



Submit by Monday 24 October 2011

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 18: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post to the Project Leader)

Name: Dr John R Turner	Address: School of Ocean Sciences, College of Natural Sciences Bangor University, Marine Science Laboratories, Menai Bridge, Anglesey LL59 5AB, UK.
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Strengthening the world's largest Marine Protected Area: Chagos Archipelago

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested, matched funding

Proposed start date:	Duration of project:				End date:	
Darwin funding requested	2011/12 £	2012/13 £108,839	2013/2014 £86,401	2014/15 £92,548	2015/16 £	Total £287,788
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 66%						

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

To strengthen the Chagos Marine Protected Area by providing scientific knowledge for effective management, and develop a strategy that engages the support of potential stakeholders through outreach, education and engagement. The legacy will be sound management and increased value of what is currently the world's largest no-take Marine Protected Area and a unique and globally important reference site.

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more UK personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies* UNIQUE SITUATION SEE BELOW
Surname	Turner	McManus
Forename (s)	John	John
Post held	Senior Lecturer	Head of British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) Section
Institution (if different to above)	Bangor University	Foreign & Commonwealth Office
Department	Ocean Sciences	BIOT section
Telephone		
Email		

***Please note – The British Indian Ocean Territory is a UK Overseas Territory, with a British Representative and his support officers at a US Naval Facility on Diego Garcia. The Territory is otherwise uninhabited. The Territory is administered by the BIOT Section of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office, and therefore BIOT is the main project partner and host country coordinator. However, they will not be allocated funds in the budget (indeed they provide funding in kind).**

Details	Co-PI	Co-PI
Surname	Sheppard	Koldewey
Forename (s)	Charles	Heather
Post held	Professor	Head of Global Conservation Programmes
Institution (if different to above)	University of Warwick	Zoological Society of London
Department	Life Sciences	Conservation Programmes
Telephone		
Email		

Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, please provide details of the most recent (up to 6 examples).

Yes. 6 most recent FULL projects only shown – EIDPR not shown

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
18-016	Dr John Turner	Darwin Initiative to enhance an established protected area system, Cayman islands
17006	Dr Julia Jones	Bushmeat hunting in Madagascar: linking science, policy and local livelihoods
6065	Dr Anita Malhotra	Four Volume Field Guide to Herpetofauna of Mainland SE Asia
10031	Dr Zewge Zeklehamnot	Biodiversity conservation in ancient church and monastery yards in Ethiopia
12020	Dr Lorraine Gormley	Building Nicaraguan and Costa Rican capacity in biodiversity conservation
15003	Dr Einir Young	Conservation of Biodiversity in Traditional West African Vegetable Species

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 all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution), and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Applicant institution and website where available:</p> <p>School of Ocean Sciences, Bangor University (SOS)</p> <p>http://www.sos.bangor.ac.uk</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p><i>The School's of Ocean Sciences mission is to conduct high quality marine research and to enhance enterprise in coastal and shelf environments regionally, nationally and internationally, and to deliver interdisciplinary teaching programmes at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels, by maximising access to world class facilities and a wide range of environments</i></p> <p>The School is research led, and will provide academic input in survey design, marine field research, data analysis and presentation and project leadership. The university will provide financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and institute facilities.</p> <p>Dr John Turner will lead the project, contributing expertise in coral reef and island survey, Environmental Impact Assessment and Marine Protected Areas. He has twice visited Chagos, is an executive member of the Chagos Conservation Trust (CCT) and leads Darwin Project 1550: <i>Darwin Initiative to enhance an established marine protected area system in the Cayman Islands.</i></p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>School of Life Sciences University of Warwick</p> <p>http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/sci/lifesci/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p><i>Warwick is one of the UK's leading universities. The School is at the forefront of interdisciplinary research and teaching in Life Sciences, and home to internationally recognised research scientists and high quality facilities.</i></p> <p>Professor Charles Sheppard heads Marine Environmental Research at Warwick, with expertise on community ecology, particularly the effects of natural and anthropogenic stresses on ecosystems, and especially on ecosystem responses to climate change.</p> <p>Prof Charles Sheppard is Project co-lead, with responsibility for coral reef and island monitoring, and the Chagos MPA Management Plan. Charles Sheppard has led 12 expeditions to Chagos since 1972, and is an authority on its marine environment, an executive member of CCT, and Chagos Environment Network (CEN). He is also Adviser on BIOT's environment and conservation to the Commissioner, UK Overseas Territories. He led the scientific input to the creation of the Chagos Marine Protected Area.</p> <p>A 7.6% time Research Assistant will be supported at Warwick to assist with expedition organisation and GIS data /Biodiversity system data input.</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Conservation Programmes Department, Zoological Society of London</p> <p>http://www.zsl.org/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p><i>The Zoological Society of London (ZSL) is an international science, conservation and education charity (number 208728) dedicated to promoting and achieving the worldwide conservation of animals and their habitats. ZSL's work is diverse: the Society runs two zoos (at London and Whipsnade) which are visited by 1.5 million people each year; carries out scientific research relevant to the conservation of animals and their habitats in the Institute of Zoology (IoZ) which is partnered with University College London; and delivers practical conservation action for some of the world's most threatened species.</i></p> <p><i>ZSL's Conservation Programmes Department is actively involved in field conservation in over 50 countries worldwide and aims to build capacity and influence policy, to bring direct and sustainable conservation benefits to wild animals and their habitats in the context of communities. ZSL's Marine & Freshwater Conservation Programme has extensive experience in delivering international projects and focuses on working with communities, industry and government for the conservation of biodiversity. Activities are typically undertaken by forming partnerships with local community organisations, non-governmental organisations, industry and government. The key beneficiaries of include local communities through improved livelihoods, reduced animal human conflict; improved management of/access to their natural resources; conservation professionals through increased educational opportunities, technological exchange, improved equipment and financial resources; and wildlife due to decreased threats to their status.</i></p> <p>Dr Heather Koldewey, Head of Global Conservation Programmes is Project co-lead taking responsibility for fish, fisheries and MPAs, outreach/education. She is an executive member of CCT and CEN. She has extensive experience in coral reef conservation and management, particularly with marine protected areas (MPAs), ranging from 12 years experience establishing 34 community-managed MPAs in the Philippines to providing scientific evidence that supported the declaration of Chagos as the world's largest MPA.</p> <p>A 20% time Project Officer will be based at ZSL to assist with the organisation of events, activities, workshops and project outreach.</p>
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<p>Lead Partner and website where available:</p> <p>British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) Section Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)</p> <p>http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-us/what-we-do/overseas-territories</p> <p>http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/travel-advice-by-country/country-profile/asia-oceania/british-indian-ocean-territory/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The BIOT Government is based in the Overseas Territories Directorate, Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The Co-PIs have had regular contact with BIOT Section on scientific research. We have approval to visit BIOT by permission of the Administrator, John McManus. BIOT Section will make available to the project one month's ship time (berths, food, crew, fuel) per year over 3 years for 12 scientists aboard the Pacific Marlin BIOT patrol vessel (a 33 berth, 58m, 1,200 tonnes safety standby & maintenance support vessel). This vessel, based at Diego Garcia, provides access and facilities for research visits to the outer atolls and their reef ecosystems. BIOT Section, via the British Representative, will arrange access to accommodation and facilities at the US Naval Support facility on Diego Garcia pre and post joining the ship. Recommendations arising from the project will be communicated to BIOT through the BIOT Environmental Advisor Charles Sheppard, and via the BIOT Scientific Advisory Group.</p> <p>(Letter of support from Mr John McManus, Head of BIOT Section attached).</p>
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9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

