

MADAGASCAR AND INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS

Project Proposal Application Form GEF-SatoyamaProject

SECTION A: General Information of the proposed subgrantproject

1. Title of Project (Please make it descriptive but concise)

Mainstreaming the Contribution of coastal wetlands biodiversity for Sustainable Economic & Livelihood Development at Cité La Chaux 'Barachois', Mahébourg.

A demonstration project for upgrading 'Barachois' in Mauritius.

2. Project Location (*Country, State/Province/City*) and provide a map of the subgrant project site

Republic of Mauritius, Mauritius Island, Grand Port Region, Cité La Chaux and Mahébourg Village.

3. Project Duration (start month, year – end month, year)

June 2016 - March 2019

4. Number of beneficiaries

a) Number of persons to whom the project will provide benefit *directly*

15 persons

Please describe how this number was estimated

8 persons/ fishers will be trained to do four different types of farming (prawns, fish, crabs, oysters), 2 persons will be trained to conduct educational tours, 2 persons will be in charge of organising recreation activities, and 2 persons will be in charge of visitors centre.

b) Number of persons who might receive benefit from the project *indirectly*

The entire community living in and around the marine coastal wetlands, totaling to about 2500 inhabitants. persons

Please describe how this number was estimated

The number was estimated during the preparatory meetings held with the community, the interest shown by them on the importance of upgrading the state of the coastal wetlands and making all the services functional.

5. Size of the Project Area (area the project *directly* influence)

30 hectares

Please describe how it was determined

Project Site determined by Ministries of Fisheries, and Housings and Land as well as the surrounding coastal and marine areas.

6. Size of the area benefiting from the project (area that *indirectly* benefit from the activities in the project site above)

90 hectares

Please describe how it was determined

The project will develop sustainable alternative livelihood for the fishers and their family, which will in turn reduce the pressure on the lagoon.

7. IUCN threatened species (www.iucnredlist.org) known to occur that will benefit or impacted by the project activities (*if applicable*). If the IUCN Red List is not up to date, provide information on nationally protected species.

It is the Government of Mauritius' policy to protect and conserve biodiversity rich areas. The Cite la Chaux wetlands are among these protected areas.

It is among the rare wetlands where two types of mangroves namely *Rhizophoramucronata* and *Bruguieriagymnorhiza* are found.

The endemic *Zornivaughaniana*, locally known as 'Herbe Pic fesse' (**IUCN redlisted as critically endangered**) was believed to be locally extinct, but was rediscovered in the wetlands of Cite la Chaux in 2006.

Other important flora and fauna include crustaceans e.g. "crabe noir, turlourou rouge, crab blanc, crab violoniste, crab manglier, crab carcassaye, petite crevette and grosse crevette".

Some native butterflies e.g. *Phalantaphalantha* and *Euremafloricolaceres*, thrive within the vegetation adjoining the Cite La Chaux wetlands.

8. Traditional knowledge that will be specifically conserved and/or promoted by the project (*if applicable*). Please describe, or write "n/a," here.

In the 1960s the coastal wetland ecosystem was functioning and the wetlands were productive, as reported by the old fishers. The project intends to include the older learning initiatives and experiences of the fishing community passed by word of mouth through generations. Local knowledge that will be recorded in writing, from fishers, will include information on marine and coastal-related activities, location of resources, migration patterns and seasonal abundance of species with economic value, and details on reproductive and feeding behaviour. Local knowledge from women will be highly valuable for the collection of socio-economic data including household characteristics and trends in the local community structure. Traditional knowledge will be primordial in ensuring appropriate planning and design of actions, ensuring project effectiveness and sustainability. Various consultation strategies will be conducted from the beginning of the project including individual and focus group interviews, observational walks and boat trips as well as participatory mapping.

9. If the proposed subgrant project site itself or area near it has been

recognized as a site of global significance for biodiversity conservation (see the Call for Proposals for definition), please describe (name and size of the site).

The Blue Bay Marine Park is internationally recognized as an International Ramsar site (2008). The Pointe D'esny wetland, which is adjacent to the proposed site, is also recognized as an international Ramsar site in 2011. Ile Aux Aigrettes has been designated as a Nature Reserve and Important Bird Area.

