



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

University of Newcastle, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Developing reserves for biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries in Rodrigues

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	Edwards		Lynch
Forename(s)	Alasdair James		Tara Louise
Post held	Senior Lecturer		Field Centre Manager
Institution (if different to above)			Shoals Rodrigues
Department	School of Biology		
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

The School of Biology's mission is to provide (1) a programme of outstanding, internationally recognised research in several fields ranging from Biodiversity & Conservation to Molecular Ecology, (2) to deliver high quality teaching dealing with Biology from the molecular to the ecosystem level.

Activities

The School of Biology carries out research in Biological Complexity and Modelling (Biodiversity & Conservation, Computational Biology), Molecular Ecology (Genes & Environment, Microbial Ecology & Technology) and Neuroecology (Evolution & Behaviour, Visual Neuroscience) with an

annual research income of some £2.5 million. It also delivers a wide range of biological BSc and MSc programmes on pure and applied animal and plant biology, including wildlife conservation.

Achievements

The recently constituted School of Biology achieved considerable growth last year, especially in research income which increased by 24%, bringing us close to our annual target of £5M. Further expansion is underway through the establishment of a 'state of the art' post-genomics Centre which is being housed in the new Institute for Research on Environment and Sustainability. Good progress has been made in increasing our annual income from third strand activities by establishing a DTI sponsored Teaching Company Scheme and by the formation of two spin-out companies involving novel and innovative research with commercial partners. Teaching at all levels is informed by excellence in research. Research postgraduate recruitment increased by 29% last year, undergraduate applications increased by 27% last year and MSc recruitment has increased by 206% in the past 3 years.

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

Dr Susan Clark led a project in which I participated on *Marine biodiversity capacity building in the West African sub-region* (Project Reference 162/07/045; 01-Sep-98 to 31-Mar-01).

My outputs included: Edwards, A.J., Gill, A.C. and Abohweyere, P.O. (2001). *A Revision of Irvine's Marine Fishes of Tropical West Africa*. Darwin Initiative Report 2, Ref. 162/7/451. vi, 157 pp. (Available with CD-ROM of photographs, database information and text files), and a peer-reviewed paper: Edwards, A.J., Gill, A.C. and Abohweyere, P.O. (2003). A revision of F.R. Irvine's Ghanaian marine fishes in the collections of The Natural History Museum, London. *Journal of Natural History* **37** (18): 2213-2267.

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.

(1) Shoals Rodrigues solicited the assistance of the UK experts involved in the project in order to conduct preliminary research and assess the feasibility of marine reserves as a resource management strategy. This NGO will be the main local partner, with responsibility for collecting data and implementing awareness campaigns and for co-ordinating the participation of other local partners. (2) The Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA), as the island Government, has been fully involved in the project development, having worked with the other project partners in the selection of the reserve areas. The RRA will take responsibility for reserve delimitation and enforcement of legislation, and Government personnel will receive training and participate in research programmes, as well as collaborating on education initiatives. (3) The fishing community, particularly the villages most affected by the reserves will also be actively involved through the consultation process and participation in project components, although not as formal partner organisations.

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?

(a) Reports have been submitted to, and meetings held with, the Marine Co-ordinating Committee in Rodrigues (comprising local and national Government and stakeholder organisations) and individual departmental heads, and full support has been obtained. (b) Partnerships span Government departments and NGOs and the project will see the training of several people from each organisation. Stakeholder consultation and education is included in the project to ensure that the wider community is more aware and so able to influence the long-term sustainability of benefits accruing from the Darwin project.

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.

Consultative meetings have already been held at 18 fishing villages to discuss the concept of marine reserves and their benefits to the ecosystem and fisheries. The response from fishers was extremely positive, with villages nominating areas within their local fishing grounds that they wished to see protected, and making suggestions for management and enforcement of reserve areas. Regular consultation will continue, and fishers will also partake in discussions about delimitation of the reserves - representatives from affected villages were identified at the meetings.

PROJECT DETAILS

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

The purpose of the project is to establish a network of four marine reserves in the northern Rodrigues lagoon and evaluate further resource management strategies in order to protect the unique biodiversity of the island's coral reef ecosystem and to improve the sustainability of artisanal fisheries. An integral part of the project purpose is to build local capacity in marine and fisheries science skills (using UK expertise) to both permit full participation in this project and develop the skills base for the future. Raising environmental awareness across the community in order to influence attitudes towards biodiversity conservation is a further project objective. Capacity building and education are both important factors in improving the likelihood of long term success of the initiative.

