



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

LEAD – UK, 48 Prince’s Gardens, London SW7 2PE

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Conserving Giant Clams Through A Community Reserve In The Lakshadweep Islands

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	Marton-Lefevre	Smith	Apte
Forename(s)	Julia	Mark	Deepak
Post held	Executive Director	Associate Director	Head of Conservation
Institution (if different to above)			Bombay Natural History Society
Department		Capacity Development	Conservation
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
 LEAD aims to contribute to sustainable development through training programmes in leadership and sustainable development, and by activities using its network of environment and development professionals (“Fellows”) who have been through a LEAD training programme.

Activities

LEAD's principal activity is to train people in positions of influence from all sectors of society, primarily in the developing world, in both leadership and sustainable development. LEAD also makes its training expertise available to other organisations interested in sustainable development, and through its network of LEAD Fellows undertakes a variety of activities contributing to sustainable development.

Achievements

1400 people from more than 80 countries have been through LEAD's training programme over the last 12 years. LEAD has established 14 national and regional offices around the world, and is providing a range of training and other services relevant to sustainable development to a variety of organisations in both the public and private sector.

The 1400 environment and development professionals who have been through the LEAD training programme have become an active global network who communicate continually, meet periodically, embark on joint projects and support each other in sustainable development activities around the world. When developing training and other programmes, LEAD staff draw on the expertise of relevant LEAD Fellows in the network – a unique resource rapidly increasing in value as the network expands and Fellows grow in experience and influence.

LEAD training has developed a special expertise in building capacity to bridge cross-sectoral and cross-cultural divides, and is renowned for its participatory approach, enabling people to identify locally relevant and sustainable solutions to environment and development problems. LEAD has also developed expertise in capacity building for both individuals and organisations.

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

No

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.

a) Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) will be the main Indian project partner. BNHS will take the lead in relation to the field research on the ecology and biology of giant clams in the target area, the mobilisation of local support for the conservation of giant clams and their habitats, and the preparation of the management plan for the Community Reserve. BNHS will also research the Islands' carrying capacity for sustainable tourism and develop a tourism management plan, utilising its experience in the Konkan coastal areas and Periyar Lake.

b) India's Ministry of Environment and Forests is contributing £25,700 towards the project and will be responsible for the declaration of the Community Reserve.

c) The State Forest Department, Lakshadweep Islands, will be a partner with an important role in the management of the Community Reserve. It will act as coordinator between the Ministry of Environment and Forests and local communities once the Community Reserve is formed.

d) WWF India, which has recently launched an Island and Coastal Initiative, will be a partner leading on environmental education for school and college students.

e) The Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard have agreed to support the project by controlling clam poaching and illegal fishing activities within territorial waters, and through infrastructural support for research diving operations. The participation of these agencies will help the forest department effectively manage illegal fishing within the Community Reserve.

f) The Smithsonian (Washington DC) and Natural History Museum (London) will help with research data analysis, and taxonomy on predatory molluscs that bore into the shells of giant clams.

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?**

Letters of support for the project from key host country partners are attached. The project will result in the establishment of the first Community Reserve in India. Once established, it will require a legal process to change it, so the ongoing success of the project will not be vulnerable to the whim of staff changes. A Community Reserve Local Governing Council and "Assessment Task Force" will be created (as required by Community Reserve legislation) to monitor the Community Reserve and address issues that arise. The Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy have permanent bases in the Lakshadweep Islands, and the training their personnel receive under the project will enhance their capacity and interest in relation to measures against illegal fishing and poaching of clams. This will in turn help ensure that the local community benefits from the Community Reserve and has an incentive to continue to support it.

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.**

BNHS has already initiated community awareness programmes in the Lakshadweep Islands through its "Island Initiative", a BNHS project which has been going for two years and is designed to promote marine conservation on a variety of islands around the Indian coastline. Meetings have been held with representatives of the local fishing community, school teachers, scientists from the Science and Technology Department and local hoteliers (about tourism) as well as with the local Member of Parliament and the Lt. Governor of the Islands. Local community representatives have expressed a strong desire for the project to take place.

PROJECT DETAILS

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

The overall purpose of the project is to harness LEAD-UK's expertise in training and sustainable development, through a programme of training trainers, to develop the capacity of local communities in the Lakshadweep Islands to prepare and implement the first Community Reserve in India.

