

# Darwin Annual Report 2007/2008

## Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	SB001701 (164/14/020)
Project Title	Network of Locally Managed Marine Protected Areas in Solomon Islands.
Country(ies)	Solomon Islands
UK Contract Holder Institution	WWF UK
UK Partner Institution(s)	DEFRA
Host country Partner Institution(s)	WWFSPPO
Darwin Grant Value	£154,246
Start/End dates of Project	1 July 2005 – 30 June 2008
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2007 – 31 March, 2008
Project Leader Name	Louise Heaps
Project website	N/A
Author(s), date	Bruno Manele & Jackie Thomas

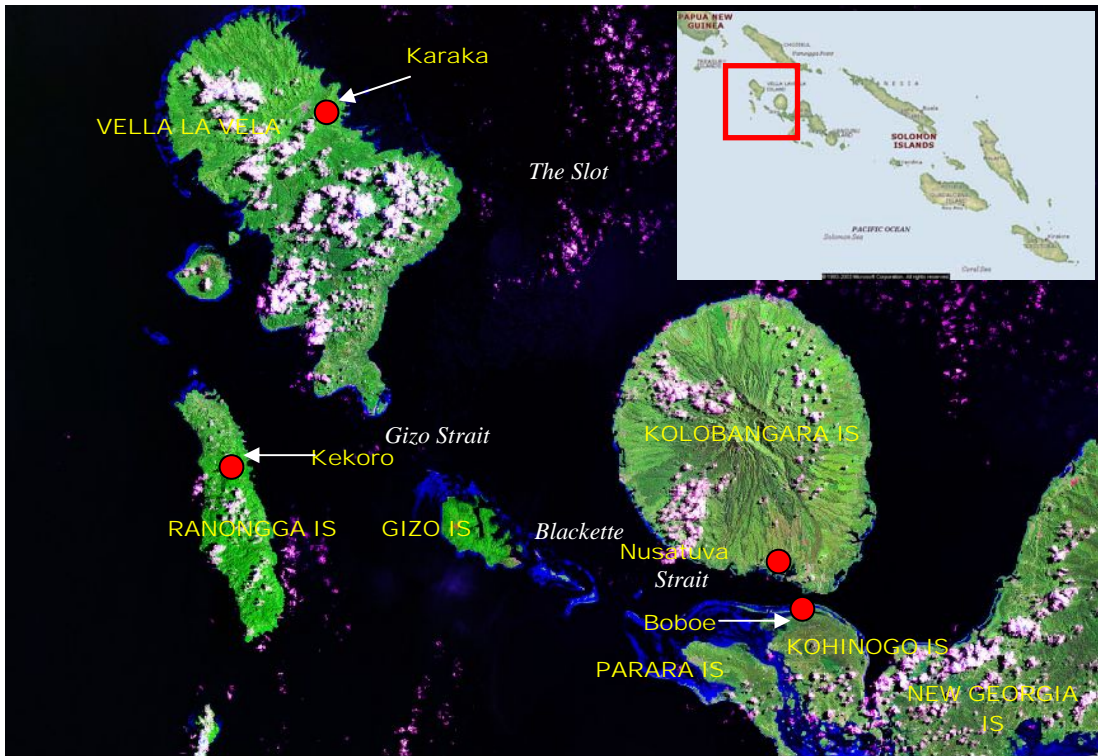
## 1. Project Background

The Darwin Initiative Project Ref: 164/14/020 is based in the Western Province in the Solomon Islands working in 4 rural community groups on the islands of Vella La Vella, Ranongga, Kolobangara and Kohinggo. The project sites are located in **Karaka Community** on Vella la Vella Island, **Kekoro Community** on Ranongga Island, **Boboe Community** on Kohinggo Island and **Nusatuva Community** on Nusatuva Island (Kolobangara).

The WWF Solomon Islands field office, through which the project is coordinated, is located centrally to these communities in Gizo, Western Province. WWF SI also maintains a national office in Honiara through which much of its government and donor engagement occurs.

The project aims to support Solomon Islands communities to maintain marine biodiversity and fisheries productivity within the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion through appropriate resource management practices such as development of new community managed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and sustainable income generating activities. It builds on existing work and techniques of WWF SI and others in MPA establishment throughout the Western Province, including the Gizo Marine Conservation Area and Tetepare Island Conservation Area programmes.

With the rising issues of sustainable management of natural resources, particularly the marine resources in the province, the Darwin Initiative Project aims to establish a network of MPAs in the province, upon which these selected communities, who have initially requested technical and financial assistance, present a distributed and spatial representation of marine ecosystems, upon which their management programs would hopefully achieve expected goals for both local (community) and regional (provincial) beneficiaries.



## 2. Project Partners

**WWF-UK** has played a key role in advocacy between WWF program offices and DEFRA into setting WWF conservation targets for both international and national implementation and in the establishment of MPA networks. WWF-UK has also provided technical input into the various stages in the MPA establishments.

On a regional level, **WWF-South Pacific Programme Office (SPPO)** has also provided technical support for the WWF-Solomon Islands (SI) team. For the sustainability (monitoring, administration, management and legal back up) of these MPAs, community and government commitments are being gauged. Each project community has established and registered a “**Resource Management Committee**” to oversee the administration of each MPA on a local level. **The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources** and the **Environment and Conservation Division** of the **Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology** have pledged commitments, after a series of stakeholder meetings, to provide input into the management, monitoring and enforcement of the MPAs as it will be the

