

Darwin Initiative – Final Report

(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders
(<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/>) -

it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Darwin project information

Project Reference	15/038
Project Title	Restoring island biodiversity: the reintroduction of endemic Mauritian Reptile communities
Host country(ies)	United Kingdom and Republic of Mauritius
UK Contract Holder Institution	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (Durrell)
UK Partner Institution(s)	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust and University of Bristol
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	Mauritian Wildlife Foundation (MWF) and National Parks and Conservation Service (NPCS)
Darwin Grant Value	£181,995
Start/End dates of Project	June 2006 to May 2009
Project Leader Name	Prof. Carl Jones
Project Website	www.mauritian-wildlife.org and www.durrell.org
Report Author(s) and date	Dr N. Cole (Durrell), Mr Z. Jhumka (MWF), Mr R.V. Tatayah (MWF), Mr V. Bachraz (NPCS), Mr V. Nundloul (NPCS), Prof. C. Jones (Durrell), July 2009

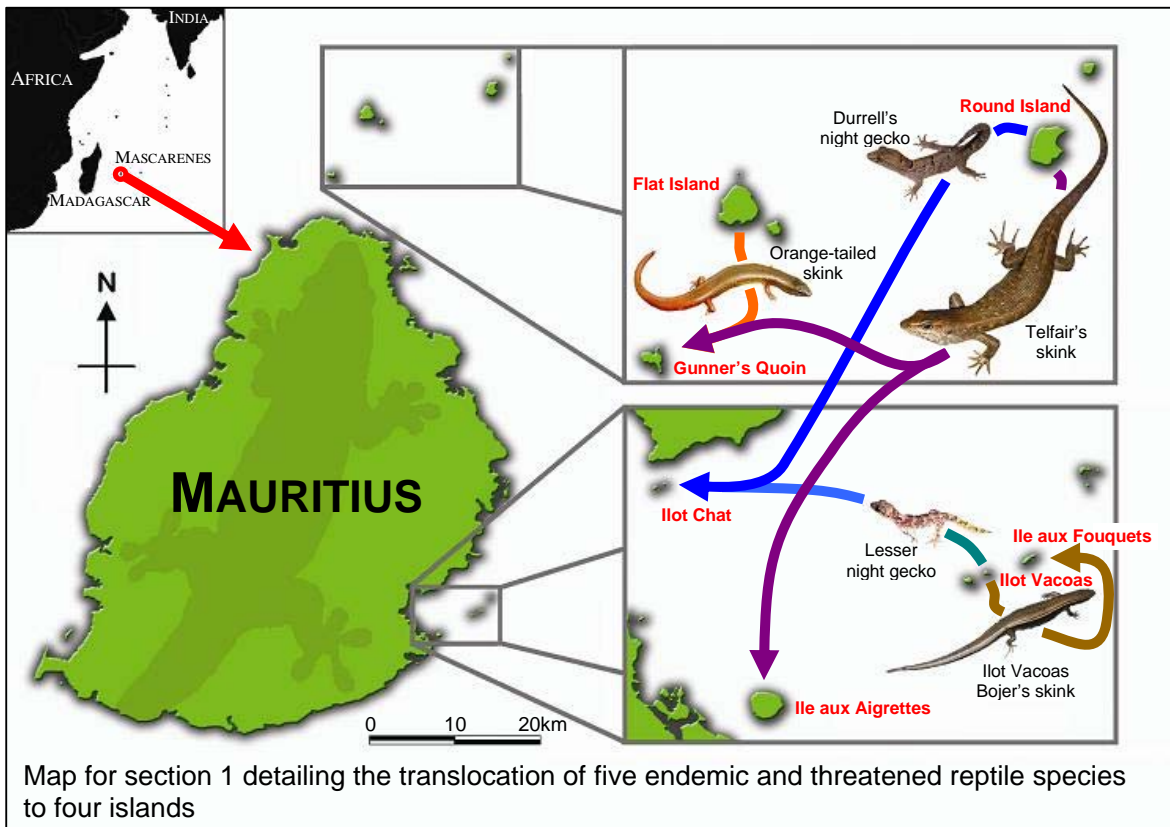
1 Project Background

Extensive habitat destruction and invasive alien species have caused the extinction, exclusion and isolation of Mauritian reptile species that once formed one of the richest reptile communities on the planet. The majority of reptile species became restricted to one or a few offshore islands. The fragmentation of the reptile community caused the loss of natural ecosystem processes, enhancing the risks of species extinction within a leading biodiversity hotspot. This project aimed to reduce the risks of extinction by re-establishing reptile species back to islands within their former range, raise awareness about reptiles and to train Mauritian staff in herpetological conservation.

2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The Republic of Mauritius was the first signatory to the CBD and this collaborative and applied conservation project has supported the country's commitment to this convention. The project has been directly linked with the host country's technical focal point to the CBD. The NPCS of the Ministry of Agro-Industry, Food Production and Security is the nominated focal point for the SBSTTA to the CBD and the Ministry of Environment and National Development Unit, which is the recognised national focal point to this convention.

The re-introduction of endangered reptiles to island within their former range supports the country's commitment to articles 6, 8-10 and 18. The initiation of a captive breeding programme and genetic research at Durrell, UK for enhancing translocation success in Mauritius relates to articles 6, 9 and 15-18. Monitoring of the translocated populations, their role in, and impact on island ecosystems, including the response to, and reporting of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) introductions, impacts and removal, relates to articles 7, 8, 12-14, 17 and 18. The project partners have been key stakeholders in the Workshop on Management Plans for Conservation & Management of Offshore Islets, Republic of Mauritius 2008 and the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy Workshops 2007 and 2009, supporting the country's National Biodiversity



Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP; 2006-2015) in accordance with articles 6-10, 12, 13, and 17-19. Involvement with education and ecotourism programmes on Ile aux Aigrettes, sensitisation workshops for effective policing of islands by the National Coast Guard (NCG), the production of information on IAS threats for boat skippers, collaboration with a RARE pride campaign addressing island use and widespread dissemination of project related issues nationally and internationally to raise awareness, relate to articles 10, 12 to 14 and 18. Collaboration and sharing of information and resources with previous and current Darwin projects in Mauritius, international and national projects, research institutions and academics has contributed to articles 5, 15, 17 and 18.