Community Reserves, provided for by a recent amendment to the Indian government's Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972, are designed to enable local people who live in important biodiversity areas to put in place management regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of that biodiversity. The proposed Community Reserve in the Lakshadweep Islands will conserve a globally threatened population of giant clams, assist the recovery of a degraded reef and depleted fish stocks, and enhance the livelihood prospects, in a sustainable way, of traditional fishing communities currently below the poverty line. The Lakshadweep Islands are still rich in biodiversity, but the population of 60,000 people, who are largely dependent on fishing, are suffering as a consequence of depleted fish stocks. Particularly serious is the drastic decline in populations of bait fish, which are vital for the tuna fishery in the Islands. The establishment of the Community Reserve will help restore bait fish populations.

Other coastal communities throughout the region face similar problems, and it will be a priority to disseminate the results of the project nationally, regionally and internationally so that others can learn from it. LEAD and BNHS will work together to widely publicise the project approach and results through a variety of media, including LEAD's own global network. LEAD will also make use of its links with Imperial College London, where LEAD is based, to disseminate the project

findings.

Besides fishing, tourism is the fastest growing sector for local employment in the Islands. The main tourist attraction is the quality of the coral reefs, which is still high. Tourism is a recent development and, if properly managed, has the potential to be a sustainable source of employment and revenue for local people. Part of the project will involve identifying the carrying capacity of the Islands for sustainable tourism, training local guides, and developing a tourism management plan, building on the BNHS expertise in this area. The LEAD Network also includes professionals involved in sustainable tourism, and their expertise will also be made available.

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

It is a new initiative, although BNHS has already established links with local communities in the Lakshadweep Islands over the last few years under its "Island Initiative" - and the Ministry of Environment and Forests has already approved the concept of a Community Reserve in the Islands and has committed £25,700 towards this project.

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 contribute to implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in India in a variety of ways. By strengthening the capacity of local communities to prepare and implement the first Community Reserve in India, and by enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of a valuable marine resource, the project will support the Indian Government's implementation of Articles 7 (10%), 8 (15%), 10 (15%) and 12 (10%) of the CBD, with particular emphasis on CBD themes of marine and coastal biodiversity (25%), biodiversity and tourism (10%), sustainable use and biodiversity (10%), and indicators (5%).

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.

Giant clams are recognised as priority species for conservation attention in India. All species of giant clams are listed in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act of India, the highest form of protection. They were also among the first marine species to be listed by the Act. At present ecological and biological aspects of giant clams in India are not well understood, and the proposed project will document these for the first time. It will also complete the mapping of giant clam distribution on 8 islands in the Lakshadweep Archipelago. The data will be valuable for comparative studies on giant clam populations in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

India's National Wildlife Action Plan, 2002 advocates the establishment of Community Reserves for the conservation of endangered species and habitats. So does the Ministry of Environment and Forest's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Draft 2003). Establishing the first Community Reserve in India will be a major contribution to the wildlife policy of the country.

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

Giant clams are coral reef indicator species, and their depleted status reflects the deteriorating state of the reefs in the Lakshadweep Islands. Research data on fishing shows that fish catches are also declining. Fishing is the main economic activity of the Islands, and the livelihoods of local people largely depend on the health of the reefs. The restoration of bait fish populations is especially important to local communities. Bait fish are crucial for catching tuna, and they can only be harvested in the lagoons on the landward side of the reefs. The establishment of a Community Reserve will help restore giant clam populations and depleted fish stocks. Fish from the Reserve will disperse outside the reef and help sustain traditional fishing.

In addition to helping contribute to sustainable livelihoods of a very poor community through restoring fish stocks, the project will also contribute to sustainable livelihoods by enhancing capacity and opportunities for sustainable tourism. Tourism, based on the high quality of the coral reefs, is the fastest growing sector for local employment. The project will result in both a plan for sustainable tourism and 20 locals trained as guides. Since the local communities have a vested interest in maintaining good quality reefs, both for fishing and tourism purposes, the creation of a model that provides the local community with a larger stake in tourism is vital. Tourism will also benefit the fishermen by providing a ready-made local market for fish, thus reducing transport costs. The model will be of interest to many islands in Andaman, Nicobar, Gulf of Kutchh and Gulf of Mannar, which face similar problems. BNHS has considerable experience in this field, having developed a tourism strategy for the Konkan coastal areas and an education strategy for tourists and pilgrims at Periyar, under a World Bank funded project. In addition, expertise in sustainable tourism will be available from within the LEAD Network.