Yes.

Important are the societies representing groups of people with direct and family links to the Chagos islands. These Chagossian Societies: (Chagos Support Association www.chagossupport.org.uk; Chagos Refugees Group www.chagosrefugeesgroup.net; and Diego Garcian Society <http://diegogarciansociety.org>) represent Chagossian communities across the UK, Mauritius and Seychelles, however these are distinct societies, characterised by their particular island origins or current home. We have developed good links with the largest of these – the Diego Garcian Society (Letter of support from Mr Allen Vencatassin, Leader of Diego Garcian Society to follow in hard copy), and an early aim in the project is to establish strong bonds with the other societies, both in the UK and in Mauritius and Seychelles. ZSL have already begun this process through activity days at London Zoo, and the Chagos Conservation Trust has trained two Chagossians so far in reef monitoring work. There are existing, planned and funded environmental training courses, and practical work with Chagossians in Diego Garcia has commenced and will expand.

Dr Ranjeet Baghooli and Dr Vincent Florens of the School of Science, University of Mauritius have been invited to join as scientific collaborators due to their expertise of Indian Ocean coral reef ecosystems and small islands terrestrial ecosystems respectively, and because of the interest of Mauritius in Chagos. The Project Leader has previously worked with these scientists in a British Council capacity-building programme with the University of Mauritius. However, their involvement is subject to political approval which will take time, and the project can proceed without their involvement

The UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum; (UKOTCF) <http://www.ukotcf.org/index.cfm> exists to promote the conservation of plant and animal species and natural habitats of the UK territories overseas by providing expertise, information and liaison between non- governmental organisations and governments, both in the UK and in the Territories themselves. UKOTCF's Forum News will help disseminate results to other OTs. The Project co-leads work with UKOTCF, and are executives of The Chagos Conservation Trust, a member of UKOTCF (Letter of support from Dr Mike Pienkowski, Executive Director, UKOTCF attached).

The Chagos Conservation Trust; (CCT) <http://www.chagos-trust.org/> is a charity formed to promote the protection and conservation of the pristine natural environment of the Chagos Islands and to raise awareness of environmental issues affecting the Chagos archipelago, by seeking to support scientific and historical research and sustainable conservation projects, often in collaboration with the partner members of the Chagos Environment Network. (Letter of support from Mr Allan Huckle, Chair, CCT attached).

The Chagos Environment Network; (CEN) <http://www.globaloceanlegacy.org/chagos/> is a collaboration of nine leading conservation and scientific organisations seeking to protect the rich biodiversity of the Chagos islands and their surrounding waters. CEN members are the Chagos Conservation Trust, The Linnean Society of London, The Marine Conservation Society, The Pew Environmental Group, The Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, The Royal Society, The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Zoological Society of London, and Professor Charles Sheppard of Warwick University. (Letter of support from Mr Simon Hughes, Secretary CEN attached).

BIOT Scientific Advisory Group; (SAG) consists of a panel of scientists Chaired by Dr David Billet (National Oceanography Centre Southampton) to advise the BIOT Administration proactively on priorities for research in accordance with the 'Code of Practice for Scientific Advisory Committees' issued by the Office of Science and Technology. (Letter of support from Dr David Billett, Chair BIOT SAG attached).

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

We are engaged with, and intend to build stronger relationships with Chagossian societies in UK, Mauritius and Seychelles, and we hope to confirm involvement of Mauritian scientists.

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

9d. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories? Yes No
If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.

Yes. The project supports field research in the Chagos archipelago of the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT).