Capacity to conserve reptile populations, and monitor and restore island ecosystems has been developed within MWF and NPCS through the fulltime training and support of MWF and NPCS staff within the host country. Additional training was also given on Durrell's Island Species-Led Action (ISLA) course, which led to the initiation of an annual training course to island conservation within MWF, supported by this project. The project's success and the strong collaboration amongst the project partners for reptile conservation has led to a commitment by all to continue this work post Darwin, meeting the requirements for articles 6 to 9, 12, 14, 17 and 18.

3 Project Partnerships

For the past two decades Durrell and MWF have established a Memorandum of Agreement with the Ministry of Agro-Industry, through the NPCS, to facilitate co-operation on joint conservation project such as this. Over the past 20 years there has been a demand from the host partners for applied reptile conservation and the re-establishment of endangered reptile species to islands within their former range. These actions have also been prioritised within the NBSAP and the National Capacity Needs Self Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management. This project was therefore developed by the project partners to address these needs who have been actively involved in all stages of the project, from decision making, field work, courses, workshops, reporting and presentations. Fulltime in-situ training of individuals by Dr N. Cole and project management jointly with Mr V. Tatayah, Mr V. Bachraz and Mr V. Nundlaur has continued throughout the project.

The cohesive nature of the partnerships developed in this project and the transparency by which the work has been conducted by all partners has been a great strength to the project. The collaboration of MWF and NPCS with Durrell has permitted the project to run with the flexibility of an NGO and the jurisdiction and support of a government agency with UK expertise. This has resulted in clear positive outputs, some of which have been additional to those stated in the original proposal. Regional partnerships with the NCG and the Police Helicopter Squadron have been indispensable for all the northern island work. The International Zoo Veterinary Group (IZVG), UK supported the project with initial training of project staff, the screening of samples and advice on all veterinary health related issues.

The success of the project has generated support from all partners and the Government of Mauritius for the continuation of the work with the necessary support after the current project. In 2008, Durrell signed a Memorandum of Agreement for the supply of biological material by the Government of Mauritius with the NPCS to initiate a lesser night gecko captive breeding programme for enhancing translocation success in restoring island reptile populations past the duration of this project. These actions were taken in response to continued IAS threats, which forged the partnership with the RARE pride campaign to address the underlying social and economic factors threatening biodiversity on the southeast islands. Proposed restoration of reptile communities outside direct NPCS jurisdiction has led to the development of a partnership with the National Heritage Fund (NHF) under the Ministry of Arts and Culture. With the support of the NHF, the project partners will be able to assist in restoring the natural heritage to Ile de la Passe, one of the most important National Heritage Sites in Mauritius.

Through the project's extensive island work a partnership was generated with the Darwin project 'Ex-situ conservation of the rare and threatened plants of Mauritius (Ref 15-035)' whereby project staff collected seeds and reported on fruit phenology and availability on remote offshore islands. Joint island trips were also arranged to permit staff from both projects to assist and transfer knowledge and skills in the field. There has also been strong collaboration with trained personnel from previous Darwin projects in Mauritius (Ref 8-064 and 12-005), whereby skills that have been attained have assisted data management and much of the project's invertebrate monitoring and identification. Partnerships with UK Universities through the project partners, such as the University of East Anglia, Imperial College London and Nottingham Trent University has permitted students to gain hands-on experience, whilst assisting with technical aspects of the projects outputs.

4 Project Achievements

4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The translocation of reptile species has re-established new viable reptile communities in Mauritius, securing the future of, until now, critically endangered taxa. The project has therefore had clear positive impacts upon biodiversity by increasing the effective population sizes of threatened species and reducing the risks of extinction. The impact of the translocations causing substantial declines in some problematic invasive species, the dispersal of seeds from critically endangered plants and the formation of communities to support future translocations have potentially far greater positive impacts for biodiversity in one of the leading global hotspots.

Despite holding the highest level of endemism compared to other taxonomic groups in Mauritius, reptiles have been largely overlooked in terms of conservation priority and action. This project has raised the profile of reptile diversity and conservation and has built the capacity for the host organisations to take action in securing the future survival of reptile species and communities. The high level of island based work has led to the discovery of new populations of endemic/native species, but also recent IAS introductions and illegal anthropogenic disturbances that have had clear impacts upon island species and the project. These findings have led to an increase in island activities to reduce human related disturbances, the risks of IAS and to create a greater awareness amongst island users, all of which were originally beyond the scope of the current project.

The project has made significant progress in the strategic objective to enhance the conservation of reptiles in the work programme of the 2006-2015 NBSAP. The actions taken as a result of this project has therefore contributed to the NBSAP's mission to achieve a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss and has supported the country's commitment to the 2010 CBD target.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The project successfully achieved its purpose by re-establishing sustainable reptile populations and communities in Mauritius, which has enhanced the future survival of endangered species and initiated the restoration of functional island ecosystems. The greatest asset of the project is therefore the existence of additional reptile populations. Although the invasion of Ilot Chat by a rat caused the loss of the translocated night gecko populations, it forged the collaboration with the RARE pride campaign. The outcome of this collaboration has been hugely beneficial in working with boat operators to raise awareness of the islands' unique biodiversity and potential risks posed by visiting them. A major outcome has also been the skills attained by core project staff from the host organisations that have assisted in disseminating their skills to more than 200 colleagues. The confidence in the skills attained and the strength of the partnership allowed the project partners to conduct the additional translocation of the orange-tail skink and to start developing the foundation for further proposed translocations. This has involved the development of a captive breeding programme and genetic research to enhance the management and success of future translocations.

Additional outcomes of the project have included the production of the first accurate geo-referenced island habitat maps of Gunner's Quoin, Ile aux Aigrettes, Ilot Vacoas and Ile aux Fouquets. These maps have potential benefits for other conservation projects and the Ile aux Aigrettes map has already been used for other ongoing projects. The production of the first complete field guide to the reptiles and amphibians of Mauritius is an asset for conservation practitioners, researchers, students and anyone with an interest in the fauna of Mauritius.

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

All activities were met and often exceeded in order to achieve the outputs.

