

DARWIN INITIATIVE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES

APPLICATION FOR GRANT

Please read the accompanying Guidance Note before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Applicants are asked not to use the form supplied to cross refer to information in separate documents except where this is invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate sheet if necessary. Copies of this form are available on disk on request. You are asked also to complete the summary sheet attached at the end of this form. Although you may reproduce this sheet in a reasonable font, you should not expand it to more than an A4 sheet as additional information will not be taken into account.

1. DETAILS OF APPLICANT

1.1 Name of organisation applying

Royal Geographical Society (with The Institute of British Geographers) [RGS-IBG]

1.2 Address for correspondence

Shoals of Capricorn Programme
Royal Geographical Society
(with The Institute of British Geographers)
1 Kensington Gore
London SW7 2AR

1.3 Person who may be contacted about this application, and position in organisation.

Iain Watt Director <i>Shoals of Capricorn Programme</i>	OR	Juliet Larcombe Programme Manager <i>Shoals of Capricorn Programme</i>
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1.4 Telephone and FAX numbers

1.5 Nature of the organisation (eg is it an academic institution, a registered charity, company limited by guarantee?)

The Royal Geographical Society (with The Institute of British Geographers) [RGS-IBG] is a Learned Society with 13,000 members, and is a Registered Charity (No 208791).

The *Shoals of Capricorn Programme* is an comprehensive marine research initiative run by the RGS-IBG in association with the Royal Society, and in collaboration with the Governments of Seychelles and Mauritius

1.6 Describe briefly the aims, activities and structure of your organisation:

Aims: The principle aim of the RGS-IBG is to advance geographical science locally, nationally and globally. The Society has, for over 160 years, been a national and international focus of geographical research, encouraging exploration and supporting scientific projects to all parts of the globe. The Society also plays a major role in disseminating geographical knowledge and information. The Society has a membership of 13,000.

The *Shoals of Capricorn Programme (Shoals)* is a two year study which will investigate the remote Mascarene plateau in the western Indian Ocean, and develop knowledge and skills for the management and protection of the resources of this major submarine feature.

Activities: The RGS-IBG

- organises overseas field research programmes which address priorities in conservation, development and environmental monitoring, of which the newest and most ambitious is the *Shoals Programme*
- provides a forum on environmental issues through lectures and seminars
- provides an information service through its library, map room and archives
- coordinates and disseminates research through specialist research groups and publishes the *Geographical Journal*, *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, and *Area*
- offers advice to university field researchers through its Expedition Advisory Centre
- As the Learned Society, represents geography to Government and others

Structure: See attached organograms for RGS-IBG (Annex I), and the *Shoals Programme* (Annex II).

1.7 Provide brief details of the relevant past experience and achievements of the person to be responsible for the activities for which funding is sought. (This will normally be either the person completing this form or the contact at Section 1.3.)

Iain Watt

Director

RGS-IBG

Mr Iain Watt is a marine ecologist with over twenty years of field experience, and became the Director for the *Shoals Programme* in September 1997. His varied career has included consultancy and project management in over fifteen countries for the United Nations, the European Union and various Non-Governmental Organisations.

Other key personnel involved:

Juliet Larcombe

Programme Manager

RGS-IBG

Juliet Larcombe has been Programme Manager and Scientific Research Assistant of *Shoals* since 1995.

John Turner PhD

Chief Scientist

University of Wales, Bangor

Dr Turner is the British Council CICHE Research Link Coordinator in Mauritius and has been a visiting lecturer at the University of Mauritius for ten years.

Nicholas Flemming PhD

Deputy Chairman *Shoals* Board

Southampton Oceanography Centre

Dr Flemming has headed numerous marine research programmes, and has been NERC officer responsible for European Global Ocean Observing System (EuroGOOS) since 1992. He has been conducting diving research since 1957.

The *Shoals Programme* has support from a large number of research institutes in both the UK and overseas, and welcomes collaborative links with institutions worldwide. The science is currently overseen by a Scientific Committee of Principal Investigators from a wide range of research disciplines, who will ensure that the research forms an integrated comprehensive scientific programme.