10. Implementation Capacity: Please outline the staff allocations for the proposed project in the table below.

Implementation arrangement within the organization			
Title	Name	Experience (years)	Role in the proposed project
Mr	Kheswar B. Panray	27 years	Chair the project implementation Committee
Ms	Estelle	9 years	Project Manager, responsible for the implementation of the project
Mr	Daksh P. Beeharry	8 years	Chair the scientific sub-committee
Ms	DeeptiDabee	7 years	Chair the Community involvement sub-committee
Ms	Maitreyee	12 years	Administrative secretary
Ms	AnabelleBhima	11 Years	Communication/Design/Education materials

11. Key project partners; organizations, experts, etc. (if relevant, and very briefly describe their roles in the project)

Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)(Finance and technical expertise)
 Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources Fisheries, shipping and Outer Islands (Permission obtained, technical advise ensured)
 Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Disaster and Beach Management (Clearance obtained)
 Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security, (National Ramsar Committee clearance obtained)
 Albion Fisheries Research Centre (Technical expertise, training)
 Blue Bay and Mahebourg Coast Guard (Surveillance and enforcement, training)
 University of Mauritius (Technical expertise, interns and volunteers)
 Local and National NGOs (Technical advice and expertise, collaboration on monitoring activities, surveillance and sensitization campaign, increased network for information dissemination and provide volunteers)

12. Will the private sector be specifically involved in this project?

Yes

Describe how in the box below?

The private sector will be involved to ensure financial sustainability of the project. A survey has already been conducted to identify willingness of local restaurants and hotels to support the project, and become customers.

Moreover, local and national companies will be continuously approached in order to raise awareness towards the project and obtain available funding for project implementation through CSR (Corporate Social Responsibilities).

Private owners of others coastal wetland in Mauritius as well as the Manager of local aquaculture project will be also consulted to share experiences and receive technical advise.

SECTION B: Strategy of Proposed Project

1. Background (*This may include the social/economic/environmental state and trend in the areas where the project is proposed, describe the benefits people receive from biodiversity and ecosystems in the area, identify the threats and challenges the area faces (social and environmental drivers of loss or deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services), and elaborate on how the proposed project can change the current situation.*) **(Max. 500 words)**

Considering that the overfished lagoons in Mauritius can no longer provide basic income to fishers and their families, the first step of action preparation has been to consult the fisher communities surrounding the lagoon of Grand Port. These poverty stricken communities, with low levels of education are entirely dependent on natural resources such as the sea and hence, are presently finding it difficult to make ends meet through the only traditional profession they have inherited from previous generations.

During the initial consultation processes, a group of local fishers highlighted their willingness to rehabilitate the Barachois of Cité la Chaux/Mahébourg, a project they claimed since 2001. Traditional Barachois aquaculture, dates back to the French occupation period, and consisted of shallow brackish or saltwater lagoons enclosed by semi-permeable rock dykes. The designated Barachois along with the adjacent mangrove forest was fully functioning and productive, and was providing proper ecological ecosystem services. Information obtained from old fishers and other sources living in the vicinity of the site confirmed that sound functioning of the wetlands used to produce a variety of fishes and other seafood products in the past.

Presently, there are 33 recorded private and government owned Barachois along the coasts of Mauritius. Only half of them are actively maintained while others are neglected. These marine coastline wetlands have been over fished

and are now being over exploited for other natural resources such as wood for cooking and collection of bait. All existing infrastructure such as retention walls, fencing, and waterways are no longer functioning and the ecosystem is unable to provide the basic ecosystem services. These wetlands settings are now subject to solid-waste pollution and soil degradation caused by incompatible wastes from demolished buildings and economic development, mainly hotels, along the coastline of the island. Invasive alien species competing with local species are causing water and land ecosystem degradation and considerable damage to the few remaining mangrove plantations. Rodents, termites and other pests also infest the site, which is gradually becoming a health hazard for surrounding community.

In addition, climate change with extreme events, change in hydrological patterns and increasing frequency and severity of natural processes such as coastal erosion, storms, droughts and sea water intrusions, may be further impacting these natural settings, leading to biodiversity loss.

This pilot project will set up an example by reinstating ecosystem services offered by coastal wetlands to strengthen local and national capacity and harmonise policies, legal and institutional frameworks.