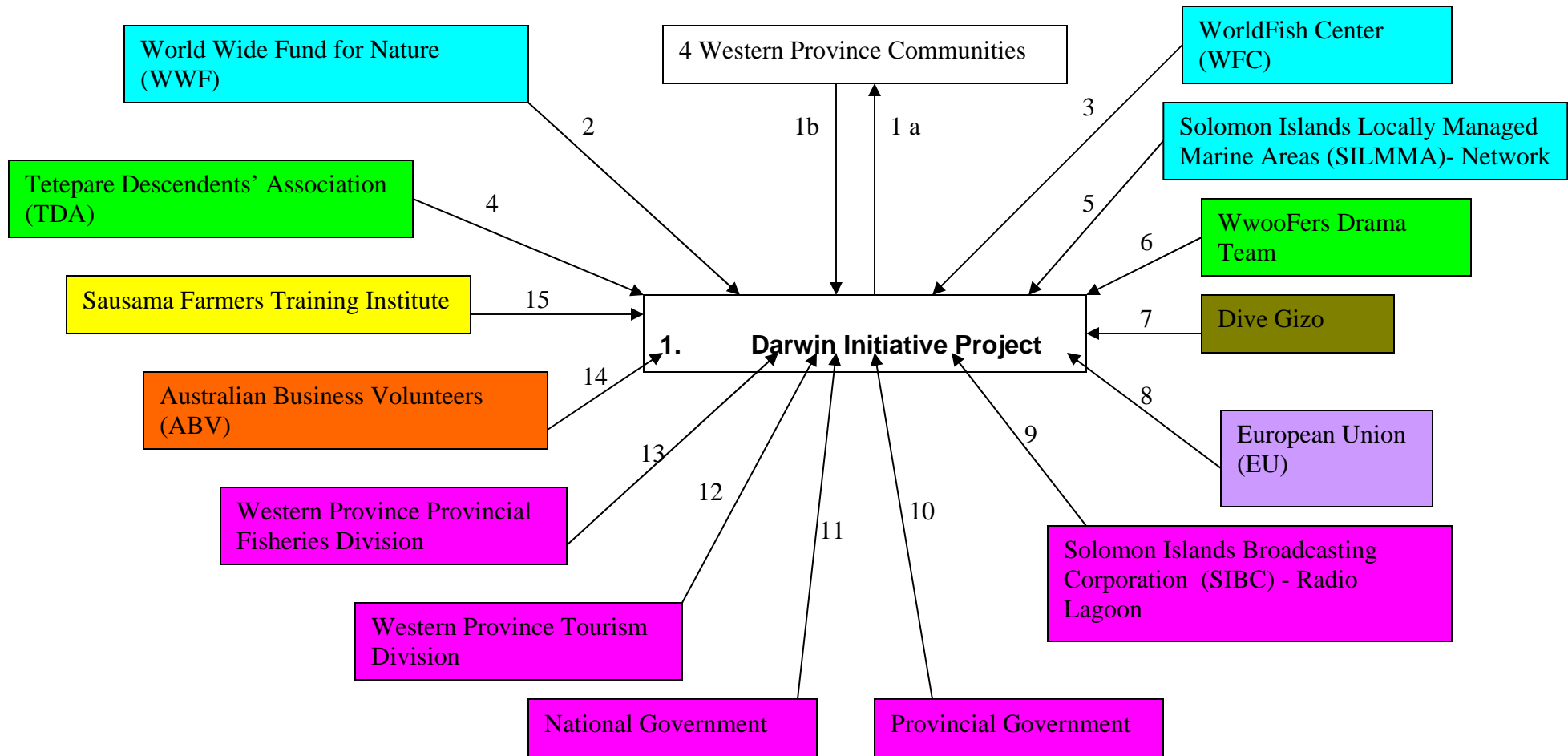
government's new approach towards fisheries and general environmental management. Gazettal of MPAs, if required, will be done with the **Western Provincial Government**.

To support the sustainable livelihood sector within the project, relevant government departments, local business enterprise and local institutions have been involved. **The Tourism Division of the Western Province** also pledged support for the proposed Eco-lodges in three of the villages, by way of marketing and promotion and technical inputs. Each of the eco-lodges will be registered under the **Western Solomon Tourism Association (WSTA)**, which will also provide marketing support. **Sausama Local Farmers Training School**, a local grass-root training facility and the **Solomon Islands Honey Bee Producers** have supported the honey bee farmers in one of the project communities with the training and marketing, respectively.

A complementary source of sustainable livelihood was facilitated by a joint WWF-**WorldFish Center (WFC) - Marine Aquarium Council (MAC)** project on sustainable marine aquarium products through aquaculture. Interested members of two project communities were trained and engaged in the farming of clams and corals.

To help relieve pressure exerted on the marine resources and ensuring food security, WWF worked with **Kastom Gaden**, a local NGO to promote traditional gardening practices, by using local tools, vegetables and natural pesticides.

# Darwin Initiative Project Stakeholder Diagram




## Stakeholder Input

- 1a. Funding support
- 1b. Community contribution – natural resource, human resources, customary rights and skills
2. Administration, Management, Facilitation and Implementation support
3. Technical expertise support on sustainable livelihoods options and biological surveys
4. Community Based MPA management support
5. Community Based MPA management support
6. Awareness-raising through drama theatre
7. Local dive operator with support in biological survey
8. Funding support in relevant services, infrastructure and socio-economic development support
9. Awareness-raising through radio broadcast
10. Legal and socio-economic development support
11. Policy support
12. Tourism development support
13. Fisheries development support
14. Business management technical advice, training and promotion of alternative livelihoods (agriculture and tourism)
15. Agricultural and horticultural support

### Colour Schemes

 International NGOs

 Local NGOs

 Government and Statutory Bodies

 Local Training Institution

 Overseas Training Institution

 International Donor Agency

 Local Business Operator

### 3. Project Progress

#### **3.1 Progress in carrying out Project Activities**

- **Marine Biological Monitoring**

Marine biological monitoring surveys were conducted in all four community reefs, two months after the April 2, 2007 earthquake/tsunami event. Post –tsunami data collected were also fed into funding proposals for post-disaster environmental and socio-economic rehabilitation programmes.

There are a total of 8 reef sites which have been monitored since 2005 when the baseline survey was conducted. At each community reef, one site represented the control site while the other surveying site within the MPA site.