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

A development of existing work. UK and local partners have been collaborating for two years in order to develop a strategy to protect biodiversity and promote more sustainable resource use.

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 includes: (a) the establishment of protected areas which result in economic and social benefits for fishers and so encourage them to support conservation measures, (b) monitoring of fisheries and habitats, (c) training in research methods, and (d) raising awareness amongst the general public, using international technical and scientific co-operation and local collaboration between Governmental and Non-Governmental agencies to achieve these objectives and so directly assists the recipient country in implementing Articles 7 (10%), 8 (15%), 10 (10%), 11 (5%), 12 (10%), 13 (10%), and 18 (5%) of the Biodiversity Convention. Particular emphasis is given to the Marine and Coastal Biodiversity (15%), Protected Areas (10%), Public Education and Awareness (5%), and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (5%) themes. The project may also indirectly contribute to the fulfillment of Articles 6, 17 and 26.

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.

The second National Environmental Action Plan, for the period 2000 to 2010, identified the deterioration of marine systems and the degradation of the coastal zone as major national environmental problems, and advocated as mitigation measures the reduction of fishing activities, the establishment of protected areas, and the expansion of coastal zone monitoring activities. The need to acknowledge the unsustainable nature of the fisheries as currently conducted and to strengthen conservation programmes was also identified. The National Environmental Policy specifies the intention of the Government to endeavour to sustain and promote environmental education programmes at all levels; establish programmes for training of scientific and technical personnel; and promote scientific research and development on the causes, effects, prevention and control of environmental problems facing Mauritius and its semi-autonomous region Rodrigues.

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

Fishing is one of the largest employment sectors on Rodrigues, as there is a lack of industrial development and tourism is in its infancy. Nearly 20% of the total workforce are full-time, registered fishers, with a further 2000 people fishing on a casual basis. Subsistence fishers are already amongst the poorest members of the community, and the situation looks set to worsen if fisheries continue to decline. By implementing a strategy that will allow fish stocks to recover and be exploited more sustainably, this project will support the livelihoods of the fishing community.

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.

The principal impact of the work will be the conservation of marine biodiversity and improved fishery sustainability, which will be achieved through the establishment of marine reserves with the supporting research and policy development. Further impacts are increased local technical capacity and improved environmental awareness which will hopefully eventually lead to mesh-size regulation which could dramatically improve fish catches if implemented with fisher community support. Outputs from the project include scientific reports that will be disseminated to stakeholder groups, training workshops for Government and NGO personnel, and media and poster campaigns to inform the widest possible audience about general conservation issues as well as project specifics. Involving SW Indian Ocean regional agencies (e.g., Seychelles Fishing Authority, AIDE (a Comores NGO), CNRE in Madagascar, ARVAM in Réunion) through the final conference will also allow best practices to be developed for a region-wide strategy.

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

The marine reserves and wider management strategy will remain in place after the conclusion of the project, leaving a lasting legacy for the protection marine biodiversity. The strengthened local capacity in marine and fisheries science skills resulting from the project will also be an investment for the future, leaving local personnel in a better position to implement and expand research programmes. Environmental education to raise local awareness will lead to a better informed community whose improved attitudes to conservation will facilitate the implementation of any new initiatives that follow this project.

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

The largest potential problem is a lack of local fisher community co-operation, as full stakeholder support is vital to the success of the marine reserves initiative and broader fisheries management strategy. To improve the likelihood of project success (including its long-term legacy), strong partnerships with local agencies have been established and wider stakeholder consultation and participation is an important project component. The potential difficulties arising from a lack of technical capacity locally will be addressed through training.

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

The support of the Darwin Initiative will be publicised in Mauritius/Rodrigues and the UK through press releases for the launch and conclusion of the project, and the logo will feature on the website and newsletter produced by Shoals Rodrigues throughout the duration of the project. The logo will also appear on the educational posters and workshop proceedings, and Darwin will be acknowledged in reports and papers and mentioned whenever possible in any wider media coverage.

- 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.**

The local partners for this project are the only agencies actively promoting the conservation of marine biodiversity on Rodrigues.

- 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?**

Capacity building is a key component of the project and will involve about 15 people from NGOs and Government services in Rodrigues. Trainees will be selected according to whether the training offered is directly relevant to their job description, and as many people as possible will be involved in order to ensure the long-term project aims are less vulnerable to staff changes. The effectiveness of the training will be measured through its application by the trainees in their work, and at least 4 of those trained will be able to train others by the end of the project. Each year, training courses for marine science skills will take place over two weeks and those for related technical skills will take a further three weeks. The progress of the trainees will be monitored through their subsequent participation in the research components of the project.