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)

The Chagos Archipelago (British Indian Ocean Territory, BIOT) is located south of the Maldives. The UK is ranked 13th by coral reef area, largely due to the Chagos, but public awareness of the near pristine biodiversity is poor. There are 5 atolls with 54 small islands exposed, and 12 submerged atolls and banks. All islands are uninhabited except for Diego Garcia atoll, where there is a US naval facility. BIOT extends to 200Nm around the islands, encompassing approximately 550,000km² of ocean, between 25% and 50% of the Indian Ocean's most healthy coral reefs including the world's largest atoll structure, and 60,000km² of shallow water habitats. The territory also contains an abyssal trench and plain, and half of all seamounts in the Indian Ocean, and rich pelagic regime utilised by many migratory species. The small islands (total land area is 53km²) were used extensively for coconut plantations from late 1700s and were abandoned by 1970, when the remaining people (now known as *Chagossians*) were relocated to Mauritius or Seychelles from where they descended, and many thence to England. The islands have since been unoccupied, and bird and turtle populations have recovered to internationally significant populations, although rats and overgrown plantation limit recovery of all areas, and poaching (from Sri Lanka) of turtle, sharks, and sea cucumbers remains a concern. The military facility on Diego Garcia is tightly regulated, and operational impact is low (there are no marine invasive species, and pollution from the facility is negligible). **Lack of recent direct anthropogenic impact makes Chagos a globally significant environment; unique for assessing the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems and biodiversity.**

Following a campaign lead by the Pew Ocean Legacy Programme, and consultation by UK Government, **the BIOT was declared a strict Marine Reserve in April 2010**; tuna fishing licences have now expired, and costs of enforcement are currently supported by the Bertarelli Foundation. **The challenge now is to ensure that the Chagos MPA justifies its full no-take status, particularly considering over-fishing in the region, and that it fulfils its role as a unique scientific reference site for marine biodiversity.**

A review by Co-PIs and 39 others summarising the scientific basis of the MPA is in press. Workshops have been conducted to identify scientific priorities (next at Linnean Society, November). These specify the **urgent need for monitoring to inform conservation management**, and exploration of pelagic and deep ocean environments. Chagossian groups are supportive of the MPA provided it does not prejudice their right of return, and the Government has declared that MPA research and monitoring is without prejudice to claims to return. The possibility of future human settlement is acknowledged, highlighting the need for **baseline information to manage human impact on biodiversity and productivity**. Programmes have already been initiated for Chagossians who are inquisitive about Chagos, and education and training about preservation and rehabilitation of the islands and their resources, now underway, is expanding. Engagement with Mauritian scientists is critical to ensure that there is an understanding of conservation of Chagos within that nation, considering their constant drive for commercial exploitation. The scale of the Chagos MPA provides an excellent opportunity to raise awareness of the global importance of tropical marine biodiversity and value of reference sites, in the UK and internationally.

The aim of the project is to address those aspects that strengthen the Chagos MPA by providing scientific knowledge for effective management, and will develop a strategy that engages the support of potential stakeholders through outreach, education, and involvement. The rationale is that a very large no-take MPA will protect functional ecosystems and species, benefitting the large but poor human populations around the Indian Ocean. Our scientific review shows evidence of connectivity at ocean scale between Chagos and many other Indian Ocean degraded islands and coastal states, and identifies the value of the Chagos MPA as a reference site in climate impact research. **However, only 3% of the archipelago has been explored, and urgency exists in establishing a baseline against which to measure change and mitigate future impact.** Direct engagement in science and communicating a broader understanding of the objectives of conservation will strengthen acceptance of the MPA. To achieve this, proactive engagement with major stakeholders will be central to the project, benefitting from documentaries and scientific exhibits that are being developed concurrently. There is need to explore the pelagic and deep sea ecosystems of the Chagos, but the costs of such work are beyond the resources of a Darwin Initiative grant, and require a major thematic research programme, such as that being developed with NERC by the Scientific Advisory Group.

The main objectives of the Darwin Initiative to strengthen the world's largest MPA are:

- (1) **To establish a permanent monitoring protocol for the coral atoll and island systems of the Chagos**; Outputs will establish the condition on commencement of MPA management against which change can be assessed, and will aid understanding of the magnitude and significance of potential impacts. **Terrestrial restoration will be expanded with input from Chagossians.** Marine surveys will extend to areas previously unexplored, and establish the level of functional redundancy and response diversity in the biodiversity to assess resilience to natural and anthropogenic impacts. Scientific expeditions, lead by Warwick, Bangor and ZSL with a wide range of international collaborators.
- (2) **Engagement of Chagossians in the UK, Mauritius and Seychelles through training workshops and outreach activities.** Activities will be aimed at Chagossians of different generations to raise their awareness of the value of biodiversity and importance of conservation. Individuals will be identified and selected for further externally funded initiatives, such as dive training and practical island restoration and conservation work. Workshops will be organised jointly with Chagossian leaders, through ZSL and local societies in UK, Mauritius and Seychelles.

- (3) **Highlight the significance of the Chagos Ocean Legacy MPA in the UK and internationally as a major step forward in conserving marine ecosystems and biodiversity;** achieved through high profile media workshops and supporting events in the UK and Mauritius, lead by ZSL with local organisations.

998 words

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?
Please give details:

This is a new initiative, specifically with regard to the engagement of Chagossians in the UK, Mauritius and Seychelles through training workshops and outreach activities. Last August, ZSL organised an activity day visit to London Zoo including an introduction to conservation, for 70 Chagossians from Crawley, which was most successful, illustrating the interest that exists in such activities. Two Chagos Environment Network (CEN) organisations funded and facilitated diver training for two Chagossians with a view to future involvement. **In addition, the FCO recently met with Chagossian leaders from the UK and Mauritius, and identified the importance of investing in the capacity of Chagossian communities to contribute to science and environmental projects.**

CEN has been proactive in supporting the creation of the Chagos Ocean legacy MPA in the UK and internationally, but there is now a need to build on this successful designation by highlighting the need for, and supporting the implementation of conservation and restoration measures for marine and island ecosystems and biodiversity.