Giving a second life to the Barachois will make the area productive, healthy and more appealing, and demonstrate the tremendous contribution of biodiversity towards the achievement of sustainable economic development. It will generate local community business and additional income through means other than direct fishing for the most needy who are entirely dependent on coastal resources, which will in turn decrease pressure on lagoon fishing and will allow natural resources and biodiversity to gain ground.

2. Objective: Please describe as clearly and specific as possible the objective of the proposed project. Please write **no more than 3 sentences**.

The present project aims to establish a sustainable and collaborative development model for the restoration, conservation and active management of degraded natural resources, ecological processes and biodiversity of a marine coastal wetland in order to support local livelihood and enhance quality of life.

3. Please describe the intended outcomes and outputs, as well as the indicators used to monitor the progress and achievements in the template provided on the next page (See the definitions below in the template as a guide regarding the type of information to provide). Please feel free to add components as necessary, but do not include more than 5 components.

Subgrant Project Results Framework

Components	Key activities	Outcomes
<p>Component 1:</p> <p>Restoration of the natural ecological processes of the coastal wetland through conservation and active management.</p>	<p>Activity 1: Clean-up and maintenance of the mangrove forests.</p> <p>Activity 2: Baseline bio-physical study of the mangrove forests.</p> <p>Activity 3: Collation of local knowledge on biodiversity and resources use.</p> <p>Activity 4: Identification and consultation of local, national and international experts for wetland restoration (networking).</p> <p>Activity 5: Hydrology restoration of the mangrove areas.</p> <p>Activity 6: Design and implementation of removal and control strategies of pest and invasive alien species.</p> <p>Activity 7: Implementation of seedlings planting actions.</p> <p>Activity 8: Development and implementation of an ongoing participatory mangrove bio-physical monitoring programme.</p>	<p>Outcomes 1: All natural ecological processes are functioning (Bio-physical monitoring report)</p> <p>Outcome 2: The coastal wetland once again supports biodiversity and reinstates ecological services.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Mangroves are healthy.</p> <p>Outcome 4: Increased population of native species at the site.</p>
<p>Component 2:</p> <p>Rehabilitation of the barachois for sustainable mariculture activities development.</p>	<p>Activity 1: Clean-up of barachois water.</p> <p>Activity 2: Conduction of baseline bio-physical study.</p> <p>Activity 3: Renovation of fencing</p> <p>Activity 4: Restoration of water circulation through renovation of barachois walls.</p> <p>Activity 5: Identification and consultation of local, national and international experts for mariculture development (networking).</p> <p>Activity 6: Conduction of mariculture experimental studies based on expertise.</p> <p>Activity 7: Development and implementation of the selected ongoing mariculture activities.</p> <p>Activity 8: Design and implementation of a ongoing participatory bio-physical and fisheries monitoring programme.</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Production of local fisheries is enhanced.</p>
<p>Component 3:</p> <p>Capacity building at local level for sustainable use and management of coastal resources.</p>	<p>Activity 1: Implement consultation strategies with local people.</p> <p>Activity 2: Involve local residents in all conservation and restoration efforts.</p> <p>Activity 3: Involve local residents in decisions-making through a collaborative management approach.</p> <p>Activity 4: Carry out awareness-raising activities at local level.</p> <p>Activity 5: Create an environmental education programme.</p> <p>Activity 6: Training and skills development for selected residents.</p> <p>Activity 7: Provide facilities, equipment and expertise to the local community.</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Local decision-making capacity is improved.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Enhanced local capacity for coastal and marine resources management.</p>
<p>Component 4:</p> <p>Development of alternative employment</p>	<p>Activity 1: Baseline socio-economic study at local level.</p> <p>Activity 2: Collation of local knowledge on cultural, aesthetic and historical information.</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Sustainable alternative livelihoods implemented, and recreation and ecotourism jobs generated.</p>