- 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 benefits are expected to continue beyond the grant period, as the purpose of the project is to put in place a marine resource management strategy that will lead to the recovery and protection of habitats and improvements in fisheries over the long-term. Shoals Rodrigues and the Government fisheries services will sustain research programmes after the grant period ends by continuing to collect data on fisheries and habitats to monitor the general status of the ecosystem, impacts of resource use and the effectiveness of the management measures. These agencies have full time staff whose job description includes the undertaking of such research, and the training given by the project will ensure that these personnel have the appropriate capacity. Similarly, local agencies have indicated a willingness to take over the education initiatives begun during the project allowing them to continue beyond the grant period. The conference to be held in the last year of the project will also provide an opportunity for regional networking, allowing links to be made with SW Indian Ocean regional agencies (see 14.) who could potentially collaborate in the future development of management strategies.

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

Project implementation timetable

Date	Financial year: Apr-Mar 2004/5 Apr-Mar 2005/6 Apr-Mar 2006/7	Key milestones
May 04	Apr-Mar 04/5	Identification of participants and priorities, planning monitoring and education programmes, providing input into reserves strategy
May 04	Apr-Mar 04/5	Training in data collection and analysis for fisheries
June 04	Apr-Mar 04/5	Commencement of fisheries monitoring programme
June 04	Apr-Mar 04/5	Training in habitat and population survey techniques
July 04	Apr-Mar 04/5	Commencement of education campaigns
Sept 04	Apr-Mar 04/5	Commencement of habitat and population monitoring programme
Sept 04	Apr-Mar 04/5	Production of educational poster
Dec 04	Apr-Mar 04/5	Production of first annual report on monitoring programmes
Feb 05	Apr-Mar 04/5	Stakeholder consultation meetings to discuss year 1 progress
Mar 05	Apr-Mar 04/5	Second period of habitat and population monitoring for year 1
April 05	Apr-Mar 05/6	Field visit to assess progress of marine reserves
June 05	Apr-Mar 05/6	Further training in habitat and population survey techniques
Sept 05	Apr-Mar 05/6	Further training in fisheries data processing
Sept 05	Apr-Mar 05/6	First period of habitat and population monitoring for year 2
Sept 05	Apr-Mar 05/6	Production of educational poster
Dec 05	Apr-Mar 05/6	Production of second annual report on monitoring programmes
Feb 06	Apr-Mar 05/6	Stakeholder consultation meetings to discuss year 2 progress
Mar 06	Apr-Mar 05/6	Second period of habitat and population monitoring for year 2
Mar 06	Apr-Mar 05/6	Submission of first paper for peer review
Apr 06	Apr-Mar 06/7	Marine reserves workshop for regional and international delegates
Aug 06	Apr-Mar 06/7	Submission of second paper for peer review
Aug 06	Apr-Mar 06/7	Production of educational poster
Sept 06	Apr-Mar 06/7	First period of habitat and population monitoring for year 3
Sept 06	Apr-Mar 06/7	Further training in fisheries data processing
Sept 06	Apr-Mar 06/7	Production of workshop proceedings
Dec 06	Apr-Mar 06/7	Production of third annual report on monitoring programmes
Dec 06	Apr-Mar 06/7	Field visit for drafting plan for management of reserves beyond 2007
Feb 07	Apr-Mar 05/6	Stakeholder consultation meetings to discuss year 2 progress

Mar 07	Apr-Mar 06/7	Second period of habitat and population monitoring for year 3
Mar 07	Apr-Mar 06/7	Completion of reserve management plan
Jun 07		Completion of final report

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)

Establishing marine reserves will contribute towards protecting biodiversity and improving fishery sustainability by reducing human impact and allowing habitats and populations to recover. Monitoring programmes will lead to improved understanding of the ecosystem and the effects of reserves, allowing the most appropriate management strategies to be developed and again aiding conservation. Local personnel will have been trained to carry out this research, achieving the capacity building purpose of the project and improving the likelihood of long-term sustainability. The education programmes will further contribute to biodiversity protection as a well informed community will be more receptive to, and better able to participate in, conservation strategies such as efforts to increase mesh-size of the lagoon seine-net fishery to complement marine reserve establishment.

