**GRANT APPLICATION FORM – AN EXMAPLE**

**Note: This is an example on how to fill out the grant application form. The example is made up, meaning names of organizations, partners and more are hypothetical and do not exist in real life.**

**PROJECT OVERVIEW**

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| 1. Organization:
 | FAE Aquacultural SolutionsAddress+298 xx xx xxFaoaqua@afd.foFaroe Islands |
| 1. Applicant:
 | Name, Project managerAddressPhone numberEmail |
| 1. Project location:
 | Inhassaro, Mozambique |
| 1. Project duration:
 | Start date: 01.04.2021End date: 01.04.2022 |
| 1. Total project budget:
 | DKK 1.200.000,00 |
| 1. Amount requested from the Ministry of Justice:
 | DKK 800.000,00 |

**ABOUT THE ORGANISATION**

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| 1. Organization details:
 | FAE Aquacultural Solutions (FAS) was established in 2006 and is a non-governmental organization registered in the Faroe Islands. We are dedicated to exploring ways to use Faroese expertise in Aquaculture as a source of development in developing countries.In the world’s fishing industry, there are increasing concerns relating to overfishing and overconsumption of fish in freshwater and marine water habitats, in addition to other challenges regarding climate change. Aquaculture is often recognized as a solution to these challenges.FAO describes aquaculture as the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans, and aquatic plants (FAO, 2022). Research has shown that aquaculture industry has many economic, social and environmental benefits, as it decreases the negative effects of overfishing and ease burdens on natural resources, as well as a study from the UN states that aquaculture can improve food security and nutrition-The Faroe Islands has experienced great economic gains from the aquacultural industry, which today accounts for more than 40% of the total export value of the country (Visit Faroe Islands, 2022). We therefore seek to share our experience and knowledge to developing nations and explore the avenues for aquaculture as a source to development. In cooperation with Faroese research institutions and leading experts in aquaculture, we work in close collaboration with local authorities, businesses, and local fish farmers in recipient countries. Whilst the Faroese institutions provide technical assistance and measure quality and impact, the local partners are the lead implementers and a key source to make aquacultural activities relevant for the local settings and needs, as well as to assure sustainability in the long term. Since 2006, we have implemented a number of projects in Coastal East African countries, mainly Kenya and Tanzania, and are now looking to start a pilot project in Mozambique.FAS is governed by 5 staff members; executive director, program coordinator, monitoring and evaluation officer, finance officer and communication and engagement officer.  |
| 1. Previous experience/projects:
 | FAS successfully implemented a small-scale aquaculture project from 2011 to 2014 in a number of fishing community on the southern coast in Kenya. In close cooperation with local authorities and other stakeholders, the project improved the capacity and technical training of local fish farmers and other relevant community members. The project improved the quality of fish seeds in 10 communities, in 30 farms and improved the number of fish seed by 10 x as much as before the implementation of the project. In cooperation with local environmental research teams, the project delivered enough data to identify main challenges and concrete steps, to overcome challenges and ensure long-term benefits of this project. Please find attached the final project report to this application. It is worth noting that the project led to a massive scale up, which is still taking place across the whole country in cooperation with the local government, funded by WorldAid.  |

Kindly attach any relevant material such as website URL, annual reports, success stories from previous projects etc.