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 establishment of the Community Reserve and the proactive role of local communities in its management are crucial to the recovery of giant clams, coral reefs and associated fish populations in the Islands. Through this project, local communities will have developed a central role in implementing the Community Reserve management plan. Their capacity to manage the Reserve after the official training period is over will have been enhanced, as will their leadership skills and ability to deal with any problems that arise. A reef warden and fish warden will have been appointed from the local community to help ensure implementation of the management plan. A local Governing Council will be established, and an "Assessment Task Force" will be constituted to conduct an annual review for 5 years following the Community Reserve's designation, so that emerging issues can be identified and appropriate measures taken. The direct intervention of the Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy in effective patrolling will reduce illegal fishing within the Reserve, thus maximising community benefits.

As a partner, WWF's environmental education for school and college students and community education will help increase levels of awareness. Employment opportunities through tourism will increase the stake of local communities in the management and conservation of the reefs.

The project outputs will be disseminated in a variety of ways. Handouts and posters about the project will be distributed locally. Audio-visuals will be screened along with environmental education games to generate interest among students. Locally preferred media will be identified and used for community education. Community workshops are an integral part of the project.

Regular project updates will be disseminated to Indian, UK and international media through press releases and other media briefings, and published on the BNHS and LEAD websites. Project findings will also be disseminated to the global LEAD Network, which includes environment and development practitioners working on projects that might benefit greatly from the approaches and findings of our project, as well as journalists and other broadcasters across the world. A project video documentary and a project website will be developed. Papers on research findings will be published in journals such as the Journal of Malacology, the BNHS Journal and the Veliger, and will be presented at several seminars including the World Marine Parks Congress in Australia in 2005.

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

The most obvious legacy of the project will be India's first ever Community Reserve. Crucially, though, the project will also leave a legacy of an enhanced local and institutional capacity to manage the Community Reserve. Not only will the capacity of the local community be enhanced, but as a result of relationships forged between local communities and government offices through the project, a strong partnership between all the key people and institutions will have been established. Furthermore, the approach taken in the establishment and management of the

Reserve will a model for the many other potential Community Reserves along India's vast coastline. It will also be a model for how local communities can take a proactive role in the conservation and management of threatened marine species. The project model will have replicability at various reef ecosystems in India such as the Gulf of Kutch, Andaman and Nicobar and Gulf of Mannar, Bhiterkanika etc. The 5th World Parks Congress in Durban stressed the importance of expanding the network of marine protected areas in the region, and the project will greatly help deliver this.

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

The main risks would be lack of local community support, delays due to governmental procedures, and the response of the tourism industry. However, BNHS has already established good links with local communities in the Lakshadweep Islands over the last few years through its Island Initiative, and local communities have expressed a strong desire for measures to protect their fish stocks. The proposed project is a response to a local community need, and the local communities will play a central role in planning and implementing the restoration measures. BNHS has also established good links with the main hoteliers on the islands. They have a vested interest in the conservation of the reefs because of the ongoing tourism opportunities provided and are supportive of the training of tourist guides. By contributing £25,700 towards the project, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has a vested interest in seeing the Community Reserve established without delay. Through its Green Governance Programme, BNHS has also established good contacts with enforcement agencies such as the Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy, and they have agreed to support the project through surveillance and enforcement of marine fishing laws. Also, the positive image enjoyed by BNHS and its partners such as WWF, the Indian Coast Guard, Indian Navy, and the Ministry of Environment and Forests will be an additional advantage in working with local government.

