



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Important note:

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders – it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes
Submission deadline 30 April 2009

Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	17-026
Project Title	Restoration of Priority Pacific Island Ecosystems for People and Biodiversity
Country(ies)	Fiji and Palau
UK Contract Holder Institution	BirdLife International
Host country Partner Institution(s)	BirdLife International Pacific Partnership Secretariat, BirdLife International Fiji Programme, and Palau Conservation Society
Other Partner Institution(s)	Government of Palau; State Government, traditional chiefs and local community of Kayangel, Palau; Government of Fiji, local communities on Ringgolds, Mabualau and Vatu-i-Ra islands in Fiji; PII, PILN and SPREP
Darwin Grant Value	GBP 288,703
Start/End dates of Project	1 April 2009 to 30 March 2012
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	1 April 2009 to 30 March 2010 Annual Report #1
Project Leader Name	Steve Cranwell
Project website	www.birdlife.org/regional/pacific/pacific_in_action/current_projects.html#h
Author(s) and main contributors, date	Anuradha Gupta, Tuverea Tuamoto, Maaike Manten, Steve Cranwell May 2010

1. Project Background

In Palau, this project is implemented in the northern atoll state of Kayangel, which consists of four separate islands, located at latitude 8° 4' 0 N and longitude 134° 42' 30 E. Kayangel contains an Important Bird Area because it is home to a large population of globally endangered Micronesian Megapodes (*Megapodius laperouse*). Introduced invasive species pose a threat to biodiversity and to the local community, which is reliant on catchment water tanks and agriculture, both of which are damaged by rodents. This project seeks to eradicate invasive rodents and feral cats from all four islands in Kayangel. In so doing, this project also hopes to raise support for establishment of protected areas for restored islands, and raise capacity for the community to sustainably manage the islands and prevent reintroduction of invasive rodents.

In Fiji the project is working with the island landowners and communities of nine islands: the seven Ringgold Islands, Mabualau Island, and Vatu-i-ra Island (figure 1). All of these islands support globally important seabird populations. Between 2007 and 2009 these seabirds and other native biodiversity were protected through the eradication of introduced rats. This Darwin project aims to further safeguard these sites through the development of community-based protection agreements, which will include quarantine controls (biosecurity) as well as provisions for sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Figure 1

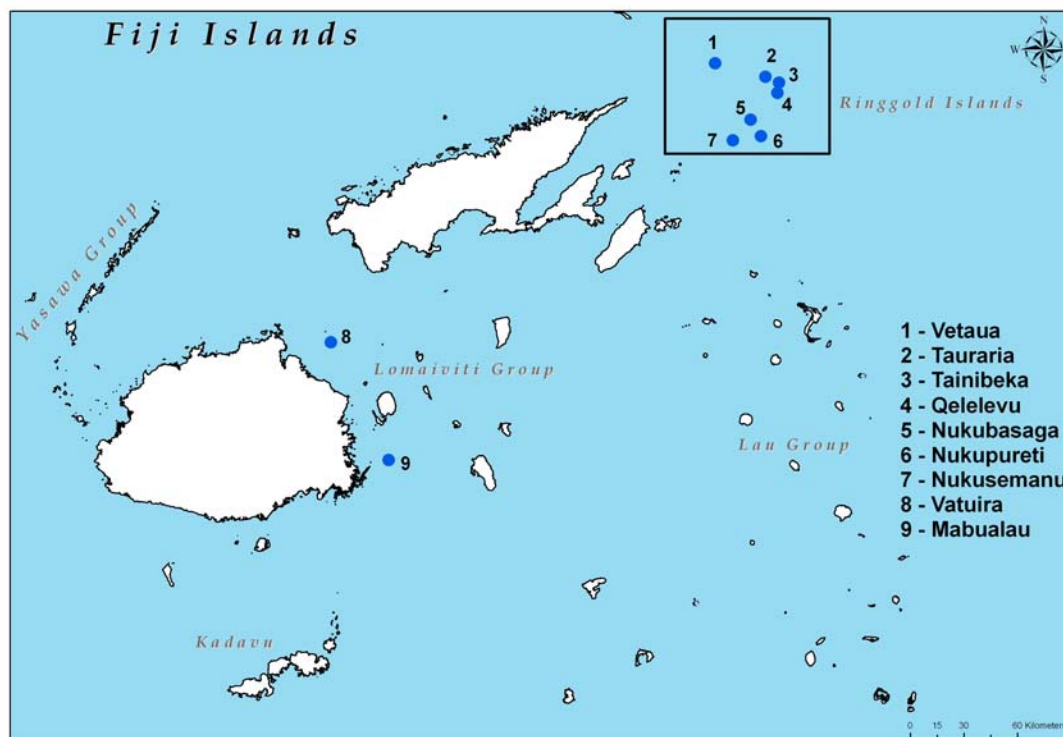


Figure 1 shows the location of project sites in Fiji

2. Project Partnerships

The Partnership between BirdLife International, the Fiji Programme and the Palau Conservation Society (PCS) is increasingly developing into a mentoring and cooperative relationship. The relationship between BirdLife and PCS has been strong for several years, but in the past year this relationship has become more peer- or equity-based, as PCS has raised its capacity in key areas. The BirdLife Fiji Programme is also operating increasingly independently.

