



Submit by 21 January 2005

**DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 13 COMPETITION:STAGE 2**

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and you should give a full answer to each question. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on this form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Keep within word limits.

**1. Name and address of organisation**

<b>Name:</b> Marine Conservation Society	<b>Address:</b> MCS, Unit 3, Wolf Business Park, Alton Road, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire HR9 5NB.
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**2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)**

Community action for sustainable use and conservation of coral reefs, Malaysia
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**3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested**

<b>Proposed start date:</b> April 2005		<b>Duration of project:</b> Three years			
<b>Darwin funding requested</b>	<b>Total (£) 140K</b>	<b>2004/5 (£) 50K</b>	<b>2005/6 (£) 50K</b>	<b>2006/7 (£) 40K</b>	<b>2007/8 (£)</b>

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

<p><b>Overall purpose:</b> Coral reef biodiversity protected and programme for sustainable use of reef resources established through implementation of integrated strategies devised jointly by reef managers, local communities and other stakeholders. Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To establish <i>Biodiversity Conservation (no-take) Zones</i>, with enforcement measures operating.</li> <li>To identify <i>marine species and habitats 'at risk'</i> and introduce protection measures.</li> <li>To develop and introduce <i>strategies for marine resource use under permit</i>.</li> <li>To develop a <i>Mariculture and Sea Ranching Programme</i> as alternative livelihoods for local communities.</li> <li>To establish a <i>Reef Biodiversity Monitoring Programme</i>.</li> <li>To establish a <i>Socio-economic Monitoring Programme</i>.</li> <li>To develop &amp; install an <i>Interactive Environmental Management &amp; Information Planning System (EMIPS)</i> for the Park.</li> </ul>
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**5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals**

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
<b>Surname</b>	Wood		Suliansa
<b>Forename (s)</b>	Elizabeth Margaret		Muhamad Saini
<b>Post held</b>	Coral Reef Conservation Officer		
<b>Institution</b>	Marine Conservation Society		Most recently with WWF (see CV)
<b>Department</b>			
<b>Telephone</b>			
<b>Fax</b>			
<b>Email</b>			

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

Yes. In Round 3 for ' which ran from 1995-1998 (Sri Lanka). Also a partner in Field Studies Council Caribbean project (1998-2001).

**7. IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)**

**Aims (50 words)**

**Activities (50 words)**

**Achievements (50 words)**

**8. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in their project and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. What steps have been taken to ensure the benefits of the project will continue despite any staff changes in these organisations? Please provide written evidence of partnerships.**

- **Sabah Parks:** have been involved in development of the overall management concept for the site and in planning this project. They will be involved in joint project planning, coordination and reporting; organisation of workshops; liaison with local community and support for community forum; biodiversity field surveys, socio-economic surveys and sea ranching; surveillance and enforcement . Will provide logistical support (boats, field accommodation, equipment).
- **Fisheries Department Sabah:** have been involved in resource use studies at the site and have suggested ways they can assist with development of mariculture projects (re Alternative Livelihoods). They will provide assistance in development of mariculture and sea ranching and in socio-economic and resource use surveys. Participation in training and other workshops.
- **Universiti Malaysia Sabah:** academic and research staff have taken part in discussions about mariculture and implementation of conservation measures at the site. They will be involved in research and workshops, especially in development of mariculture and sea ranching.
- **WWF Malaysia:** have collaborated with Sabah Parks and MCS on educational programmes in Semporna, and are committed to support the Darwin project. They will contribute to the alternative livelihoods work, educational programmes and socio-economic surveys.

All these organisations are committed to the project and benefits should continue despite any staff changes.

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

A Local Community Forum was set up during the Semporna Islands Project (1998-2001) and contacts have been maintained since then by Sabah Parks, MCS and WWF through informal meetings on the islands. Conservation and management issues have been discussed and people have expressed their wish for controls on destructive and over-fishing. In a recent survey over 90% of the fishers said they agreed with the concept of no-take zones to allow fish populations to recover. They also expressed a wish to be involved in alternative livelihood programmes. A priority action under the Darwin Project will be to re-establish the Forum and consolidate the relationship between local people and other stakeholders in order to pursue the project objectives.