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

The concept of a marine Community Reserve for the conservation of threatened species, and of fish stocks of importance to a poor community, is an innovative concept with scope for replicability in India and elsewhere, and the project will be widely advertised by the partners as a Darwin project. BNHS, the key local partner, already has a good track record in this respect. It is already implementing a Darwin funded vulture project in India which has received extensive publicity through television, newspapers, magazines, journals etc. BNHS has always given due credit to Darwin. Darwin's name and logo is in pole position among the partners at the vulture research centre in Pinjore, and Elliot Morley unveiled a special Darwin plaque at a well publicised ceremony at the centre. BNHS has its own established network of media reporters and publications, and the Darwin name and logo will feature in all project publications and other BNHS publications such as Hornbill, Defending Wild India, BNHS Green Governance Programme and its web site. LEAD, whose network reaches more than 80 countries, will also publicise the project and Darwin's role, including the Darwin name and logo, in its publications and on its website. Additionally, the project approach and outcomes will be disseminated at national and international seminars and conferences, and Darwin's role will be given prominence.

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 project is distinctive and innovative because it will result in the first Community Reserve in India, it will lead to a better understanding of ecological and biological aspects of giant clams in India which are presently not well understood, and no similar work is currently being conducted in the region around India. There are similar types of initiatives in countries such as Fiji, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea with some success stories and some failures. Contact will be established with the relevant people, the successes and failures will be analysed, and lessons learned. However, there will be unique aspects to the Lakshadweep Islands project because of the cultural, religious, political, legal, economic and ecological circumstances of the area.

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?

The project has a very strong emphasis on training and capacity development. LEAD has immense experience in training trainers in both leadership and sustainable development. It also has extensive experience of working with local specialists to adapt content and delivery styles to ensure they are appropriate for the local context. Four people will be recruited from the Lakshadweep Islands to be trained as trainers. They will be selected on the basis of interest and enthusiasm, knowledge of local biodiversity issues, communication and motivation skills, ability to work as a team, and local language. Ensuring that community training is delivered by local people with local knowledge will be important to the success and sustainability of the project. 80 days training of trainers will take place (40 Yr1, 20 Yr2, 20 Yr 3).

LEAD will start the process through an assessment of training needs carried out in consultation with partners and local stakeholders. This will lead to the development of agreed and accepted learning objectives. The aim is both to identify the needs and skills required, and also to build support and ownership of the project through the participatory process that LEAD will implement. When designing and developing the training required to meet the needs, LEAD will draw on the relevant technical knowledge and experience of its global network of Fellows. LEAD will also work with the four local trainers to develop training materials appropriate to the local context and priorities.

After 40 days initial training, the team of trainers will subsequently train local communities from eight islands. By the end of the project 125 local people will have been trained in management of the Community Reserve. These 125 people will include community representatives, selected individuals from local government officials, and from the Indian Coast Guard and Navy. The trainers will also identify and train a reef warden and a fish warden. In addition, 20 people will be trained as tourist guides to develop organized reef watching programmes.

The training period will involve regular assessment to review progress. Monitoring of trainers will also continue throughout the project to ensure quality is maintained. This will be overseen by the LEAD trainer. The overall outcome of the training will be the enhanced capacity of the local community, local government, and local law enforcement agencies to manage the establishment, and the continued sustainable management, of the first Community Reserve in India.

WWF India, partners in the project, will reach over 1000 school students on the eight islands over two years through their own education and training programmes. These programmes will focus primarily on the biodiversity of coral reefs, their role in livelihood security, and the importance of their conservation.

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.

By the end of the project, a Community Reserve will have been designated, and a management plan will be in place to assist and empower local people to manage the Reserve. The training and capacity building provided to the local community, as well as the infrastructure developed, will maximise the prospects of successful implementation of the plan - and benefits arising to both local people and biodiversity – in the period following the end of the project.

Local reef and fish wardens will be in place to monitor and help ensure continued implementation of the management plan. So will the Community Reserve Local Governing Council and the Assessment Task Force, both with a mandate to monitor implementation of the management plan, to identify emerging issues, and to take appropriate action in the post project period.

Employment of 20 trained local people to cater for the increasing tourism demand will provide livelihood security to their families. Though the number will be small at the project phase, it will spread a positive message to people on other islands to take an active part in the process. Since tourism is the second largest economic activity on the islands, trained people will be an asset to both local government and the communities they serve. This will maximise the prospects of the benefits from the training continuing after the project is over.

The training and capacity building provided to local government officials and law enforcement agencies by the project will also maximise the prospects of enforcement of national laws and the Community Reserve Management Plan – and, therefore, of fish stocks and giant clams continuing to recover after the project ends.

