-based reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revisit and redesign MLE system to allow monitoring against baseline conditions and feedback into the MFF Resilience Framework. 		
<p>Recommendation# 6: <i>MLE visits should better identify projects that appear to have made little progress or that are being poorly run.</i></p>			
<p>Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a need to establish a procedure to assure a good and timely implementation of the MFF Grant Facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The MLE system will be redesigned during the beginning of MFF Phase 3 and integrated into the MFF Resilience Framework. ▪ The NCBs and NCs will be advised to take more responsibility in identifying gaps in project implementation based on the revised MLE system; and to put necessary measures in place to improve or terminate the implementation of poorly performing projects. 	<p>MFF-S, National Secretariat and NCBs</p>	<p>By 2015</p>
<p>Recommendation #7: <i>MCC/MFF needs to establish a deeper understanding of the socio-ecological/agronomic context of selected communities with SGF projects, which can be achieved in part by encouraging and facilitating university student/researcher engagement</i></p>			
<p>Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This is an on-going effort and will be strengthened as part of the MFF Capacity Development Strategy in Phase 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The MFF-S will liaise with NCBs to identify potential focal academic and research institutions at national level to support project implementation, including technical advice and applied research, and to begin the process of building national capacity for ICM training. 	<p>MFF-S, National Secretariats and NCBs</p>	<p>Immediate</p>

Management response	Key Action	Responsibility	Time frame and status
<p>Recommendation # 8: <i>As ICM course delivery becomes more decentralized to country level, university involvement with MFF should be entrenched strategically by consolidating technical support, research and teaching.</i></p>			
<p>Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will be done under MFF's broader Capacity Development strategy for Phase 3 and be a follow up to the activities under recommendation #7. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The next regional ICM course will be used to begin the transfer of university involvement to the country level via, inter alia, training of trainers and champions. 	<p>MFF-S, National Secretariats and NCBs</p>	<p>During 2015</p>
<p>Recommendation # 9:</p> <p><i>(i) The ToRs for National Coordinators should be carefully revised to reflect the increasing need to work with and through NCBs at strategic level to ensure grounded experience is translated into relevant policy messages. Additional targeted technical support to the NCBs and NCs, for example an institutional specialist, could be considered.</i></p> <p><i>(ii) NCBs should have opportunities to monitor and learn from projects funded under modalities that currently are not subject to MLEs, namely co-management</i></p>			
<p>i) Partly accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ToRs for NC position were revised following the recommendation of the MFF MTR in 2012 and the capacity of the NCs to meet the revised ToRs is currently being assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the capacity assessment of all NCs and initiate recruitment processes for new NCs where required. 	<p>MFF-S and NCB</p>	<p>By end of 2014</p>
<p>ii) Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to assure uptake and better use of lessons learned, co-management studies as well as other supporting work should be integrated into the MFF MLE programme and the KMC and Capacity Development strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise the MLE programme as well as the KMC and Capacity Development strategies to include the supporting studies. 	<p>MFF-S and National Secretariat</p>	<p>During 2015</p>
<p>Recommendation # 10: <i>Clustered SGFs that are demonstrating success, that require further consolidation and demonstrate strategic potential of scaling up should be considered under a special MGF "SGF consolidation" modality. This would facilitate the generation of policy relevant outcomes and increase the likelihood of integration and adoption of lessons learned into national policy dialogues. The most appropriate modality for doing this will have to be proposed by the Regional Secretariat and approved by the RSC.</i></p>			
<p>Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current MGF process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and revise the 	<p>MFF-S and</p>	