Since 2005, a total of 3 marine biological surveys were being conducted on a yearly basis. 2008 monitoring activity is yet to be conducted.

- **Management Plan Development**

All four communities have developed their resource management plan. Both seasonal (open/close) and permanent (no-take) MPAs were proposed for all four community reef sites. Two communities have declared and launched their proposed MPA sites within the last year. The MPA sites cover a total area of 1241 hectares: Karaka MPA – 125 ha; Kekoro MPA – 102 ha; Nusatuva MPA - 38 ha and Boboe MPA – 976 ha. Major components of the management plans such as MPA rules and guidelines, penalty for breaching, area and size of protection will be reproduced in the form of posters and brochures for public awareness.

- **Management Plan Implementation**

Only Nusatuva and Karaka community have fully declared their demarcated MPA sites as protected sites. Nusatuva launched their MPA site on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007 and Karaka on 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2008. Kekoro and Boboe have yet to publicly declare proposed sites as protected sites, largely due to the legal implications of the Resource Management Ordinance, the only local legislative tool which can be used by customary reef owners to protect their natural environment and resources.

Users of Boboe and Kekoro reefs not only include customary users who are well versed with their local customary practices, governance and consequences, but include people from other islands who do not only live within the vicinity but also do not practice the customary local tenure system.

In preparation for the implementation of the management plans, each community has designed and constructed resource management offices which will house and store monitoring equipment, ranger equipment, safety equipment and publications such as WWF technical reports and awareness materials such as posters, pamphlets and brochures.

At each MPA site, MPA beacons have been erected to warn reef users of the need for sustainable management practices. In the central area of the main village, an MPA map has also been erected to make community members and visitors aware of the protected reefs.

- **Alternate Livelihood Training**

Two main alternate livelihood workshops have been conducted within the last year. According to the feasibility study conducted, the most possible livelihood options for the project sites included honey production and eco-tourism. Honey production was deemed appropriate for Karaka community while eco-tourism would suit Kekoro, Boboe and Nusatuva communities.

Training on honey bee farming was conducted in November, 2007 and an eco-tourism workshop was conducted in March, 2008. A total of 20 participants attended the honey bee training workshop which was conducted at Sausama Local Farmers Training School. While this workshop targeted Karaka farmers, representatives from the other three communities also attended. The eco-tourism workshop was held in Nusatuva Marine Conservation Area, as the community has already built their eco-lodge, hence was able to host this workshop at which 31 participants were trained.

For each alternate livelihood training workshop, a training manual and guidelines to start up each of the venture were produced and distributed to each participant. Each participant was to bring back to the village their acquired skills and knowledge and share with their community members to assist the start-up of a community-owned enterprise.

Additional alternate livelihood trainings have been offered to community members from Boboe and Nusatuva through a joint venture partnership with WorldFish Center. These trainings include clam and coral farming. A total of 8 members from both communities were trained in farming and handling techniques and marketing.

- **Alternate Livelihood Assets**

Soon after the honey bee training workshop, as outlined in Karaka's Business plans, 4 brood boxes, which contain workers bees, the drones and the queens were purchased and set up in Karaka village. The Karaka Honey Bee Enterprise Business Plan proposed that honey production will be done in four major family groups in the village. Each group will begin with ten hives each. Each of the four brood boxes, representing each family group will be "split" into each of the ten hives for each group. In total there shall be 40 hives, producing honey in Karaka. The Darwin Initiative project will assist with the proposed construction of a simple honey storage room, 4 brood boxes, waxes for the 40 hives and honey-extracting equipment such as honey extractor, bee suit, smoker, brush and de-capping knife. Solomon Island Honey Producers Association will be the buying and marketing agent.

For Nusatuva and Boboe communities who have been involved in the clam and coral farming, each trainee was supplied with relevant farming tools and equipment and brood (start-up) stock to assist each farmer with starting his/her own farming activity.

- **Seagrass Monitoring Training**

Nusatuva community was the only community that was not included in the seagrass training workshop help in the first year. So in February, 2008, 12 members of Nusatuva community were trained on seagrass monitoring. These seagrass monitors will join the Reef Check monitoring group which was established in 2005, for community monitoring program.

- **Business Skills Training**

Basic book keeping and financial management training was also conducted during the Eco-tourism workshop which was also attended by 31 participants.

- **Monitoring Equipment**

Reef Check / Marine biological equipment was purchased for each community. The equipment included 4 sets of mask & snorkel, 4 pairs of fins, 4 slates and a storage bin. This equipment will be used to monitor the coverage of coral reef substrates and abundance of reef-fish and commercially important invertebrate every 6 months.

- **GIS Mapping**

Preliminary map designs were done in late March by a volunteer whose expertise is in environmental landscape architecture and reserved area designer. These maps were then translated into computer programs such as Arc View and MapInfo by a contracted GIS expert. Maps that were designed include MPA maps, habitat maps, monitoring site maps and WWF project site maps. Where necessary, site areas have been calculated to quantify the amount of area under protection.

- **Women In Fisheries Workshop**

Two women in Fisheries workshop were conducted within the last year. Women in fisheries in Karaka was attended by 20 women while WIF workshop in Kekoro was attended by 22 women.

- **Partner Agreements**

Revised partner agreements have been done and signed by all four communities for the remaining 12 months.

### **3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs**

In March 2007, as a result of the Mid Term Review, it was recommended that the log frame be revised to the following outputs. (See Annex I for matrix on progress against revised logframe).

**Revised Output 1.** Draft resource management orders produced for community managed MPAs with associated plan for sustainable management of the resource.

Awareness raising - radio broadcasts, preparation of education tool kit and posters, collection of video footage and promotional photographs.

Update WWF SI website as necessary.

Media releases, journal articles, stories published in local media and WWF publications.

Collaborative workshop process involving target communities to develop management plans and monitoring programmes for each MPA

Progressive implementation of management plans and monitoring programmes

Ongoing monitoring by participating communities

Mapping and documentation of MPAs

**Revised Output 2.** Community members and their external supports have the information and skills required for ongoing management of the pilot MPAs.