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

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial year:	Key milestones
	Apr-Mar 2004/5 Apr-Mar 2005/6 Apr-Mar 2006/7	
01.04.2004 – 31.05.2004	Apr-Mar 2004/5	MoU signed by all partners Preparatory meetings with project partners Carry out training needs analysis in consultation with stakeholders Appoint 4 Indian trainers Agree training objectives and framework
01.06.2004 – 31.08.2004	Apr-Mar 2004/5	Development of training material and manuals
01.09.2004- 31.10.2004	Apr-Mar 2004/5	Training of trainers – 1 st phase Initiate education programmes for local schools and college students Initiate research on carrying capacity of the Islands for sustainable tourism Six monthly progress report

01.11.2004-31.03.2005	Apr-Mar 2004/5	<p>Initiate training workshops for local communities</p> <p>Giant clam mapping on reefs, populations studies, ecological and biological studies and data collection, associated species identification</p> <p>Continue education programmes for local schools and college students</p> <p>Continue research on carrying capacity of the Islands for sustainable tourism</p> <p>Initiate capacity building of local people to run sustainable tourism programmes</p> <p>Annual Report</p>
01.04.2005-31.07.2005	Apr-Mar 2005/6	<p>Training of trainers – 2nd phase</p> <p>Further training workshops for local communities</p> <p>Reserve area mapping and identifying boundaries</p> <p>Design and develop Community Reserve Management Plan</p> <p>Design and develop Island Tourism Management Plan</p> <p>Tourism Management Plan submitted to Tourism authority</p> <p>Participation in Marine Park Congress in Australia and project presentation</p> <p>Project video documentary initiated</p> <p>Project website initiated</p>
01.08.2005-30.11.2005	Apr-Mar 2005/6	<p>Initiate process of establishment of Community Reserve</p> <p>Interact with Ministry of Environment and Forests and local government offices</p> <p>Community Reserve Local Governing Council members identified</p> <p>Community Reserve Local Governing Council established</p> <p>Honorary reef warden and fish warden identified, appointed and trained</p> <p>Continue education programmes for local schools and college students</p> <p>Six monthly progress report</p>
01.12.2005-31.03.2006	Apr-Mar 2005/6	<p>Giant clam mapping on reefs, populations studies, ecological and biological studies and data collection, associate species identification</p> <p>Continue interaction with Ministry of Environment and Forests and local government offices for the Community Reserve establishment</p> <p>Implementation of Tourism Management Plan</p> <p>Bi monthly Local Governing Council meetings</p> <p>Annual report</p>
01.04.2006-30.06.2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<p>Training of trainers – 3rd phase</p> <p>Follow-up workshops and assessment of training with local communities</p> <p>Implementation of Community Reserve Management Plan</p> <p>Continue interaction with Ministry of Environment and Forests and local government offices for the Community Reserve establishment</p> <p>Bi monthly Local Governing Council meetings</p> <p>An “Assessment Task Force “ constituted by the Local Governing Council</p> <p>Proactive promotional campaign on project approach and results initiated</p>
01.07.2006-31.10.2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<p>Continued interaction with Ministry of Environment and Forests and local government offices for the Community Reserve establishment</p> <p>Continued implementation of Community Reserve Management Plan</p> <p>Six monthly progress report</p>

01.11.2006-31.12.2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Giant clam mapping on reefs, populations studies, ecological and biological studies and data collection, associate species identification Data analysis Giant clam recovery plan Reef monitoring by Assessment Task Force Community Reserve designated Promotional campaign continued
01.01.2007-31.03.2007	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Final report printed and disseminated Papers on research findings written, to be published in peer reviewed journals Project video documentary finished and distributed Participation in national and international seminars for project presentation Local Governing Council and Assessment Task Force functional

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)

The Community Reserve designated for certification by the Ministry of Environment and Forests will greatly help to conserve globally threatened giant clams and other marine biodiversity through a participatory approach which will also benefit the local people in the Lakshadweep Islands.

The conservation needs established through the gathering and analysing of ecological and biological data on clams will contribute towards the development of the Community Reserve Management plan for the recovery of giant clams and fish stocks.

The training of the local community will ensure that their capacity is developed for managing the Reserve sustainably beyond the project period.