Overall management of this project is conducted by the BirdLife Pacific Partnership Secretariat in Fiji, with financial administration support from the BirdLife headquarters in the UK. The project manager Steve Cranwell provides administrative, coordination and technical support to PCS and the Fiji Programme. Mr. Cranwell works closely with the Project Coordinator in Palau Ms. Anuradha Gupta, who is overseeing technical and administrative activities in Palau. Ms Gupta is supported by Felisa Andrews, and Yalap Yalap who lead on community engagement and the day to day planning and implementation of project actions. The Executive Director, Mr. Elbuchel Sadang (previously Tiare Holme), has fiscal responsibility for PCS while a Project Steering Committee oversees the overall project in Palau. Project activities in Fiji are planned and implemented by Ms Elenoa Seniloli and Mr Tuverea Tuamotu. The Fijian Project Steering Committee supported by the Departments of Environment and Forestry, the University of the South Pacific, NatureFiji-MareqetiViti and the National Trust of Fiji provides strategic oversight in Fiji. An Eradication Advisory Group with representation from the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII), BirdLife International and two BirdLife Pacific Partner NGOs (in New Caledonia and French Polynesia), provide technical support to the invasive management aspects of the project.

There have been no significant changes to the overall project management structure, but there have been major changes to the individuals participating in this project in Palau. The Executive Director involved in developing the proposal to the Darwin Initiative resigned. Simultaneously, the project coordinator at the start of the project transitioned (Ms. Gupta was new in August 2009) as did the Kayangel Conservation Officer (this role filled by Felisa Andrews from October 2009). These transitions have strengthened the project by bringing in new and stronger skills.

Project partnerships in Palau include a growing relationship with the US Department of Agriculture and US Fish and Wildlife Service who are supporting PCS in conducting research that will ensure the eradication operation will have no negative impact on the Micronesian Megapode. PCS has also developed a relationship with the Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT) who have agreed to provide co-finance for the project. PCS continues to work with government partners, including the Division of Environmental Health, Environmental Quality Protection Board, and the Bureau of Agriculture also, represented on the project steering committee. This project has led to an unlikely partnership with the state government of Ngardmau. In order to effectively carry out a socioeconomic survey of Kayangel residents, Conservation Officers who were *not* from Kayangel were recruited (so as to not bias respondents' results). These Conservation Officers, from Ngardmau, turned out to be also interested in other components of the project (such as biological monitoring) and thus have continued their involvement in the project. PCS has also formed a new relationship with Conservation Officers from other states who are members of Palau's Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA) Network who have assisted with monitoring.

The project sends information to the CBD Focal Point in Palau, but there has not been a strong link - partly because the office containing the CBD Focal Point in Palau has been undergoing transition. PCS has been building its capacity to revise the NBSAP should the position housing the CBD Focal Point become empty (the current CBD Focal Point has submitted her resignation effective June 2010). PCS is preparing itself to take a national lead on preparations for the CBD COP 10 if necessary, and otherwise will assist government partners prepare.

The Fiji Programme has collaborated with the Institute of Applied Sciences (IAS) from the University of the South Pacific (USP) and is working with two USP-IAS supported local networks in the Cakaudrove and Ra Provinces. These networks, the *Cakaudrove Yaubula Management Support Team* and the *Ra Yaubula Management Support Team* respectively, were initially solely focused on marine-areas community-conservation, but have now taken up terrestrial conservation interests as well. As a result, they have provided a focal point for working with the Darwin project Site Support Groups and have assisted in creating awareness of the importance of island biodiversity among local communities. Close liaison has also been maintained with the Fijian Department of Environment which also sits on the Project Steering Committee and is the CBD focal point. Contact with other Government Departments (Fisheries, Forests, and Quarantine) helped to support the project, particularly in terms of community livelihoods. The lack of government capacity in Fiji, especially within the Department of Environment, remains a problem. Further engagement with the Department of Quarantine is required to enhance island protection mechanisms being developed by the project.

The project strongly builds on experiences and skills developed during the Darwin-funded project 162/15/019 (completed in 2009) entitled *Community-based Conservation Groups at Fiji's Key Conservation Sites*.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1: Rodents and cats eradicated from Kayangel atoll in Palau

Most project activities are on track, with the exception of the non-target species (Megapode) mitigation trial in Palau which has yet to be completed. Leadership and staff transitions in Palau were the main cause of this delay. However, in the last months of Year 1, PCS identified key scientific partners to help assist with the trial (providing scientific expertise) and the trial is now anticipated to be completed by June 2010, with the expectation that the eradication will be conducted, as scheduled, in early 2011. Community involvement has been high, through regular meetings with Kayangel state leaders and the local community. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) has been formed to include agency and community stakeholders. Because of the large membership, a full meeting has not been possible, but PCS has interacted with PSC members individually or via email. The monitoring plan was prepared, peer reviewed, and implemented. Upon implementation, it was apparent that methods for one indicator (lizards) were not adequate; the monitoring plan has since been updated and additional field data will be

collected during the next trip to Kayangel. Trips to Kayangel have occurred every two to three months, with delays between July and October due to weather. State leaders, however, are in Koror, and meetings with them have been regular. Community outreach is underway to prepare for the eradication and to develop biosecurity measures that are understood and supported.