Feasibility assessment of sustainable livelihood options

Training workshops in sustainable livelihood options i.e. honey production, coral farming, and eco-tourism.



Two women in Fisheries workshop  
Small business management training workshop for 4 participating communities  
Establishment of 4 pilot enterprises  
Seagrass Monitoring Training for Nusatuva.

**Revised Output 3.** Comparative review of lessons learnt from the four pilot communities and from other models for MPAs in the Solomon Islands and the south Pacific region designed to inform the extension of MPAs to new communities and the long term sustainability of the pilot sites.

This activity is planned for the final quarter of the project.

### **Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes**

Upon the fulfillment and the implementation of an alternate livelihood options, community focus is moving away from relying on harvesting marine resources for generating income, hence has made it more appropriate for the four communities to close off a reef area for management purposes. Following the declaration of MPA, one community – Nusatuva had already started to see changes to the fish stocks. However, after the earthquake and tsunami in April 2007, between areas of the reef were damaged to varying degrees. Despite the damage to the reefs – surveys have since shown that the fish have returned. With regards to live coral cover, a significant percentage has undergone a great degree of damage following the earthquake /tsunami event, amounting to 25-95% of the community reef systems (as collated during the recent marine biological surveys). However, while previously-monitored live coral coverage has been destroyed there is already signs of coral regenerations within the area of impact.

### **Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits**

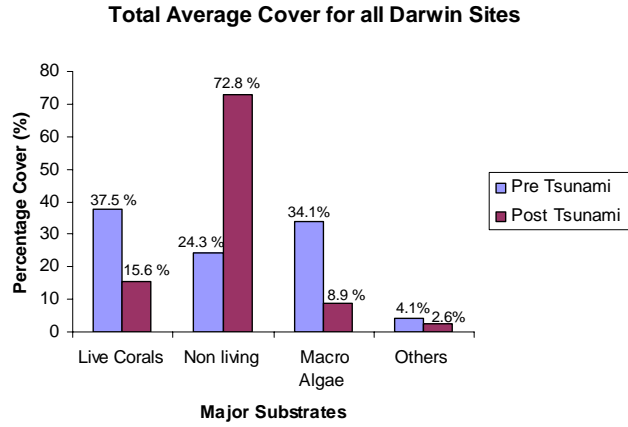
- Marine Protected Areas: Marine biological surveys and local fish catches

Establishment of MPAs within the Darwin project sites has unmistakably achieved its expected goals, within 12 months from its formal declaration. These goals have been evident through regular coral reef monitoring exercises and from local users' experiences.

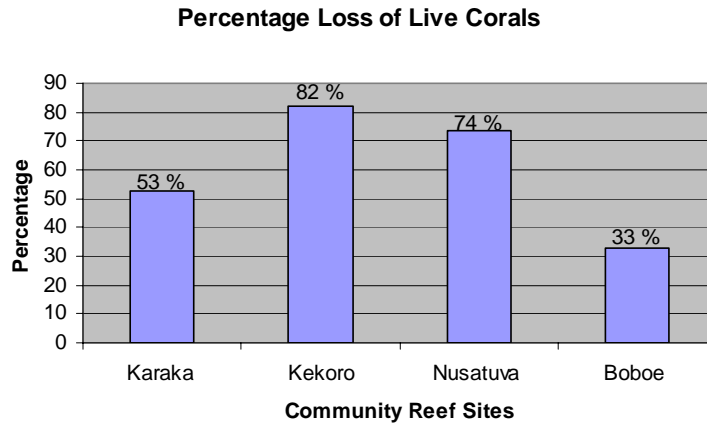
Marine biological data collected in 2007 after identification and preliminary demarcation and closure of reef sites clearly showed a higher abundance for fish and invertebrate stocks. However, following immediately after the recent 2007 natural disaster, live corals in particular have been dramatically affected, causing huge imbalance and reduction in the reef productivity among a number of sites.

- Substrate Cover

The damage to live coral cover was one of the greatest impacts over the last 50 or so years within these reefs. Due to the April 2007 earthquake/tsunami disaster, damage to live corals reached up to 87.5% of the total reef area, more so on reefs around Ranongga Island. Below are the charts showing 1) total average coverage of substrates for all Darwin sites during the pre and post tsunami period and 2) the percentage loss of live corals at each project reef site.