**PROJECT DETAILS**

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| 1. Project title:
 | Pilot Project: Aquacultural capacity and technical training in small fishing communities in Mozambique |
| 1. Project background:
 | In the selected community of implementation, an estimated 1.500 people depend on the sea to make a living. However, the community has in recent years experienced fewer valuable fish, due to climate change and foreign fishing ships. On the one hand the changes in the local weather conditions, affects the number of available fish. From the other hand the local fishing businesses lack the skills, knowledge, and financial support to compete with larger foreign fishing boats, who use advanced technology to follow schools of different fish species.Due to this there has been a growing focus on aquacultural activities in Mozambique. Aquaculture in Mozambique is a relatively new but growing activity and plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the country, including creating jobs, improving nutrition, generating income, and promoting regional development. However, there are many challenges that are yet to be met. In short, the current challenges include a lack of adequately trained staff, low quality fish seed, expensive feed, limited number of skilled farmers and lack of access to advanced technology. The aim of the project is to meet above-mentioned challenges by boosting aquacultural production by introducing new technologies to improve the quality of fish seeds and conduct hands-on practical training with fish farmers. With a community-based approach we will work in close relation with farmers, small businesses, and local authorities and explore if new technologies and technical training can improve the quality of fish seeds and strengthen the aquaculture activities in a chosen small fishing community.This is a 1-year pilot project, which includes a six-month trial to determine the viability of the project idea and explore if the approach and technologies are appropriate for the local settings. This will inform the multi-year scale up, reaching out to multiple fishing communities and a larger number of fish farmers.  |
| 1. Aims & Objectives:
 | The overall goal is to assess the feasibility, viability, and appropriateness of using new technologies and technical assistance to improve the quality of fish seeds and qualifications of farmers in small communities in Mozambique. The specific objectives are to: 1. Introduce new technologies to fish farmers to improve the quality of fish seeds
2. Improve current aquacultural production and practices
3. Create awareness and skill development of all stakeholders, for long-term sustainability of aquacultural sector
4. Assess the effectiveness of implementing new technologies, especially determine if it is cost-effective in the long term
5. Enhancement of water storage capacity through develop­ment of small water areas to sustain agricultural production
6. Develop technical guidelines on integrating and scaling up innovative aquacultural models in future programming
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| 1. Beneficiaries:
 | This project focuses on two target groups: 1. Local fish farmers and hatchery operators who require support to engage in the aquacultural industry. These will receive technical assistance and access to new technologies to improve the quality of the fish seeds.
2. Local authorities, policymakers, manufactures and service­providers of aquacultural products. This is a group compos­ed of individuals wishing to engage in levels of aquaculture, other than production.
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| 1. Activities:
 | 1. Baseline study: We will conduct a 1-week baseline assess­ment to collate information on agricultural practices in a few selected fishing communities, that are already experiencing with aquacultural production. The aim is to identify chal­lenges and opportunities and selecting the site for the pilot project- based on local experiences with aquaculture, quality of fish seeds and level of skills among fish farmers. In cooperation with research institutions, we will also collect data on fish seeds and qualifications of the farmers at the baseline level as a tool to allow for a comparative frame­work and measure impact at the endline. Lastly, the baseline visit will also be an information gathering activity to address any environmental risks associated with the pilot project.
2. The planning and preparation phase: This includes con­ducting community and stakeholder meetings to inform about the intervention and conduct a facility assessment to select specific location of training and selection of key beneficiaries to be trained as trainers.
3. Introducing the technology / Training of trainers: A team from the Faroe Islands will introduce the new technology and provide hands-on technical assistance to a few key stakeholders, who will be in charge of the implementation of the pilot. In cooperation with local partners, 5 hand-picked fish farmers will be chosen and given an extensive training on the new technologies and on best management practices of aquaculture, as well as monitoring exercises that will be conducted during the trial period. As the main technical assistance is the responsibility of Faroese partners, an assist will be available to help and provide guidance during the training of trainers.
4. Training of beneficiaries: The 5 ToTs will conduct further hands-on training for 50 (10 per trainer) fishing farmers on how to use the new technology and best management practices, and how to monitor progress (*see section 18*).
5. 6-month trial: The new technologies will be tested on fish seeds. This is enough time to identify and address risks and weaknesses associated with the project idea., as well as if the technology and practices are improving the quality of the fish seeds, or not.
6. Endline study. After the 6-mont trial, the research team will collect rigorous information to identify the successes and shortcomings of the project, including improvement of fish seeds and performance of fish farmer (*see section 18*).
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| 1. Implementation & other partners:
 | Fisher Associations of Moz is the main implementing partner and will take the lead in training of beneficiaries and data gathering throughout the pilot project.Research association of aquaculture Moz will be the entity addressing the changes of quality of fish seeds once the new technology has been applied. The research team will be working with the implementing entity throughout the project, including the trial, to address any changes and challenges that may occur. Furthermore, the research team is responsible to address long term benefits or risks of the project (e.g. cost effectiveness, sustaina­bility), and lastly, develop technical guidelines for future program­ming.Individual Faroese local experts to be responsible for the delivery of technologies and training of key stakeholders. It is of crucial importance that local partners take ownership of this project, but the Faroese experts will be available to offer support, assistance and guidance throughout the project cycle.  |
| 1. Expected results:
 | This project aims to increase the quality of fish seed and skills of local fish farmers to strengthen the aquacultural industry in Mozambique. We expect the following results:**Result 1: Improved performance by fish farmers**Indicator outcome 1.1: The percentage of farmers who have received training on using the technologyIndicator output 1.1.1: The number of farmers who received training Indicator output 1.1.2: The number of farmers who reported successful use of the technology during the trial periodIndicator outcome 1.2: The percentage of fish farmers who reported stronger skills in aquacultural farmingIndicator 1.2.1: The number og fish farmers who received training on best management and practicesIndicator 1.2.2. The number of fish farmers who reported increased knowledge in aquacultural activities **Results 2: Improve the quality of fish seeds using new technologies in developing settings**Indicator outcome 2: The percentage of seeds that improved in qualityIndicator output 2.1: The number of seeds in which reported better quality  |
| 1. Sustainability:
 | The new and growing aquaculture industry in Mozambique is proving to be an effective way to overcome the challenges faced by small fishing communities. However, the lack of skilled fish farmers and low quality of fish seeds needs to be addressed in order for fishing communities to build a sustainable aquacultural industry, that is compatible with international environmental standards and that is enough to boost employment, income and other development benefits. This project seeks to improve the performance of fish farmers, to assure a higher quality of fish seeds, in which will lead to better fishing farms, thus more food, growing businesses and new job opportunities. This project also has an environmental impact in which address climate change concerns.Furthermore, the project aims to ensure target beneficiaries and stakeholder participation throughout the pilot project, which is key for the long-term sustainability of future programming and on-going steps beyond this project. These same individuals will be key in decision-making processes during the scale up. As one of the challenges is expensive feed, the new technologies present an option to a long-term solution for this challenge. However, there is little known about using these technologies in the developing settings, but it is expected to be more sustainable than current practices. The pilot project will be key in determining if this is an appropriate tool, if it will be cost effective in the long-run and address the sustainability of this project idea.  |