Output 2: Capacity to perpetuate and manage island ecosystems in Palau

Key staff members at PCS have received training in fundraising, outreach, grant management, and marketing during workshops in Melbourne and Washington, D.C. [NB Meetings and training in Washington DC occurred in April 2010, but all preparations, registration, and expenditures occurred in Year 1]. Grant proposals prepared since the fundraising training in Australia include applications to AusAID (*'Assessing and addressing climate change adaptation measures for people and biodiversity in the Pacific'*) aimed at developing sustainable livelihoods on Kayangel, and to the Disney Conservation Fund *'Vote for the Megapode'* which sought to develop environmental education in support of the Darwin project. A grant application to the Micronesian Conservation Trust (MCT) *'Restoration of Kayangel Atoll'* succeeded in securing co-finance for the project and will also assist in developing PCS' technical capacities. Additional grant applications include two to the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), the United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), MCT/David & Lucile Packard Foundation, and the EC ENRTP (regional project through BirdLife).

Kayangel community members have received in-the-field training in social and biological monitoring techniques and will play a central role in providing field data to PCS who will analyse and report results to the community (and more widely). Additional partners from other states (including Ngardmau State and Conservation Officers from the LMMA Network) have also participated in the training and implementation of project monitoring.

Output 3: Sustainable management of restored systems through enhanced protection status in Fiji and Palau

This output has proven to be a challenge for PCS given the complete private ownership of the islands in Kayangel. The Important Bird Area of Ngeriungs appears to have more than 12 different landowners. In addition, due to conflicting claims, actual ownership is unclear in several cases. To deal with these issues, PCS conducted a full stakeholder analysis, including examining state land records to identify all potential owners, and soliciting information from key informants (through telephone calls or meetings) to help identify landowner motivations. Outreach materials have been sent to all potential landowners and some key landowners (owning large plots or with political influence) have been in individual meetings with PCS's Executive Director or Project Coordinator. PCS is currently advocating for Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with landowners, as it appears that full formal protection is unlikely.

To enable more streamlined and standardized management planning, especially within the framework of Palau's Protected Areas Network (PAN) Act funding and technical assistance mechanisms, PCS took the lead in the PAN Technical Committee in developing Best Management Practices (BMPs) for community-based management planning, and designed a template for Management Plans. These materials have been distributed to state governments, consultants, and community groups interested in management planning. PCS has also gained experience with participatory management planning by working with partners in Ngardmau State. PCS will establish a Site Support Group on Kayangel during the non-target species mitigation trial, when community members will be more active in the field.

In Fiji, good progress has been made toward establishing sustainable protection agreements for the 9 project islands. Options for designating protected areas in Fiji are currently lacking in terms of recognising and providing for the needs of indigenous landowners. Efforts to address this are being undertaken through the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), led by Government with representation from NGOs including BirdLife. Included in this process are case studies aimed at identifying community based protection agreements which can be used to inform the development of new PA legislation (terrestrial and marine) for Fiji. The BirdLife Fiji Programme and the processes used in this project both contribute to the PoWPA process.

All landowning communities (5 in total, covering all 9 islands) have agreed in principle to

attaining protected area status for the project islands. Two communities (Mabualau and Vatu-i-Ra) have decided to proceed within the limits of existing legislation and initiated talks with the Native Lands Trust Board (NLTB), the national authority responsible for land use. For these and the other three communities, benefiting from the island resources is an important element to any protection agreement. Needs assessments carried out by the Fiji Programme (trained in Participatory Appraisals) identified a range of livelihood opportunities that could provide for environmentally sustainable income sources. These opportunities will continue to be developed together with project partners over the next two years and will inform the development of management plans for the islands. Site Support Groups have been established comprising predominately youth from the 5 project villages. These groups will facilitate much of the project activities, including oversight for biosecurity and monitoring. They will also be trained as guides in support of tourism initiatives. Training in setting up and running a small business has been provided for 13 people from the Vatu-i-Ra community (Nasau) to support business ventures identified through the needs assessments.

Monitoring of the 9 project islands in August 2009 was conducted by the Fiji Programme and landowners and confirmed all islands to be rat free. This was the first validation of the eradication result since the operations for Mabualau and the Ringgold Islands were completed in July 2008 (Vatu-i-Ra was made rat-free in 2006). Bird, vegetation and lizard responses were assessed and suggest positive improvements for ground nesting birds with large numbers of 'frigatebirds' and 'boobies' observed. Similarly vegetation and skinks were believed to have increased. The extent of these biological changes will become increasingly apparent over the next two years. The success of the eradication confirmed in the minds of communities the value of rodent (and pest) free islands. To help safeguard their island, the Vatu-i-Ra community sought assistance from the Fiji Navy who now provides surveillance on a weekly basis, preventing illegal camping and associated damage to the island. The development of quarantine controls for each of the island communities was also advanced with 112 people attending biosecurity planning and training workshops within each of the 5 land-owning communities. A biosecurity plan for each island is now being compiled and will be followed up with training and awareness materials.