<p>opportunities for local residents.</p>	<p>Activity 3: Strategic plan Design and Planning for eco-tourism and recreation activities based on local community vision. Activity 4: Implementation of income generating activities for local people, including woman and youth. Activity 5: Renovation of walking tracks in the mangrove forests. Activity 6: Renovation of access road. Activity 7: Renovation of existing structures into a visitor's centre/office and store/workshop. Activity 8: Design and implementation of an ongoing participatory socio-economic monitoring programme.</p>	<p>Outcome 2: Local human wellbeing is improved through healthy environment on which community is directly dependent. Outcome 3: Poverty alleviation at local level. Outcome 4: Small local community businesses created.</p>
<p>Component 5: Development of a sustainable model of collaborative management and raise awareness about the necessity of the link between natural resources and human wellbeing among stakeholders, government agencies and the general public.</p>	<p>Activity 1: Convene regular consultation workshop with all stakeholders (Collaborative Management Area Committee - CMAC) Activity 2: General Strategic Plan is developed. Activity 3: Constant reporting to all stakeholders through communication tools. Activity 4: Constant networking, knowledge-exchange with others organisations/ institutions/ experts conducting similar projects. Activity 5: Design and development of a governance-monitoring programme. Activity 6: Conduction of a monitoring and evaluation strategy. Activity 7: Establishment of the CMA Management Plan and Strategic Plan for over 6 years. Activity 8: Share guidelines, best practices and lessons learnt at national and global levels.</p>	<p>Outcome 1: National policies regarding barachois are assessed and gaps identified. Outcome 2: Promotion of social and economic policies in coastal settlement to demonstrate the importance of biodiversity and collaborative management. Outcome: 3 Promotion of communication and information tools for the management of the coastal wetlands.</p>

4. Please provide the schedule of key activities under each component.

Implementation Schedule¹

Components/ key activities	Year/month	Year 1 (2016-7)									Year 2 (2017-8)									Year 3 (2018-9)																	
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3		
Restoration of the natural ecological processes of the coastal wetland through conservation and active management																																					
Clean-up and maintenance of the mangrove forests																																					
Baseline bio-physical study of the mangrove forests																																					
Collation of local knowledge on biodiversity and resources use patterns																																					
Identification and consultation experts for wetland restoration (networking).																																					
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Design and implementation of a ongoing participatory bio-physical and fisheries monitoring programme																																					

5. List up to five potential/anticipated risks/challenges in achieving the outcomes and outputs described above, and describe how you intend to mitigate the negative impact.

Risk	Level (low-medium-high)	Mitigation Strategy
Social conflict and negative local perception and attitudes towards the project	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular and continuous interaction with local residents through consultation strategies (individual and grouped interview survey, community based events) • Pro-active socio-economic monitoring • Participation of local community in all restoration and conservation efforts • Constant and regular communication and information tools provided on project update and progress • Information panel will be provided weekly at a community centre/hub • Weekly meeting with fishermen • Understanding and taking into account local views, opinions, needs and wants
Illegal fishing activities and detrimental natural resources use in the coastal marine wetland	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous and regular sensitization of local residents • Emphasis will be placed on how the project will benefit the local community • Pro-active governance monitoring • Selected local fishermen will be trained to become rangers • Daily and nightly patrols by boat • Implementation of a CCTV system • Implementation of participatory coastal watch surveillance strategy
Diseases (presence of pathogens and diseases problems)	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and implementation of risk management strategy to reduce risks (health certification, strict hygiene, careful disinfection of gears and materials) • Pro-active monitoring of water quality and species health • Use of proper diagnostic tools based on expertise • Limitation of cultured species based on carrying capacity • Immediate removal and isolation of diseased species • Sanitary disposal of mortalities
Solid waste disposal	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of waste disposal facilities and waste management plan • Regular and continuous sensitization of the community • Renovation of fences around the area • Information and warnings panels
Cyclones, hurricanes and storm surges	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper design and renovation of barachois dykes based on technical expertise taking into account extreme climatic events (e.g. appropriate dykes height to avoid flooding) • Proper design and renovation of all structures and facilities based on expertise and taking into account extreme climatic events.

6. Key Features of the Project

Please elaborate on key features of the project with respect to the following aspects:

- a. In what way is the proposed project aligned with the NBSAP of the country where it will be implemented, global targets such as Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs?