The Sabah Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment has been involved during project development and this close relationship will be maintained. The project has been welcomed and endorsed by the Minister at MTCE (Datuk Chong Kah Kiat). The other departments and agencies that have been briefed and whose continued involvement will be sought are the Sabah Department of Wildlife, District Office, Ko-Nelayan (Fisheries Co-operative), LKIM (Malaysian Fisheries Development Board), MARTEK (Police Field Force) and District Police. Contact will be maintained through regular briefings and involvement of representatives of these agencies in workshops and other events.

## PROJECT DETAILS

**10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source?) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work, or of any completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects relevant to your work? If so, please give details explaining similarities and differences and showing how results of your work will be additional to any similar work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.**

This is a new initiative which will take forward recommendations made in the draft Management Plan for the site, produced during the EC funded 'Semporna Islands Project (1998-2001). It is a radically new approach to reef management for Malaysia, being the first time that marine biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of marine resources and improved livelihood opportunities have been flagged together as primary management aims. The sea ranching is also innovative, as is the introduction of an interactive computer-based management system (EMIPS). Lessons will be learnt from the Darwin project 'Living reefs: community-based management in the Pacific' (2004-2007) and from community-based marine resource management initiatives being carried out in the Philippines and Indonesia. MCS already maintains excellent links with NGOs and other organisations involved in related projects, and will share information by e-mail, at conferences and through exchange of newsletters, reports and educational resources.

**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?**

By working with local communities to reverse over-exploitation of marine resources, promote sustainable use, develop management guidelines for conservation of biological diversity and building capacity within Sabah Parks, the project will support the Government's implementation of Articles 7 (10%); 8 (15%); 10 (15%), 11 (15%); 12 (10%); 13 (10%) of the CBD, with particular emphasis on protected areas (10%) and sustainable use (15%) themes. There will be liaison with the Sabah Wildlife Department Sabah (responsible for CBD matters) and also with the Science and Technology Unit within the Chief Minister Department. This unit is responsible for developing the 'Sabah Biodiversity Program' and the 'Borneo Biodiversity and Conservation Programme of Sabah'.

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

The Malaysia 'National Policy on Biological Diversity' was launched in 1998, and consists of three parts (Policy, Strategies and Action Plan of Programmes). The project will assist in implementation of a number of action programmes listed under the fifteen strategies. In particular: 'Identify major sources of biological diversity loss such as ... overfishing ... destruction of coral reefs, and act to minimise these sources'. 'Undertake research and monitoring of impacts of resource utilisation on biological diversity'. 'Provide incentives to encourage conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components'. 'Facilitate participation of local communities in traditional sustainable use of biological resources'. 'Develop mechanisms for ensuring compatibility between conservation and sustainable development' 'Develop training programmes for public participation in biological diversity conservation.

At the CBD COP7 meeting in 2004, the governments of Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines signed a ministerial-level agreement to establish a network of marine protected areas in the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion, as part of their commitment to the CBD and WSSD objectives. The Darwin Project focuses on implementation of management proposals for the newly-created Tun Sakaran Marine Park, which is a key part of Malaysia's contribution to meeting the objectives.

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

Current income of over 50% of families (1999 census: 991 adults; 1070 children) is below Malaysia's poverty line (RM500/month=£75), and there are few job opportunities other than fishing (which is unsustainable) and seaweed farming. The project will promote diversification and the opportunity for people to make a more secure living by growing and marketing species such as abalone and giant clams for food, as 'seed' stock and/or to replenish the reefs. About 50 fishers from 10 villages will be trained, and will be expected to involve others in the community as the sea ranching enterprise grows.

The Alternative Livelihoods work will extend beyond the sea-ranching project by employing local people in data collection and monitoring activities within the Park. An important contribution to sustainable livelihoods will be in the wider context, because of the overall impact of the project in promoting reef health and biodiversity and the recovery of fish populations. This in turn will make the area viable and attractive for reef-based tourism, so providing new jobs and economic benefits shared amongst the local community. Eco-tourism is identified by the government as being of major importance in assisting economic recovery in the State.

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

The work will have both direct and indirect positive impacts. The direct impact will be mechanisms set in place to ensure that coral reef biodiversity at the project site is protected and enhanced and marine resources are being used sustainably. Local communities will have become actively engaged in conservation efforts and will also have benefited from alternative livelihood opportunities through the development of low-impact culture and ranching of commercially important invertebrate species.