Four reptile species were originally selected for translocation, although five species were finally relocated. Although it is difficult to determine the long term existence of the translocated populations, more than two years of monitoring has demonstrated that the populations of Telfair's skinks and orange-tail skinks on Gunner's Quoin and Bojer's skinks on Ile aux Fouquets are growing sufficiently. Problems caused by IAS and severe climatic conditions (predicted under the important assumptions in the logical framework) prevented the long term survival of the translocated night gecko populations and are affecting the recruitment of Telfair's skinks on Ile aux Aigrettes. Action is currently being taken to improve recruitment of skinks on Ile aux Aigrettes and to enhance further night gecko translocations, which are detailed in the technical report (Annex 5.7). The unpredictability of severe weather conditions made it difficult to stick to the original timeframe for island trips and for this reason the level of monitoring was reduced, but without any change to the project outputs. This allowed project staff to concentrate upon areas that required additional attention, such as analysis of samples and dealing with IAS problems. Despite a six-fold increase in helicopter costs in the first year of the project, the commitment of the government to the project ensured that monitoring on the northern islands continued. The level of monitoring remained sufficient to detect seasonal changes in native and non-native vertebrate populations. An additional activity involved monitoring the terrestrial invertebrate groups and the creation of geo-referenced island habitat maps to determine dietary and macro-habitat selection of the translocated reptiles and their impact upon the invertebrate community. Additional monitoring activities identified new species distributions and recent introductions of previously undetected IAS.

Training was not exclusive to core project staff, such that numerous individuals from the host partners had the opportunity to assist on island trips and gain technical skills. The decision to hold the ISLA course in Mauritius meant that 60 individuals from the host partners and other stakeholder organisations could participate instead of sending just two individuals for training on the course overseas (Annex 5.13). The success of the ISLA course in Mauritius inspired

MWF to initiate an annual training course for new volunteers and staff, which started in 2008 and has proved to be an effective introduction to conservation and training activities in Mauritius (Annex 5.14). In addition to training in field and lab techniques, a manual to estimating populations using Distance Sampling was produced to enable the host partners to analyse their own data (Annex 5.6). After the second year host partner staff members were producing their own field reports (Annex 5.17).

The development of the strong partnership and the resultant transparency and collaborative nature of the project ensured that the lessons were learnt by all. Decisions that were made throughout the course of the project and those that have directed future procedures and proposed management plans (Annex 5.7 and 5.18) were therefore made unanimously amongst the partners. This has guaranteed government support for the continuation of the restoration work after this project.

Mauritius has long been considered a good practitioner for advancing conservation techniques; however the level of biodiversity awareness amongst the public and government was surprisingly low. Awareness of the unique reptile diversity was extremely low, even amongst the host partners. For this reason creating a greater awareness of the reptiles has been a major activity. The project has become part of the ecotourism and education programme on Ile aux Aigrettes, where project staff and rangers interact with the visitors on a daily basis, particularly with organised tour groups and visiting national and international school/university groups (Annex 5.10). Project news and progress have been dispersed to national and international stakeholders through the distribution of MWF newsletters, which are available online (Annex 5.3). Additionally, details about Mauritian conservation and the project can be found on two websites. There have been numerous newspaper articles about the project, reptiles, island restoration and threats to biodiversity that have been released throughout the duration of the project, some of which have been picked up internationally: Europe, the Middle East, India, Asia, Australia, Indian Ocean, North America and Africa and many online news organisations including Air Mauritius' in-flight magazine (Annex 5.19). Televised news broadcasts and radio slots have covered the translocations, island work, the RARE pride campaign (Annex 5.15) and the launch of the field guide. The project has been discussed and presented at numerous schools, public educational events, science festivals, Duke of Edinburgh's award events, regattas, national events and sensitisation workshops for NCG and for boat operators (Annex 5.11). To increase awareness of IAS issues and threats the host partners designed and produced information for all boat operators, which was supported and paid for through the Mauritian government's conservation fund (Annex 5.8). There have been two poster campaigns, highlighting specific aspects of reptile diversity, which proved incredibly popular (Annex 5.1 and 5.2). The project has also assisted in developing endemic gecko "tattoo" transfers for Yoplait's SAFARI range of yoghurts to promote Mauritian biodiversity through their sale, but also included advertisements on radio, television and motorway billboards (Annex 5.12). Numerous meetings, seminars and workshops were held and attended where project information was disseminated to host partners, associated stakeholders and ministerial advisors to raise awareness and gain project support (Annex 5.11). Another activity to enhance the knowledge of reptile diversity in Mauritius and increase awareness has been the production of the first complete guide to Mauritian reptiles and amphibians (with accompanying materials).

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

See annex 4

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

Protocols were produced to aid staff during island monitoring trips to ensure that all activities were completed effectively and to assist in the training of new individuals (Annex 5.20). The protocols were developed over the first year by project staff finding the most efficient way to achieve the activities within the limited time permitted on an island.

Digitised maps of the islands of interest were created by the UK project manager using habitat information obtained from project staff in the field and then checked and corrected with ground truthing by project and non-project staff working on the islands (see within final technical report – Annex 5.7).

The manual to estimating populations using Distance Sampling was produced by the UK project manager. The effectiveness of the manual was tested by project and non-project staff; half of which had no prior knowledge of Distance or population estimation methodologies and yet could grasp the process and achieve the necessary results.

The field guide to the reptiles and amphibians of Mauritius was written and designed by the UK project manager. The guide was published by MWF and has been launched within the public domain where it is currently being reviewed.

The production of the IAS information card was a co-operation of the project partners and the Ministry of Agro-Industry. A draft version of the card was circulated amongst stakeholders of National Invasive Alien Species Strategy Workshop 2009.

Large quantities of data were produced from the project's monitoring activities on the islands (Annex 5.7). As with most ongoing conservation programs it was essential that data were analysed as they were obtained to permit adequate management of the reptile populations. Day to day analyses were conducted by the UK project manager, although technical advice, specimen identification and assistance was sought from individuals from the partner organisations, the UK Universities of Bath, Bristol, Norwich, Plymouth, Reading, the Université de Strasbourg, IZVG and associated experts. Data management was a co-operative procedure amongst the project staff and results of any analyses were scrutinised by project staff and during seminars in Mauritius and the UK. The findings of the project are presented in two technical reports, one written after the first year of the project (Annex 5.4) and the second being the final technical report (Annex 5.7). Sections of the technical report are currently being prepared for peer-review publication.