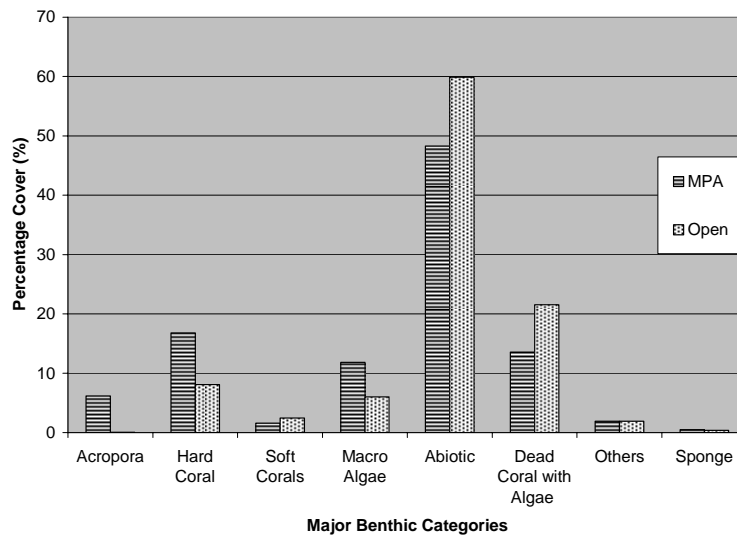


**Chart1. Total Average substrate cover within Darwin Reef Sites**

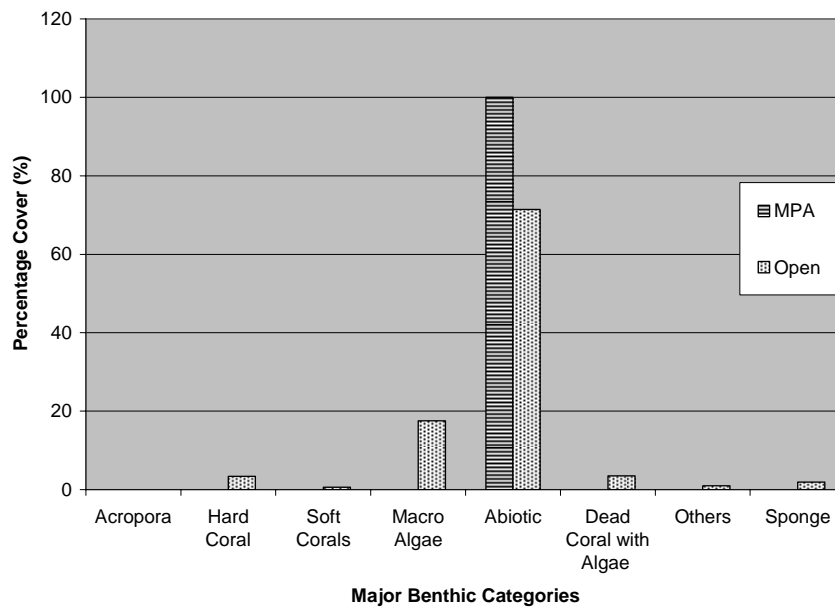


**Chart2. Average percentage losses of live coral cover within each of the project sites**

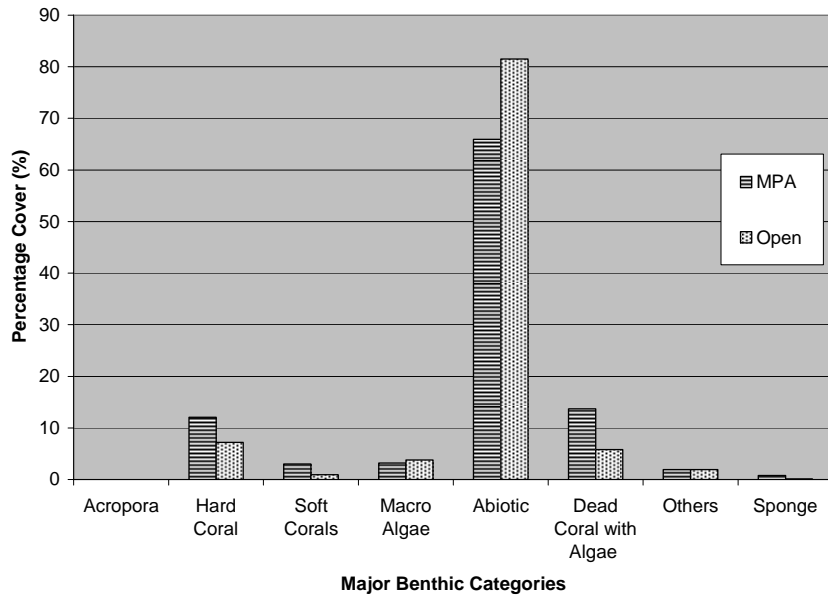
Charts 3a-3d show post tsunami percentage cover of substrates within the demarcated MPA sites



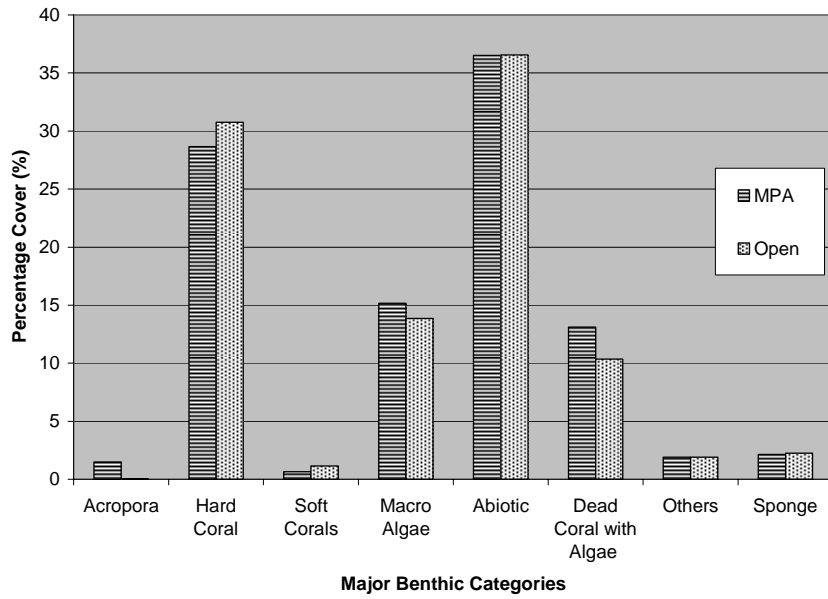
**3a – Substrate cover in Karaka MPA**



**3b – Substrate cover in Kekoro MPA**



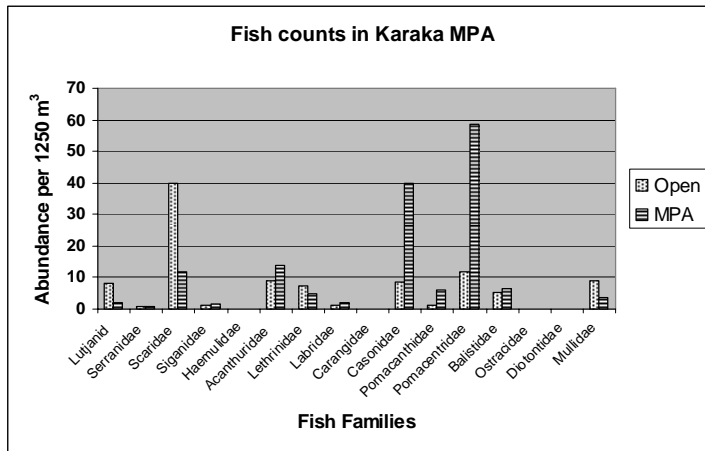
**3c – Substrate cover in Nusatuva MPA**