The results of the project will be disseminated through workshops, stakeholder meetings, educational activities and informal discussions and will be incorporated into project reports, action plans, manuals, and an interactive computer database/management system. Summary results will be included in newsletters and leaflets (in Malay, Bajau, Suluk, English) and will be presented to the media through press releases and the project website.

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

The work will leave a lasting legacy in Malaysia because capacity building will provide Sabah Parks and the local community with the skills and knowledge to effectively protect and manage one of the region's most biodiverse and valuable coral reefs sites. In the broader context, it will enable the government to apply similar concepts to other areas in the State, and will inspire local communities to become engaged and proactive in managing resources sustainably.

In addition, the strategies, outcomes and lessons learnt during the project will enable Sabah Parks and local project partners to influence and guide policies being developed for the Sabah Biodiversity Programme Action Plan. An additional important legacy of the project will be that local people and government agencies will have an increased awareness in the value of maintaining biodiversity and managing natural resources in a sustainable way.

**16. Please give details of a clear exit strategy and state what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy.**

One of the strengths of the project is that it will be taking place within an area that has been gazetted (July 2004) as a Marine Park. This means that the conservation and monitoring programmes developed and put into place during the project are very likely to continue under the auspices of the Park, because they will be an integral part of the management regime. Problems could arise if capacity building within Sabah Parks is insufficient or if SP or the local community become disengaged or lack funds.

A 5-year programme for continued implementation of the project objectives/activities (e.g. re monitoring; resource use; public education etc) will be established/agreed towards the end of the project so that the momentum created by the project will not be lost. Efforts will be made to ensure that staff posts created and funded through the project will be maintained and commitments will be sought from all partners that they will continue to play an advisory or more active role in helping to ensure long-term sustainability of the project.

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

The project will be advertised as a Darwin Initiative project on all communications, reports, manuals etc and on educational materials. It will be flagged as a Darwin project in press releases and in features in the MCS magazine and in other newsletters and publications. The logo will be used whenever and wherever possible. It will be acknowledged as a Darwin project in scientific papers.

**18. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection and that the level and content of training will be. 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?**

Training and development is important and will involve a) Sabah Parks (SP) staff and b) local communities.

**SP staff** will be selected on their experience and on advice from SP Human Resources. 3-4 SP staff trained in EMIPS (3days 11/05; 3 days 10/06 and 2 days 5/07, by UK specialist). 4 SP staff trained in reef monitoring (1 wk; 02/06 by MCS & UMS staff) and 2-3 in socio-economic monitoring (1 wk; 5/06 by all partners).

**Local communities:** About 10 villages will be asked (e.g. on advice of headman) to nominate 5-6 individuals suitable/interested in working with the project. About 50 fishers trained in sea-ranching (3d 8/05 & 3d12/05, then regular site visits by SP, Fisheries & UMS staff). 8 trained in reef monitoring (1wk 02/06 by MCS & UMS staff); 12 trained in socio-economic monitoring (1 wk all partners).

Training judged effective if trainees are able to carry out relevant field tasks, record results and explain the methods to others. Outcomes will be monitored by reviewing data and reports generated by those trained.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

