



DARWIN INITIATIVE

APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 12 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 12pt or alter the paragraph spacing.

Submit by 19 January 2004

Ref (Defra only):

1. Name and address of organisation

Just World Partners (JWP) 4a Newmills Road, Dalkeith Midlothian Scotland EH22 1DU

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

LIVING REEFS: COMMUNITY-BASED CORAL REEF MANAGEMENT IN THE PACIFIC

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)			FSPI
Department	Pacific Desk		
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

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 currently funds “Blue Forests,” which aims to protect biodiversity through sustainable farming of coral reefs and previously funded the award winning ‘Living Waters’ project (UNEP Award).

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.

Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPI).

The FSPI Regional Secretariat has obtained EC funds for scoping in Kiribati and Tuvalu (problem identification, partnering with NGOs and Govt, site identification, etc). The FSPI Darwin Initiative “Blue Forests” coral farming and coral replanting programme being carried out in Fiji and Solomon Islands will reinforce this work, through the application of coral restoration and coral farming activities in appropriate sites by years two and three. Each of the three partner NGOs will adapt and manage the programme locally according to their own needs and in collaboration with local NGO and government partners.

Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific Kiribati (FSPK) was involved in EC project planning and has been in discussions with Government regarding collaboration in the upcoming FSPI programme. They will coordinate national implementation with FSPI.

Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO the Tuvalu FSPI affiliate) requested the project long ago, and is collaborating with government on an upcoming scoping visit by FSPI. They will coordinate national implementation with FSPI.

Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific Vanuatu (FSPV) Has partial funding for the project in Vanuatu. They will coordinate national implementation with FSPI.

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 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. FSPI has a signed MoU with TANGO, FSP Vanuatu & FSP Kiribati 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.

FSPI has good working relationships with its affiliates in Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, all of which have identified community support for the project. JWP knows first-hand that if projects are to work, they must maintain optimum levels of community participation and ownership. When designing the project, beneficiaries drove the priorities and helped to guide the proposed activities.

Through ongoing community outreach, the project will continue to directly collaborate with project beneficiaries to ensure that the activities meet local needs thereby encouraging ownership of outcomes.

PROJECT DETAILS

9. Define the purpose of the project in line with the logical framework.

The project’s purpose is to conserve coral reef biodiversity in Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu by utilising UK scientific expertise to address human-related causes of coral degradation. In particular the project will strengthen the capacity of FSPK, TANGO and FSPV by training and supporting staff in community processes, reef restoration, and environmental management and help to establish model conservation sites in Vanuatu, Kiribati and Tuvalu. Staff from other NGOs and Government agencies will be included as trainees in the various areas, raising capacity nation-wide, and building working relationships for a successful programme.

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

This initiative draws on lessons learned and best practice identified through the Darwin-funded 'Blue Forests' project and provides essential complementary support to the ongoing work of FSPI through the EC funded Coral Gardens Programme and is also relevant to the EC SMART project which focuses on the certification of products for the marine aquarium trade.

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 (see Annex C for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. 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, in both general and specific terms, meet the requirements of these articles of the CBD. Articles 5, 6, 7 – cooperation; general measures for conservation and sustainable use; identification and monitoring (100%). Article 10 – sustainable use of components of biological diversity (60%). Articles 12, 13 – research and training; public education and awareness (100%). Article 14 – impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts (40)%. Article 16 – access to and transfer of technology (90%). The CBD focal point and relevant government departments are either involved already or will be at implementation. Lessons learnt from the Darwin funded Blue Forest Programme will now be applied to new coral reef conservation and management sites in Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The project will take steps to ameliorate specific threats to coral reef biodiversity related to unwise human use and reverse negative trends.

12. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority within the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans if applicable.

Coral reefs in the Pacific are becoming increasingly degraded, largely due to unmanaged human activities such as over-fishing, destructive fishing (including use of small mesh nets, poisons and explosives), coral harvesting, and coastal siltation. These activities are resulting in the destruction of coral reef habitat and biodiversity loss, as well as negative social impacts including poor nutrition, economic decline, and urban drift. The ICRAN "model site" status of the present project in Fiji and the global publicity generated is in large part due to FSPI's success with fulfilling multiple aspects of the Biodiversity Convention in Fiji. These aspects will now be strengthened and applied to new sites in Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Kiribati 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 and the transfer of sustainable village-appropriate technologies.

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

This project will address poverty-driven resource degradation and unequal access to natural resources and will promote sustainable use through improved resource management and the introduction of sustainable alternate livelihoods, by transferring village-appropriate technologies where possible. 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.

