



12-033

**DARWIN INITIATIVE**

**APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 11 COMPETITION: STAGE 2**

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate A4 sheet if necessary. Do not reduce the font size below 10pt or the paragraph spacing.

**Submit by 13 January 2003**

**1. Name and address of organisation**

Just World Partners (JWP) [Redacted]

**2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)**

Blue Forests: Protecting Biodiversity through Sustainable Farming of Coral Reefs

**3. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals.**

Details	Project leader	Other UK personnel (if working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Dr Govan		Dr Bowden-Kerby
Forename(s)	Hugh		Austin
Post held	Coral Reef Programme Manager		Coral Reef Scientist
Institution (if different to above)			Partners in Community Development Fiji (PCDF)
Department	Pacific Desk		
Telephone	[Redacted]		[Redacted]
Fax	[Redacted]		[Redacted]
Email	[Redacted]		[Redacted]

**4. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)**

**Aims**  
"Working together for a just world". Achieved through sustainable partnerships based on sharing resources and knowledge.

**Activities**  
Working with in-country partners to develop programmes which meet identified needs and priorities.  
Building the capacity of local partners and enhancing skills through the co-ordination of in-house and external technical assistance.

**Achievements**  
Award winning Darwin funded project site in Fiji with our partner organisation, PCDF, which focussed on coral reef conservation through innovative ecological waste management systems. JWP is also a recognised NGO specialising in certification standards for both sustainable forestry and coral reef management.

**5. Has your organisation received funding under the Initiative before? If so, please give details.**

The Darwin Initiative funded a project in 1999-2001 for managing waste and other land-based threats to coral reefs in Fiji (162/8/176). The project site has been chosen as a "regional model for coral reef conservation" by UNEP's ICRAN programme.

**6. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in the project and explain their role and responsibilities in the project. The extent of their involvement at all stages in the project should be detailed, including in project development. Please provide written evidence of this partnership.**

Partners in Community Development Fiji (formerly FSP Fiji): Has implemented various conservation initiatives in Fiji, including the Darwin waste management project in 1999-2001. PCDF will be responsible for community workshops and training, and setting up of the planned coral research and farming sites.

FSPI (Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International): Responsible for supporting the Solomon Islands aspects of this grant and regional co-ordination. They will work in conjunction with a local affiliate.

MAC (Marine Aquarium Council): Assistance with "Green Certification" and market development.

SPREP (South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme): Collaborator and funder of related work in Solomons through FSPI.

Fiji Department of the Environment: Governmental linkages and focus on CBD and CITES aspects.

Each of the above organisations was involved in the initial development of the project plan and will be part of its implementation.

**7. What steps have been taken to (a) engage at all appropriate levels within the host country partner organisations to ensure full support for the project and its outcomes; and (b) ensure the benefits of the project continue despite staff changes in these organisations?**

JWP has a long-standing working relationship with PCDF and FSPI and works collaboratively with all partners in project design. This ensures that projects are not only appropriate for in-country needs but have the full support of partners. The executive director of FSPI is on the Board of MAC which facilitates dialogue and planning between the two agencies. FSPI has a signed MoU with SPREP and there is an on-going consultation process with them. The full involvement of communities, government and private enterprise means that the knowledge and skills reside at various levels, rather than with individuals. Changes in key named individuals might therefore slow down project activities but not jeopardise overall project implementation.

**8. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities. Please include any contact with the government of the host country not already provided.**

Traditional chiefs and community members in the proposed coral farming and reef restoration demonstration and research sites in Fiji (Moturiki and Malolo) and in the Solomons (Marau and Langalanga) have been contacted and they support and welcome the work, understanding that coral farming as an economic activity will be linked directly to community-based coral reef conservation and the establishment of no-fishing marine protected areas. The project has developed linkages with the Fiji Government Departments of Fisheries, Environment and Tourism. An MoU has been signed with the Department of Fisheries and there is particularly active dialogue between this department and project officers.

## PROJECT DETAILS

**9. Define the purpose (main objective) of the project in line with the logical framework.**

To conserve coral reef biodiversity in Fiji and Solomon Islands by addressing the root causes of poverty-driven destructive coral harvesting, through the introduction of sustainable MAC certified coral farming as a viable economic alternative in Fiji and the Solomon Islands, for promotion within community based management areas (CBMAs).