Output 4: Effective dissemination of best practices

PCS produced an article for the Darwin Newsletter on establishing the baseline for biological, socioeconomic and organisational monitoring of the project in Palau. PCS plans to increase media releases as it spends more time in the field implementing the non-target species mitigation trial operational plan and fulfilment of associated training. PCS has worked with web developers to identify needs for a project webpage and blog, and late in Year 1 contracted a web developer to take on those tasks. This work should be completed early in Year 2, allowing for internet-based dissemination of information and project updates. Educational materials produced have included English and Palauan Eradication Preparation fact sheets and a fact sheet on Ngeriungs IBA. PCS attended the BirdLife Pacific Partnership Meeting in Melbourne, Australia, and was able to meet with partners in the Eradication Advisory Group (EAG). The Project Coordinator from PCS also attended the Association of American Geographers (AAG) conference in Washington, D.C. and made a presentation on a tool being developed in Palau to explicitly incorporate equity considerations into conservation.

In Fiji, the project has maintained a consistent profile through media, NGO, and Government networks. In association with the British High Commission a project launch was held and attended by 50 representatives from Government, NGOs and conservation partners. During this event, the project (and its relationship with previous Darwin Initiative projects in Fiji) was profiled and opportunities for collaboration were promoted. Many of these have been realised since, primarily through the PoWPA process but also in sharing lessons learned with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) who are conducting a similar project on Vanua Levu. A consistent media profile stressed the impacts of invasive species on people and biodiversity and how this project contributes to their protection. Coverage includes 14 press releases (5 national, 5 local, and 4 global /UK including 3 web based articles), 2 newsletters (national), 3 television documentaries (2 national and 1 local) and 1 radio interview (regional) to date.

The “Island Invasives; Eradication and Management” conference held in Auckland, New Zealand (February 8-12th 2010) provided an opportunity to share information on the island restoration models developed over the previous three years by the BirdLife Pacific Partnership. A poster and paper prepared and presented by Elenoa Seniloli and Steve Cranwell (respectively) highlighted the process used to develop NGO organisational and technical capacities for eradication, the results of this work, and lessons learned. The inclusion of the work currently supported by the Darwin Initiative illustrated the evolution of the programme in two ways: increasingly complex operations building on existing foundations in Palau, and the importance of strengthening the link between community and biodiversity needs in order to perpetuate a pest free status and protect the natural values of these islands in both Palau and Fiji. With a global attendance of experienced invasives practitioners and technical experts, the workshop enabled participants to form and facilitate valuable networks in support of the project.

Project partners (PCS, Fiji Programme, BirdLife International) and regional invasive species experts (SPREP, PII, PILN) met in Melbourne, Australia in association with the BirdLife Pacific Partnership meeting (19-23 October 2009). The meeting identified technical support and training needs for the project and agreed to the formation of an Eradication Advisory Group (EAG). With several other invasive species projects operating within the BirdLife Pacific Partnership (mainly in New Caledonia and French Polynesia), participation in the group included BirdLife Partners from these countries. The EAG provides technical expertise and peer review of project plans, and information exchange opportunities. Communications are primarily through Skype and email (with face to face meetings where possible) which have so far assisted in the development of the monitoring plan and mitigation trial plan for Kayangel and Bio-security plan for the Fiji sites.

The project has contributed to the development of a regional eradication Best Practice Manual led by the Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII). Project staff have provided technical planning information, reviewed drafts, and generally supported the development of what will be a web-based eradication training and planning resource.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

Output 1: Rodents and cats eradicated in Palau

This project is still on-target to meet this output, despite some delays in activities. Monitoring of this output includes biological monitoring to detect the presence or population changes of target and non-target species on Kayangel. Baseline data has been collected (data entry and the baseline report will be finished early in Year 2). PCS is also maintaining an organizational tracking system to track development of project planning documentation. Assumptions that physically and politically supportive climates will continue to exist remain true. Of the means of verification, data sheets from PCS staff and community volunteers are available in hard copy and peer review comments on a draft of the monitoring plan are also available.

Output 2: Capacity to perpetuate and manage island ecosystems in Palau

This project is still on-target to meet this output. The indicator for staff and community involvement is close to being met, and the project anticipates training more than the 12 individuals proposed. Exchange programs will primarily occur in association with field activities (eradication, quarantine, and monitoring actions) in Year 2. PCS supported an exchange program between Conservation Officers from various states in the LMMA. Quarantine systems will be established for Kayangel in advance of the eradications in the second year. Given new funding mechanisms available through the Palau PAN, the assumption that trained staff will remain working in relevant fields in Palau is still valid. The monitoring report (which is the same as the baseline report in Year 1) will be completed early in Year 2. Of the means of verification, trip and training reports from visits to Kayangel, an exchange report to the Southwest Islands, the monitoring plan and data collection by PCS staff and community volunteers are available.

Output 3: Sustainable management of restored systems through enhanced protection status in Fiji and Palau

This output remains a challenge in Palau. All of the islands of Kayangel are privately owned. All of Palau's existing protected areas are on publicly-owned land. PCS is working with landowners to establish MOUs supporting sustainable development. Several landowners have indicated encouragement, but so far none has agreed to formally sign an MOU. Regardless of protected area status, PCS is working with communities to undertake management planning. PCS staff also supported a Conservation Action Planning (CAP) session held in Kayangel by The Nature Conservancy. (The CAP takes a broad state-wide perspective, and does not lead to specific management plans.) The development of a tool to help incorporate equity considerations was an unexpected addition that will aid in the achievement of this output. PCS has worked with Kayangel State, Sonsorol State, a local non-profit organization, and BirdLife to produce two funding proposals to support sustainable livelihood development or management planning in restored islands. A key assumption for this output has proven to be incorrect: due to the political and untested nature of a privately-owned protected area, it is possible that the process of PA designation will indeed take "too long", and may extend beyond the project period.