4.6 Capacity building

For more than two decades there has been a demand from the host country for the re-establishment of endangered reptile species to islands where they once occurred; actions that have been prioritised within the NBSAP and NCSA reports. However, the capacity and skills required to translocate reptiles and monitor the impact of these actions to determine success were not present in either host partner organisation. This project has therefore developed a core group of individuals within MWF and NPCS to address these needs through ongoing in-situ training and involvement in all project activities. The additional involvement of over 120 other Mauritian staff in field activities and training exercises has ensured that the skills are not restricted to individuals, but are understood and supported by the organisations. The capacity for island species management was further developed through the ISLA course, which led to the development of the MWF training course, where information for conservation action and techniques within the country will be disseminated to existing and new staff on an annual basis.

The collaborations developed through the project have built on existing links of previous DI projects to ensure that there is a network of support for the host partners in continuing biodiversity restoration. Furthermore, the physical outputs of the project in the form of digitised maps, protocols, manuals and field guides have enhanced the capacity for the host partners to train colleagues and new staff. The success of the project has also secured financial support through the Ministry of Agro-Industry's Conservation Fund to ensure that the work continues.

Durrell has built its own capacity for reptile conservation work in Mauritius. Durrell has recently developed its genetic programme to assist the host partners in the management of the small isolated reptile populations and the translocations. The development of an ex-situ captive breeding programme will also enhance future efforts for establishing lesser night gecko populations during future translocations. Courses run through the International Training Centre (ITC) at Durrell will continue to support Mauritian conservationists, with additional opportunities for training in genetic and captive breeding techniques. Durrell will also continue to support the UK project manager to assist and advise the host partners with further translocations. Durrell's commitment to the project and its continuation through the development of new activities has increased their capacity as an effective project partner.

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

The project remains part of the long-term strategy of MWF and NPCS to restore islands and their biota. Future protocols have the continued input of all partners and Ministry of Agro-Industry has granted government support for the restoration of reptile communities to ensure the project's sustainability and continuation.

The greatest legacy and achievement of the project has been the re-establishment of new skink populations on islands within their former range. With continued support of the project partners and further development the legacy of this project will endure.

Project staff will continue to use the available resources in addition to those that are currently being acquired to implement the proposed management plans. Two existing project staff from MWF and NPCS will be sent to Durrell within the next year for further training in species conservation and management on the Durrell Endemic Species Management Graduate Certificate (DESMAN) training programme at the ITC. This will also enable both participants to learn new techniques developed through the ex-situ captive breeding programme and within the genetic laboratory at Durrell.

The partners are committed to the continuation of the project and as such will continue to collaborate in order to make future activities a success.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

The project was a new initiative for Mauritius and as such has been a continuous learning process, particularly dealing with unique difficulties that each island, system and species presented. Initially the host partners supplied staff from other ongoing projects, but it was soon realised by all that this reduced the effectiveness of training and ability to react to emergent problems, particularly when dealing with IAS. These initial issues led to the formation of a distinct team assigned to the project to attain the necessary flexibility and continuity of skills required for project success.

The rate of IAS invasion to islands, improper and illegal island use and lack of effective law enforcement and awareness of what was occurring was unexpected and surprising. Whilst the project's main objective was to translocate reptiles and monitor their progress and impact, it became increasingly evident that the sustainability of island biodiversity was also dependent on dealing with the aforementioned threats and issues. This led to the extra activities of sensitisation workshops for NCG and boat skippers, the collaboration with and development of the RARE pride campaign, active participation of the project as a major stakeholder in the Workshop on Management Plans for Conservation & Management of Offshore Islets, Republic of Mauritius 2008 and the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy Workshops 2007 and 2009, presentations to the Nature Reserves Board of the Ministry of Ago-Industry and production of sensitisation materials. These extra activities in combination with project staff being responsible for the removal and control of the recently detected IAS were an unpredicted, but essential part of the project in achieving its purpose. The arrival of rats on Ilot Chat allowed project staff to witness the impact of introduced predators and gain experience in rodent detection and eradication techniques.

Dissemination of the project's findings and communication to the general public through to the government have been a necessity and occurred through a variety of outlets described in this report. Details of the work have also been presented to international research groups and conservation organisations in the UK, South Africa, Seychelles, Japan and Fiji (Annex 5.11).

Additional dissemination and communication about the project and associated island issues occurred through the collaboration with the RARE pride campaign, which involved press conferences, radio and television spots, stakeholder workshops, sensitisation workshops, presentations, school visits, the release of a song about the islands and reptiles, puppet shows, face painting, the production of posters, stickers, caps, brochures, participation at a regatta and the organisation of a national gecko day. Details of the RARE activities are given in Annex 5.15.

Dissemination will continue through the continuation of the project past DI funding and through the partners' existing dissemination, communication and training activities.

5.1 Darwin identity

The Darwin logo has been used in all presentations related to the project and will continue to be so where project results are presented. The logo also appears in all printed materials such as the posters, notice board on Ile aux Aigrettes, the manual to estimating populations, where digitised maps were given as set images, protocols, training materials used for students and rangers on Ile aux Aigrettes and the field guide to the reptiles and amphibians. The logo was often presented to press to accompany articles, but was often not included at the editing stage. Nevertheless, the Darwin name and mission statement was always given to the press and more often than not, included. Evidence of the use of the name and logo can be seen on accompanying materials.

The project was clearly recognised by the host country and partners as the “Darwin reptile project” and has been distinct from all other ongoing projects with a clear identity. The recognition of the project as a Darwin Initiative at government level is clear and is mentioned in the Government’s NBSAP 2006-2015 poster (Annex 5.16). Whilst the Darwin logo and name have appeared frequently in press articles, posters and pamphlets, which have been directed at the public, the Darwin Initiative name is most familiar amongst those with links to conservation.