Key participating scientists relevant to the Darwin project:

Dr Paul Cornelius	The Natural History Museum	Coelenterates
Dr David Jones	University of Wales, Bangor	Crustacea & mangroves
Dr Ian Lucas	University of Wales, Bangor	Microalgae
Dr Andrew Mackie	National Museum of Wales	Polychaetes
Dr Chris Mees	MRAG UK Ltd	Commercial fisheries
Dr Graham Oliver	National Museum of Wales	Marine invertebrates
Dr Rupert Ormond	University of York	Coral reef fish
Dr Carol Robinson	Plymouth Marine Laboratories	Marine algae
Dr Charles Sheppard	University of Warwick	Coral taxonomy
Further details of scientists available on request.		

1.8 Have you received funding under the Initiative before? If so, please give details.

The RGS-IBG has previously received funding from the Darwin Initiative for the following programmes:
Mkomazi Ecological Research Programme, 1996-98 (£90,910) [in collaboration with University of Oxford]
Jordan Badia Research Programme, 1994-96 (£163,000) [in collaboration with University of Durham]
Mkomazi Ecological Research Programme, 1994-96 (£118,130) [in collaboration with University of Oxford]
Several of the collaborating scientists mentioned in section 1.7 have received grants for work carried out by their own research institutes

1.9 How did you learn about this Initiative?

Through previous applications from the Society, and from the officers of the Department of the Environment

1.10 Geographical coverage of the organisation as a whole.

The Society has 2,000 overseas members with an active group in Hong Kong, and currently has research programmes in Nepal, Tanzania and Jordan.

The *Shoals* Programme is to focus on the Mascarene Plateau which runs between Mauritius and Seychelles in the western Indian Ocean, with a view to extending research and training in the western Indian Ocean basin region.

1.11 A brief description of the organisation's recent achievements. (Please note that, while short pamphlets may be useful, the Department does not wish to receive books or lengthy reports.)

Achievements relevant to the application are:

At the invitation of the host governments and in conjunction with the appropriate Ministries, in the past fifteen years the RGS-IBG has undertaken seven multi-disciplinary geographical research programmes, in the Kora National Park, Kenya (1983), the Wahiba Sands Sea, Oman (1986), Maraca island, Brazil (1987-89), Kimberley, Australia (1988), Batu Apoi Forest Reserve, Brunei (1991-93), Middle Hills, Nepal (1991-99), the Badia Desert, Jordan (1992-95), the Mkomazi Gave Reserve, Tanzania (1994-97) and now the planned *Shoals of Capricorn Programme*, the western Indian Ocean (1998-2000).

All these projects have had research, training and education components and have involved working closely with those concerned in local land-management issues and/or protected habitat priorities. All projects have had a strong biodiversity and training commitment and have involved international and local scientists and students. All projects have produced a great diversity of publications and outputs, including: over 500 papers in peer reviewed journals and research books; expedition reports; training manuals; popular books; teaching packs; slide and poster packs and extensive press releases and reports. In addition the RGS-IBG Film Board has been responsible for documentary productions relating to some of the research programmes which brought the work home to a large audience.

The Society aims to bring together an interdisciplinary mix of geographers, life scientists and social scientists to address key research issues in the studied area. Such information, shared with decision-makers, contributes to planning for sustainable development and re-enforces the integration of policies for land-use and beneficial conservation of natural resources. The Society has recently produced a *Manual of Biodiversity Assessment* in association with the Department of the Environment which includes two field manuals on techniques for biodiversity inventories.

Attached is a short pamphlet describing the *Shoals* Programme (Annex III).

2. PROJECT DETAILS

It is important that applicants set out precisely their objectives and the activities of their proposal. Please be as explicit as possible.

2.1 How has the need for the work been identified? How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country(ies)? How is the project intended to assist the host country with its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

Darwin Initiative Indian Ocean Islands Project (in collaboration with the *Shoals of Capricorn Programme*)

- The marine environment surrounding the Mascarene ridge and associated islands raises a number of intriguing scientific **issues**, such as why have coral reefs not formed in areas which appear to have ideal conditions for coral growth. These important questions will be addressed in the thorough scientific research under *Shoals*.
- There is a need to build **understanding** and **ownership** of these issues in the host nations in the Government and community
- This Darwin Initiative Project is a **self-contained training initiative** which will provide training to key **Government**-nominated personnel, and **assist** the Governments in fulfilling their obligations under the Biodiversity Convention 1992
- This training has been **requested** by the governments of both Seychelles and Mauritius due to the paucity of relevant specialist skills in the countries
- This training will **compliment** and enhance the **community** and **schools-based education** section of the *Shoals* education Programme

There has been a long and thorough process identifying local needs through discussion and collaboration with the host nations, including international visits and research links, which has established a very strong contact network within both Seychelles and Mauritius. Both nations have expressed the requirement for comprehensive training and education in marine conservation and management as a key component to their future economic stability and their compliance with the Biodiversity Convention, of which they are both signatories. The extensive economic exclusion zones around the islands constitute areas extremely rich in marine biodiversity and resources, and both countries face major environmental problems which threaten this local biodiversity. The governments of both nations recognise the need for the conservation of biodiversity and its management and the lack of local expertise available to fulfil this need.