19. 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
<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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>the sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>			
<b>Purpose</b> Coral reef biodiversity protected and programme for sustainable use of reef resources established through implementation of integrated strategies devised jointly by reef managers, local communities and other stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity conservation zones operational by yr 2.</li> <li>Species and habitats 'at risk' given special protection by yr 1.</li> <li>Resource use carried out under permit and according to agreed strategy by yr 2.</li> <li>Alternative livelihoods programme operating and evidence of economic viability by yr 3.</li> <li>Direct exploitation of reef resources reduced by yr 3.</li> <li>Evidence of recovery of protected and /or managed species and habitats by yr 3.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports, maps and other publications.</li> <li>On-site notices and boundary indicators for Biodiversity Conservation Zones.</li> <li>Field survey reports.</li> <li>Monitoring reports (biodiversity, resource use, socio-economic status).</li> <li>Community-run enclosures (pens) for grow-out of marine invertebrates (sea ranching).</li> <li>Marketing plan for ranched animals.</li> </ul>	All Partners and local communities remain committed to the programme.
<b>Outputs</b>			
<i>Biodiversity conservation (no-take) zones</i> in place and enforcement operating.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Options for location of zones and boundaries produced by month 6.</li> <li>Boundaries decided and implementation timetable agreed by yr 1.</li> <li>First conservation zones established in yr 2 and additional ones by yr 3.</li> <li>Surveillance and enforcement mechanisms developed and operational by yr 2.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report with options for location of no-take zones.</li> <li>Records of stakeholder meetings.</li> <li>Workshop reports.</li> <li>Document and maps showing agreed location and boundaries.</li> <li>Conservation Zones marked on-site.</li> <li>Public information programme.</li> <li>Patrols operating: activity logs.</li> </ul>	Stakeholders provide feedback within timeframe and views do not conflict to the point where compromises have to be made or decision-making is delayed.
Species and habitats 'at risk' and requiring special protection identified. Measures in place to protect 'at risk' species and habitats, and enforcement operating.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft list of 'at risk' species produced by month 6.</li> <li>Draft list of 'at risk' habitats produced by month 6</li> <li>Lists agreed by yr 1.</li> <li>Surveillance and enforcement mechanisms developed and operational by yr 2.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft lists.</li> <li>Records of stakeholder meetings.</li> <li>Workshop reports.</li> <li>'At risk' species list.</li> <li>'At risk' habitat maps.</li> <li>Public information programme.</li> <li>Patrols operating: activity logs.</li> </ul>	Stakeholders provide feedback within timeframe and views do not conflict to the point where compromises have to be made or decision-making is delayed.
Resource use carried out under permit and according to agreed strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft strategy for resource use produced by year 1.</li> <li>Strategy <b>agreed by yr 1</b>.</li> <li>Strategy operational with surveillance, enforcement and monitoring mechanisms in place by yr 2.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft strategy</li> <li>Records of stakeholder meetings.</li> <li>Workshop reports.</li> <li>Resource use plan.</li> <li><b>Resource use permits.</b></li> <li>Public information programme.</li> <li>Resource use logs.</li> </ul>	Fishers participate fully, support agreed strategy and record resource use.