6 Monitoring and evaluation

Unpredictable weather conditions and IAS issues meant that it was impossible to remain within the original timeframe. For this reason the change from three to two island monitoring trips to each island per year was requested and approved. However, the outputs remained the same with an additional species translocation and numerous other activities to improve the protection of island biodiversity and awareness, as previously detailed.

Project activities regarding the translocations were based on monitoring and evaluating progress against baseline and seasonal data collected prior to and post translocation. Monitoring and evaluation has therefore been the backbone of the project and the basis of the technical report (Annex 5.7). Baseline data on awareness was not obtained at the beginning of this project, although as the project progressed it was more evident that fisherman and boatman encountered on the island were aware of the reptile work. To evaluate the effectiveness of the RARE pride campaign, a questionnaire survey was conducted either side of the campaign’s main activities to change people’s behaviour in relation to island use. From 2008 to 2009 it was shown that awareness of the Darwin reptile project had increased (Annex 5.15). The effectiveness of the ISLA course was also reviewed (Annex 5.13).

The logframe was useful in allowing partners to quickly evaluate progress and demonstrate to stakeholders the structure and direction of the project, even though the activities did not always follow the timeframe.

One of the project manager’s roles was to regularly inform the partner organisations of progress. The project has been periodically evaluated internally and independently by non-project staff from each project partner, particularly in response to presentations, reports and additional activities. Furthermore, any activity undertaken on an island designated as a nature reserve required permission from the Ministry of Agro-Industry where proposed and ongoing work is reviewed externally by the Nature Reserves Board. Feedback on any evaluation has however been fairly informal and always positive.

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

Each review was sent to and discussed with all project partners. Three comments/queries were raised in the review of the second year report and as requested the response to each is given below after each point.

*1. The problems recorded with the night geckos on Ilot Chat were recognised in the logframe assumptions and have unfortunately proven to be a real threat to the project. Alien-invasive species measures are mentioned in the report. Has a revision of the risk management plan been put in place post-rat invasion – **please comment in the final report**. In relation to this do the promotion of eco-tourism trips to Ile aux Aigrettes pose any risk of further anthropogenic risk to the translocated populations?*

As a result of the rat invasion and the discovery of other IAS reaching the islands (presented to the Nature Reserves Board – Annex 5.11), actions have been taken to reduce the risks, which have included: bi-monthly visits by the NPCCS to the southeast islands to clear rubbish, report and act upon introductions and illegal activities; involvement of the RARE pride campaign to enhance awareness of the issues visiting islands (Annex 5.15); the production of a laminated information card given to all boat operators to inform skippers about the risks of IAS and whom to contact in the event of an introduction (Annex 5.8). The risk management plan is currently being revised through the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy for the Republic of Mauritius 2008-2017, in which the Darwin reptile project was a key stakeholder in the 2007 and 2009 workshops. There will always be a level of anthropogenic risk as a result of traffic to and from Ile aux Aigrettes. However, access and tours are managed by the MWF, such that the risks of disturbance are minimal. There have been no introductions of IAS or recorded disturbances as a result of tours since they started on the island in 1997. Nevertheless, the threats of activities on Ile aux Aigrettes are frequently reviewed and protocols are in place to react to potential introductions.

*2. ISLA course – many of the students requested this course to be continued in the future although there were comments regarding the suitability of the course for their work commitments. Are there any plans for repetition of this course or parts thereof in future? **Please comment in the final report.***

The ISLA course led to the development of the MWF training course (the timetable, structure and content is given in Annex 5.14), which targeted conservation work and training within Mauritius. The course is effectively a streamlined version of the ISLA course specific to the work in Mauritius developed by the Project Leader and MWF's Conservation Manager. It is expected that the course will continue to run annually and develop further into a conservation training programme.

*3. Annex 3.7 the progress report for partners was exceptionally useful and interesting in terms of assessing the scientific and technical content of the project. Would it be feasible to include **in the final report** to include a results summary of the projects work? It would be useful to comment on at what point the translocation will be deemed a success i.e. at what level will the populations be deemed viable.*

There has been much debate amongst the partners on when a translocation can be deemed a success. It was agreed that initial success or establishment can be claimed when recruitment is permitting the translocated population to grow. However, true establishment can only be attained when a population has reached a carrying capacity. Projected survival and recruitment models detailed in the final technical report (Annex 5.7) demonstrate that had the night gecko populations not been invaded by a rat they would have been established by 2008. It is expected that the Telfair's skinks on Gunner's Quoin will reach their expected carrying capacity by 2012. Further management is required on Ile aux Aigrettes to improve recruitment success, such that projected establishment cannot currently be made. The Bojer's skinks are currently reaching their carrying capacity on Ile aux Fouquets, which has already more than doubled the total population of this endangered subspecies of skink. Recruitment and growth is occurring in the Gunner's Quoin population of orange-tail skink, but given their sub-fossorial behaviour and impenetrable habitat, obtaining enough data to project realistic population models is not currently feasible. Details of all the results from the project with summarised for each translocation are presented in the final technical report (Annex 5.7).

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

Expenditure Categories	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Budget	Budget Variance under / - over
	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Office costs eg postage, telephone, stationary							
Travel and subsistence							
Printing							
Conferences, seminars							
Capital items / equipment Laptop and software Camping equipment PIT tags, guns and readers Reptile monitoring equipment Health screening equipment							
Other costs Consumables ie batteries, camping gas, other camping & expedition expenses Disease screening tests							
Salaries Dr C. Jones Dr N. Cole Dr A. Greenwood V. Tatayah							
TOTAL COSTS							

There was an overspend of £287 in the consumables section, 12.6% of the original budget. The overspend was accounted for by additional camping expenses in response to dealing with IAS issues and replacing and repairing items due to the harsh conditions on the islands. However the overall overspend on the entire budget was only 0.4%.

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Air Mauritius subsidised the costs of flights for project personnel and also gave excess luggage allowance for the transport of equipment to an estimated value of £2000.

Durrell's on the edge appeal, granted £473 for additional camping equipment and monitoring equipment for the project. Durrell also raised additional funds for the captive breeding programme, which included £3000 for the captive breeding facility, annual running costs of £2800 and £2500 worth of equipment donated by La Ferme Tropicale (Paris, France).