Although scientific research visits have taken place irregularly to Chagos (some 106 scientists have undertaken work there since 1996), **the opportunistic nature of these visits and lack of scientific equipment storage has limited monitoring work and funds are constantly required for the transport of equipment with every visit.**

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/ projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

Applications have been made by the co-PIs listed and others develop different aspects of a monitoring programme in Chagos, including IUCN and private funders. Recent applications to the Overseas Territories Environment Programme have been unsuccessful. Dr Heather Koldeway (Zoological Society of London) has secured funds (£27,000) from Selfridges Project Ocean <http://www.selfridges.com/en/Whats-On/Latest-news/Project-Ocean/#/Home/About>, which aims to support the implementation or strengthening of marine reserves and protection from overfishing. This funding will support an interim expedition to Chagos in February 2012, which will continue existing research activities and pilot new approaches, forming an important lead-in for the proposed Darwin project and some of the scientists involved.

Dr Laura Jeffrey, a Social Anthropologist in the School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh, has an ESRC Research Fellowship on environmental knowledge in the context of the Chagos Archipelago. Her work involves assessing Chagossian knowledge of the islands, and we have established links to discuss mutually beneficial work.

11c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? Yes No

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

A small grant (£7.5k) will be requested from CCT for additional equipment to support conservation work on the islands (eg. vegetation clearance equipment). An application rests with IUCN for \$125,000 for scientific exploration of remote banks coupled with remote sensing (important since only 3% of BIOT has been explored). Both of these applications complement, but do not duplicate this funding request to the Darwin Initiative.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to: -

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.

- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes No **But see below:**

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)* Yes No

***If CMS please indicate whether it is the main Convention or one or more of the daughter agreements/MoUs (ACAP, AEWA etc)**

UK Overseas Territories are not automatically covered by international conventions, but determined on a case basis. Under the 2001 BIOT Environmental Charter, the UK Government facilitates the extension of the UK's ratification of multilateral environmental agreements of benefit to the BIOT and which the BIOT has the capacity to implement. **CITES and CMS have been extended to the territory, but CBD has not. The rationale is the current inability to fulfil all of the Convention requirements in Chagos, for practical reasons. But, as per the World Heritage Convention, the area is treated by the UK Government with no less strict regard, subject only to defence requirements, and in the case of CBD, the capacity to implement. This project will increase the capability of BIOT in these regards (see BIOT letter of support).**

CMS: This project will address many agreements and MOUs under the CMS, specifically:

1. MOU on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia. We have already liaised with the Secretariat who recognises the significant value of the Chagos MPA to marine turtle conservation, particularly as they are considered as flagship species on which to base interventions aimed at protecting habitats of importance for a myriad of other marine species.

2. MOU on Migratory Sharks. This is particularly important as several migratory shark species (particularly blue sharks) were the primary bycatch of the tuna fisheries that operated in Chagos prior to the establishment of the no-take MPA. We have already established a strong working relationship with the IUCN Shark Specialist Group.

The CMS MOU for dugongs may also apply. One of the islands in the Chagos archipelago is named after dugongs. Only 3% of Chagos has been explored and on the last scientific expedition, a vast area of seagrass was discovered, therefore this species may exist within the archipelago.

Bycatch is a CMS Initiative that will be addressed to an extent by this project. As the fisheries (inshore and pelagic) in Chagos are now closed, yet had significant documented bycatch, establishing monitoring systems that document changes over time for management purposes will be valuable information for this CMS Initiative.

While there is no international trade in CITES-listed species from Chagos, this emphasises its' value as a reference site for comparison with exploited sites, particularly for corals, giant clams, cetaceans, marine turtles and sea cucumbers. This Convention is also relevant in Chagos for several bird species, notably boobies, and potentially for several CITES listed sharks and seahorses (the latter have not yet been documented in Chagos).

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

The focal point is DEFRA for BIOT

What specific issues covered by the Convention(s) will this project address and how were they identified? (150 words)

Chagos harbours **76 threatened species (IUCN Red List)** including Hawksbill turtle, Red foot booby, silky shark, Coconut crab, and Bigeye tuna, providing an internationally important refuge and reference site. This Ocean Legacy MPA will protect entire ecosystems rather than species in isolation, including deepsea, pelagic, reef and small island systems including migratory species (cetaceans, sharks, turtles, birds) and those vulnerable to poaching and trade (sharks, turtles, sea cucumbers). **The project will address the target of reduced pressures on coral reefs, contribute to restoring at least 15% of degraded areas through conservation and restoration activities, and an effective MPA will exceed the target of protecting 10% of marine/coastal areas,** and address **Goals 1-3 of the strategic vision of CITES** (especially Goal 1 implementation and enforcement). Most importantly, it will help address the **Strategic Goals and AICHI Biodiversity targets 2011-2020**, specifically A (1,4) (B(5-6-9-10), C(11-12) D (15) E (17,19)for **CMS and CBD**.

150

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)

The project will strengthen the world's largest strict MPA, by directly addressing those areas criticised by its opponents. International scientific collaborations will be developed; united Chagossian support will be encouraged through participation; and public awareness increased by high profile media events. It will simplify the government's task in ensuring that this Overseas Territory can fulfil its commitments under CITES/CMS. **We will deliver a comprehensive approach to long term marine and island ecosystem monitoring against which change can be assessed. Protocols and necessary infrastructure will have been put into place to establish monitoring beyond the three years of the project. The project will be a catalyst to ensure that the biodiversity of the Chagos is protected whatever the future legal and political outcomes. The legacy will be sound management and increased value of what is currently the world's largest no-take Marine Protected Area and a unique and globally important reference site.**

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Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)

The BIOT/Chagos Marine Protected Area is the world's largest MPA at 550,000 km², representing 60% of the world's no-take area and 16% of protected coral reef. The MPA is of sufficient size to protect site-attached and migratory species in the Indian Ocean by protecting island biota, pelagic, reptile, seabird and sea mammal species at a time of increasing human impact and climate change. Reefs are fast declining (19% lost, 35% threatened) with consequential impacts on associated ecosystems. Scientific understanding will support adaptive management based on data from representative sites and times, allowing the quantification of magnitude and significance of potential impacts from scenarios including climate change, island ecosystem restoration and possible human resettlement. **The project will communicate scientific evidence and recommendations to BIOT to implement the management of Chagos.**