In 1993 Mr Troian, Director General of the Seychelles Ministry of Environment, Economic Planning and External Relations (MEEPER), and Mr Shah (Director of Conservation and National Parks) identified the need for a conservation and training programme which would strengthen their institutional framework. The need for assessment of the local marine biodiversity and the training to enable participation and develop future initiatives were reconfirmed during a recent visit to both nations by Iain Watt, Director, and Dr John Turner, Chief Scientist, in October 1997. Both host nation governments have shown considerable commitment to *Shoals* and have established National Coordinating Committees at government level, thus ensuring that the requirements of the host nations are addressed and that the programme is undertaken in full collaboration with these nations. The need is further identified in the UNEP World Bank Mauritius Environmental Investment Programme (1990) and the Environment Management Plan of Seychelles 1990-2000.

This Darwin project is important for the conservation priorities identified by the host governments, as it will address areas of research that relate specifically to the conservation and management of biodiversity as requested by these nations.

This comprehensive training and education programme for key personnel, in conjunction with the recommendations of the *Shoals* Programme, will ensure that the host nations are in a strong position to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity resources for future generations. **The project will help the host nations fulfil their obligations under the Biodiversity Convention by the compilation of a species inventory, training in the technical skills necessary to monitor and conserve the biodiversity, and the promotion of public education and awareness.**

The proposed project relates to Darwin principles as:

- The nations of Seychelles and Mauritius have neither the trained expertise nor the financial resources to monitor or conserve their biological diversity, and without assistance will not be able to protect or correctly manage these valuable resources
- Small island communities islands rely heavily on the sea, and particularly their shallow-water lagoonal systems. Sustainable management of marine resources will help alleviate poverty
- The associated *Shoals* Programme, which is to supply the scientific expertise, has support at the highest level from a large number of research institutes from both the UK and overseas, and is backed by some of the most senior marine research scientists currently in UK research institutes
- The *Shoals* Programme is a successfully collaborative venture between the nations of Seychelles, Mauritius and the UK
- The legacy of this training component will assist both nations in fulfilling their obligations to the Biodiversity Convention by providing critical training for key staff involved in natural resource management, securing the management of key sites of conservation interest and infrastructure development, and by promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity resources within the broader community for future generations
- The associated scientific research components of *Shoals* aim reach the highest standard of scientific excellence
- Support from the Darwin Initiative will act as a catalyst in the search for additional funding for further aspects of the training and education programme.
- All aspects of the *Shoals* Programme aim to use a fresh approach in collaborative research and training, and will use innovative methodologies and technologies
- The Darwin project has low overhead costs which are carried by *Shoals*

This training project matches the key factors which comprise a Darwin Initiative project where British expertise will be used to assist the nations of Seychelles and Mauritius in safeguarding their marine resources. Both nations are particularly rich in their marine biodiversity but poor in their financial resources, and the management of marine environmental problems is hindered by the lack of trained personnel.

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

The Society has always been proud to identify clearly the involvement of the Darwin Initiative in past programmes on all key publications and publicity. As with these programmes, a series of special logos and stickers will be produced which will be displayed on all project literature, at fieldbases, on vehicles, vessels, signs and publications, and at training seminars and workshops both in the host nations and in the UK.

Additional notes: Relevance of Darwin Principles to Seychelles and Mauritius:

- Charles Darwin visited the area in 1836 aboard *HMS Beagle*, and his subsistence theory of atoll formation was largely based on observations of the fringing reefs of Mauritius and Indian Ocean atolls
- Mauritius was the first country in the world to ratify the Biodiversity Convention
- Since independence from Britain in 1975 Seychelles has demonstrated a commitment to conservation, and national parks and reserves occupy 43% of the land area and 23,000 ha of lagoon and coral reef; however, Seychelles lacks the human resources and skills to manage these natural resources
- The flora and fauna of both Seychelles and Mauritius are extremely rich due to island endemism.
- The tourism and fisheries based economies of both nations are dependant on the preservation of biodiversity, and species survival is threatened by degradation of habitats and communities.