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)
01.04.2004	23	Value of resources raised from other sources, including in-kind contributions: £62,709 (see sections 31 and 32 for details)
31.08.2004	7	Needs Analysis & Training Objectives Report
31.10.2004	7	Training manual and other appropriate materials developed for training of trainers
31.10.2004	6A, 6B	Training of trainers – 1 st phase completed: 4 Indian community representatives trained over 40 days in training local communities in management of Community Reserve
31.07.2005	Additional Output	Project website established
31.07.2005	22	Baseline ecological survey leading to identification of boundaries of Community Reserve
31.07.2005	9	Community Reserve Management Plan developed

31.07.2005	9	Island Tourism Management Plan developed
31.07.2005	14B	Project presented at Marine Park Congress in Australia
31.07.2005	6A, 6B	Training of trainers – 2 nd phase completed: 4 Indian community representatives trained over 20 days in training local communities in management of Community Reserve
31.07.2005	6A, 6B	20 local Indian people on 8 islands trained as tourist guides over 150 days
31.07.2005	7	Tourism manual (1), audio-visuals (5), guided reef trails (5), leaflets (5), brochures (1), posters (5), field diary (1)
30.11.2005	Additional Output	Establishment of Community Reserve Local Governing Council to oversee the Community Reserve Management Plan
30.11.2005	6A	1,000 Indian school and college pupils educated in the need for reef conservation and the role of reefs in their livelihood
30.11.2005	7	Green Teachers kit (1), Green Students kit (1), quizzes (10), nature games (5), reef trails (2), fish, corals and shells identification kit (3), activity sheets (10), and bulletin board (1)
30.11.2005	6A, 6B	2 Indian local community representatives trained as a reef warden and a fish warden over 150 training days
30.11.2005	7	Field diary for data for training of reef wardens and fish wardens
30.06.2006	6A, 6B	Training of trainers – 3 rd phase completed: 4 Indian community representatives trained over 20 days in training of local communities in management of Community Reserve
30.06.2006	8	80 days spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country
30.06.2006	6A, 6B	125 local Indian community representatives, local government officials and local law enforcement agencies trained in management of Community Reserve over 150 training days
30.06.2006	7	Manuals (2), audio-visuals (5), leaflets (10), brochure (1), posters (5), training kits (5)
30.06.2006	Additional Output	Assessment Task Force for monitoring the Community Reserve established by the Community Reserve Governing Council
31.12.2006	10	Field guide produced to assist work related to giant clam identification, classification and recording
31.12.2006	9	Giant clam recovery plan produced
31.12. 2006	Additional Output	Community Reserve designated for certification by the

31.03.2007	15A-15D	Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests Regular project updates will be shared with LEAD UK and BNHS media personnel and disseminated to the UK, Indian and international media via regular press releases, and on the LEAD website and the BNHS website.
31.03.2007	Additional Output	Project findings disseminated to the LEAD Network of 1400 environment & development practitioners in 80+ countries
31.03.2007	Additional Output	Project video documentary developed
After 31.03.2007	18C	Video documentary screened on local Indian TV station
After 31.03.2007	11A,11B	Paper on research findings to be published peer reviewed journals including The Journal of Malacology, The Journal of Bombay Natural History Society, and The Veliger
After 31.03.2007	14A, 14B	Project findings will be presented at a seminar hosted by BNHS, as well as in at least three national seminars in India in 2005-2007

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.

Research: Data collection will be regularly monitored by BNHS to ensure the schedule is maintained. Core data will be validated by the Natural History Museum, London, and Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC. Giant clam distribution maps and associated species inventories will be prepared. Reports will be produced covering population dynamics, levels of habitat degradation and the impact of fishing, culminating in a clam recovery plan. Peer reviewed papers will be published in recognised scientific journals.

Management: The Community Reserve will be a legal entity under the Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972. As part of the legal requirements relating to a Community Reserve, a local Governing Council will be established and will meet bi-monthly to monitor progress and outcomes. An Assessment Task Force, working under the auspices of the local Governing Council, will conduct an annual review for 5 years following the Reserve's designation so that emerging issues can be identified and appropriate measures taken. Also the reef warden and fish warden will continue to monitor fish populations and landings after the project ends. Data will continue to be analysed by BNHS and partners through its Island Initiative, so that longer term trends can be identified and the overall success of the project measured.