Their respective owners abandon almost half the existing 'Barachois' sites in Mauritius since they are no longer considered to be productive. This is probably because of decline in harvest due to overfishing and high maintenance cost, but also due to human population expansion and economic development. The action is a continuation of a previous action that started some 50-60 years ago, when these "Barachois" and surrounding mangrove forests were productive and fully functioning and were providing proper ecological ecosystem services. The action will enhance production of local fisheries and enhance livelihoods at the community level. It will improve the local community business and will establish a healthy and more appealing area of operation to create other income generating initiatives. The project will build the capacity of local community for coastal resource management and will also improve ecosystem, and environmental health and services on which the community is directly dependent. As a result, the action is aligned with the NBSAP of Mauritius, i.e. 'to manage key components of biodiversity', 'to enable sustainable use of biodiversity' and 'to maintain ecosystem services'.

Moreover, making these wetlands productive and conserving its biodiversity by promoting the wise use of the marine wetlands is supported by the policies ratified by the local government such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, for the protection and conservation of wetlands across Mauritius.

The action is also in line with the following: the National Ramsar CEPA strategy plan for the wise use of wetlands, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), i.e. 'to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger', 'to ensure environmental sustainability' and 'to develop a global partnership for development.'

The action is in line with the Convention of Biological Diversity, of which Mauritius is a signatory and is committed to safe guard all biodiversity including marine wetlands so as to maintain essential ecological processes and life support systems on which human survival depend. Moreover, the action is accordance with the AICHI Targets that is addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society; reducing direct pressure on biodiversity and promoting sustainable use; improving the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems species and generic diversity; enhancing benefits for all from biodiversity and ecosystems services and also enhancing implementation through participatory planning knowledge management and capacity building.

The action is also in line with the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals

(SDGs) and the UN MDGs as well as the Ramsar Convention for the wise use of wetlands. Furthermore, the action also adheres to the United Nations Programme of Action on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, popularly referred to as the Barbados Program of Action (BPOA) that seeks to comprehensively address the economic, environmental, and social developmental vulnerabilities facing islands, by outlining a strategy that seeks to mitigate those vulnerabilities.

Recognizing the services that nature provides, the European Parliament adopted in April 2012 an EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020; whereby the strategy highlights that 'the services provided by nature are not only crucial for the well-being of human kind, they also represent an astronomical economic value'. The proposed initiative is also in line with the abovementioned strategy.

- b. How can the project make contribution to mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in specific sectoral, land use and/or development policies and plans?

Since it also aims to develop new tools to enhance biodiversity conservation and protection, and revert to actual trends which re-establish the rich biodiversity that existed in the past while also managing the use of biodiversity through education, sensitization, communication and information tools, it will contribute toward strengthening national, regional and institutional capacity for sustainable management of biological resources and is in line with priorities set in the existing and future strategies and policies for the region. At the same time, the action will contribute to regional integration and ensure more effective, coherent coordination and adaptive biodiversity management.

Since the action will develop, enhance and bring new elements in support of decision-makers and processes at regional, national and community level, it will improve and harmonise policies, legal and institutional frameworks of sustainable use of biodiversity across the region.

By improving systems for networking at national and regional level with exchange of biodiversity related data, the action aims to develop and strengthen national and regional capacity to manage the direct and indirect use of coastal, marine and island specific ecosystems so as to ensure and enhance sustainability and conservation.

The action will be a direct contribution and support towards enhancing biodiversity that will directly sustain livelihoods through sustainable development since it aims to promote social and economic policies in coastline setting to demonstrate the importance of ecosystem services and the role played by these services in sustaining local population. Hence it will help to alleviate poverty, as it will generate additional income through means other than direct fishing.

c. How can the long-term sustainability of the project impact be secured?

The gradual transition from a granted project with external technical assistance to a mainstreamed one where the local community permanently conducts all activities will be supported by the development of added value initiatives to generate new income from “No take” products. Such sustainable financing mechanisms, including ecotourism (guided visits and other activities such as recreational fishing, kayaking), sales of traditional items that are hand-made by the community and inspired from the biodiversity of the site as well as sea-food barbecues cooked traditionally by local residents, will further encourage sustainable use of natural resources without causing biodiversity loss. Finally products from the site will be branded. The labels, currently considered, are: 'Made in Mauritius', 'Produced in an eco-friendly manner', 'Without additives and chemicals' and 'based on fair market'. An environmental education programme targeted towards primary school children will be also developed in the area. The children are targeted due to their proximity, because they are the future 'coastal resources managers' and their ability of influencing their parents on attitudes and behaviours towards the environment.