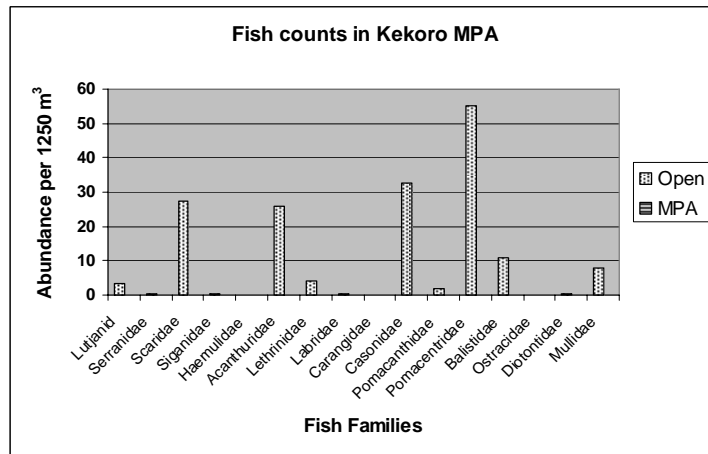
**3d – Substrate cover in Boboe MPA**

- Fish Abundance

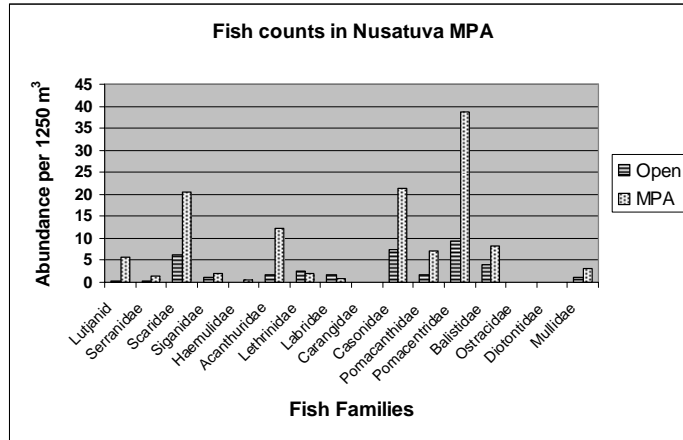
Despite the devastating impact live coral cover had undergone during the 2007 disaster, fish stocks on the other hand have shown a relatively increasing trend, particularly in the MPAs. Charts 4a – 4d show the relative fish stock abundance for each MPA site. No data was collected within the shallow area in Kekoro MPA site as all the shallow reef areas were uplifted. It was also impossible to collect deep water data as the water column was very turbid, with very little visibility.



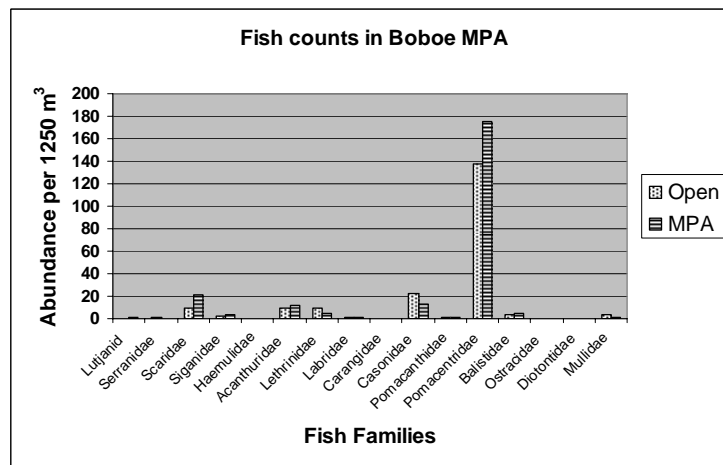
**4a. Fish counts in Karaka reef sites**



**4 b. Fish counts in Kekoro reef sites**



**4c. Fish counts in Nusatuva reef sites**



**4d. Fish counts in Boboe reef sites**

Nusatuva fishers in particular have noted increased fish catches within a short period of fishing and/or diving time, after 12 months of formal closure of their MPA site. Hence, no longer do they have to travel further distances to fish since what they were looking for is now a few paddles away. They also noted an increase in poaching activity within their MPA site, an indication that targeted species have increased in great numbers, hence have lured in poachers from neighbouring villages to harvest target resources that were no longer seen within their own reefs.

- Mangrove, seagrass & Macro Algal Survey - Species abundance and diversity

The knowledge about the number of mangrove, seagrass and macro-algal species and their ecological importance attained by local community members from the mangrove, seagrass and macro-algae survey in 2007 has made them fully realize the importance of the existence of these natural entities, hence has made them re-strengthen their stewardship commitments towards these habitats.

- Diversification of natural resource uses – “Kastom” garden practices

Putting equal emphasis on the use of both land and sea resources has also resulted in a distribution of harvesting practices on land and the sea. This is done through the building of community capacity on the importance of maintaining the local traditional garden practices using contemporary principles of producing high yields from small gardening areas, ways of preserving and increasing soil fertility and the use of organic and local pesticides. This work was undertaken as part of the Darwin Initiative post tsunami activities to try and improve food security and relieve some pressure on the damaged reef systems.

#### **4. Monitoring, Evaluation & Lesson Learnt**

Monitoring and evaluation of the project will be undertaken in June/July 2008. However, an activity for the final quarter of the project is a Comparative review of lessons learnt from the four pilot communities and from other models for MPAs in the Solomon Islands and the south Pacific region designed to inform the extension of MPAs to new communities and the long term sustainability of the pilot sites. This activity was suggested in the Mid Term Review in March 2007 and will be a valuable outcome for future MPA and LMMA work in Solomon Islands.