 **PROJECT OVERSIGHT**

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| 1. Risk Assessment:
 | Small scale aquacultural activities generally poses low to medium risks. Socially the risks are minimum. But environmentally, the risks may be higher. First of all, the technologies need a high demand of water, and in places where freshwater is a scarce resource can negatively impact the local setting. However, the project avoids these risks as much as possible, by carefully selecting sites, as well as adapting the use of technologies and production methods to the local settings. Throughout the project there will be an environmental research team available to carefully monitor the process and address any challenges. Furthermore, will the pilot be implemented after careful assessment of locations, and will not be implemented in fragile or environmental sensitive areas. |
| 1. Monitoring & Evaluation:
 | A log-frame was developed to assess progress and successes of this project pilot (see attachment). Continuous monitoring, reflection and adaptations are seen as central to successful project delivery and are fundamental to the decision to scale up projects. This intervention will be built on the lessons learned and recommendations from previous projects and existing knowledge on the Mozambique’s case, as well as existing monitoring system will be adapted to this intervention. This includes the following: 1. Monitoring activities will be conducted at the baseline, midline and endline.
2. All beneficiaries will receive monitoring training to complete a daily report in which inform on general progress of the project (such as biomarkers, mucosal health, water quality etc.)
3. A community support person will be trained to respond to questions and concerns from participants. This person will also be in close contact with the expert team from in the Faroe Islands, in case not being able to answer questions from beneficiaries.
4. Monthly meetings will be held and organized by FAS with implementing partners, Faroese partners and research institutions.

This project will end with an extensive evaluation assessment in which will address if the quality of fish seeds has improved, if fish farmers have gained stronger skills í aquacultural production and more.  |

**BUDGET**

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| **Budget Overview**  |  |
| Total costs: | **DKK 1.200.000,00** |
| Self-financing: | **DKK 400.000,00** |
| Amount requested from the Ministry of Justice: | **DKK 800.000,00** |
| Other donors: | **P/F FAE TECHNOLOGY** (will pay for the technologies that will be used to improve the quality of fish seeds) |

**PLEASE FIND ATTACH A DETAIL BREAKDOWN OF THE BUDGET**