1. To offer coral farming as an economic incentive to communities to better manage their reef resources by linking coral farming to reef conservation and biodiversity restoration activities within community-based no-take marine protected areas.
2. To develop (through match-funded components of the project) a market demand for sustainably farmed corals as certified marine products.
3. To establish, refine, and demonstrate best practice standards for certified sustainable coral farming.
4. To train representatives from communities within CBMAs in sustainable coral farming techniques.

**10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?**

This is a new initiative, building on pilot work carried out in the Solomons and Fiji prior to the coups of 2000 and on the coral reef conservation work carried out under the previous Darwin Initiative. It will link with a recently approved EC grant that will fund the training of communities in certification standards and processes and develop overseas markets for sustainable coral.

**11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD, thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.**

The project will assist the host countries in implementing Articles 8, 10, 11, 12 and 18 of the CBD: *In-situ conservation, Sustainable use of biological diversity, Incentive measures, Research and training and Technical and scientific co-operation*. The proposed work will cross-cut several of these themes. Contact with the CBD/CITES national focal point for Fiji has been made and they are supportive of the proposed work (letter attached). The ICRAN "model site" status of the current Coral Gardens project is in large part due to FSP's success with helping to fulfill multiple aspects of the Biodiversity Convention within Fiji. These aspects will now be strengthened and applied to new sites in both Fiji and the Solomon Islands to address specific threats to biodiversity related to destructive coral practices and to take steps to ameliorate these threats. This will include addressing poverty-driven resource degradation and promoting sustainable use through economic incentives. These sustainable alternatives will provide for access to genetic resources and increased benefit sharing from their development, clearing house mechanism models (MAC certification and improved standards for monitoring), and the transfer of sustainable village-appropriate technologies.

**12. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority within the host country?**

Fiji is ranked 5th in the world in terms of its coral reef area, while the smaller Solomon Islands reefs have some of the highest coral reef biodiversity on the planet. Fiji is the Pacific centre of the growing international trade in aquarium and curio corals and of the "live rock" trade. These trades have been responsible for the removal of over a million corals annually from Fiji which has damaged reef biodiversity. The Solomon Islands are a major centre of traditional coral harvesting, with thousands of tonnes of live corals harvested annually, burnt to make lime or used for construction purposes. PCDF has been asked by the Departments of Tourism, Fisheries and Environment to assist communities in developing sustainable alternatives to the wild coral trades, and to help restore Fiji's reefs. Similar requests have come from the Solomon Islands. Commercial coral farming is proposed as a sustainable solution which provides for both traditional use and the cash needs of communities. Farming of aquacultured corals will run in tandem with the EC funded "Sustainable Management of Aquarium Reef Trade (SMART)" project managed by JWP and the SPREP-funded ICRAN project being managed by FSPI in the Solomon Islands.

**13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country**

Poor people frequently have little option but to secure an income even if short-term rewards are at the long-term cost of the environment. This project will demonstrate that it is possible to convert the poverty-driven destructive coral trades into sustainable aquaculture industries that will provide for the immediate income needs of communities as well as protecting their environment. Conservation of existing biodiversity is a vital component of this project, but coral reefs also have a part to play in bringing back declining species. The reduction of damage to coral reefs that this project promotes, together with the establishment of no fishing areas and other conservation measures, will therefore have a positive impact on re-establishing a healthy fisheries-based subsistence economy and further contribute to improved livelihoods.

**14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the project outputs will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.**

Coral farming research sites established in Fiji and Solomons testing sustainable CITES and MAC certifiable methodologies.  
Coral farming established as a direct economic incentive to poor coastal reef-owning communities for coral reef conservation and to the setting aside of no-take MPAs at 3 Fiji and 3 Solomon Island sites.  
Posters produced in basic English, Fijian, and Solomons Pigin on community-appropriate reef conservation and reef restoration.  
Booklet produced in basic English on certified and sustainable "green" coral farming methods tied to reef conservation.  
Coral farming and reef restoration Training Centre established at Moturiki, Fiji for local and regional training. A minimum of 100 people from Fiji/Solomon Islands trained in sustainable coral farming and reef restoration as part of CBMAs.  
Wide dissemination of the results through articles in popular aquarium hobbyist magazines, in-flight magazines, and in recognised scientific journals.

**15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?**

The establishment of coral farming as a sustainable income generation activity will provide for long-term recovery of degraded reefs and the rehabilitation of non-recovering (decadal scale) reef areas currently under threat from poverty driven destructive fishing practices.