In Fiji activities are on-target to fulfil this output. All landowning clans for the 9 project islands have agreed to participate in processes for establishing protected areas and have established 5 Site Support Groups to support the process. Completion of community based needs assessments have identified potential livelihood opportunities for which priorities will continue to be advanced in conjunction with project partners. Further training in fundraising, small business management, and quarantine procedures will provide communities with additional skills to realise and sustain these livelihood opportunities. Protected area agreements will continue to be advanced through both existing legislation but also in support of PoWPA which is seeking to establish legislation that better recognises the biodiversity and livelihood needs of indigenous landowners. Community consultations have provided a foundation for the development of management plans which are expected to occur in conjunction with USP (to provide training and technical support) in Year 2.

Of the means of verification, copies of project proposals, letters to landowners, village consultation, and community needs assessment reports are included in the supporting material.

Output 4: Effective dissemination of best practices

The project is on-target to meet the output. The media profile has been substantial for the Fiji and regional components, and will increase significantly in Year 2 in Palau as activities around the Megapode research trial, eradication operation and field based actions increase. The completion of the project webpage and blog in Palau also expected in Year 2 will enable internet-based information dissemination and discussion. The project has taken advantage of international and regional opportunities to present material and get feedback. PCS participated in the AAG meeting in Washington DC and BirdLife personnel participated in the Invasive Species Conference in Auckland NZ. The EAG has provided an important technical role supporting the Kayangel monitoring and Fiji biosecurity plans. The activity of the EAG is expected to increase as other partners from the wider BirdLife Pacific Partnership require greater technical assistance in support of their own eradication projects. The eradication guidelines and training resource is under development for which a pilot training is expected to be held with project Partners in Year 2.

Assumptions regarding reception and potential use of information still remain valid. Means of verification include copies of articles, and newsletters, conference poster, and papers, and television documentaries are available (however, the latter have not yet been received from the producers). PCS also have a contract with a web developer. A draft outline of the eradication planning material for the web based resource kit is also available.

3.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Co de No.	Description	Yr 1 Total	Yr 2 Total	Yr 3 Total	Yr 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification	1				1	1	1
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (3 BirdLife Fiji staff received graduate diplomas)	3				3	0	0
6A	<p>Number of people to receive other forms of education/training</p> <p>Regional: Training provided to 25 people from 9 Pacific countries in invasive species management (Island Species Led Action Course 14th July 09)</p> <p>Palau: 17 PCS staff, Kayangel community, Ngardmau community members</p> <p>Fiji: 150: X 18 SSG Reps monitoring/PLA training; X 3 staff Island Species Led Action Course (6-15th July 2009); X 13 Nasau reps Start Your Business Training (22-26th March 2010); X 4 Staff attended PLAP Training (8 Sept, 2009); X 99 attended Biosecurity training in Ringgolds + 13 in Vatu-i-Ra</p>	192				192	100	257
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided (1 in Palau, 5 in Fiji)	6					6	12
7	<p>Number of training materials to be produced for use by host country</p> <p>1x Palau (Monitoring protocols and data sheet, used during testing and implementation)</p> <p>3x Fiji: X 1 Biosecurity plan for Ringgolds; X 1 Resource toolkit for island eradication in the Pacific; X 1 Participatory Learning and Action Planning</p>	4					3	5

Co de No.	Description	Yr 1 Total	Yr 2 Total	Yr 3 Total	Yr 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
	manual							
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	5					5	25
9	Number of species/habitat management plans to be produced in the host country						0	3
12 B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country [WBDB]						0	1
14 A	Number of conferences/seminars to be organized Regional: Pacific Partnership meeting in Melbourne, Australia, October 2009 Fiji: x 1 Cakaudrove Provincial Meeting (20-21 st May,09); x 1 Taveuni Awareness Campaign (23-25 th June,09); x 1 Ringolds Community awareness (5-7 th Aug, 09); x 1 Laucala Tikina Meeting (15-16 th Sept, 09); x 1 Nasau Village awareness (19 th June, 09); x 1 Nasau PLAP Workshop (14-15 th Oct, 09); x 1 Ringolds PLAP Workshop (8-13 th March, 10)	8					6	4
14 B	Number of conferences/seminars to attended at which Darwin project work will be disseminated Palau 2x: Invasive species conference in New Zealand; AAG Meeting in Washington, D.C Fiji 4x: x 1 Fiji Islands Conservation Science Forum (5-7 th Aug, 09); x 1 Island Invasives: Eradication and Management (8-12 Feb, 10); x 1 Helping Islands Adapt Workshop (12-16 th April, 10); x 1 Island Species Led Action (6-15 th July 09)	6					4	3
15	Number of national press	5					5	6