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13. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

The results of the project will be disseminated by:

- (1) Communication by meetings/reports to BIOT government and Scientific Advisory Group for policy decisions in strategic management of the MPA.
- (2) High profile events, activities and workshops
- (3) External documentaries and exhibits with which it is linked
- (4) Project video reports linked to websites and web media eg. *Youtube*.
- (5) Interim reports via CCT/CEN web pages and Darwin Initiative Project website.
- (6) News reports published in UKOTCF *Forum News*, CCT's *Chagos News*, via Warwick, Bangor and ZSL websites and through the 3 Chagossian Society web sites (listed in section 9a) and Darwin Initiative website and newsletter.
- (7) Scientific results from monitoring and those demonstrating the effectiveness of the MPA effect on reef resilience and ecosystems will be published in high impact international journals and presented nationally and internationally by attendance at the Annual Reef Conservation UK, European International Society for Reef studies and the International Marine Conservation Congress, and the International Coral Reef Symposium, to maximise project impact.

The project will be titled ***Darwin Initiative to Strengthen the world's largest Marine Protected Area: Chagos Archipelago***. The Marine Park Management Plan, maps and MPA flyers will have the Darwin Initiative logo prominently displayed.

200

14. What will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and local communities) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 200 words)

The project will generate the best scientific data to supply information for BIOT **to manage the BIOT/Chagos MPA for the foreseeable future to increase the resilience of reefs and associated ecosystems in response to global changes and possible human resettlement.** Long-term benefits will be the protection of biodiversity in a wide range of ecosystems, including deep sea, pelagic, reef and island ecosystems, and protection of functional links between ecosystems, and of migratory species. **The scale of the MPA suggests that benefits will be significant at an ocean scale, and communities in some of the poorest countries around the Indian Ocean may benefit from the preservation of a genetically-balanced stock of species which may overspill propagules, juveniles and adults to unprotected regions.** Other than military and support personnel, there are no local communities in the territory. However, the project aims to, consult, involve, and educate Chagossian communities in the rich natural environment and conservation of the islands and surrounding marine environment. Awareness of the rich biodiversity of the UK, will be raised both nationally and internationally, demonstrating how **Ocean Legacy MPAs can protect ecosystems and serve as important global reference sites to help understand environmental change.**

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15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

The first stable and sustainable end-point will be establishment of scientific infrastructure and protocols for a comprehensive approach to long-term monitoring against which change can be assessed. We intend to involve Mauritian scientists, building on existing collaborations. The environmental information will allow BIOT to effectively manage the MPA into the future. Data will be centrally archived and made accessible through GIS which will also feed into global biodiversity systems. Scientific evidence/recommendations will improve the Management Plan, enabling BIOT managers to implement conservation strategies, environmental impact assessment and enforcement. Monitoring will continue beyond the three years of the project, by externally funded scientists participating in future expeditions based on experience gained here. **The second stable end point** will be the active participation and support of all Chagossian societies in events and in the case of Darwin Fellows, training in relevant practical conservation techniques. Once on board and engaged, CCT, ZSL and hopefully Chagossian societies will remain involved through established, ongoing events and activities. The latter is the means to **stable end point 3** whereby the importance and significance of the BIOT/Chagos MPA is widely recognised and supported in the UK and internationally. Mauritian scientific colleagues will help raise awareness in Mauritius.

200

16. If your project includes capacity building in local communities in the host country, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge you expect the beneficiaries to obtain and how these may be used beyond the life of the project and any wider application How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

You should address each of these points.

Because there is no local community in the Chagos Archipelago, capacity building in the territory can only be achieved indirectly. The project will raise awareness of conservation amongst military and support personnel, and some will be involved in island restoration work and seabird/turtle monitoring, but the current human population is transient or supplied by contract. Most adult members of the Chagossian communities in UK and especially in Mauritius lack advanced education, although most children, especially in UK, are benefitting from normal schooling, and environmental education within their curriculum. Events are planned to engage Chagossian children, and ZSL's London Zoo has already proved an excellent location for such activity. One challenge is to provide similar experiences in Mauritius. Young adults with a conservation interest will be identified through Chagossian Society events, and will be invited to learn practical conservation techniques funded through this Darwin project and externally funded bursaries. CCT has already initiated this working with RSPB and Coral Cay Conservation, and provided courses in chainsaw operation, and diving respectively. Achievements were recognised by presenting certificates to Chagossians during a meeting at the Linnean Society. This model will be further developed, to give young Chagossians (Darwin Fellows) an opportunity to gain appropriate skills through approved courses, assisting them in future employment in conservation. Relevant courses operated by appropriate bodies include diver training (PADI), bird ringing (RSPB), habitat management (RSPB, BTCV), Marine Life Rescue (BSAC), SEASEARCH (JNCC), land survey. Such skills would also prove invaluable should such individuals get the opportunity to visit the islands in the future to undertake conservation and restoration work, and would provide a basis for environmental stewardship. The FCO recently met with Chagossian leaders from UK and Mauritius, and identified the importance of investing in the capacity of Chagossian communities to contribute to science and environmental projects.