The wild coral trade will be able to source sustainably farmed supplies of coral, which will reduce further impact on reefs.

The substantiation, through scientific monitoring, of methods to restore former coral mined areas and to accelerate biodiversity recovery processes through coral reef planting, will lead to widescale adoption by other communities and the industry.

Enhanced community control will restrict further destructive coral practices whilst income generated through coral farming will lead to a long-term improvement in livelihoods.

**16. What steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact or legacy?**

Acceptance of farmed corals by the aquarium exporting companies and consumers will be key to success, and we therefore will work closely with the companies to develop a highly acceptable cultured product. Experience in a pilot project prior to the Solomons "ethnic tension" indicates that consumer demand for aquacultured corals is high. Likewise, for the lime trade, methods that are easy and that produce lime of at least similar quality are needed. Since it will not be appropriate to use farmed coral for construction purposes the project will have to work with communities to encourage the use of other construction materials.

**17. How will the work be distinctive and innovative? How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?**

The concept that coral can be "farmed" is highly innovative. Coral farming mimics and accelerates the natural process of coral fragmentation, a major form of asexual reproduction in corals. Corals can be directly replanted in degraded non-recovering areas where shifting rubble will not allow tiny coral larvae to survive, but where coral branches scattered onto the rubble and corals secured to wire racks do very well, maximising their growth by a factor of 10-30x per annum. This removes pressure from existing coral reefs and allows them to restore naturally.

The previous Darwin Initiative funded project received coverage by the BBC in addition to receiving two awards. Radio 4 is currently planning another BBC programme about that work. This equally innovative project is also likely to receive considerable attention. In addition to promoting research findings in peer funded journals the project will disseminate information via the web and through local PR. The Darwin logo will be used throughout.

**18. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work? Are there completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects which are relevant to your work? Please give details, explaining the similarities and differences. Show how the outputs and outcomes of this work will be additional to any similar work, and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with such work for mutual benefits.**

There have been some attempts to promote commercial coral farming in the Philippines and Palau. However, these efforts involve the planting of coral in deeper water, which requires scuba divers to plant, monitor and harvest. It is therefore not suitable for use by rural island communities who can only handle shallow water coral farming. We are unaware of any similar projects of other organisations that are promoting the adoption of certification procedures and standards for farmed corals. The project will be building on the previously funded Darwin Living Water Project which is likely to be replicated in a number of sites through Fiji. The reduction in land based waste will assist coral recovery and enhance the impact of this project.

**19. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?**

Two Scientific Officers, one from Fiji and one from Solomon Islands will be trained by the Coral Reef Scientist during the initial scientific trials. These local staff will have BSc degrees in Marine Studies from the University of the South Pacific, plus the ability to serve as the local trainers once the communities are ready for the implementation phase. Two field officers from each of the two countries will work under each Scientific Officer, and must be good in the sea, hard working, and able to follow instructions. A minimum of 100 representatives from community management areas will be trained in sustainable coral farming during years two and three, after the research and demonstration sites are set up and the community awareness and management planning work (of the noted EC grants) is sufficiently complete. The effectiveness of the community work (training and follow-up) will indicate whether the Scientific Officer and Field Assistant trainees have adequately grasped all the requirements of the work. In Fiji, 2 villages in the Mamanuca Islands and 2 villages on Moturiti Island will be the initial targets for coral farming. In the Solomon Islands 3 villages in Marau Sound (Guadalcanal) will focus on coral farming for the aquarium and curio trades whilst 3 villages in Langalanga Lagoon (Malaita) and 2 villages in Lau Lagoon (Malaita) will focus on growing coral for the betel nut lime trade in addition to restoring the systems destroyed by generations of coral harvesting. Monitoring of the outcomes will include the effectiveness of the community training through assessing the success of coral farming trials (mortality, acceptability to the aquarium and curio industry), extent of sustainable farm development by individual farmers and conformity to MAC certification standards.