Training: All training events will have a built-in monitoring and evaluation component to ensure quality is high and to provide support and advice to the trainers. Participants will be asked to assess the training at the end of each event, and evaluation reports will be sent to Darwin. Training effectiveness will be evaluated against the objectives developed at the start of training. This will be done through interviews and focus groups. Both the development of objectives and the evaluation of training will be a participatory process involving the stakeholders.

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

BNHS will ensure that host country partners are fully involved, through the Community Reserve Local Governing Council, in monitoring and evaluating the project. BNHS is one of the most respected NGOs in India, has an excellent track record of partnership working, and already has good working relations with the other partners such as the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the State Forest Department in the Lakshadweep Islands, the Navy and Coast Guard, and WWF India. This partnership working will continue once the project ends, through the BNHS Island Initiative.

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

The project will achieve value for money in several ways. Many of the relationships required to make the project successful already exist, thanks to BNHS' Island Initiative. The main costs of the project are research and capacity building of local communities, with minimal expenditure on equipment and permanent assets. The financial return to those communities (as well as biodiversity benefits) through recovered clam and fish stocks and sustainable tourism could be very significant. Also by appointing project staff from the Islands, along with ancillary support from the Island community, the project will result in a local community much better able to sustain itself economically once the project ends.

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 – 31 March 2007	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 			
Purpose			

<p>Conservation of globally threatened Giant Clams and other marine biodiversity, through a participatory approach in the establishment of a Community Reserve in the Lakshadweep Islands, India</p>	<p>1. Community Reserve designated for certification by yr 3 2. Evidence of a) recovery of giant clams (measurable 5 yrs after Reserve designation) b) recovery of fish stocks within Reserve and lagoon (measurable 5 yrs after Reserve designation)</p>	<p>1. Official notification by Indian Government of intention to designate area as a Community Reserve under the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 2. a) Baseline survey report (yr 1) and subsequent annual survey reports b) Fish catch data</p>	<p>1. Government is willing to declare the area a Community Reserve 2. External environmental conditions (hurricanes, floods)</p>
<p>Outputs 1. Research: Ecological & biological data on clams gathered & analysed 2. Local community capacity developed for management of Community Reserve 3. Management Plan for Reserve being implemented 4. Tourism plans for Reserve developed 5. Dissemination of project results and lessons learned</p>	<p>1. Baseline data by yr 1, Annual monitoring data in subsequent years 2. 125 local people trained in management of Community Reserve by yr 3 3. a) Management Plan for the Reserve by yr 2 b) Appointment of reef & fish wardens & task force by yr 3 4. Island carrying capacity mapped and tourism plan produced by yr 2 5. Project Report produced, findings presented at international conferences, video documentary screened, website developed</p>	<p>1. Copies of baseline surveys & subsequent annual survey reports sent to Darwin Initiative 2. Ongoing and post-project training monitoring & evaluation reports, and training materials 3. Community Reserve Management Plan published, and copy sent to Darwin Initiative 4. Tourism Plan and copies of all other publications sent to Darwin Initiative</p>	<p>1. Authorization of research by appropriate authorities 2. Community actively participates 3. Community willing to implement the Management Plan 4. Tourism sector & local community respond positively</p>
<p>Activities 1. MoU signed & field station established 2. Training project staff 3. Gathering baseline information on clams & Annual monitoring 4. Identifying & designating Reserve 5. Community capacity building 6. Preparing & implementing Community Reserve Management Plan 7. Measuring the Islands' carrying capacity to support tourism 8. Local Governing Council and Assessment Task Force established</p>	<p>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable) 1.4.2004 - 31.8.2004 1.9.2004 – 31.10.2004; 1.4.2005 - 31.7.2005; 1.4.2006 - 30.6.2006 1.11.2004-31.3.2005; 1.12.2005-31.3.2006; 1.11.2006-31.12.2006 1.4.2005-31.7.2005; 1.11.2006 – 31.12.2006 1.11.2004- 31.3.2005; 1.4.2005-31.7.2005; 1.4.2006-30.6.2006 1.4.2005-31.7.2005; 1.4.2006-30.6.2006; 1.7.2006-31.10.2006 1.9.2004-31.10.2004; 1.11.2004-31.3.2005 1.8.2005-30.11.2005; 1.4.2006-30.6.2006; 1.11.2006-31.3.2007</p>		