Additional helicopter costs increased the co-funding budget of NPCS by an estimated £45,000. NPCS also secured approximately £1000 from the conservation fund to produce the laminated IAS information card.

7.3 Value of DI funding

With DI funding it has been possible to develop a new initiative that builds upon island restoration work that was started more than 30 years ago. The DI funds permitted Durrell to arrive with the necessary equipment, expertise and drive to lead and train Mauritians to conserve their unique herpetofauna. This input gave the main impetus required for the host partners to fully buy in to the project, which they did above and beyond what was expected. DI funding allowed the UK project manager to work fulltime alongside the host partners to develop the necessary collaborations, training and support for project success. It also brought the ISLA course to Mauritius, which has initiated an annual training course. The level of capacity that has been built and interest generated in what was a largely ignored taxa has instigated additional activities to secure biodiversity and has ensured that reptile conservation will continue within Mauritius.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity, • The sustainable use of its components, and • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		<p>The range and population size of three endangered endemic reptiles have been enhanced through their translocation to islands within their former range with clear benefits to island restoration with impacts upon IAS, raising islands conservation profile and leading a greater awareness of biodiversity issues.</p>	<p>(do not fill not applicable)</p>
<p>Purpose The re-establishment of sustainable reptile communities in Mauritius to secure future reptile populations and restore functional island ecosystems.</p>	<p>Establishment of translocated reptile populations by yr 3. Evidence of benefits to recipient island ecosystems by yr 3. Effective management protocols for long term sustainability of biodiversity by yr 3.</p>	<p>Reptile populations have been re-established on islands, restoring lost community interactions and enhancing the sustainability of biodiversity. The success of the project and the capacity to implement future management protocols has ensured that the host nation will continue to rebuild the lost island communities.</p>	<p>Funding has been secured through the Government of Mauritius to support the host partners in the continuation of the restoration work. The next actions are therefore to build upon the success of the DI project with additional translocations.</p>
<p>Output 1. The establishment of: Telfair's skinks on Gunners Quoin and Ile aux Aigrettes; Bojer's skinks on Ile aux Fouquets; night geckos on Ilot Chat and additional establishment of orange-tail skinks on Gunners Quoin</p>	<p>Survival and growth of individuals from translocated populations by yr1 and yr2. Evidence for recruitment of juvenile reptiles into the founder population by yr3. Trained individuals capable of conducting surveys alone by yr3.</p>	<p>The survival and growth of individuals within the translocated populations were detected and reported by the second year. Recruitment of juvenile reptiles occurred in all translocated populations leading to the establishment of Telfair's, Bojer's and orange-tail skinks. The introduction of rats to Ilot Chat caused the extirpation of both established night gecko populations. Trained individuals now conduct island surveys alone and are now conducting research for future translocations. Such findings demonstrate the appropriateness of these measurable indicators in determining Output 1.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1. The translocation of reptiles.</p>		<p>Each selected reptile species was translocated as planned with the additional translocation of orange-tail skinks to Gunners Quoin. After the 2nd cohort of Bojer's skinks was translocated the population had increased beyond initial expectations, such that the translocation of a 3rd cohort has been postponed until current genetic work deems its necessity to prevent</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
		genetic drift. These activities were essential for achieving Output 1.	
Activity 1.2. Monitoring of reptile populations in donor and translocated populations.		Ongoing monitoring has been a major activity to determine seasonal survival and population trends, overall health of the translocated and donor populations, niche shifts, functional position in ecosystem and effects of unforeseen events guiding appropriate action detailed in the final technical report.	
Output 2. Impact assessment of translocations.	Changes in populations of resident native and non-native vertebrates by yrs2-3. Evidence of seasonal impact upon island ecosystem by yrs2-3.	The high level of seasonal post translocation monitoring enabled the detection of changes in native and non-native vertebrate and invertebrate populations. The impact was asymmetrical with substantial declines detected for non-native species with benefits for ongoing island restoration. Analyses of the translocated Telfair's skink diet and dispersal highlighted their role as seed dispersers for critically endangered plants. With the objectives and activities met the indicators were deemed appropriate for the output.	
Activity 2.1. Monitoring the impact of translocated populations on native and non-native species.		Ongoing monitoring of the impact ran in parallel with activity 1.2. An assessment of the impact of each translocation is detailed in the final technical report.	
Output 3. Continued monitoring of established populations by host partners.	Individuals from both host partners trained by yr 2 to conduct reptile surveys.	Despite initial high turn-over of NPCS staff, assigned individuals from both host partners were able to conduct the necessary ecosystem monitoring and specific reptile surveys from the end of the 2 nd year. By the 3 rd year host partner staff were designing and analysing their own reptile surveys. The ability to conduct the work unaided demonstrates the appropriateness of the indicator to meet output 3. However, the commitment of the government to continue the work has also been the main underlying factor to achieving the output.	
Activity 3.1. Continual training of individuals from host organisations in the methods used.		Training in field techniques ran in parallel with activity 1.2 and 2.1, with other specific training in species identification, sampling and laboratory procedures, population estimation and statistical analyses. The involvement of non-project staff was strongly encouraged and more than 200 individuals gained practical experience in one or more of the techniques used, with specific exposure to techniques on the ISLA and training courses.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
Output 4. Lessons learned and protocols disseminated for further reptile translocations.	Future procedures agreed upon with host organisations. Progress and management plan produced and distributed before the end of yr3.	The completed activities and objectives of the project have directed the course of action required for further island restoration work in line with rebuilding reptile communities through translocation. Current and future procedures were agreed upon by the partners and are detailed in the a management plan for translocation of the orange-tail skink R16-Post-Project-application 15-038, the application of funds to the Government of Mauritius and the final technical report, which have been appropriate indicators for meeting output 4.	
Activity 4.1. Dependent upon above activities.		See above activities	
Output 5. Greater awareness of the unique Mauritian biodiversity.	Incorporation of the project within the ecotours and education by yr1. News broadcasts and newspaper articles by yr1-2. Scientific journal papers prepared by yr3.	Activities and objectives to raise awareness exceeded what was originally planned, particularly through the project's collaboration with the RARE pride campaign. Project details are presented on Ile aux Aigrettes daily through the current ecotour and education programme and dissemination of project related activities through televised broadcasts and newspaper articles have occurred each year. Sections of the technical report are currently being prepared for publication. The willingness of the media to report these activities and public response to events demonstrates the appropriateness of the indicators in reaching output 5.	
Activity 5.1. Publicity.		High publicity translocations and the launch of the reptile field guide were covered by the national press, radio and television, involving numerous government representatives. There have been numerous press releases, nine newsletters, promotion of reptile diversity with Yoplait and two poster campaigns. Project information has been disseminated through numerous education events and school visits. Numerous awareness events with the RARE pride campaign aimed at the public through participation with Regattas and a specific national "gecko day". Specific workshops have been held for the NCG and skippers, including the production and dissemination of IAS information for all boat operators. Furthermore, fifteen seminars/workshops have been held or attended where project information has been presented. Project details can be found on two websites.	