1. A minimum of 10 facilitators from a diversity of governmental and non-governmental agencies trained in community facilitation, workshop processes and in various management tools;
2. Management curriculum and 14-poster set translated and published in Bislama, Tuvaluan and Kiribati for distribution to schools, communities, government ministries and other NGOs;
3. Coral reef management projects supporting and facilitating community-based management established in Vanuatu, Tuvalu, and Kiribati;
4. Community-based management plans developed and implemented (with government support or recognition) in at least four coral reef management areas (1-2 per country x 3 countries);
5. Techniques in reef restoration, habitat enhancement and certified coral farming transferred from the Fiji Darwin Initiative Blue Forests project to new host country sites;
6. Pacific regional organisations, national governments and agencies provided with data on the state of coral reefs. Value of community-based management in at least one site per country demonstrated through monitoring and evaluation.

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

The increased capacity of local staff to advise and work with communities in sustainable reef management will have long term effects as will the tools and materials developed.

Improved management of reefs will provide increased livelihood benefits to communities.

The establishment of coral farming as a sustainable income generation option will provide the opportunity 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 management, 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?

Marine tenure, governance and government involvement are crucial factors to the success of the project. Communities will assess tenure and ownership of resources along with project staff and the government will be fully involved. Acceptance of farmed corals by the aquarium exporting companies and consumers will be key to success. The project will therefore 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. 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 project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

Coral reef conservation work in Fiji, by FSPI's Fiji affiliate - in part supported by a former Darwin Initiative project - has received international recognition, being selected as the first UNEP ICRAN "model site for coral reef conservation" in Melanesia, the area of highest reef biodiversity on the planet.

<http://www.icran.org/SITES/spr.html>

The Fiji site was also recently filmed by ADB, and the programme broadcast globally on BBC TV. The expansion of this innovative coral project in other countries is equally likely to receive considerable media attention with the added boost of the new FSPI media programme. In addition to promoting evaluation findings in peer funded journals, the project will disseminate information via local project publications, 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 and how your work will be distinctive and innovative. 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.

FSPI is a member of the Locally Managed Marine Area Network which promotes the sharing of lessons on this topic. The LMMA has no members in the target countries. FSPI cooperates with both the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme and The International Waters Programme who have relevant but not overlapping coastal projects.

The Darwin Initiative currently funds “Blue Forests,” which aims to protect biodiversity through sustainable farming of coral reefs and previously funded the award winning ‘Living Waters’ project (UNEP Award).

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?

10-14 trainees (3-6 x 3 countries) will be trained in participatory approaches to coral reef management. They will be selected locally, based on criteria developed by the country partners according to their specific needs. Training workshops will take place in the capitals and in communities, at least once annually over the three years.

Government officers and NGO personnel will be trained in community process and management methods, so that capacity is raised equitably between organisations on a national level in the three countries.

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.

As the problems causing coral reef decline are most often attributed to rural fishing communities, management solutions must involve active community participation. Facilitation of the community management planning process is required by individuals trained in the various processes and protocols. FSPI proposes to train and support such facilitators, connect them to government and NGO resources in their respective countries, and provide supervision, support, and awareness-raising materials sufficient to establish 2-3 model community reef management areas per country.

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

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial year:	Key milestones
April-July	FY 2004/5	1. Orientation of staff, project mobilization meeting with TANGO, FSPV and FSPK; Project MOUs developed and signed; Project coordination committee meetings and workplan schedules established (quarterly).
April-Oct	FY 2004/5	2. Linkages established with all stakeholders in each country.
July	FY 2004/5	3. Local programme manager selected.
July-Dec	FY 2004/5	4. Site selection based on need, logistics, community partners, and potential for success.
Oct	FY 2004/5	5. Official programme launching.
July-Dec	FY 2004/5	6. Selection of 5-7 local trainees per country, including Govt and NGO reps; translation of 14-poster set and publication of posters in the vernacular.
Dec-Mar	FY 2004/5	7. Facilitating “participatory learning and action” (PLA) & training workshops to identify specific problems and to facilitate the development and implementation of community resource management plans.
Oct-Mar	FY 2004/5	8. Marine biodiversity baseline assessments conducted in all confirmed sites and fisheries methods and catch surveys completed for each site. Socio-economic surveys completed.
		9. Design, drawing, and editing of awareness-raising posters on marine resource management thematic topics (completed).