Mariculture and Sea Ranching Programme developed and operational.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Resource surveys to locate broodstock of selected species by mo 6.</li> <li>o Culture underway by yr 1.</li> <li>o Village-run ocean nursery sites selected by yr 1.</li> <li>o 10 communities (about 50 fishers) trained in sea ranching by end yr 2.</li> <li>o Sea ranching units fully operational by yr 3.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Field survey reports.</li> <li>o Reports of training workshops.</li> <li>o Workshop training materials.</li> <li>o Database of survival and growth.</li> <li>o Progress reports.</li> <li>o Sea ranching units (enclosures).</li> </ul>	Local fishers are fully supportive. External factors (e.g. storms, disease) do not cause damage and set the programme back.
Reef biodiversity monitoring programme established and functioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Monitoring protocols defined by yr 1.</li> <li>o 4 SPstaff &amp; 8 local people trained in monitoring by yr 1.</li> <li>o First set of data produced by end yr 2.</li> <li>o Workshop to discuss results by end yr 2.</li> <li>o Report produced by yr 3.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Discussion papers.</li> <li>o Manual defining protocols</li> <li>o Reports of training workshops.</li> <li>o Database of field data and analysis.</li> <li>o Report of workshop to discuss results.</li> <li>o Monitoring report</li> </ul>	Local people are motivated to participate in the monitoring programme.
Socio-economic monitoring programme established and functioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Protocols for monitoring programme defined by end of yr 1.</li> <li>o 2-3 Sabah Parks staff trained in monitoring techniques by yr 2.</li> <li>o 12 local village community representatives trained in data collection by yr 2.</li> <li>o First set of data produced by end yr 3.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Discussion papers</li> <li>o Manual defining protocols.</li> <li>o Reports of training workshops.</li> <li>o Database of field data</li> <li>o Activity logs of local community representatives.</li> <li>o Report of workshop to discuss results.</li> <li>o Monitoring report</li> </ul>	Productive relationship is built up between Sabah Parks and local communities, so ensuring good quality data.
Interactive Environmental Management and Information Planning System (EMIPS) installed and Sabah Parks staff trained in its operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Introductory training of 3-4 Sabah Parks staff by yr 1.</li> <li>o Site data entered into EMIPS by yr 1.</li> <li>o Further training in operation and application of EMIPS by yr 2.</li> <li>o System fully operational by yr 3.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o EMIPS manual and CD demonstration.</li> <li>o Report of training workshop.</li> <li>o System installed on Sabah Parks computers.</li> <li>o Report of advanced training and troubleshooting workshop.</li> </ul>	No major technical difficulties in operation of software. Trained staff remain to train others.
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)</b>		
Workshops, consultations and stakeholder meetings	Yr 1: Planning workshops and discussion with stakeholders to develop strategies on resource use, no-take zones, species and habitats 'at risk' (2 wks: June-July 05). Seminar/workshop on sea ranching 1 wk Aug 05. Workshop proceedings and conclusions produced 6-8 wks after workshops. Consultations and stakeholder meetings to discuss draft strategies Aug-Oct 05. Seminar and village meetings to present proposed strategies (1 week Feb 06). Yr 2 and Yr 3. Two workshops/seminars each year to review progress, assess further needs and solve problems. Proceedings produced 1 month after each event.		
Preparation of strategy documents and other publications	Strategy document for biodiversity conservation, protected species and habitats and resource use prepared Nov-Dec 05 and published Jan 06. Mariculture and sea ranching manuals prepared Aug 05; Reef Biodiversity & Socio-Economic Monitoring protocols/manual Oct 05; EMIPS Manual & CD Feb 06. Monitoring reports prepared by Sept 06 and Sept 07.		
Training	Mariculture and sea ranching training workshops (2 days Aug 05; 2 days Dec 05); From Dec 05 onwards day-to-day on-site training at 10 village sites – average one visit every 2-3 weeks to provide guidance and solve problems. Training courses on reef biodiversity (1 week Nov 05), socio-economic monitoring (1 wk May 06) and introduction to EMIPS (3 days Feb 06). Further EMIPS training (3 days Oct 06 and 2 days May 07). Reports on training courses produced 1 month after each event.		
Field work and monitoring	Surveys to locate broodstock for mariculture (1 week July 05); research and trials on spawning and culture of invertebrates Aug-Dec 05; Protocols for reef biodiversity and socio-economic monitoring programmes developed during Oct-Dec 05. Field surveys April-May 06 and April-May 07. Analysis of field data and production of reports approx 2 months/yr.		
Surveillance and enforcement	Plans for surveillance and enforcement of regulations prepared Dec 05-Jan 06. Patrols established and reporting procedures finalised by mid 2006. Day-to-day surveillance and patrols throughout project.		
Publicity and dissemination of results/activities	Web site established Oct-Nov 05; 2 newsletters each year (July and January; Malay and English); press releases (various dates 3/yr). School activity days (May 06 and May 07); Village publicity events/roadshow: 1 week each yr (July).		