Additionally, developing a management plan based on the monitoring & evaluation strategy and the setting up of a collaborative management team fully trained in mariculture initiatives and natural resource management will ensure success and continuation after the project life and lead to long term sustainability of resources.

Finally, all local residents will be trained and subsequently assisted and mentored by national and international experts during the implementation phase of the project. It is expected that they will then be able to pass on their knowledge and practices to future generations in order to meet the context of sustainability.

- d. What kind of innovativeness and/or lessons can be demonstrated by the project?

The present project will implement pilot innovative collaborative management schemes for coastal wetland sites in Mauritius. This pilot project will develop and test sustainable financial mechanisms for the self-sustaining of coastal wetlands as well as participatory planning and implementation processes. The project will pilot innovative participatory biophysical, socio-economic, governance and fisheries monitoring programme. This project will support the development of innovative integrated management for sustainable coastal wetland based on best practices and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategy that can be replicated on other unused and degraded coastal wetlands in Mauritius.

It will demonstrate and disseminated information on best practices and lessons learnt that could be replicated at national and regional level.

It will also enhance the promotion and consolidation of public and private sector partnerships that are innovative and primordial for the project's success and sustainability. Finally, the project will also promote fair trade in a safe, healthy and clean environment.

- e. What measures will the proposed project take for effective stakeholder engagement, including particularly to mainstream gender considerations?

The success and sustainability of this project will depend greatly on the active involvement of all stakeholders in all aspects from project design and planning through to implementation monitoring and review.

Various participatory techniques will be conducted to ensure community engagement in project design and planning as enabling mechanisms. Such techniques include individual and focus group interviews, face-to-face discussions, observational walks and boat trips as well as participatory mapping. The continuous development of awareness-raising materials and activities promoting the project through information on how the project will benefit the local residents are expected to enhance local ownership and engagement towards the project. An information panel located in a community centre/hub with weekly information on project actions and opportunities for involvement will be provided in the implementation phase. Gender mainstreaming will be promoted during consultation and awareness-raising activities strategies.

The collaborative management approach of the project through the creation of a committee that will be established at the beginning of the planning and design phase will invite all stakeholders including fishers and community representatives, scientists and academic institutions, mariculture experts, AFRC, the private sector and other government agencies to share experiences and ideas, exchange information, look at the problems faced and seek solutions as well as build collaboration and partnership on project actions facilitating stakeholders engagement.

SECTION C: Budget Summary

1. Amount of funds requested (to be between USD50,000 and 100,000)
 USD

2. Please provide the budget summary in the table below in US Dollars. (If selected, a full budget must be provided in the template to be provided.)

Categories	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
	(June,2016– March,2017)	(April, 2017– March, 2018)	(April, 2018 – March, 2019)	
Personnel salaries and benefits	2823	3396	3396	9615
Professional services	2823	3396	3396	9615
Travel and Accommodations	1060	1271	1271	3602
Meetings and Workshops	3180	3812	3812	10804
Grants and Agreements	1060	1271	1271	3602
Equipment	4236	5082	5082	14400
Other direct costs	2278	2734	2734	7746
Total direct cost	17460	20962	20962	59384
Indirect cost ^{a)}	180	218	218	616
Grand total	60,000			

^{a)}Indirect costs can be up to 15% of the total direct cost or up to the institutional policy, whichever the lower.

3. Co-financing

Please provide the amounts, sources and types of co-financing using the table below. (Note: if selected, commitment letters from each source must be provided to the Executing Agency—not required at the time of application)

<u>Name of Co-Financier</u>	<u>Amount (USD)</u>	<u>Type (Cash or In-Kind)</u>	<u>Relevant Component</u>
Indian Ocean Commission (Smartfish project)	46,000	Cash	<u>Component 2</u>
EPCO	15,000	Cash	<u>Components 3 & 5</u>

SECTION D: Safeguards

GEF-Satoyama Project will not fund projects that cause significant impact to critical natural habitat nor results in involuntary resettlement of residents.

Does the proposed project:

1. Cause significant negative impact on critical natural habitats (including unsustainable harvesting, introduction of potentially invasive species)?