300

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt – max 3 pages)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: To ensure that the Chagos MPA justifies its full no-take status, particularly considering ever increasing fishing pressure in the region and that it fulfils its role as a unique scientific reference site for marine biodiversity.</p>	<p>Acceptance of the Ocean Legacy Large Marine Protected Area by stakeholders on the basis of scientific knowledge, underpinning the need for strict conservation. Assessment of effects of climate change in the absence of local anthropogenic impacts.</p>	<p>Agreement on marine protected area management initiatives which will include no marine resource extraction or habitat modification in the MPA. Establishment of monitoring protocols that are sustainable long term, and centralised accessible data basing.</p>	
<p>Purpose To strengthen the Chagos Marine Protected Area by providing scientific knowledge for effective management and to develop a strategy that engages the support of potential stakeholders through outreach, education and engagement. The legacy will be sound management and increased value of what is currently the world's largest Marine Protected Area and a unique and globally important reference site.</p>	<p>Engagement of Mauritian scientists in scientific data acquisition for monitoring, island ecosystem restoration and impact mitigation. Active involvement of all Chagossian groups in workshops and training initiatives in UK, Mauritius and Seychelles. Increased public awareness of the importance of the Chagos MPA, in the UK, Mauritius and Seychelles</p>	<p>Extend exploration of ecosystems, including awash atolls, Great Chagos Bank lagoon, and islands. Incorporation of scientific knowledge into management plans & global data bases (flora & fauna mapping, ecosystem restoration, anchoring zones, environmental impact assessment). Publication of collaborative scientific reports, and papers in international conservation journals. Lists of Chagossian participants in workshops on the conservation of marine resources and documentation of relevant skills attained eg. PADI dive certification. Lists of individuals and organisations attending workshop events. Numbers of news items and articles in various local, national & international media.</p>	<p>Mauritian scientists will collaborate with UK scientists (we have worked together on previous projects) to provide scientific knowledge to underpin conservation. BIOT Administration will support development of ecosystem approach and integrated management of MPA based on scientific evidence and resulting recommendations, and implement the management plans. BIOT Administration to resource active enforcement of the MPA long term. Chagossians to be united in their further support for the MPA, primarily by recognising that it does not affect their right to return.</p>

<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. To continue established baselines and develop a more comprehensive approach to long term marine and island ecosystem monitoring against which change can be assessed, and develop an understanding to assess the magnitude and significance of potential impacts from several scenarios, including climate change, island ecosystem restoration and possible human resettlement. The Chagos/BIOT Management Plan will include BAPs and identify how CBD/CMS/CITES strategic goals and AICHI targets will be addressed.</p>	<p>Measures of flora and fauna mapping; reef resiliency, functional diversity and response diversity; and assessments of island erosion and accretion.</p> <p>Development of impact matrices and mitigation measures for potential impacts.</p> <p>Development of restoration initiatives for island flora and fauna.</p>	<p>Permanent transects and monitoring sites established on representative islands, reefs, and atolls.</p> <p>Archived biodiversity data, including underwater video image records, and enhancement of current GIS database as a central resource. Incorporation of data sets into relevant global biodiversity monitoring systems.</p> <p>A management plan incorporating BAPs, and where potential impacts identified and understood, their significance and magnitude assessed, and methods for their mitigation verified through feedback monitoring & adaptive management.</p>	<p>BIOT will permit regular scientific survey expeditions over the next 3 years.</p> <p>US Air Force flights from Singapore to Diego Garcia will continue to carry visiting scientists.</p> <p>No change in patrol needs that would compromise the agreed in-kind access to the BIOT patrol vessel.</p> <p>Destabilisation in Middle East or Central Asian regions involving activation of Diego Garcia military facility could delay scientific visits.</p>
<p>2. Provision of scientific survey equipment and a permanent facility for safe and secure storage between scientific visits, thereby reducing transportation logistics and associated costs.</p>	<p>Purchase and installation of diving compressor, boat and engine, diving equipment, survey equipment and safety equipment accessible to visiting scientists.</p>	<p>Scientific equipment available to scientists for series of visits over the next 3 years and beyond.</p>	<p>Space will be allocated in a dry building adjacent to harbour/marina by US Naval support facility/BIOT Administration.</p>
<p>3. Engagement of Chagossians in the UK, Mauritius and Seychelles in importance of biodiversity and conservation through training workshops and outreach activities.</p>	<p>Chagossians from all representative groups attending and taking active part in events in UK, Mauritius, Seychelles. Chagossian societies centrally involved in the organisation of the workshops and design of the activities.</p>	<p>Interest and engagement of Chagossians – list of participants and workshop evaluation forms. Individuals identified and selected for further externally funded initiatives (eg diving and underwater survey training, practical conservation techniques).</p>	<p>Assumes the continued and genuine involvement of Chagossians.</p> <p>Assumes external interest and sponsorship for Chagossian training initiatives, such as that previously provided by RSPB and Coral Cay Conservation.</p>
<p>4. Increased general public awareness in UK, Diego Garcia, Mauritius and internationally of the high value of the Chagos Marine Protected Area in protecting a wide range of oceanic ecosystems for benefit of people around Indian Ocean, and as a control site against which to assess impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Outreach workshop and high profile media events at Zoological Society of London, Diego Garcia (for US military) and Mauritius, to highlight our scientific understanding of the importance of the Chagos, and objectives of conservation. Activities aimed at different age groups. Development of online educational materials and exhibits and use of social media.</p>	<p>Interest and engagement of general public at local, national and international levels; Workshop participant lists; positive media output – number of articles, types of media; number of visitors to exhibit and results of formal evaluation. Number of Facebook 'likes', number of followers on Twitter, number of visitors to web-pages, number of downloads of web-resource materials.</p>	<p>Media in UK accomplish the planned documentary programmes, encouraging a rational approach to conservation in Chagos.</p>