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

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial year	Key milestones
May 31 <sup>st</sup> 2005	Apr-Mar 2005/6	o Introductory information sheets prepared on objectives for resource use, biodiversity conservation zones, species and habitats at risk and monitoring & circulated to stakeholders.
July 1 <sup>st</sup> 2005		o Newsletter produced.
July 1 <sup>st</sup> 2005		o Completion of first round workshops and stakeholder meetings to discuss resource use, biodiversity conservation zones, species and habitats at risk and monitoring.
July 1 <sup>st</sup> 2005		o Resource surveys to locate broodstock of selected species completed and report produced.
July 7 <sup>th</sup> 2005		o Village publicity event/roadshow carried out. Public/press information.
Aug 15 <sup>th</sup> 2005		o Reports/proceedings of first round workshops and stakeholder discussions and production of draft action plans for resource use, biodiversity conservation zones, species and habitats at risk and monitoring.
Aug 31 <sup>st</sup> 2005		o Seminar/workshop on sea ranching completed.
Sept 15 <sup>th</sup> 2005		o Completion of second round of participatory workshop(s)/stakeholder meetings on resource use, biodiversity conservation zones, species and habitats at risk and monitoring.
Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> 2005		o Protocols for monitoring reef biodiversity and socio-economics finalised and manuals completed.
Oct 15 <sup>th</sup> 2005		o Sea Ranching Workshop proceedings and conclusions produced and circulated.
Oct 15 <sup>th</sup> 2005		o Project website established.
Nov 30 <sup>th</sup> 2005		o Training in reef biodiversity survey techniques and data collection and entry completed for 4 Sabah Parks and 8 local village community members completed. Report produced.
Dec 1 <sup>st</sup> 2005		o Newsletter produced.
Jan 30 <sup>th</sup> 2006		o Action plan for biodiversity conservation zone completed with identification of zones, boundaries and monitoring strategies. Public/press information.
Jan 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006		o Action plan completed for protection of 'at risk' species and habitats, with options and proposals for surveillance and enforcement procedures. Public/press information.
Jan 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006		o Strategy for surveillance, enforcement and monitoring of resource use produced.
Jan 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006		o Mariculture sea ranching and training workshops for 10 village communities completed; report produced.
Feb 28 <sup>th</sup> 2006		o Village meetings, publicity event/roadshow to discuss action plans/issues/problems. Public/press information.
Feb 28 <sup>th</sup> 2006	o Completion of 'Interactive Environmental Management and Information Planning System (EMIPS)' manual and CD demonstration, and introductory training of 3-4 Sabah Parks staff. EMIPS installed on Sabah Parks computers.	
March 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006	o Research and initial trials on spawning and culture of invertebrates completed.	
March 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006	o Village-run ocean nursery sites selected for Sea Ranching Programme: Report produced.	
March 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006	o Site and management data entered into EMIPS.	
May 1 <sup>st</sup> 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	o Introduction of protection, enforcement and surveillance measures for resource use, species and habitats 'at risk'. Public/press information.
May 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006		o Training in socio-economic survey techniques and data collection and entry completed for 2-3 Sabah Parks and 12 local village community members.
May 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006		o First reef biodiversity monitoring and socio-economic monitoring field surveys completed. Databases established.
May 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006		o School activity days: Semporna area. Public/press information.
July 1 <sup>st</sup> 2006		o Newsletter produced.
July 7 <sup>th</sup> 2006		o Village publicity event/roadshow carried out. Public/press information.
July 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006		o First sets of reef biodiversity and socio-economic monitoring data entered in databases.
Aug 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006		o Analysis completed and presented at workshops/seminars, with public/press information.
Aug 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006		o First Biodiversity Conservation Zones established, with enforcement mechanisms and monitoring operating. Public/press information.
Sept 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006		o Second 'EMIPS training and trouble-shooting workshop' completed.
Sept 31 <sup>st</sup> 2006		o Reef Biodiversity Monitoring report and Socio-economic monitoring report completed, with public/press information.
Oct 15 <sup>th</sup> 2006		o Report of advanced training and trouble-shooting workshop completed, with additional operational details of EMIPS programme.

Dec 1 <sup>st</sup> 2006		o Newsletter produced
Feb 31 <sup>st</sup> 2007		o 'On-site' training of 10 communities (about 50 fishers) in sea ranching completed. Report produced with public/press information.
April 30 <sup>th</sup> 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	o Two additional Biodiversity Conservation Zones established. Public/press information.
May 31 <sup>st</sup> 2007		o Final EMIPS training/trouble shooting workshop completed.
May 31 <sup>st</sup> 2007		o Second phase of reef biodiversity and socio-economic field monitoring surveys completed and data entered into databases.
May 31 <sup>st</sup> 2007		o School activity days: Semporna area. Public/press information.
May 31 <sup>st</sup> 2007		o Sea ranching units fully operational.
July 1 <sup>st</sup> 2007		o Newsletter produced.
July 7 <sup>th</sup> 2007		o Village publicity event/roadshow carried out. Public/press information.
July 31 <sup>st</sup> 2007		o Seminar/workshop to discuss results/success of the resource use strategy and the surveillance and enforcement programme for the 'at risk' species & habitats. Recommendations for future action. Public/press information.
July 31 <sup>st</sup> 2007		o Second sets of reef biodiversity and socio-economic monitoring data entered in databases. Analysis completed and presented at workshops/seminars.
Aug 31 <sup>st</sup> 2007		o All Biodiversity Conservation Zones established, patrols operating. Activity logs in use. Public/press information.
Sept 31 <sup>st</sup> 2007		o Reef Biodiversity Monitoring and Socio-economic monitoring reports completed, with recommendations for future action. Public/press information.
Dec 1 <sup>st</sup> 2008		o Newsletter produced
Feb 28 <sup>th</sup> 2008		o Workshop/seminar to discuss effectiveness of project activities and set agenda for future action to ensure sustainability.
March 31 <sup>st</sup> 2008		o Final reports on the status and further needs for each of the programmes (Biodiversity Conservation Zones; Species and Habitats 'At Risk'; Resource Use; Mariculture and Sea-Ranching; Reef Biodiversity Monitoring; Socio-Economic Monitoring; EMIPS). Public/press information.
July 30 <sup>th</sup> 2008	o Final project report.	