Co de No.	Description	Yr 1 Total	Yr 2 Total	Yr 3 Total	Yr 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
A	releases in host country Fiji: 5x but published in more than 30 media							
15 B	Number of local press releases in host country	5					5	6
15 C	Number of national press releases in UK: 3 articles on BirdLife website, 1 article in Darwin newsletter	4					4	6
16 A	Number of newsletters to be produced: 1 in Oalau (PCS Newsletter), a in Fiji (x 1 Lawedua (Jan-April 2010)	2					2	6
16 B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country (100 in Palau, 30 in Fiji)	130					100	100
16 C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	250					250	250
17 A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	1					1	1
17 B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced	2					2	2
18 A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country x 1 Fiji TV (Pacific Way-Island Restoration in the Ringolds, Aug, 09); x1 Fiji TV (In Focus - launch of the Darwin project, Sept. 09)	2					1	2
18 C	Number of local TV programmes in host country x 1 Mai TV Fiji (Manoa we ni Yava-Vatuiria-Feb,10)	1					1	2
19 A	Number of national radio interviews in host country	1					1	6
19 C	Number of local radio interviews in host country	1					1	6
20	Estimated value of physical assets to be handed over to host country (Computer & hard drive Palau)	1500					GBP 750	GBP 750
23	Value of resources raised from other sources for project work	70,000					GBP 70,000	162,686

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website) NB Not all weblinks are functioning anymore	Cost £
Article	Making Pacific Islands rat-free for birds - and people (31 March 2009)	BirdLife website news	http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2009/03/darwin_pacific_funding.html	
Article	BirdLife committed to rat free Pacific (31 st March 2009)	PACNews/Pina	http://www.pina.com.fj/?p=pacnews&m=read&o=189599222749d04686cc0d69b8fe5f&PHPSESSID=f29620c841a39d6e003cb9df38bf4b8f	
Article	BirdLife project to eradicate rats (31 st March, 09)	Fiji Sun	http://www.fijisun.com.fj/main_page/view.asp?id=17207	
Article	BirdLife committed to rat free Pacific (31 st March, 09)	Solomon Star	http://solomonstarnews.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=7864&change=71&changeown=78&Itemid=26	
Article	31 March 2009	CBD Headlines	CBD Headlines 31-3	
Article	31 March 2009	British Bird Fair	http://www.birdfair.org.uk/pp/pressrelease/pressdetail.asp?id=7996	
Article	BirdLife targets rats (1 st April, 09)	Fiji Times	http://www.fijitimes.com/story.aspx?id=118207	
Article	BirdLife committed to rat free Pacific (1 st April, 09)	Fiji Post	www.fijidailynews.com/news.php?section=1&fijidailynews=22882	
Article	1 April	SPREP	http://www.sprep.org/publication/digest.asp	
Article	1 April	Samoa Observer	http://www.samoobserver.ws/index.php?view=article&id=6399%3Amaking-pacific-islands&option=com_content&Itemid=65	
Article	1 April	Indigenous Portal	http://www.indigenousportal.com/Environment/Making-Pacific-islands-rat-free-for-birds-and-people.html	
Article	2 April	Birds Australia E-News	In e-News April09	
Article	2 April	Olekoi Palau news	http://www.olekoi.com/news.asp	
Article	2 April	USA Today Palau	http://content.usatoday.com/topics/article/Palau/02Q6gumahjcsK/2	
Article	Racing against rats to save nature in Fiji (5 th April, 09)	Fiji Sun	including cover page teaser	
Article	The aliens have landed	BirdLife website	http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2009/05/cbd_ibd.html	
Article	Alien species in the Pacific threaten birds (24 th May, 09)	Matangi Tonga	http://www.pina.com.fj/?pacnews&m=read&o12471344774a16	
Article	Alien species in the Pacific threaten birds (24 th May, 09)	PINA (Pacific Islands News Agency)	http://76.162.240.104/?p=pacnews&m=read&o=12471344774a1623b4afb91e44a99b&PHPSESSID=de35c9b315ce7c39365de541e2a191b5	
Article	Alien species in the Pacific threaten birds (24 th May, 09)	ibi (Islands Business International)	http://www.islandsbusiness.com/news/index_dynamic/containerNameToReplace=MiddleMiddle/focusModuleID=130/focusContentID=15252/tableName=mediaRelease/overrideSkinName=newsArticle-full.tpl	

Type (eg journals)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website) NB Not all weblinks are functioning anymore	Cost £
Public event	Darwin launch event at Guava	Fiji One TV		
Article	Bird Lovers to the rescue (23 rd Sept, 09)	Fiji Times	http://www.fijitimes.com/story.aspx?ref=archive&id=129967	
Article	Feature story	Fiji Times	http://www.fijitimes.com/story.aspx?id=130033	
Article	Birds under threat (22 nd Sept, 09)	Fiji Sun		
Article	News in brief: Mabualau / Ringgold monitoring results	BirdLife	http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2009/10/news_in_brief_19.html	
Article	Program bids to save birds (12 Dec, 09)	Fiji Times	http://www.fijitimes.com/story.aspx?id=135346	
Article	Program bids to save birds (16 Dec, 09)	Marianas Variety	http://www.mvariety.com/palau-news/seabird-protection-programme-in-fiji-a-success.php	
Article	BirdLife success in Taveuni (17 th Dec, 09)	Fiji Sun	http://www.fijisun.com.fj/main_page/view.asp?id=31220	
Radio interview	Interview on Australian radio (Steve Cranwell, 17 Dec 2009)	ABC		
Article	Alien species threat Pacific islands (20 Feb 2010)	Fiji Sun	http://www.fijisun.com.fj/main_page/view.asp?id=34729	
Article	Alien species threat Pacific islands (23 Feb 2010)	Tahiti Press	http://en.tahitipresse.pf/index.cfm?nav=see&presse=28483	
Article	Fiji, Pacific exposed to invasive species: study (19 Feb 2010)	Xinhuanet	http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/sci/2010-02/19/c_13180013.htm	
Article	Invasive alien species threaten Pacific region, says study (19 th Feb, 10)	Thaindian blog	http://www.thaindian.com/newsportal/environment/invasive	
Article	Measuring progress at Kayangel	Darwin Newsletter	In press	