2.3 Give the proposed starting date and duration of the project.

Preparation and Planning:	November 1997 - May 1998
Field training phases:	May-July 1998; February-April 1999, April-June 2000 (dates subject to preference with host nations)
Reporting Phase:	July 2000 - December 2000

2.4 Give brief details of the main objective(s) of the project.

Darwin Initiative Indian Ocean Islands Project
(in collaboration with the *Shoals of Capricorn Programme*)

The **aim** of the Darwin Initiative Indian Ocean Islands Project is to provide technical and theoretical training in marine biodiversity assessment and protection to key government personnel from the host nations, with a view to generating a strong impetus towards achieving the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of marine resources in Seychelles and Mauritius. To achieve this, eight objectives have been set:

1. To provide **practical training** for **key personnel** from governments and research institutes in marine science research techniques, taxonomy, resource management and conservation
2. To provide **theoretical training** in marine biodiversity issues and environmental impact assessment through a series of **seminars** to key government personnel
3. To provide diving training to instructor level for researchers and technicians, thus providing an **underwater resource and monitoring** capability
4. To produce a series of **training manuals** to assist in species identification and biodiversity assessment
5. To develop a comprehensive training package ensuring that **standardised methods** are used in both nations, thus providing comparable data for regional management initiatives
6. To **build the capacity** of Host Nation counterparts to participate in the biodiversity assessment and monitoring sections of *Shoals*, assessing the biodiversity of existing and proposed marine protected areas in Mauritius and Seychelles
7. To **design** a training programme which can be adapted for use in other Indian Ocean islands
8. To provide **training** for **future trainers**, enabling the continuation of work after the completion of *Shoals*

2.5 Set out in greater detail the proposed programme of work for which grant is sought. Include the programme's aims and measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures. Give the estimated timing of the achievements.

Darwin Initiative Indian Ocean islands Project
(in collaboration with the *Shoals of Capricorn Programme*)

Aim:

To provide technical and theoretical training in marine biodiversity assessment and protection to key Government personnel from the host nations, with a view to generating a strong impetus towards achieving the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of marine resources in Seychelles and Mauritius.

Training Programme

- **One month** (30 days) of training will be provided **each year** in **three** centres in **Seychelles** and **Mauritius**
- **Training team** will comprise
 - **PADI Course Director** (instructor trainer), providing diving training up to instructor level over the three year period
 - **Scientific trainers**, providing theoretical and hands-on training in biological and taxonomic surveys. Scientific trainers will be participants of *Shoals* (and therefore not funded by Darwin). Each scientist will train for 2-5 days, therefore offering training in each main taxonomic group
 - **Field training** will be provided by experts in coastal zone management, survey and monitoring techniques (also by members of the *Shoals* researchers)
 - One **coordinator** assisting with logistics and planning, design of training programme and language barriers
- An **administration base** will be established on Ste Anne island, Seychelles (at *Shoals* base - minimal overhead contribution required from Darwin)
- Other **field bases** established in Mauritius and Rodrigues (using *Shoals* bases free of charge)
- **Manuals** will be produced, covering biodiversity assessment, survey and monitoring methodologies and taxonomic identification guides for key species
- Annual **seminars** will be given in each country to report on the training project, and provide theoretical training to a wider audience of relevant personnel
- Standardised **methodologies** will be employed between Seychelles and Mauritius, allowing comparison of future data collection
- Educational **posters** will be produced each year to highlight the relevance of biodiversity protection and management of resources, and to link the Darwin project with the wider schools and communities education programme within *Shoals*.
- **Trainees** (three from the islands of Seychelles and Mauritius) will be brought to the **UK** to **visit** key institutes, including the Natural History Museum, Southampton Oceanography Centre, University of Wales, Bangor and the National Museum of Wales.