No

2. Involuntary resettlement of residents?

No

Once selected, proponents will undergo safeguard analysis to identify necessary safeguard measures. CI-GEF Project Agency's Environmental and Social Management Framework covers policies for 1) environmental and social impact assessment, 2) involuntary resettlement, 3) protection of natural habitats, 4) indigenous peoples, 5) physical cultural resource, 6) pest management, 7) accountability and grievance, 8) gender mainstreaming, and 9) stakeholder engagement

(<http://www.conservation.org/about/Pages/CI-GEF-project-agency-resources.aspx>). For example, if the project involves Indigenous Peoples, the development and implementation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan might be required.

SECTION E: Information on the Organization

1. Please provide the information of the applicant in the form below. Please keep **within 1 page**. Also, please provide a document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter, by-law, and article of incorporation.

Name of the organization	Environmental Protection and Conservation Organisation (EPCO)	Representative of the organization (title and name): Chief Executive officer KheswarBeeharryPanray	
Address of the main office	75, Chevreau Lane, Coastal Road, Calodyne, Grand-Gaube, Mauritius TEL:(230)2438459 FAX: :(230)2438459 Email: kheswar@intnet.mu		
Type of organization	Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)		
Established:	1988/11/24		
Staff	Permanent staff - 5 persons	Temporary staff - 2 persons	
History of the organization	EPCO is a need driven NGO, founded in 1987 by a group of young people with science background. Initially all the activities were at the local and national levels. EPCO is now working at the regional level and also contributing at an international level. EPCO is a member of WIOMSA, GEF CSO Network and the IUCN. EPCO is accredited with the UNFCCC, UNCCD, DPI and ECOSOC United Nation EPCO is represented by its CEO at the National Ramsar Committee.		
Vision/Mission or Mandate of the organization	Environment Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Development. Poverty alleviation and natural resource Management. Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction. Also work in line with all international Goals and Objectives and to achieve its goals.		
Legal status of the organization	Legally registered with the registrar of association - Government of Mauritius Registration Number 3021		
Financial Summary of the three most recent fiscal years (please provide the period)			
	Jan, 2014 ~ Dec, 2015	Jan, 2013 ~ Dec, 2014	Jan, 2012 ~ Dec, 2013
Gross revenue	USD 165027.00	USD 154867.00	USD 73337.00
Gross expenditure	USD 158360.00	USD 148200.00	USD 66667.00
Website of the organization	http://wwwepcoweb.org		
Focal point of communication	75, Chevreau Lane, Coastal Road, Calodyne, Grand-Gaube, Mauritius TEL:(230)2438459 FAX: :(230)2438459 Email: kheswar@intnet.mu		

2. Please list up to five projects relevant to the theme of the GEF-SatoyamaProject which the applicant has conducted in the past 5 years or is currently conducting.

Project name	Year	Donor	Budget (USD)	Description (highlight the relevance)
LekolFamPecheur	2012	DCP 2	11143	A training centre for wives of fishermen living below poverty line, where they are trained to produce handicraft items using naturally discarded waste product.
Coco nu la vie	2013	EU Fund	112266	The use of coconut by-products to manufacture handicraft items by the inhabitants of Agalega, for sale in tourist markets in Mauritius.
Cocoponics	2014	DCP 2	112266	The use of coconut fibres to grow fruits and vegetables for the isolated and poor populationof Agalega.
Made In Heaven	On-going	DCP 1	11143	The use of biodiversity products (natural waste) in the manufacturing of tourist items. Job creation for the poor.
Halting the Snail Trail of Destruction	On-going	DCP 1	11143	Suppression of the alien snail (apple snail) population to acceptable levels to aid the Taro Growers Association.

3 Feedback) How did you learn about this call for proposals?

Friend, colleague

Permission) Application materials can contain very valuable information on the status of and threats to SEPLS in the world. The GEF-Satoyama Project would like to use such information to deepen the understanding of SEPLS globally (as part of the study under the Component 2 of the GEF-Satoyama Project). **May the information you provide in the application form be used by the GEF-Satoyama Project for the purpose of such study?**(Your choice here will not affect your consideration for the grant)

YES

Application Checklist

Please make sure that the following materials are attached to the email when you apply:

- Project Proposal Summary Sheet
- Completed Application form
- Map of subgrantproject site

Copy of document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter, by-law, and article of incorporation