Management response	Key Action	Responsibility	Time frame and status
<p>already includes the option to up-scale successful SGFs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Resilience Framework (RF) presented during RSC-11 puts increased emphasis on "integration and adoption of lessons learned into national policy dialogues". ▪ The RSC-11 welcomed the establishment of a small grants facility for private sector engagement and requested that its guidelines be completed and the facility implemented from 2015. The best results from projects under this facility will be consolidated for wide dissemination ▪ Depending on the availability of funds, a new MG modality for this purpose could be proposed, as well as other mechanisms to create synergy between projects developed. 	<p>MFF Grant Guidelines to better align them with the Resilience Framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalize guidelines for the private sector small grants facility fund. 	<p>national Secretariat</p>	<p>MC-3 meeting</p> <p>By 2015</p>
<p>Recommendation# 11: <i>MFF needs to rationalize (not reduce) its private sector engagement policy, focusing on areas with proven results and potentially reducing areas that have shown disappointing results, notably the straight CSR financing of MFF projects unrelated to “good business” practices.</i></p>			
<p>Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This recommendation is in line with the Phase 3 document. ▪ The RSC -11 endorsed the private sector engagement strategy that defines four key entry points and calls for a proactive focus on the Coastal Tourism and Fisheries/ Aquaculture sectors. ▪ A Private Sector Working Group has been established and will be expanded to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pilot the private sector engagement strategy in select countries. ▪ Pilot the small grants facility modality for private sector engagement. 	<p>MFF-S and NCB</p>	<p>From 2015</p>

Management response	Key Action	Responsibility	Time frame and status
include NCB members and other members of the RSC.			
<p>Recommendation # 12: As MFF absorbs the next phase of MCC funding, countries other than the initial three MCC recipients need to ensure that they take on board the approach. To facilitate this process, concrete efforts will be needed, in terms of clearly documenting lessons learned in countries where the approach has already been applied, further field testing tools and methodologies, and effectively translating into the knowledge management and communications platform.</p>			
<p>Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By a decision of RSC-11, the MFF Resilience Framework is to be fully implemented in all countries from 2015. The Resilience Framework will facilitate integration and adoption of lessons learned into the MFF Knowledge Management and Communications (KMC) platform; and also into policy dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize the MFF Resilience Framework and prepare training and guidance notes to support NCBs in its effective implementation, starting from 2015. Organize training on the MFF Resilience Framework and Resilience Assessment for NCs to strengthen their understanding of the resilience concept and its application in the MFF programme. 	MFF-S	By early 2015
<p>Recommendation # 13: Danida should continue funding MFF. This should be fully integrated with the MFF budget lines and timetable, without the need to prepare a detailed MCC proposal.</p>			
<p>Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Danida is expected to provide core funding, this will result in better planning, implementation and reporting consistent with the MFF Phase 3 Results Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaise further with Danida regarding the Phase 3 proposal. 	Donor MFF-S	2015 when Danida Phase 2 support is confirmed
<p>Recommendation # 14: Comprehensive analysis of funding options/ tools/mechanisms for financing is needed in planning beyond 2018, with close NCB involvement.</p>			
<p>Accepted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This recommendation is in line with the Sida agreement for Phase 3, which states that an agreed sustainability strategy is a condition for support beyond 2017. The need for a sustainability strategy was also discussed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue working with the NCBs to development a sustainability strategy for MFF beyond 2018. 	MFF-S NCBs	On-going

Management response	Key Action	Responsibility	Time frame and status
<p>at the Phase 3 inception meeting, at which the NCBs were advised on their responsibilities to develop a sustainability strategy, and of the guidance and other support that MFF-S can provide.</p>			

Annex 8 - MC-2 Decisions

Agenda item 4: Status of Implementation of Small, Medium, Large, and Regional Projects

- In MGF and RGF, the full proposals should have, as annexes, the written commitment from the Partners.
- With regard to the Project, Mapping and Enhancing Natural Resource Governance in Small Island Communities (UNEP), MC-2 endorsed the re-formulation of the project in the event Maldives and Thailand do not provide the deliverables required by 31 July 2014, and the six-month extension needed by UNEP for completion of project activities. A further report on the actions taken should be submitted to RSC-11.

Agenda item 5: Compliance and the Due Diligence on Project Implementation – an Update

- Due Diligence checks are to be applied to all short-listed proponents, and the completed DD assessment to be submitted by the proponents together with the full proposal for consideration by the NCB;
- The NCBs endorsement of proposal including the DD assessment should be recorded in the approved NCB minutes.

Agenda item 6: Report on Project Audits

- The meeting noted the progress made with, and the results of, the audits.

Session 3: MFF Phase 3 and the Way Forward

Agenda item 7: MFF Phase 3 Budget

- The meeting noted the Phase 3 budget; it also noted that fund-raising will be discussed at the Inception Meeting.