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1 Steering Group Meetings to establish Darwin Project and to monitor progress and delivery (inc. preparation)
- 1.2 Meetings with BIOT section FCO and BIOT Science Advisory Group (inc. Preparation) for monitoring and evaluation.
- 1.3 Develop protocols for environmental survey baseline and monitoring sites, including resiliency and functional diversity/response diversity measures, Establishment of GIS and data archiving
- 1.4 Develop restoration initiatives for island flora and fauna, erosion and accretion assessment.
- 1.5 Develop impact matrices and mitigation measures for potential impacts
- 1.6 Scientific planning meetings for field research expeditions (inc. preparation) to cover expedition logistics.
- 1.7 Scientific research expeditions (3 x 1 month) during calmest weather periods, establishment of permanent monitoring sites and biodiversity assessment
- 1.8 Data collation, analysis, archiving and input into relevant global biodiversity monitoring systems
- 1.9 Development of Chagos/BIOT Management Plan incorporating BAPs and Impact mitigation recommendations
- 2.1 Organise & arrange preparation of safe scientific storage facility for/in Diego Garcia, including purchase and installation of diving air compressor, safe storage of boats and engines, and scientific monitoring equipment.
- 3.1 Planning meetings with Chagossian Societies and Associations to organise workshops and activities to maximise engagement in outreach activities, including meetings with representatives in Mauritius and Seychelles
- 3.2 Events, activities and workshops for Chagossian communities in UK, Mauritius and Seychelles
- 3.3 Identification of Chagossian Darwin Fellows for specific training in conservation, and participation in Darwin project bursary and externally funded approved training in diving, survey and practical conservation techniques
- 3.4 Conservation skill training on approved courses for Darwin Fellows (x 6)
- 4.1 Planning meetings to organise a variety of public outreach and media events with supporting materials in UK, Diego Garcia and in Mauritius (inc .preparation)
- 4.2 Events in UK (inc preparation)
- 4.3 Diego Garcia Event (inc .preparation)
- 4.4 Event in Mauritius (inc .preparation)
- 4.5 Presentation of results at national and international scientific conferences (RCUK, ESRS, ICCM, ISRS) and publication in peer reviewed journals
- 4.6 Project final Chagos MPA workshop UK (inc .preparation)
- X.X Darwin half yearly interim and annual/final report (s)

18. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

	Activity	No of Months	Year 1 2012/13				Year 2 2013/14				Year 3 2014/15			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
			A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M	A-J	J-S	O-D	J-M
1.1	Steering Group Meeting s to establish Darwin Project and to monitor progress and delivery (inc. preparation)	1	▪		▪		▪		▪		▪		▪	
1.2	Meetings with BIOT section FCO and BIOT Science Advisory Group (inc. Preparation)	0.5	▪			▪			▪					
1.3	Develop protocols for environmental survey baseline and monitoring sites, including resiliency and functional diversity/response diversity measures, Establishment of GIS and data archiving	6	▪	▪	▪									
1.4	Develop restoration initiatives for island flora and fauna, erosion and accretion assessment.	4	▪	▪	▪									
1.5	Develop impact matrices and mitigation measures for potential impacts	1		▪	▪									
1.6	Scientific planning meetings for field research expeditions (inc preparation) to cover expedition logistics.	3		▪				▪		▪				
1.7	Scientific research expeditions during calmest weather periods, establishment of permanent monitoring sites and biodiversity assessment	3				▪			▪		▪			
1.8	Data collation, analysis, archiving and input into relevant global biodiversity monitoring systems	15					▪	▪			▪	▪	▪	
1.9	Development of Chagos Management Plan and BAPs	18						▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
2.1	Organise & arrange preparation of safe scientific storage facility for/in Diego Garcia, including purchase and installation of diving air compressor, safe storage of boats and engines, and scientific monitoring equipment.	6	▪	▪	▪					▪			▪	
3.1	Planning meetings with Chagossian Societies and Associations to organise workshops and activities to maximise engagement in outreach activities, including meeting s with representatives in Mauritius and Seychelles	1	▪	▪										
3.2	Events, activities and workshops for Chagossian communities in UK, Mauritius and Seychelles	3			▪		▪		▪		▪		▪	
3.3	Identification of Chagossian Darwin Fellows for specific training in conservation , and participation in Darwin project bursary and externally funded approved training in diving, survey and practical conservation techniques	0.5			▪									
3.4	Conservation skill training on approved courses for Darwin Fellows (x6)	6					▪	▪			▪	▪		
4.1	Planning meetings to organise a variety of public outreach and media events and materials in UK, Diego Garcia and in Mauritius (inc .preparation)	1			▪									
4.2	Events in UK (inc preparation)	3				▪	▪						▪	
4.3	Diego Garcia Event (inc .preparation)	0.5						▪						
4.4	Event in Mauritius (inc .preparation)	1					▪							
4.5	Presentation of results at scientific conferences (RCUK, ESRS,ICCM, ISRS)/papers	6		▪	▪		▪	▪	▪		▪		▪	
4.6	Project final Chagos MPA workshop UK (inc .preparation)	3											▪	
R.18	Submit Darwin half yearly interim and annual reports	Defra –2 April 2011		▪			▪		▪		▪		▪	

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you expect to report against by providing indicative figures. These will help gauge project achievements if you receive funding. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project. Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard_measures/

Standard Measure	Description	Estimate
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc) (Bangor/Warwick/Mauritius MSc students will assist in data analysis)	3
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above) Chagossian Darwin Fellows	6
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training (Research results, case studies feed into Bangor/Warwick/Mauritius BSc courses)	300
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	6
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training (Research results, case studies feed into Bangor/ ZSL (with Imperial and Royal Vet. College) /Mauritius MSc courses)	200
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	6
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above) (Chagossians of all ages via events/activities/workshops)	90
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	18
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country (for above)	3
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	36
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country (Management Plan incorporating BAPs and impact mitigation)	1
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	5
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	5
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country (GIS, video archive)	2
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings (UK, Mauritius, Diego Garcia)	5
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated. (3 RCUK, ESRS, 2 ICMC, ISRS)	7
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies) (Mauritius)	3
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	20
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	5
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced (ZSL, Forum News, Chagos News, Darwin, Chagossian news)	6
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	300-500
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	4
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	2
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	2
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	4
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	3

20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	£20,000
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased (Scientific Storage Facility)	1
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	50
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£554,553

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. 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.