April-Mar	FY 2005/6	10. Strengthening local governance structures by special training.
April-Sept	FY 2005/6	11. Awareness raising and marine management planning workshops in each of two community coral reef management sites per country.
Sept-Mar	FY 2005/6	12. No-fishing MPAs established by chiefs and recognised by government authorities; boundaries demarcated, and enforcement procedures/penalties established.
Dec-Mar	FY 2005/6	13. Training of men and women as community fish wardens and turtle monitors.
June-Dec	FY 2005/6	14. Communities trained in coral replanting to restore degraded non-recovering reef areas introduced from the Darwin <i>Blue Forests</i> project.
Oct-Dec	FY 2005/6	15. Community training in livelihood options such as coral reef tourism associated with no-fishing MPAs, seaweed farming or certified coral farming as sustainable income-generating alternatives to commercial coral harvesting.
Oct-Dec	FY 2005/6	16. Training in sustainable coral farming for the curio coral market in the Vanuatu and Kiribati sites using methods developed in the Darwin <i>Blue Forests</i> project.
April-June	FY 2006/7	17. Mangrove nurseries established and seedlings planted in appropriate site areas.
Oct-Mar	FY 2006/7	18. Final sampling of socio-economic, biological and fisheries monitoring Data and analysis.
Dec-Mar	FY 2006/7	19. Final Evaluation conducted, report and presentations drafted.
Feb-Mar	FY 2006/7	20. Presentation of project results at widely attended conferences or meetings and in the national, regional and global media (TV, radio, newspaper, world wide web).

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)

Increased awareness of coral conservation and resource management needs.
Evidence of increased coral reef health and biodiversity by year 3.
Increased institutional capacity amongst government and partner agencies by year 3.
Community based management processes operating in target communities leading to strategic and community driven on-ground actions by year 3.

23. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate 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)

07/04	6a	1. A minimum of 10 facilitators from a diversity of governmental and non-governmental agencies trained in community facilitation, workshop processes and in various management tools;
07/04	7	2. Management curriculum and 14-poster set translated and published in Tuvaluan, Bislama and Kiribati for distribution to schools, communities, government ministries and other NGOs;
01/07	9	3. Coral reef management projects supporting and facilitating community-based management established in Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Kiribati;
03/07	9	4. Community-based management plans developed and implemented (with government support or recognition) in at least four coral reef management areas (2-3 per country x 2 countries);
03/07	6a /17a	5. Transfers of techniques in reef restoration, habitat enhancement and certified coral farming transferred from the Fiji Darwin Initiative Blue Forests project to relevant project sites;
ongoing	15a/15b	6. Pacific regional organisations, national governments and agencies provided with data on the state of coral reefs and with before/after data which demonstrates the value of community-based management in at least one site per country.
ongoing	8	7. UK Project manager will spend 3 weeks each of the first two years working on this project, and 2 weeks in the final year. The Project Leader will be based in Fiji and make regular visits to the target regions.
By project close	23	8. The total amount of matching funds and in-kind support to be applied during the three years of this project is: £96737
By project close	<p>Additional output: Coral farming firmly established as an economic incentive for poor reef-owning communities and tied to reef conservation and habitat restoration.</p>	<p>Coral farms established (based on methods developed at the Fiji 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.</p>

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 Logical Framework.