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)
May 04	8	4 novice divers trained to first level qualification (1 week)
May 04	6a/6b	Visit for preparation and planning (19 days)
May 04	15a/15b/15d	Press releases in Mauritius and UK for project launch
May 04	6a/6b/8	Training in fisheries research (9 people, 10 days) + further input into project development (9 days)
June 04	6a/6b/8	Training in habitat and population surveys (6 people, 7 days) + further input into project development (6 days)
Sept 04	22	Establishment of 15 permanent field plots
Aug 04	6a/6b	6 divers given training to improve qualification level (1 wk)
Sept 04		Production of educational poster

Oct 04	15b/19c	Newspaper article and radio interview in Rodrigues
Dec 04		Production of annual scientific report on monitoring studies
Jan 05	6a/6b	4 divers given training to improve qualification level (1 wk)
Apr 05	8	Field visit to assess progress of marine reserves (19 days)
May 05	15b/19c	Newspaper article and radio interview in Rodrigues
Jun 05	6a/6b	6 divers given training to improve qualification level (1 wk)
Aug 05	6a/6b/8	Training in habitat and population surveys (6 people, 7 days) + further input into project development (6 days)
Sept 05	6a/6b/8	Training in fisheries research (9 people, 10 days) + further input into project development (9 days)
Sept 05		Production of educational poster
Oct 05	□Ä□□v□□rÄ□□v	Newspaper article and radio interview in Rodrigues
Nov 05	6a/6b	4 novice divers trained to first level qualification (1 week)
Dec 05	14b	Presentation of project findings at UK conference
Dec 05		Production of annual scientific report on monitoring studies
Jan 06	6a/6b	4 divers given training to improve qualification level (1 wk)
Mar 06	11b	Submission of paper to peer reviewed journal
Apr 06	14a/8	Regional marine reserves workshop (25 people, 5 days)
Apr 06	15b/19c	Newspaper article and radio interview in Rodrigues
Jun 06	6a/6b	6 divers given training to improve qualification level (1 wk)
Aug 06	11b	Submission of paper to peer reviewed journal
Aug 06		Production of educational poster
Sept 06	6a/6b/8	Training in fisheries research (9 people, 10 days) + further input into project development (9 days)
Sept 06		Production of workshop proceedings
Dec 06		Production of annual scientific report on monitoring studies
Dec 06	8	Field visit for drafting reserves management plan (19days)
Mar 07	9	Completion of marine reserves management plan
Mar 07	15a/15b/15d/19c	Press releases in Mauritius and UK for project conclusion
Mar 07	20	£7,650 of scientific equipment handed over
Mar 07	23	£88,164 of financial resources raised from other sources
Jun 07		Final report produced

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.

Participation is one of the keys to evaluating the project progress, and will be monitored by comparing predicted and actual levels of attendance during training courses, consultative meetings and for education programmes, as well as through considering levels of involvement in research programmes instigated as a result of the training. Achievement of milestones in accordance with the implementation timetable will also be used as an indication that the project is progressing on schedule. The research findings will be used to monitor progress towards the overall purpose of biodiversity protection and improved fishery sustainability, as these will provide data on changes in habitat and population composition and fish landings. The final year workshop will also be a useful tool for evaluating the project, as this will show Rodrigues community and government and regional agency reaction to the project outcomes and the likelihood of its integration into regional strategies.

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

The regular monthly meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee for Fisheries and Marine Resources in Rodrigues (as well as those of the Subcommittee for Fisher Education) will be the principal opportunity for host country partners to monitor the project, providing an opportunity for them, and other stakeholder agencies, to discuss project progress. Regular discussion meetings in fisher communities are also scheduled in the project, to ensure all stakeholders are able to provide feedback into the project as it develops.

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

The project is proposing a practical initiative that will have a direct impact and provide a clear legacy for marine biodiversity and improved fishery sustainability on an island-wide scale. Through the workshop to be organised in the final year, the best practices of the project will also reach beyond Rodrigues and potentially benefit other regional island states. The cascade effect will help to provide additional value for money as both long-term local and regional benefits will be achieved from the investment. The project builds on extensive existing groundwork which has built links with fisher communities and governmental agencies and during which the need for the project and course of action have been clearly defined. This groundwork will ensure that implementation will proceed efficiently (and hence economically) during the course of the project.