The project will be managed by a Steering Group (SG) meeting at least biannually, comprising of Dr John Turner (Project lead), Professor Charles Sheppard (co-lead and BIOT Environmental Advisor, and lead scientist, CCT); Dr Heather Koldewey (co-lead and Head of Global Conservation Programmes, ZSL), Dr Ranjeet Baghooli (University of Mauritius by Skype) and up to 3 representatives of Chagossian Societies. Other partner representatives (eg CCT/CEN, BIOT-SAG Chair) will be co-opted as business dictates. Financial monitoring will be provided by Bangor University Finance Office. Science evaluation will be undertaken by the BIOT Science Advisory Group; Bangor University Research and Innovation Office; and by peer review. The project co-leads will report directly to the BIOT Section of FCO and will submit half yearly interim and annual reports to DEFRA via LTSI.

Biodiversity assessment (Biodiversity mapping, measures of reef resiliency, functional diversity and response diversity and assessments of island erosion and accretion, along with impact matrices and mitigation measures for potential impacts, and restoration initiatives for island flora and fauna) will be evaluated by the SG and BIOT SAG before and after each field phase to ensure that a comprehensive approach is taken to the long term monitoring to assess change, and that the surveys are sustainable long term. Mauritian scientists will collaborate in field research and data analysis. Attention will be paid to the timely archiving of data, continual development of the GIS, and submission of data to global biodiversity monitoring systems. These will ensure the MPA fulfils its role as a unique scientific reference site. The data will be incorporated into an updated BIOT/Chagos MPA Management plan with Biodiversity Action Plans and Adaptive Management to mitigate potential impacts, which will be prepared during the second half of the project. This will be used to ensure the UK /BIOT Government meets its obligations under CMS/CITES and the spirit of CBD for BIOT.

The Steering Group will purchase diving, safety and scientific survey equipment which will be shipped to Diego Garcia by the end of the 2nd quarter and installed in a storage facility (converted container or caged area of naval facility warehouse). BIOT section will monitor installation, and the SG will ensure that equipment remains fit for future use by end of project.

Representatives of each of the Chagossian societies will be invited to attend relevant Steering Group meetings, and will be involved from the start of the project in helping design activities and to deliver outputs, especially events, workshops and activities for different age groups, which relate to conservation and awareness. Co-leaders will visit Chagossian communities in Mauritius and Seychelles early in year 1 to plan and engage in activities there. Interest and engagement will be evaluated by the SG by structured feedback, including from participants. Darwin Fellows (6) will be selected by the SG to receive bursaries for practical conservation skills training on approved courses in Years 2 and 3 of the project, and they will be recognised at the final project workshop.

Outreach workshops and media events will be held at ZSL's London Zoo, on Diego Garcia and in Mauritius at intervals through the project to highlight the importance of the BIOT/Chagos MPA, and these will culminate in the final project workshop. The Co-leaders will attend and present the latest scientific findings at national and international conferences and intervals throughout the project,

and publish these in high impact factor or highly relevant peer reviewed journals. They will use results and case studies in their own university teaching, and will involve MSc level students in data analysis and independently reported projects. The SG will evaluate involvement by Standard Measures indicators.

By the end of the project, the objectives of the BIOT/Chagos Ocean Legacy MPA and the benefits of large scale no-take protection will be evident to a wider group of stakeholders and national and international public. The ability to assess the effects of climate change in the absence of local anthropogenic impact will be widely understood, and management initiatives such as enforcement, will be accepted. Outreach will have engaged stakeholders in full acceptance of and compliance with the World's largest Marine Protected Area. This will be evaluated by post workshop questionnaires, analysis of media, reports, and responses by the SG.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

21. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

Bangor University is funded by the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales and the Welsh Assembly Government which has responsibility for funding the Higher Education sector of Wales, and through research grant capture and consultancy work. The university is an independent organisation, whose legal status derives from a Royal Charter granted in 1885. Bangor University is charity exempt from registration as per Schedule 2 section C of the Charity Act 1993.

22. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

BIOT Section FCO (Provision 58m 1,200 tonne Pacific Marlin BIOT patrol Vessel for one month each year, 12 berths, fuel, food)	£300,000
University overheads	£27,353
Additional audit cost	£500
Warwick & Bangor additional diving equipment in kind	£26,000
Warwick & Bangor additional underwater photographic and survey equipment in kind	£12,000
Zoological Society of London rooms/facilities	£5,200
Selfridges Project Ocean (ZSL)	£27,000

Unconfirmed:

CCT grant	£7,500
6 additional paying scientists in each of 3 years	£144,000
University of Mauritius workshop rooms/facilities	£1,000
Additional further bursaries for courses for additional Darwin Fellows	£4000

23. Please give details of any further resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Possible additional financial resources (not yet applied for):

Donations from private sector and NGOs are being pursued, with bids in at present circa £200k. These would enhance Darwin project achievements, and none overlap in terms of content, being concerned with additional aspects needed for this large and mostly unstudied area.

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Funding in kind:

Diego Garcia workshop rooms/facilities
Training course facilities for Darwin Fellows (CCC, RSPB BTCV etc).

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country. ✓

Please indicate whether you have contacted the local UK embassy or High Commission directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) Yes, advice attached No

CERTIFICATION 2011/12

On behalf of

Bangor University

I apply for a grant of £287,788 in respect of all expenditure to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (*This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.*)

I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support. Our most recent audited accounts and annual report can be found at <http://www.bangor.ac.uk/finance/bu/aa/documents/0910.pdf>:

Name (block capitals)	Paul Storey
Position in the organisation	Accountant

Signed

Date:

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	✓
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	✓
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	✓
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	✓
Is the logframe no longer than 3 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	✓
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version)	✓
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 5?	✓
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> overseas partner(s) organisations identified at Question 5?	✓
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	✓
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	✓
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	✓
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	✓

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday **24 October 2011** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a hard copy of the signature page should be submitted to Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than Tuesday 25 October 2011.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites(details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.