#### **5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

The following comments are provided in response to comments raised by the reviewer of Technical Report No 2.

A copy of the revised Logframe was requested – it is attached as Annex II.

The MTR response indicated that the collaborative work with WorldFish Center as a result of the tsunami would be submitted as a report with this Annual report. It is attached as Annex III.

The reviewer requested details on WWF’s exit strategy – this has been addressed in Section 7 below.

The reviewer queried the status of the relationship with the National Government and whether it is being cultivated at present? The response to this is that WWF has been developing its relationship with the Government with both the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology. In December 2007, there was a change in National Government. Following the change, the attitude of the National Government towards NGOs was significantly different to the previous government and reflects a much more openness and willingness to collaborate and partner with NGOs. Instead of the WWF initiating contact with the government agencies, the agencies are now coming to NGOs such as WWF requesting input. For example, in January 2008, WWF and other NGOs were invited to work with the Environment Department to translate government policy into departmental strategies. It also invited WWF and others to contribute to the discussions on the development of draft regulations for the Environment Act and the Wildlife Protection and Management Act. In addition, the Environment Department is requesting WWF be involved in its three year Climate Change inception project, the Programme of Works on Protected Areas, and the

World Heritage sites identification project. Similarly the Fisheries Ministry has actively sought input from NGOs on its new strategy document.

The emerging Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) is also drawing WWF closer to these key ministries due to WWF being one of the three International NGOs working in partnership with the six countries of the new Coral Triangle Initiative (of with Solomon Islands is one). WWF will be represented on the new Solomon Islands Technical Working Committee which will help coordinate Solomon Islands' government's involvement in the CTI and other key initiatives including those being funded by the Asian Development Bank/GEF projects.

The reviewer requested more detail on the numbers of community members participating in various phases of the project. This information will be provided in full detail in the final project report.

The reviewer also queried the indicators of success for monitoring and evaluation purposes. A full M&E assessment will be undertaken in June/July 2008 and the results will be included in the final technical report.

## **6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

Nil

## **7. Sustainability**

As part of the MTR, the reviewer recommended WWF undertake a comparative analysis of the MPA establishment process to identify the reasons for the different rates of engagement or take up by communities, to identify the needs of communities for managing their MPAs in the long term, supporting communities establish community based organisations. This assessment is to be undertaken, however, as part of the Darwin Initiative Project, WWF has worked with the communities to try to ensure the sustainability of the MPAs/LMMAs and the communities' ability to manage, monitor and benefit from the MPAs. This has included awareness raising about environmental and ecological processes; building capacity for monitoring the marine resources, developing community based management committees, building small, functional office facilities in each community for the management committees and their functions in management the MPAs, and helping to establish alternative livelihood pilot projects in each community with the aim of generating income from sources other than by fishing or harvesting the marine environment.

Whilst recognizing that the sustainability of the MPAs cannot rely solely on alternate livelihoods, WWF will continue to provide technical advice and support to the four Darwin Initiative communities in the future and will include the MPAs as part of a broader approach by government and stakeholders to develop a network of MPAs across Solomon Islands. In addition, as part of the new Coral Triangle Initiative, the conservation community and governments of the Coral Triangle will be working to develop sustainable financing mechanisms for MPAs in the Coral Triangle countries.



## 8. Dissemination

Information on project promoted through the WWF weekly radio programme on marine conservation activities. This marine programme is produced and presented weekly by the WWF Solomon Islands communications officer through the national broadcasting authority - Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation. The Solomon Star newspaper, targeting a national audience, was used for media releases.

## 9. Project Expenditure

Project expenditure during the reporting period (DEFRA Financial Year 01 April to 31 March)

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application)	Expenditure	Balance
Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc			
Office costs (eg postage, telephone, stationery)			
Travel and subsistence			
Printing			
Conferences, seminars, etc			
Capital items/equipment			
Others			
Salaries (specify)			
TOTAL			

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget.

Due to the changes to the workplan following the 2007 earthquake and tsunami, WWF Solomon Islands' programme of activities and implementation was disrupted resulting in an under spend in the budget. In addition, the project was 3 months late in its inception in 2006. Therefore in April 2008, WWF requested and was granted an extension to the project up to September 2008 at which time the project will be completed.

## **10.OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

Nil

## Annex 1 Report of progress & achievements against REVISED Logframe for Period 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2007 – 31March, 2008

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2007-March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><i>Goal: 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 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</i></p>			
<p><b>Purpose</b> <b>To empower communities to promote sustainable management of marine resources in the Western Province of the Solomon Islands</b></p>	<p>Four pilot communities develop management plans and MPAs by June 2008</p> <p>Lessons learnt from the product are documented through a comparative review to inform future monitoring, management and enforcement at the pilot sites and to support the future extension of the process to new communities</p>	<p>Management Plans drafted.</p> <p>Boundaries identified for each MPA</p> <p>MPAs established (1 formally launched in this reporting period – at Karaka Vella la Vella Island)</p>	<p>Comparative review (Lessons learnt report) to be submitted as Annex to the Final Report.</p> <p>Final Report</p> <p>Final MPA to be launched at Boboe in May/June 2008</p>
<p><b>Output 1.Draft Resource Management Orders produced for community managed MPAs with associated plan for sustainable management of the resource</b></p>	<p>Management plans produced by four pilot communities by June 2008.</p> <p>Draft resource management orders submitted to the Western Province Executive, if these are required by the Management Plans</p>	<p>Management plans drafted</p> <p>Boundaries identified for each MPA</p> <p>MPAs established (2 formally launched)</p>	<p>Draft resource management orders and submit to the Western Province where considered necessary and/or appropriate.</p>