**20. How are the benefits and/or work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? Please provide a clear exit strategy.**

The project aims to have MAC certified aquacultured corals being sold to the aquarium industry by the end of year two. Production at each site will be monitored for sustainability with levels of production controlled as appropriate. As new areas come under community based management they will enter the scheme as the demand for cultured coral increases. Training in co-operative marketing will be undertaken and an "environmental trust fund" formed for each management area. A percentage of coral and marine produce sales will go into the trust fund and support community management plans for the district. The MAC certification of the coral farming methods tied to conservation will ensure that only communities with best-practice coral reef management will be able to market farmed corals, ensuring that the industry develops along healthy lines after the project closes. For the lime trades the coral reef planting will create coral thickets near to the lime production areas and will lessen the time required for coral harvesting. Sales of this coral for the lime industry will cover the costs of coral planting on an ongoing basis. An increase in fish in previously degraded areas will also continue to improve both nutrition and livelihoods on an ongoing basis.

**21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.**

Project implementation timetable	
Date	Key milestones
1. April 2003	1. Orientation of staff, finalising of work plans for the year.
2. April 2003	2. Scientific design and monitoring regimes of the Fiji and Solomon Islands research and demonstration sites finalised.
3. May 2003	3. Research coral farm established at Moturiki, Fiji, to develop and test sustainable CITES-compliant and MAC certified methods.
4. June 2003	4. Pilot coral farms abandoned during the ethnic tensions of 2000 re-established at Marau Sound, Solomons, and associated with establishment of community management plans and no-fishing zones (based on other funds and ongoing work).
5. August 2003	5. Reef restoration sites established at live rock mining sites in Conua District, Fiji.
6. October 2003	6. Experimental reef restoration sites established within Marine Protected Areas in the Mamanuca Islands, Fiji, associated with resorts and communities, as a fisheries and tourism enhancement measure.
7. Dec 2003	7. Pilot reef restoration sites established in Langalanga and Lau lagoons in areas formerly mined for the betel nut lime trade in Malaita, Solomons.
8. March 2004	8. Sustainable betel lime workshops carried out at the two sites in Malaita, Solomon Islands.
9. May 2004-Jan 2005	9. Refinement of coral farming methods at the Moturiki and Marau coral farms, with extension of results to community farming sites, 3 in Fiji and 3 in Solomons.
10. August 2004	10. Presentation on the project at the 10th International Coral Reef Symposium in Okinawa, Japan.
11. Nov 2004	11. Trial marketing of sustainably cultured corals through aquarium companies in Fiji and if possible in the Solomon Islands.
12. Feb 2005	12. Trial marketing of bleached "curio" corals not suitable for the aquarium trade due to drab colouration.
13. May 2005	13. Certification standards for sustainable coral farming developed at the research sites approved by the Marine Aquarium Council.
14. May 2003-Sept 2005	14. Training of appropriate communities (those practising good coral reef management) in coral farming, to meet the growing demand for cultured coral products.
15. August 2005	15. Draft of illustrated handbook in English, Fijian and Solomon Islands pidgin on the importance of corals as fish habitat, community-appropriate conservation measures for coral reefs, sustainable alternatives to the destructive coral trades, and community-appropriate coral replanting methods for non-recovering reefs formerly mined or blasted.
16. August 2005	16. Certification standards developed formally proposed to the Fiji and Solomon Islands Governments for their adoption, with the goal of replacing the wild coral trade with sustainable cultured products, grown in sites properly monitored and linked directly to community-based coral reef management areas.
17. Dec 2005	17. Final project report submitted to Darwin.

**22. How will the most significant outputs contribute towards achieving the purpose of the project? (This should be summarised in the Log Frame as Indicators at Purpose level)**

Monitoring data indicate a significant increase in coral cover and increased bio-diversity in reef restoration sites.  
Communities earning income from certified coral being produced and marketed.