The project logframe will be used as a tool for monitoring. Indicators will be finalised during the baseline survey, project mobilisation meetings and quarterly reviews. The overall indicators of success for the project will be based on the adoption of programme methodologies by local government and households, the development of sustainable community based reef management plans and the development of alternative livelihood enterprises to replace unsustainable practices presently threatening reef biodiversity. Environmental monitoring of restoration and coral farming sites and assessment of changes in the ecological integrity of locally managed reefs will be established using Reef Check methods and will involve students and staff from the University of the South Pacific, Fisheries staff and other NGOs. 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 feedback 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 help restore the biodiversity of key sites across the 3 target countries. Community level conservation and protection interventions, as well as sound land management planning and the development of local institutional capacities within this grant, will potentially be able to reverse current negative biodiversity trends and afford other sites in the target region with a viable integrated model. It is hoped that 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 2004 – 30 September 2004	31 October 2004	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2005	30 April 2005	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2005 – 30 September 2005	31 October 2005	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006	30 April 2006	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2006 – 30 September 2006	31 October 2006	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007	30 April 2007	No
Six month report	1 April 2007 – 30 September 2007	31 October 2007	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>Goal:</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"> the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources. 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Threatened coral reef biodiversity in Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu protected through strengthened capacity of local partners and government representatives.</p>	<p>Increased awareness of coral conservation and resource management needs;</p> <p>Evidence of increased coral reef health and biodiversity by year 3.</p> <p>Increased institutional capacity amongst government and partner agencies by year 3.</p>	<p>KAP surveys.</p> <p>Biodiversity monitoring surveys.</p> <p>Project reports.</p>	<p>Government remains fully supportive of initiatives to protect coral reefs.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Core group of facilitators trained</p> <p>2. Management curriculum and poster set translated and published</p> <p>3. Community-based coral reef management established in the three countries</p> <p>4. Community-based management plans developed and implemented in at least four model sites (1-2 per country x 3)</p> <p>5. Transfer of techniques in reef restoration, habitat enhanced and certified coral farming from Fiji Blue Forests Darwin Initiative to relevant project sites</p> <p>6. Pacific regional organizations, national governments and agencies provided with data establishing the value of community-based management</p>	<p>Minimum of 10 facilitators trained.</p> <p>Printed poster sets in English and three local languages</p> <p>Numbers of plans with details of management strategies and measures</p> <p>Management plans published, no-fishing areas marked</p> <p>Coral cover increase, fish diversity increase</p> <p>Demonstration coral farm established and selected local community trained</p> <p>Articles, data reports, publications, radio and TV broadcasts, meeting presentations, etc.</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Copies supplied to Darwin</p> <p>News articles, maps, baseline monitoring data</p> <p>Reports, photos, and monitoring data submitted</p> <p>Biological monitoring data, reports, and photographs</p> <p>Reports and photographs</p> <p>Copies of articles or tapes of broadcasts, power-point presentations, etc.</p>	<p>Human capacity exists in government and NGOs</p> <p>Government recognition for community-based coral reef management and MPAs</p> <p>Community and chiefly support continues, and plans are respected</p> <p>Reefs are not too degraded at sites for recovery over the project life</p>

Activities	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)
Project initiation and establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-country meetings with FSP-V, TANGO and FSPK (yr1; 1st quarter + continuing) 2. Local programme manager selected (yr1; 2nd quarter) 3. Linkages established with all stakeholders in each country (yr1; 1st and 2nd quarters) 4. Selection of 5-7 local trainees per country, including Govt and NGO reps (yr1; 2nd and 3rd quarters) 5. Site selection based on need, logistics, community partners, and potential for success (yr1; 2nd and 3rd quarters) 6. Official programme launching (yr1; 3rd quarter)
Production of materials for workshops	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design, drawing, and editing of awareness-raising posters on marine resource management thematic topics (completed) 2. Translation of 14-poster set (yr1; 2nd and 3rd quarters) 3. Publication of posters in the vernacular (yr1; 3rd and 4th quarters)
Capacity building workshops carried out	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitator training workshops in each country (yr1; 4th quarter) 2. Awareness raising and marine management planning workshops in each of two community coral reef management sites per country (yr2; 1st to 3rd quarters)
Baseline monitoring surveys conducted and re-sampled	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marine biodiversity baseline assessments conducted in all confirmed sites (yr1; 3rd and 4th quarters) 2. Fisheries methods and catch surveys completed for each site (yr1; 3rd-4th quarters) 3. Socio-economic surveys completed (yr1; 3rd and 4th quarters) 4. Follow up monitoring surveys to assess project impacts (years 2 and 3; 3rd quarter) 5. Analysis of monitoring data for each of the 6-9 sites (yr3; 3rd and 4th quarters)
Management plans established and carried out by communities with FSPI support for capacity building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No-fishing MPAs established by chiefs and recognised by government authorities; boundaries demarcated, and enforcement procedures/penalties established (yr2; 3rd and 4th quarters) 2. Training of men and women as community fish wardens and turtle monitors (yr2; 4th quarter) 3. Strengthening local governance structures by special training (yr2; 1st-4th quarters)
Restoration activities carried out as appropriate for each site	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communities trained in coral replanting to restore degraded non-recovering reef areas introduced from the Darwin <i>Blue Forests</i> project (yr2; 2nd to 4th quarters) 2. Mangrove nurseries established and seedlings planted in appropriate areas (yr3; 1st to 3rd quarters)
Sustainable economic ventures introduced as appropriate in particular sites, based on market surveys and partnerships with existing local companies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training in sustainable coral farming for the curio coral market in the Tuvalu and Kiribati sites using methods developed in the Darwin <i>Blue Forests</i> project (yr2; 3rd to 4th quarters) <p>Community training in coral reef tourism associated with no-fishing MPAs, as a community-based activity or if possible in partnership with local resorts or hotels (Fiji ICRAN model) (yr2; 3rd to 4th quarters)</p>