<p><b>Output 2. Community members and their external supporters have the information and skills required for ongoing management of the pilot MPAs.</b></p>	<p>Baseline biological and PRA assessments collated and reports produced by June 2007</p> <p>Key members of each pilot community provided training for management of the MPA by June 2008</p> <p>WWF SI staff provided with training to support ongoing implementation of the MPA programme in the Western Province by June 2008</p>	<p>Biological surveys completed</p> <p>PRA's completed, reports prepared and presented back to communities.</p> <p>Post tsunami rapid biological surveys undertaken &amp; completed</p> <p>Post tsunami report by WorldFish Center and WWF completed (Appendix II)</p> <p>Community members trained in resource monitoring techniques;</p> <p>Women in Fisheries workshops held in 2 final target communities (Karaka and Kekoro{Penuina})</p> <p>Seagrass monitoring workshop completed for Nusatuva.</p> <p>Community based management committees established</p> <p>Livelihood training provided &amp; pilot livelihood projects established</p>	<p>Monitor progress and success of livelihood pilot projects in the period July to September 2008).</p> <p>WWF SI staff training to be provided in May 2008.</p>
<p><b>Output 3. Comparative review of lessons learnt from the four pilot communities and from other models of MPAs in the Solomon Islands and the South Pacific region designed to inform the extension of MPAs to new communities and the long term sustainability of the pilot sites.</b></p>	<p>Planning process from the four pilot communities and similar initiatives documented and analysed by June '08.</p> <p>Draft guidelines for resource management planning and MPA establishment produced by June 2008</p> <p>Long term needs of the pilot communities identified and a proposal for support developed.</p>	<p>Draft management plans completed.</p>	<p>Comparative analysis of the planning process for MPA establishment and lessons learnt report.</p> <p>Discuss with Darwin Secretariat the potential for ongoing support of pilot communities</p> <p>Long term needs of the pilot communities to be identified and a proposal for support developed in the final quarter of the project (July to September 2008)</p>

## Annex II – Revised Logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b> 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 the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</p>			
<p><b>Purpose</b> To empower communities to promote sustainable management of marine resources in the Western Province of the Solomon Islands.</p>	<p>Four pilot communities develop management plans and MPAs by June 2008.</p> <p>Lessons learnt from the product are documented through a comparative review to inform future monitoring, management and enforcement at the pilot sites and to support the future extension of the process to new communities.</p>	<p>Copies of the draft Resource Management Orders and Management Plans collated by WWF-SI and submitted as Annexes to the Final Report</p> <p>Comparative review submitted as Annex to the Final Report.</p> <p>Final Report.</p>	<p>Pilot communities have sufficient financial resources to be able to manage MPAs.</p> <p>Communities continue to support the process.</p> <p>Government capacity is enhanced to support community- based management of natural resources.</p> <p>Draft RMOs are successfully gazetted (low risk).</p> <p>Trained community members and WWF-SI staff remain engaged in the MPA process after completion of project.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b> <b>Draft Resource Management Orders produced for community managed MPAs with associated plan for sustainable management of the resource.</b></p>	<p>Management plans produced by four pilot communities by June 2008.</p> <p>Draft resource management orders submitted to the Western Province Executive, if these are required by the management plans.</p>	<p>Copies of the draft Resource Management Orders and management plans collated by WWF-SI and submitted as Annexes to the Final Report</p>	<p>Pilot communities have sufficient cohesion so that there is broad-based support of the RMO and management plans</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b> <b>Community members and their external supporters have the information and</b></p>	<p>Baseline biological and PRA assessments collated and reports produced by June 2007.</p>	<p>Annual and Final Reports.</p> <p>Report on capacity building provided as an Annex to the</p>	<p>Community members are available for training.</p> <p>The availability of external training</p>

<b>skills required for ongoing management of the pilot MPAs.</b>	<p>Key members of each pilot community provided training for management of the MPA by June 2008.</p> <p>WWF-SI staff provided with training to support ongoing implementation of the MPA programme in the Western Province by June 2008.</p>	<p>Final Report</p>	<p>opportunities is compatible with the project's implementation timetable.</p>
<b>Output 3. Comparative review of lessons learnt from the four pilot communities and from other models for MPAs in the Solomon Islands and the South Pacific region designed to inform the extension of MPAs to new communities and the long-term sustainability of the pilot sites.</b>	<p>Planning process from the four pilot communities and similar initiatives documented and analysed by June 2008</p> <p>Draft guidelines for resource management planning and MPA establishment produced by June 2008</p> <p>Long-term needs of the pilot communities identified and a proposal for support developed</p>	<p>Report on MPA establishment process and draft guidelines provided as an Annex to the Final Report</p> <p>Potential for ongoing support of pilot communities discussed with Darwin Secretariat</p>	<p>External partners and supporters continue to support the MPA process</p>
<b>Activities</b>			
<p>Output 1</p>	<p>1.1 Production of draft management plans  1.2 Production of Resource Management Orders  1.3 Community dialogue on management plan and RMOs  1.4 Submission of RMOs to Western Province Executive  1.5 Awareness raising (radio and print).</p>		
<p>Output 2</p>	<p>2.1 Participatory Rural Appraisals in four communities  2.2 Biological surveys in four communities  2.3 Database establishment and maintenance  2.4 Community members trained in survey and monitoring methods  2.5 Community members trained in alternative livelihood activities  2.6 Awareness raising (drama and radio)  2.7 WWF staff trained in community engagement, monitoring, analysis etc.</p>		
<p>Output 3</p>	<p>3.1 Compile reports from project activities over four sites and similar initiatives  3.2 Comparative analysis of progress, impediments, and lessons  3.3 Production of draft guidelines for MPA establishment  3.4 Assessment of pilot community needs and potential sources of support</p>		

Annex III:

After the earthquake: An assessment of the impact of the earthquake and tsunami on fisheries-related livelihoods in coastal communities of Western Province, Solomon Islands

Report to the Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources prepared by the WorldFish Center and WWF-Solomon Islands Programme

**Annex III is the post tsunami report prepared by WorldFish Center in collaboration with WWF. Due to its size it is appended separately**