**23. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures**

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month (starting April)	Standard Output Number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc)
1. May- November 2003 and ongoing	<b>SOM #22</b> Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	One coral farming and coral replanting research site established in Fiji and one coral farming research site established in the Solomon Islands. These will develop, test and refine sustainable CITES compliant and MAC certifiable methodologies acceptable to indigenous consumers and/or to export counterparts from the nearby communities. University of the South Pacific students and staff will be invited to participate in the design and running of experiments in the Fiji sites as well, as will Fisheries staff. Regular feedback from the marine ornamental companies will be maintained.
June 2003- January 2005	<b>SOM #6A</b> Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	A minimum of 100 people from Fiji/Solomon Islands community based management areas trained in sustainable coral farming and coral replanting, some of whom go on to operate locally managed coral farms compliant with the methods and standards developed by the project. Trainees actively engaged in coral replanting (where appropriate) for fisheries habitat restoration within the management area once destructive fishing methods (such as reef mining and blast fishing) are discontinued. This training will be on-going over a 2-year period.
August 2004	<b>SOM #14B</b> Attend conference at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented.	Presentation made at the 10 <sup>th</sup> International Coral Reef Symposium in Okinawa, Japan.
August 2005	<b>SOM #7</b> Number of training materials to be produced for use by host country.	Handbooks in English/Fijian and Solomon Islands pidgin on reef restoration and sustainable coral farming methods published (for traditional use and export trades)
August 2005	<b>SOM #9</b> Management plans to be produced for Governments	Certification standards for corals formally proposed and presented to the Fiji and Solomon Islands Governments for their consideration and adoption.
Annually	<b>SOM #8</b> Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	UK Project manager will spend 8 weeks each of the first two years working on this project, and 4 weeks in the final year.
Overall	<b>SOM #23</b> Value of resources raised from other sources	The total amount of matching funds to be applied during the three years of this project is: £233,148.
At project close	<b>Additional output:</b> Coral farming firmly established as an economic incentive for poor reef-owning communities and tied to reef conservation and habitat restoration.	Coral farms established at 3 Fiji and 3 Solomon Island sites (based on methods developed at the research sites), specifically targeting communities under threat from the coral trades and actively supporting good coral reef management. Coral farming will serve as an economic incentive and replacement to the wild coral harvests, rewarding poor, reef-owning communities for their efforts at coral reef conservation and setting aside community no-take marine protected areas. Coral replanting will also be promoted as a biodiversity enhancing restoration method for reef areas.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

24. Describe how the progress of the project, including towards delivery of outputs, will be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please make reference to the indicators described in the Logistical Framework.

At the start of the project baseline data will be used to help choose specific indicators for monitoring project outputs. The overall indicators of success for the project will be the adoption of the methods developed by the project by the various industries, establishing sustainable aquaculture-based enterprises to replace the destructive wild coral harvests presently threatening reef biodiversity. Regular project monitoring and the sale of cultured corals will help quantify this transformation. Establishing MAC certification standards will help ensure long-term monitoring and that the methods are only applied when nested within community-based coral reef awareness and conservation. Environmental monitoring of restoration and coral farming sites will establish if the methods are sustainable or have a positive impact on coral reef biodiversity, particularly in the former coral mining areas. Involving USP students and staff, Fisheries staff and other NGOs, as well as standard Reef Check methods, will help encourage longer-term monitoring of the research and restoration sites.

On-going monitoring of project approach and implementation will be the responsibility of JWP, as will the conduct of a final evaluation of the project.

25. How will host country partners be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the project?

Submission of regular field reports, regular scientific monitoring data, etc.

Submission of detailed workshop reports.

Submission of photographs recording the field work, training workshops, and the experimental set-up, etc.

Reports on feed back of sales of cultured coral product to the aquarium companies and lime industry on marketability.

A consultative team approach will be taken to project evaluation prior to the submission of semi-annual reports to Darwin.

26. How will you ensure that the project achieves value for money?

By following the outputs carefully, the value of the project will become apparent as the coral trades are slowly transformed into self-perpetuating and sustainable industries replacing the destructive wild coral harvests and providing economic and food security incentives for communities to manage their reefs. The restoration aspects of the project can potentially help restore the biodiversity of extensive areas of Solomons Islands lagoons, presently dominated by silty rubble resulting from generations of coral harvesting for the local lime trade. These mined areas are unstable and are thus not conducive to the natural recruitment of coral larvae, but transplanted coral branches have survived well and grown rapidly in preliminary experiments, providing critical fisheries habitat. Such long-term "knock-on" effects from this work will ensure its impact continues long after the close of the project cycle, further enhancing "value for money".

27. Reporting Requirements. All projects must submit six monthly reports (by 31 October each year) and annual reports (by 30 April each year). Please check the box for all reports that you will be submitting, dependent on the term of your project. You must ensure that you cover the full term of your project.