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

In Palau, during Year 1 this project identified key biodiversity and socioeconomic indicators and established a baseline for comparison post-eradication. During community meetings and one-on-one interactions (during socioeconomic surveys, outreach, and leader/landowner meetings) PCS has built support for further protection of biodiversity (for instance, the majority of respondents during the Kayangel socioeconomic survey indicated support for protection of land in Kayangel). Proposals that were developed by PCS and/or BirdLife supporting sustainable livelihoods and management planning will lead to additional increases to quality of life and livelihoods, if funded.

In Fiji, baselines were established during the community needs assessments for all 5 island communities. Progress has been made toward achieving Protected Area status for each of the 9 project islands. All landowning communities are engaged in the process and prepared to formalise agreements. The nature of protection agreements remains the largest hurdle but through the PoWPA process, advancements are being made in formulating legislation that supports appropriate land protection and allows for sustainable resource use and livelihoods activities. The assumption about supportive governments and stakeholders remains valid.

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

The project's impact on the biodiversity of Kayangel will occur after the eradication is completed. To ensure that impacts are recorded, pre-eradication monitoring was implemented and a baseline report is being written. In Fiji, the rat eradications conducted for 8 islands in 2008 have been confirmed successful (the island of Vatu-i-Ra was already declared rat-free in 2008 after a successful operation in 2006). Communities are now recognising the value of pest free islands (social/biological) and have adopted quarantine controls to prevent potential pest (re-) incursions. With only a year since rats were removed from 8 of the islands, a biological response is still premature; but initial indications from biodiversity indicators (birds, vegetation, and lizards) are positive. Similarly the full social impact of restoring these islands is not yet apparent. However, addressing community livelihood needs that are linked to the environment, has placed a value on these natural resources and as such created an incentive for communities to protect them. The benefits of building this informed and 'connected' constituency are potentially large as increased income sources are realised and provide for further social and economic opportunities (with sustainable environmental benefits) that others can also identify with and replicate. The development of Management Plans is an important step towards equitable and fair use of resources and benefits. Additional research into tools to help bring equity into conservation has been conducted in Palau and will be incorporated into management planning in both countries.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

The monitoring plan described in the project proposal still captures the monitoring needs for the project. However, the Project Steering Committees (PSC) in Palau and Fiji have less of a role in project monitoring which instead has largely been conducted by the Eradication Advisory Group (EAG). PCS tracks all project indicators on an organisational tracking sheet that was developed with advice from the EAG. Comprehensive monitoring and biosecurity plans in Palau were also developed with the assistance of the EAG. To operationalise the monitoring plan, PCS developed a biological monitoring datasheet and protocol, a socioeconomic datasheet (following the standard SemPacifika methodology), and an organisational monitoring sheet that is updated after every relevant project activity. In Fiji, the community needs assessments for each island community provide a quantified baseline against which socio-economic progress can be measured. The baseline assessments (social and biological) at Year 1 and Year 2 will still serve as adequate measures of the goal and purpose.

Lessons learned this year for PCS have been that the original design of the Project Steering Committee (to include community and agency representation) has been challenging to make useful. Technical understanding of eradications exists largely within PCS and selected community members in the Southwest Islands, thus Project Steering Committee members are building their understanding of eradications through this project and cannot provide the monitoring oversight that PCS requires. Thus, PCS turned to the EAG for assistance with developing and monitoring components of the project. To ensure community viability, PCS has been working with community leaders, but with a more individualised approach.

In Fiji, community consultations revealed that island communities were eager to advance the establishment of income-generating activities on their restored islands. The original project design intended to facilitate such action primarily by providing communities with the necessary skills (fundraising) to pursue the livelihood opportunities identified. However, to maintain the momentum, initial steps have been made in this area (while additional funding for this component is being sought) by training island communities in small business development.

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

Not applicable at this time

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The Project Manager and Senior Technical Advisor contributed to a 5-day Island Species Led Action (ISLA) course providing training on invasive species management (principles, control and eradication methods, and biosecurity) and threatened species recovery processes. This was attended by three staff from the Fiji Programme and 22 others from government and non-government organisations from 8 Pacific countries. The training has since been applied to the eradication, biosecurity, and species recovery actions in Fiji (Ringgolds, Vatu-i-Ra, Mabualau, and Mamanuca islands), Samoa (Aleipata Islands), and Kiribati (Kiritimati and Phoenix Islands).

7. Sustainability

The establishment of Site Support Groups and the training of community members in quarantine actions, monitoring and the generation of environmentally sustainable livelihood activities linked to the project islands in Fiji and Palau, provides the foundation for transferring ownership and responsibility to these communities at the end of this project. Individual island exit strategies will be included in the management plans to be developed in Year 2.