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	Yes
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
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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>Marine biodiversity in Rodrigues protected and sustainability of fisheries improved through the establishment of marine reserves, increased capacity in marine research skills, and raising environmental awareness across the community.</p>	<p>Development of management strategy for marine reserves and setting up of marine reserves in yr 1 with full stakeholder support</p> <p>Monitoring programme for reef and lagoon habitats and fisheries set up in yr 1 and fully collaborative between NGO and Government by yr3</p> <p>Evidence of effectiveness of management strategy, habitat regeneration and improved fish stocks by yr 3.</p> <p>Education campaigns begin in yr 1 and reach a wide cross-section of the community by yr 3.</p>	<p>Minutes of meetings of the Co-ordinating committee on Fisheries and Marine Resources and reports from village meetings.</p> <p>Attendance at training courses and subsequent participation in field surveys.</p> <p>Reports on field surveys by partner institutions.</p> <p>Statistics on infringement of marine reserve regulations.</p> <p>Statistics on number of individuals and types of community groups reached by education campaigns.</p>	<p>Rodrigues regional Assembly and stakeholder groups remain supportive of the initiative.</p> <p>No other developments that could impact on the reserves (through increased pollution levels for example) are permitted.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>Management strategy developed and approved amongst stakeholder groups.</p>	<p>Stakeholder groups are well represented at meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee.</p> <p>Meetings are held in fishing communities to disseminate results of Committee meetings.</p>	<p>Minutes of Co-ordinating Committee meetings.</p> <p>Reports of and attendance records from, meetings at village level.</p>	<p>Stakeholder groups are motivated to participate in the process.</p>
<p>Monitoring programmes for biodiversity in lagoon and reef habitats and status of fisheries established and carried out by 2 partner agencies.</p>	<p>At least 15 people in total from the 2 partner agencies (NGO and Government) trained in monitoring and data processing techniques, and associated diver training given, with full participation by members of both agencies in monitoring activities ensured by yr 3.</p>	<p>Training attendance records.</p> <p>Databases of species, habitat and fishery data.</p> <p>Field survey reports, with evidence of co-authorship between the two partner agencies.</p>	<p>Personnel from partner agencies available to attend training and motivated to participate in monitoring activities.</p>

Education campaigns for fishers, children, young people and the wider community.	At least 10 fishing villages, 8 primary schools, 2 secondary schools and 250 independent young people reached by yr3. 200 copies of each of 3 different posters circulated, with one produced each year. At least four radio broadcasts and newspaper articles produced each year.	Attendance records at education sessions. Progress reports from partner agencies. Copies of posters and newsletters and recordings of radio broadcasts.	The community is sufficiently interested in the protection of their marine environment to attend education sessions. The local media is willing to carry newspaper articles and broadcast radio programmes written by project partners.
Lessons learned and best practice guidelines	Workshop on marine reserves organised attended by representatives from Rodrigues, Mauritius, Comores, Madagascar, Seychelles and Reunion, and 200 copies of the proceedings published and circulated in yr 3. Report on project successes and failures produced in yr 3 including quantification of all participation, difficulties encountered, and qualitative and quantitative evidence to support progress towards overall project purpose.	Workshop proceedings. Project report, together with copies of all reports and publications sent to Darwin Initiative, Government, stakeholder groups and other interested parties.	Personnel from Governments and NGOs in other island states attend, and fully participate in, workshop.
Activities Discussion and training	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable) Yr 1: Project planning to identify participants and priorities, discuss monitoring and education programmes, define project schedule and give input into reserves management strategy (2 weeks May 04); Evaluation of existing fisheries research programmes and data, training in data processing techniques and training in additional practical techniques (2 weeks May 04). Training in habitat and population survey techniques (2 weeks Jun 04); Diver training (during July, Sept/Oct and Dec 04); Yr 2: Follow up training in fishing and habitat survey techniques and data processing x 2; Discussion meeting on progress and any problems with management strategy for marine reserves x 1. Yr 3: Review meetings on progress of project components and degree of success of reserve management x 2.		
Habitat and Fisheries monitoring	Yr 1: Sites and protocols for habitat and population monitoring programmes agreed Jul 04, monitoring commences Sept 04; Fisheries monitoring methods agreed May 04, monitoring commences June 04. Yrs 2 & 3: Continuation of habitat and population monitoring in Feb/Mar/Apr and Aug/Sept/Oct each year and fisheries monitoring throughout the year. Reports produced at the end of each calendar year; 2 peer reviewed publications by Yr 3.		
Education campaign	Yr 1: Subject areas and outreach strategy for different target groups agreed Apr/May 04, draft materials prepared by end Jun 04, campaigns commence Jul 04; First poster circulated Sep 04; Yrs 2 & 3: One poster, 2 radio broadcasts and 2 newspaper articles per year		
Best practice guidelines disseminated	Yr 3: Workshop on marine reserves for delegates from western Indian Ocean island states, production of workshop proceedings within six months		