**21. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.**

<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS</b>		
<b>Year/Month</b>	<b>Standard output n°</b>	<b>Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)</b>
By 2008/March	2	2 Malaysian undergraduates to attain Masters qualification at Universiti Malaysia Sabah. Dissertations completed. Equivalent of 1 year full time (they may be involved part-time).
By 2006/Feb	6A	4 Sabah Parks staff trained in reef biodiversity monitoring. 1 week.
By 2006/May		8 local community members trained in reef biodiversity monitoring. 1 week
By 2007/May		3 Sabah Parks staff trained in socio-economic monitoring. 1 week.
By 2007/May		12 local community members trained in socio-economic monitoring. 1 week.
By 2007/April		3 Sabah Parks staff trained in operation and application of 'Environmental Management Information and Planning System' (EMIPS). 2 weeks.
By 2007/May	6B	50 fishers trained in sea ranching techniques. 2 workshops + regular on-site training: total 9 weeks.
By 2007/May	7	Total 15 weeks of training.
By 2008/April	8	5 comprising: Training manuals (Reef Biodiversity monitoring; Socio-economic monitoring; sea ranching, EMIPS); CDs; Posters (summary information on monitoring procedures); Video (Reef biodiversity methodology/identification; EMIPS); Laminated guides and 'prompt-cards' for use underwater.
By 2006/April	9	Total 65 weeks (Project leader: 25; AD (EMIPS): 4; HB (reef biodiversity training, community work etc): 30; Other specialists: 6.
By 2006/July	10	4, comprising Zoning Plan (with map and permitted activities), Action Plans for 'At Risk' Species, 'At Risk Habitats' and Resource Use.
By 2008/April	11A	1. Field guide to identification and habitat of key taxa and 'At Risk' coral reef species.
By 2008/April	11B	2 papers published
By 2008/April	12A	4 papers submitted
By 2008/April	13B	5, comprising: EMIPS interactive database; reef biodiversity monitoring database; socio-economic monitoring database; resource use database; database of permit holders and surveillance/enforcement activities.
By 2008/April	14A	Coral reference collection (c. 250 spp).
By 2008/April	14B	6, covering findings from each of the field programmes.
By 2008/April	15B	4-5, both in Sabah and UK/International
By 2008/April	15C	16 local press releases in Sabah.
By 2007/Dec	16A	9 press releases in UK
By 2007/Dec	16B	6 newsletters
By 2007/Dec	16C	300 circulated in host country
By 2008/April	20	100 circulated in UK
By 2008/April	22	£3000
By 2008/April	23	20 reef monitoring sites
By 2008/April		£116,000 (from partner organisations, trusts etc)

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

**22. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.**

Progress will be monitored by regular reference to the project indicator, key milestones and outputs to ensure that the programme remains 'on target'. This will be done by all the project partners.

At each of the workshops and stakeholder meetings, the project partners will present a brief review of project progress to the participants and invite comment and feedback. The content and effectiveness of workshops will be evaluated by gathering feedback from participants at the end of each session.

An evaluation exercise will be carried out as part of the final workshops and seminars to ascertain if training/capacity building has been successful.

Local community and project partners will be invited to highlight lessons learnt and consider successes and failures in order to assist the planning/progress of this or future projects. All partners will be asked to evaluate the success of the project in meeting its objectives.