Report type	Period covered	Due date	REQUIRED?
Six month report	1 April 2003 – 30 September 2003	30 October 2003	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2003 – 31 March 2004	30 April 2004	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2004 – 30 September 2004	30 October 2004	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2004	30 April 2005	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2005 – 30 September 2005	30 October 2005	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2005	30 April 2006	No
Six month report	1 April 2006 – 30 September 2006	30 October 2006	No
Final report	1 April 2004 – project end date	3 months after project completion	Yes



## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

28. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b></p> <p>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>• the sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>• the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <p>To conserve coral biodiversity in Fiji and Solomon Islands by addressing the root causes of poverty-driven destructive coral harvesting or over-harvesting through the introduction of sustainable coral farming as a viable economic alternative in the Fiji and the Solomon Islands community based management areas (CBMAs).</p>	<p>Monitoring data indicate a significantly increased coral cover and increased biodiversity in reef restoration sites.</p> <p>Communities earning income from certified coral being produced and marketed.</p>	<p>Monitoring surveys carried out by UK expertise.</p> <p>Project reports.</p>	<p>Government and International support for coral farming in general and for the live and curio coral trades based on field grown corals in particular.</p> <p>Community interest in reef management and willingness to link reef farming enterprises directly to coral reef conservation.</p> <p>Government and Aquarium Industry support for the project.</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coral farming research sites established in Fiji and Solomons testing sustainable CITES compliant and MAC certifiable methodologies.</li> <li>2. Coral farming established as a direct economic incentive to poor coastal reef-owning communities.</li> <li>3. Establishment of coral farming as a sustainable alternative to uncontrolled harvesting.</li> <li>4. Handbooks produced.</li> <li>5. Minimum of 100 people trained.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Environmentally sustainable coral farming and coral replanting methods developed and implemented in 6 field sites.</li> <li>2. At least six communities in areas being affected or threatened by destructive coral harvesting become actively engaged in coral replanting and coral farming.</li> <li>3. Acceptance of farmed corals by industry.</li> <li>4. Handbooks printed and distributed.</li> <li>5. Trained community members running coral farms.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring data of reef biodiversity, coral cover, etc at each restoration site and within each coral farming site.</li> <li>2. At least one aquarium company purchasing and exporting a known number of sustainably grown corals.</li> <li>3. Sales data.</li> <li>4. Provision of copies to Darwin.</li> <li>5. Project report.</li> </ol>	<p>Communities will accept the new methods in lieu of traditional practices of destructive coral harvesting.</p> <p>Companies will accept the cultured corals over uncertified wild corals.</p> <p>Reef check methods will prove adequate for detecting biodiversity changes at the restoration sites.</p>

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Baseline and monitoring data from all sites.</li> <li>2. Experimental coral farms and restoration sites established with community members as trainers.</li> <li>3. Marketing survey and "green" certification of coral products.</li> <li>4. Wider application to the community based on results.</li> </ol>	<p>Regular monitoring programmes established.</p> <p>Experimental coral aquaculture farms established at Moturiki, Fiji and Marau Sound, Solomons.</p> <p>Experimental restoration sites established within appropriate MPA sites in each management area of the Coral Gardens Programme, with broad community participation.</p> <p>Test marketing of aquacultured products from the experimental coral farms completed, with feedback on product requirements and possible modifications needed.</p> <p>MAC "green" certification standards set and monitoring measures in-place.</p> <p>Establishment of coral farms in each management area, once sustainable and green methods are established appropriate coral clones are identified and cultured as coral "seed", and marketing trials are successful. Markets established.</p>

## FINANCIAL ASPECTS

29. Please state costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. For programmes of less than 3 years' duration, enter 'nil' as appropriate for future years. Show Darwin funded items separately from those funded from other sources.

**Table A: Staff time. List each member of the team, their role in the project rate and the percentage of time each would spend on the project each year.**

	2002/2003 %	2003/2004 %	2004/2005 %
<b>United Kingdom project team members and role</b>			
Dr Hugh Govan, Project Leader	100	100	100
Helen Sykes, co-ordination of biodiversity monitoring of restoration sites	25	25	25
Coral Cay Foundation (UK volunteer team) monitoring of Mamanuca sites	na	na	na
Green Force (UK volunteer team) monitoring of Bua and Moturiki sites	na	na	na
Robert Brunt (UK Project Manager)	15	15	15
<b>Host country/ies project team members and role</b>			
Dr Austin Bowden-Kerby, Project Co-ordinator, Fiji and Solomons	50	50	50
Marine Projects Scientific Officer, Fiji	100	100	100
Etika Sing, Coral Farming Field Officer, Fiji	50	50	50
Simione Koto, Community Field Officer, Fiji	50	50	50
Wana Sivoi, Workshop and Women's Co-ordinator, Fiji	50	50	50
Ferral Lasi, Marine Projects Scientific Officer, Solomons	100	100	100
Donald Wale, Marine Project Field Officer, Solomons	50	50	50
Nainasa Whippy, FSPI Financial Manager	20	20	20
Sokoveti Vocedua, Secretarial Support	10	10	10