Trainees - details given in section 2.7 below

OUTPUTS: Summary of output measures, as requested:

	Code no.	No. of people	Details
Training	6A	c. 24 - 72	Biodiversity assessment, monitoring and resource management
	6B		36 training weeks provided over three years
	7		Three biodiversity assessment manuals (see 10 below)
	7		Educational Posters (English, French and Creole)
Research	8		36 weeks spent by each of three UK project staff
	9		Three guides will be produced
	10		Three biodiversity assessment manuals
Dissemination	(13 A&B		Host nation participation, output through <i>Shoals</i>)
	14A		One seminar each year in Seychelles and Mauritius
	15A - 19D		Extensive coverage in host nation and UK with full acknowledgement to the Darwin programme (<i>Shoals</i>)
Physical	(20-22		Through <i>Shoals</i>)

2.6 Is this a new project or the continuation of an existing one?

This Darwin project is a new training initiative within *Shoals*, which itself is a new outreach project, building on academic links established over 10 years through the British Council by Dr John Turner with the University of Mauritius, and with the British High Commission and the Ministries of Seychelles and Mauritius.

2.7 Will the project include an element of training? Please indicate how many trainees would be involved and from which countries. Would those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length of any training course. Broadly how many local people will be involved? How will trainee outcomes/destinations be monitored after the end of the training?

The main emphasis of this project is on training and involvement of host nation participants in research work which is already scheduled though *Shoals* (not funded by the Darwin project). Additional details have already been given in section 2.5 (above). Emphasis will be placed on appropriate training which can be passed on directly, training future trainers.

Trainees

A total of **24 trainees** are expected **each year**, and it is hoped that the majority of these will remain with the project for three years, although participants and numbers may change year to year. This is broken down as follows:

Seychelles - As requested by the Seychelles Department of the Environment and the Marine Parks Authority, up to ten representatives will receive training in biodiversity assessment, monitoring and resource management. In addition some of these representatives will learn to dive.

Mauritius - As requested by the Albion Fisheries Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives, four representatives will learn specific techniques in diving and use of specialist equipment (currently under exploited due to lack of trained personnel). Additionally, up to ten Government representatives will receive training in biodiversity assessment, monitoring and management.

Details of training

- Practical field techniques for intertidal and subtidal surveying and monitoring
- Marine environmental research and monitoring techniques
- Identification of marine organisms
- Development and maintenance of professionally curated collections for future reference
- Management techniques for the conservation of biodiversity
- Seminars in theoretical aspects of biodiversity monitoring and coastal zone management
- Training of relevant personnel in diving, and the improvement of existing skills to instructor level for future training programmes to provide an underwater research and monitoring capability

The training programme is an integral part of developing long term collaborative links between host nation and UK personnel and institutions.

2.8 [If applicable] How is the research element of the project to be disseminated?

This training project will help host nation representatives obtain a better understanding of management of marine resources and, based within the context of the main *Shoals* research programme, will leave a greater legacy for interpreting and using the resulting *Shoals* data and findings. Data collected in the process of training shall be lodged with the host nations for dissemination through publication as agreed with the *Shoals* National Coordination Committee and ratified in the Memorandum of Understanding. As with all data gathered, scientific papers will be published both in paper and electronic form. For details of the data dissemination from *Shoals*, please see the enclosed brochure (Annex III).

2.9 How is the work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? A clear exit strategy must be included.

This training project will leave sufficient host nation participants to continue marine resource monitoring and management after the end of both the Darwin project and the *Shoals* Programme.

The objectives of the training are achievable during the time period requested under this bid.

2.10 Which overseas institutions, if any, will be involved in the project? Please explain the responsibilities of these institutions and provide details on the individuals who will be involved in the project.

REGION: Indian Ocean Commission, National Coordinator Diwaker Gangapersand		
	SEYCHELLES	MAURITIUS
Host Ministry	Ministry of Industry (has responsibility for science)	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives
National Coordinating Committee - overseeing <i>Shoals</i> Programme liaison	Chairman Mr Joel Morgan, Director of Seychelles Bureau of Standards 12 members representing further Government Departments and private sector, including: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of External Affairs, Seychelles Broadcasting Corporation, Marine Park authority, Seychelles Fishing Authority, Coastguard	Chairman Mr Munbohd, Director of Albion Fisheries Laboratory 12 members representing further Government Departments and private sector, including: Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Education, Ministry for Rodrigues, Ministry of External affairs, Meteorological Department, University of Mauritius, Coastguard, Marine Authority, Outer Islands Development Corporation
Collaborating NGOs		
Diving	Seychelles Diving Association - Mr David Rowatt	Mauritius Scuba Diving Association, Chairman Mr Jean Michael Langlois
Other	Seychelles Island Foundation Chairman Mr Lousteau Lallane	Mauritius Wildlife Foundation, Director Carl Jones Mauritius Marine Conservation Society, Chairman Mr Phillipe La Hausse

2.11 Do you know of any other individual/organisation carrying out similar work? Give the details of the work, explaining the similarities and differences.