Agenda item 8: Allocations for Grant Facilities

Small Grants Facility

- It was decided to allocate USD 75,000 per country for cycle 4.
- There will be no carryover of unused allocations from previous cycles.

Medium Grants Facility

- Countries will be invited to submit proposals to the MFF Secretariat to be accommodated on first-come-first-served basis within the overall allocation of USD 300,000. The upper limit of the proposals remains at USD 100,000.
- The countries can receive one grant only, which will be selected by the MFF Secretariat giving preference to those proposals which address Phase 3 outcome objective, and those which are designed to upscale successful SGF projects.
- Based on an evaluation of MG status and available funds, RSC-11 will make a new allocation for MGF with specific conditions including a deadline for applications.

Agenda item 9: Creation of a Private Sector Engagement Facility

- MC-2 approved in principle the allocation of a fund of USD 150,000 for Small Grant Facility projects with at least 50% of the project cash value funded by the private sector. It was agreed, however, that a clear set of criteria and guidelines for the operation of this new facility need to be put in place in order to ensure that it contributes to the overall objectives of MFF in Phase 3. These guidelines will be prepared by the Secretariat and presented to RSC-11 for consideration.

Agenda item 10: Updating the Project Guidelines

- MC-2 approved the amendments to the relevant guidelines to reflect the decisions on Due Diligence procedure (cf. Agenda item # 5);
- MC-2 defined the word proponent as an autonomous legal entity.

Agenda item 11: Capacity Development Programme: prioritization of learning events in Phase 3

The following learning events, as presented, were approved:

- Coastal Community Resilience;
- Learning from MFF Small Grants Fund Programme;
- Marine Spatial Planning/ Marine Protected areas/LMMAs;
- Sustainable Coastal Tourism – lessons for coastal management; and
- Gender and MFF Phase 3; Gender Learning Event for MFF Staff and NCBs and a regional validation workshop on Gender Patterns in Coastal Communities.

Annex 9 - RSC-11 Decisions

Session 1: MFF Progress

1. RSC endorsed the revisions to the Small Grant Facility guidelines and requested MFF-S to make further revisions in line with the MFF Resilience Framework.
2. RSC endorsed the following Small Grant Facility allocations:
 - USD: 75,000 per country to be committed within 2015
 - Uncommitted allocations after December 31, 2014 from cycles 4 to be reallocated to MFF core budget.
3. RSC decided to postpone new allocations for the Medium and Regional Grant Facilities until continued Danida support is confirmed.

Session 2: Country Updates

4. The MFF-S will liaise with NCBs with regard to identifying potential focal academic and research institutions at national level to support project implementation, including technical advice and applied research, and to begin the process of building national capacity for ICM training.

Session 3: MFF Outreach Country Updates

5. RSC unanimously endorsed Myanmar's application for membership of MFF and warmly welcomed Myanmar as the 11th MFF member country.

Session 4: Recommendations and Management Response to MTR

6. The management response to the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review of the MFF Danida component was endorsed by the RSC after advising the MFF-S to make a small number of additions and clarifications before sharing with the donors.

Session 5: MFF Phase 3

7. The RSC endorsed the MFF Resilience Framework as a work in progress and requested that MFF-S should prepare training and guidance notes to support NCBs in its effective implementation starting from 2015.
8. The RSC endorsed the adoption of the private sector engagement strategy as presented, and requested that the strategy's guidelines are included into the MFF Guidelines for Grant Facilities.
9. The RSC welcomed the private sector engagement fund guidelines in principle, but requested that they be further clarified and circulated to NCBs for their final comments.
10. The RSC endorsed the commitment of USD150,000 to the Small Grant Private Sector Engagement Fund.
11. The fund will become operational beginning of 2015.
12. The RSC acknowledged the excellent work that has been done to develop the draft MFF Strategic Framework and Action Plan for Gender Integration and requested MFF-S to continue the process of gender integration into the MFF programme based on the strategy presented.

Other Matters: Planning for MC-3 and RSC-12

13. RSC welcomed Bangladesh's kind offer to host RSC-12 in the period October/November 2015.
14. The RSC invited India, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Wetlands International as members of the MC-3, with Cambodia and Myanmar as alternate members. The MFF-S will formally communicate with the members regarding their availability.