**Table B: Salary costs. List the project team members and show their salary costs for the project, separating those costs to be funded by the Darwin Initiative from those to be funded from other sources.**

Project team member	2003/2004 £		2004/2005 £		2005/2006 £	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
Dr Hugh Govan (Sal & Ben)						
Helen Sykes						
Greenforce Team						
Coral Cay Team						
Dr Austin Bowden-Kerby(Sal&Ben)						
Marine Projects Scientific Officer						
Etika Sing						
Simione Koto						
Wana Sivoi						
Ferral Lasi						
Donald Wale						
Nainasa Whippy						
Sokovete Vocedua						
Robert Brunt						
<b>TOTAL COST OF SALARIES</b>						

Table C. Total costs. Please separate Darwin funding from other funding sources for every budget line.

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	TOTAL
<b>Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning, overheads</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationery</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Travel and subsistence</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Printing</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Conferences, seminars etc</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>Capital items/equipment (please break down)</b>				
• Darwin funding Materials for coral farming and reef restoration Fiji Solomons				
• other funding				
<b>Other costs (please specify and break down)</b>				
• Darwin funding  Training costs Fiji and Solomons Vehicle fuel and maintenance, Fiji Boat hire, Fiji, Solomons Final project evaluation				
• other funding				
<b>Salaries (from previous table)</b>				
• Darwin funding				
• other funding				
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>				
<b>TOTAL DARWIN COSTS</b>				
<b>TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES</b>				

**30. How is your organisation currently funded?**

JWP receives its funding from a variety of sources including: Department for International Development, European Commission, Community Fund, Diana Fund, Jersey Aid and various trusts.

**31. Provide details of all other funding sources identified in Question 29 that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional funding the project will lever in to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.**

FSPI/JWP have two EC funded regional grants starting up in 2003: SMART, focussed on teaching certification skills to community members and on increasing international demand for sustainably produced coral, and Coral Gardens, with a new focus on expanding community-based management of coral reefs to the Caribbean. With these vital community components already funded, the Darwin Initiative funds would allow for the inclusion of a major biodiversity-focused component that is neglected in the other proposals: replacing destructive practices with coral farming and coral replanting and providing an incentive/reward for communities setting aside no-take areas.

These EC grants are providing the match funds for the Darwin proposal. They also contain further funding that is not directly relevant to this proposal and so has not been noted in the Match category.

**32. Please give details of any further resources sought from the host country partner institution(s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in Questions 29 and 31. This will include donations in kind and un-costed support e.g. accommodation.**

The reef-owning communities will host the workshops and house the project teams.

The Mamanuca Hotelier's Association has expressed an interest in helping the project by providing transport and accommodation for the team should the project be funded. Shangri-La's Fijian Resort has been supporting the community and ecotourism aspects of the Coral Gardens project in the past, and has recently agreed to continue for another two years. The Tavanipupu Resort in Marau, Solomon Islands has, in the past, provided accommodation free of charge for the reef conservation aspects and related work.

**33. Please separately indicate in Table D the amounts of grant requested under the Darwin Initiative and any confirmed funding/income from elsewhere (where these may be costed). Add together to show total project costs.**

**Table D Darwin funding request**

	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
<b>Amount of Darwin Initiative funding requested</b>	<b>63,449</b>	<b>64,549</b>	<b>37,418</b>
<b>+ Funding/Income from other sources</b>	<b>77,716</b>	<b>77,716</b>	<b>77,716</b>
<b>= Total project cost</b>	<b>141,165</b>	<b>142,265</b>	<b>115,134</b>

34. FCO NOTIFICATION

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country

CERTIFICATION 2003/04

On behalf of the trustees/company (*delete as appropriate*) Just World Partners

I apply for a grant of £63,449 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2004 on the activities specified in paragraphs 21 and 23.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	Christopher Davies
Position in the organisation	Trustee

Signed



Date:

10 January 2003

Please return completed form to Defra by 13 January 2003 by e-mail to [darwin@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:darwin@defra.gsi.gov.uk) or in paper form to Zone 4/A2 Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6DE.