Annex 2 Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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 benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources			
Purpose The re-establishment of sustainable reptile communities in Mauritius to secure future reptile populations and restore functional island ecosystems.	Establishment of translocated reptile populations by yr 3. Evidence of benefits to recipient island ecosystems by yr 3. Effective management protocols for long term sustainability of biodiversity by yr 3.	Field survey reports and publications from all partners. Report of recommendations and working plan for future translocations.	The continued support of both host partners. Government continues to subsidise transport for island trips and stewardship of the islands remains in the hands of the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation.
Outputs 1. The establishment of: Telfair's skinks on Gunners Quoin and Ile aux Aigrettes; Bojer's skinks on Ile aux Fouquets; night geckos on Ilot Chat.	Survival and growth of individuals from translocated populations by yr1 and yr2. Evidence for recruitment of juvenile reptiles into the founder population by yr3. Trained individuals capable of conducting surveys alone by yr3.	Report of collated data from seasonal field survey reports on each recipient island.	Unforeseen anthropogenic-related and stochastic events, such as intentional release of mammalian predators, arson or lightening fire; oceanic surges and high-class cyclones do not hinder establishment success.
2. Impact assessment of translocations.	Changes in populations of resident native and non-native vertebrates by yrs2-3. Evidence of seasonal impact upon island ecosystem by yrs2-3.	Report on resident vertebrate population changes. Report on dietary analysis and seasonal shifts.	
3. Continued monitoring of established populations by host partners.	Individuals from both host partners trained by yr 2 to conduct reptile surveys.	Surveys conducted and field reports received.	Trained individuals continue to assess reptile populations and disseminate their knowledge to colleagues.
4. Lessons learned and protocols disseminated for further reptile translocations.	Future procedures agreed upon with host organisations. Progress and management plan produced and distributed before the end of yr3.	Records of meetings, feedback on report of progress and management plan. Copies sent to Darwin Initiative.	N/A
5. Greater awareness of the unique Mauritian biodiversity.	Incorporation of the project within the ecotours and education by yr1. News broadcasts and newspaper articles by yr1-2. Scientific journal papers prepared by yr3.	Copies of posters, pamphlets, articles and publications sent to Darwin Initiative.	Ecotours continue to run on Ile aux Aigrettes and that broadcasts and articles are high profile.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Activities The translocation of reptiles.	Activity Milestones Oct 06: Collection, health screening and pit tagging of larger reptiles completed and release onto recipient islands underway.		Assumptions Continued logistical support from host partners and National Coast Guard.
Monitoring of reptile populations in donor and translocated populations.	Nov 06/07/08; Mar 07/08/09; July 07/08: Seasonal monitoring of all translocated populations, distribution, fitness, health, recruitment, mortality and comparisons of niche utilisation with donor populations.		
Monitoring the impact of translocated populations on native and non-native species.	Sept 06: Baseline population estimates collected on resident terrestrial vertebrates and repeated seasonally: Nov 06/07; Mar 07/08; July 07/08. Seasonal dietary analyses of translocated reptiles to determine the impact on recipient islands.		
Continual training of individuals from host organisations in the methods used.	Protocols of monitoring procedures agreed upon by July 06. Training at Jersey in 2006/2007. All seasonal monitoring trips accompanied by at least one individual from each organisation, such that training may be conducted in the field		Trained individuals are interested, enjoy the work and remain within host organisation.
Publicity.	High publicity release of Telfair's skinks on Ile aux Aigrettes in Oct 06 inviting government representatives. Posters disseminated to schools by the end of yr1 and newspaper articles released at the end of each year.		Public, tourist and government interest is sustained.

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
7. Identification and Monitoring	15	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	40	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
12. Research and Training	20	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	20	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
Other Contribution	5	Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here. See section 2 for details
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	One UK student working on the Telfair's skinks on Ile aux Aigrettes
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	16 UK students
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	Two weeks
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	Two Mauritian students and two UK students have received training
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	A total of 20 weeks over the three years
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(ie not categories 1-4 above)	Six Mauritian
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	121 Mauritian staff and volunteers and 88 expatriate staff and volunteers
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	Four specific weeks on ISLA and MWF training courses, although a high percentage of individuals were also trained during participation on numerous island monitoring trips and ongoing work on Ile aux Aigrettes
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	Nine: The manual to estimating populations, protocols for monitoring each island, poster detailing the 10 endemic reptiles restricted to offshore islands, IAS information card, field guide to the reptiles and amphibians of Mauritius
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	Carl Jones – 6 weeks Nik Cole – 131 weeks Andrew Greenwood – 2 weeks
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	Two – The management plan for translocation of the orange-tail skink and the final technical report
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	One – A field guide to the reptiles and amphibians of Mauritius
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from	Eight – (Annex 5.9)

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	Darwin project work	
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	Ten – (Annex 5.9)
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	22 (many picked up and published throughout African countries) (Annex 5.19)
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	1 (Annex 5.19)
	Number of international press releases	2 (Annex 5.19)
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced	Ten
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter to individuals, international organisations and national stakeholders	>2000
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	Project information available from two web sites with blogs, that have up to 70,000 hits per month Development of the MWF training course, which will run annually
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	Four – (Reptile translocation, reptile field guide launch and RARE campaign covered on national MBC news, documentary by MBC on Ile aux Aigrettes)
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	Three – (Reptile translocation, reptile field guide launch and RARE campaign covered in specific radio slots – repeated several times with reptile snippets aired every morning for a week for the latter two broadcasts)
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	£2,700
22	Number of permanent field plots established	Permanent monitoring transects have been established on four islands
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	£155,968
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		