The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) in conjunction with the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation (SAREC) has supported a project relating to research and capacity building in the Western Indian Ocean, but has not focused on the biodiversity of this area in particular. The training carried out by SAREC has not addressed the need for training instructors. In recent years they have organised training workshops in Mauritius, Seychelles and mainland East African countries, and the production of a marine field guide for East Africa. However, such training has been brief, and has not focused on the biodiversity of this area in particular. COMARAF - Regional project for research & training on coastal marine systems in Africa - A pilot study in coral identification and survey took place in Mauritius in 1991 led by Dr T. Done.

3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Describe how progress on the project would be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its aims and objectives, both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. How would you ensure that it achieves value for money? What arrangements will be made for disseminating results? If applicable, how would you seek the views of clients/customers?

The RGS-IBG has many years experience of running such large scale programmes, and has set procedures for the evaluation and monitoring through specialist committees (see organogram at Annex 1).

The training programme will be overseen by the *Shoals* Scientific Committee, which will receive a monthly report from both the Programme Director (Iain Watt) and the Training Coordinator. They will report to *Shoals* Board at regular meetings (every 3 months). This Board is chaired by the Earl of Selborne, and its members include the Patron, HRH Prince Michael of Kent and representatives from both the RGS-IBG and the Royal Society. A sub-committee of the RGS-IBG Research and Expedition Committee, chaired by Professor Gren Lucas (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) will receive updates from this *Shoals* Board.

Annual reports will be produced for the host nations and the Darwin Initiative Secretariat. The *Shoals* committee will evaluate achievement of objectives of the project, and ensure that it is kept within budget. Research results and information about the training programme will be disseminated through the publication of a final report and papers in peer reviewed scientific journals and journals in host countries. In addition much coverage will be gained in mainstream press articles, lectures and films.

Value for money in this training programme is assisted by *Shoals* covering many costs in the field, and

particularly by providing the skills of the scientific trainers for their overheads only (see section 5). Regular meetings will ensure that the requirements and wishes of the host nations and other clients are integrated with all planning phases and outputs. Early training sessions will include a feed-back opportunity to help shape further training programmes.

4. INCOME

4.1 What financial support from public sources (Government Department or Agency) does the organisation as a whole receive at present, and from which organisations? What percentage is this of the organisation's total income?

The Society receives a grant of £54,000 from the Department of National Heritage to ensure that the Map Room, with its unique collection of maps and charts, is open to the public. Grants-in-aid are sometimes made to specific research initiatives, and the DFID currently fund (£125,000) the soil fertility/ erosion study 96/99 in the middle hills of Nepal.

DFID funding was awarded to both the Mkomazi Environmental Research Programme and the Jordan Badia Research and Development Programme. As RGS-IBG programmes hold separate funds from the Society as a whole, public monies make up only 3 % of the £1.8 million annual running costs of the Society. (Please refer to Annual Report & Accounts, Annex IV).

The *Shoals* Programme will be funded jointly by the corporate sector, governments and international funding agencies, and the total cost of the Programme is budgeted at £1 million. Funding so far has been received from both the RGS-IBG and the Royal Society (£21,000), The Omega Watch Company UK Ltd (£66, 000), and the Ralph Brown Expedition Trust (£20,000).

4.2 Please give details of resources you have sought from the host country partner institution(s).

The Governments of both nations are assisting in many ways, covering costs of trainees' salaries, accommodation facilities (particularly a main field base on Ste Anne island, Seychelles) and permits and import duties. Additionally, the University of Mauritius is kindly providing office space and much other support in kind.

It is hoped that sponsorship will be forthcoming from the local corporate sector, particularly to extend the training programme to include schools and community outreach. Regional funding is also sought from the UN and EU with support from the host Governments.

4.3 Please state all other sources of income and amounts to be put towards the costs of the project (including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, trusts, fees or trading activity). Include donations in kind e.g. accommodation. Indicate any income or donations which are confirmed.

The following costs will be covered by *Shoals* and other sources:

Salaries of academics (by their research institutes)
International flights for academics to research area (*Shoals*)
Salaries of collaborating Host Nation participants (host nations)
Survey equipment (collaborating UK research institutes)
Diving equipment (*Shoals*)
Small boat hire (*Shoals*)
Freight (*Shoals*)