Annex 5 Publications

Type *	Detail	Publishers	Available from	DI Cost
(eg journals, manual, CDs)	(title, author, year)	(name, city)	(eg contact address, website)***	£
Poster* (Annex 5.1)	Saving the reptiles of Mauritius. Cole, N., 2006	Imprimerie Ste Thérèse, Curipipe	The Mauritian Wildlife Foundation, Grannum Road, Vacoas, Mauritius email: executive@mauritian-wildlife.org	£105
Poster* (Annex 5.2)	Endemic Mauritian reptiles. Cole, N., 2007	QUAD Printers, Quatre Bornes	The National Parks and Conservation Service, Reduit, Mauritius. email: npcs@mail.gov.mu	£865
Newsletter MWF No.5 - August 2006* (Annex 5.3)	The restoration of island reptiles. Cole, N., 2006	MWF, Vacoas	MWF, Grannum Road, Vacoas, Mauritius http://www.mauritian-wildlife.org/newsletters.php	
Newsletter MWF No.6 - December 2006* (Annex 5.3)	First lizard translocations in the Indian Ocean. Cole, N., 2006	MWF, Vacoas	As above	
Newsletter MWF No.7 - April 2007* (Annex 5.3)	Helicopters, Jeeps. Boats, Cyclones & Skinks. Cole, N., 2007	MWF, Vacoas	As above	
Newsletter MWF No.8 - August 2007* (Annex 5.3)	One year into the Darwin Reptile Translocation Project. Cole, N., 2007	MWF, Vacoas	As above	
Newsletter MWF No.9 - December 2007* (Annex 5.3)	Searching for the Lighthouse Skinks. Cole, N., 2007	MWF, Vacoas	As above	
Newsletter MWF No.9 - December 2007* (Annex 5.3)	Invasive Alien Species. Cole, N., 2007	MWF, Vacoas	As above	
Newsletter MWF No.10 - April 2008* (Annex 5.3)	Baby Telfair's, First in 150 years. Cole, N., 2008	MWF, Vacoas	As above	
Newsletter MWF No.11 - August 2008* (Annex 5.3)	Orange-tail Skink Translocation. Mootoocurpen, R., Jhumka, Z. 2008	MWF, Vacoas	As above	

Type * (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)***	DI Cost £
Newsletter MWF No.12 - December 2008* (Annex 5.3)	A Thriving Reptile Community on Gunner's Quoin. Cole, N., 2008	MWF, Vacoas	As above	
Newsletter MWF No.13 - May 2009* (Annex 5.3)	Mauritian Reptiles Go to New Home in Jersey. Cole, N., 2009	MWF, Vacoas	As above	
Magazine article – On the edge – Autumn/Winter 2008* (Annex 5.3)	Reintroducing reptiles to restored islands. Price, E., 2008	CCA Marketing Ltd	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust Les Augrès Manor, La Profonde Rue, Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5BP, Channel Islands	
Annual report to stakeholders* (Annex 5.4)	Restoring island biodiversity, the reintroduction of endemic Mauritian reptile communities: A Darwin Initiative project. 2006/07 Progress Report. Cole, N., Jones, C., Buckland, S., Mootocurpen, R., Tatayah, V., Bachraz, V., Nundloul, V., Seewajee, P. 2007.	MWF, Vacoas	MWF, Grannum Road, Vacoas, Mauritius email: executive@mauritian-wildlife.org	
Action plan for orange-tail skink translocation* (Annex 5.5)	Translocation of the orange-tail skink: An addition to the Darwin Initiative project. Cole, N. 2007.	MWF, Vacoas	As above	
Manual* (Annex 5.6)	A basic introduction to Distance Sampling: Obtaining population estimates from line transect data. Cole, N. 2008.	MWF, Vacoas	As above	
Final Technical report* (Annex 5.7)	The Reintroduction of Endangered Mauritian Reptiles: The Darwin Initiative Reptile Translocation Project. Cole, N.,	MWF, Vacoas	As above	

Type *	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)***	DI Cost £
	Jones, C., Buckland, S., Jhumka, Z., Mootocurpen, R., Tatayah, V., Bachraz, V., Nundloul, V., Roopa, P. 2009			
IAS information card* (Annex 5.8)	Help protect the unique wildlife of you country. NPCS, Durrell, MWF, Darwin, Rare 2009	NPCS, Reduit	The National Parks and Conservation Service, Reduit, Mauritius. email: npcs@mail.gov.mu	
Notice board* (Annex 5.9)	Telfair's skink, <i>Leiopisma telfairii</i> . Cole, N. 2007	Roadsigns, Phoenix		£30
Ranger information pack and poster* (Annex 5.10)	Project information, details on the endemic reptiles and record sheet. Cole, N. 2008	MWF, Vacoas	MWF, Grannum Road, Vacoas, Mauritius email: executive@mauritian- wildlife.org	
Book**	A Field Guide to the Reptiles and Amphibians of Mauritius. Cole, N. 2009.	MWF, Vacoas	As above	£1094

* Copies attached on accompanying dvd, including additional materials (Annexes 11 to 20) mentioned throughout this report

** Two copies of the field guide have been posted with accompanying dvd, however more can be sent upon request

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	15/038
Project Title	Restoring island biodiversity: the reintroduction of endemic Mauritian Reptile communities
UK Leader Details	
Name	Carl Jones
Role within Darwin Project	Project leader
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Other UK Contact (if relevant)	
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Partner 1	
Name	Vikash Tatayah
Organisation	Mauritian Wildlife Foundation
Role within Darwin Project	Logistical assistance and management of MWF's involvement
Address	Mauritian Wildlife Foundation, Grannum Road, Vacoas, Mauritius
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Partner 2	
Name	Vishnu Bachraz
Organisation	National Parks and Conservation Service
Role within Darwin Project	Government liaison and management of NPCS' involvement
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