As part of the exit strategy in Palau, PCS recognizes that the mandate for future eradications lies with Palau government agencies. Thus, PCS has worked with government agency representatives in individualized settings (rather than in biannual PSC meetings) to build support and capacity for future eradications. This is also why PCS has expanded community participation to include Conservation Officers and community members from the LMMA Network and Ngardmau State.

PCS has been an active member on the Palau PAN Technical Committee and led efforts to develop the PAN criteria and BMPs. This effort is largely to ensure that communities writing management plans will be able to access sustainable funding through PAN, and to ensure that the process of management planning includes all relevant agencies.

8. Dissemination

In Palau, most dissemination has been through individual letters, one-on-one meetings, and community meetings. Target audiences have been identified as the island landowners (and as necessary wider 'on and off island' communities), leaders (traditional and elected), relevant agency heads and key staff. Additional target audiences have been Conservation Officers in the LMMA Network and Ngardmau State, who have participated in field exercises. In Fiji, dissemination has taken place through presentations at meetings, events (including the project launch), and through the PSC and PoWPA committees. Dissemination of monitoring and quarantine skills has been through community workshops and field work. Dissemination to and from the EAG has been through email, telephone and Skype with a face to face meeting in Melbourne establishing the group.

Traditional media outlets such as newspaper articles, radio, and television will continue to be used in publicly disseminating project information, as will community interactions and the internet, with blogs being developed in both Palau and Fiji.

9. Project Expenditure

Table 3 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)

Item	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Overhead costs; Rent, rates, heating, postage, IT, phone etc			
Travel and subsistence			
Operating Costs			
Capital items			
Others			
Salaries			
Palau Project Coordinator			
Executive Director			
Technical Officer			
Education Officer			
Conservation Officer			
Fiji Finance Manager			
Conservation Officer			
Conservation Officer			
UK Project Manager			
Technical Advisor			
Prog Dvlpt Manager			
Comms Officer			
Finance Manager			
TOTAL			

Approval was sought and granted in January 2010 for salary line variances

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2008/09

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 to March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2010 to March 2011)
<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>Purpose: Biodiversity, quality of life and livelihoods are enhanced by the restoration and sustainable management of island ecosystems at key sites in Palau and Fiji</p>	- Monitoring established and data collected for key biodiversity indicators (annually)	Monitoring plans developed, tested, and distributed for review. Biological and social monitoring developed for Fiji and Palau and peer reviewed. Baseline data collected (with some minor additions to be made for Palau).	Baseline report will be completed and sent for peer review.
	- Cases of <i>Scrub typhus</i> , <i>Leptospirosis</i> or other rat-transmitted diseases detected in people residing on restored islands significantly reduced between start of project and after completion of rat eradication campaign	For Palau not applicable at this time but, baseline data collected. Government agencies continue to support invasive species work but capacity is limited, as seen with difficulty with even finding associated disease data (not digitally available and no person with complete access to files) in Palau. In Fiji surveys confirmed no evidence of rodent communicable diseases for Naquelevu (only permanently inhabited island)	
	- Reduced damage by rats to traditional crops / systems by end of year 3 compared to year 1 baseline	Not applicable at this time (baseline data collected)	
	- Protected Area status and management plans for at least 3 islands in Palau and Fiji by EOP show enhanced opportunities for community-based sustainable development (including ecotourism)	Progress towards PA status ongoing in Palau and Fiji; in Palau through MOU with landowners of Kayangel, in Fiji through agreements with 5 village communities who are the landowners of all 9 project islands. Management planning is also ongoing and livelihood opportunities have been identified for all project sites.	Formal management planning to begin in year two
<p>Output 1. All rodents and cats eradicated from Kayangel atoll in Palau</p>	1.1 Peer reviewed planning documentation completed prior to bait application	Monitoring plan reviewed prior to implementation.	Operational and biosecurity planning will be completed, eradication implemented
	1.2 No rats or mice are found on any of the four Kayangel islands at EOP	Not applicable at this time	Eradication implemented
	1.3 No cats are found on any of the four Kayangel islands at EOP	Not applicable at this time	Eradication implemented. Further consultation will aim to build greater support for this outcome
	1.4 No domestic stock losses or significant mortality at a population level among non-target species at EOP	Not applicable at this time	Non-target species mitigation trial completed and appropriate mitigation measures taken
<p>Activity 1.1 Establish Project Steering Committee (PSC) in Palau for continuous monitoring of project progress (meeting twice a year)</p>		Palau project partners agree to representation on a PSC (11 members: 5 Kayangel community or leader; 6 agency); no full meeting of the PSC was possible and has been substituted with	Full PSC Meeting PSC reviews operational plan

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 to March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2010 to March 2011)
		partial or one on one meetings (e.g.Kayangel community members in Kayangel or individual meetings with government officials)	
Activity 1.2 Consult with community, key stakeholders, and local partner agencies in Palau		In Palau regular meetings with Governor, State Delegate; completion of a stakeholder analysis; February to March one-on-one meetings with major landowners; March socioeconomic survey (census) and one-on-one outreach of all residents residing on Kayangel (N = 33); October and December general community meetings; Email consultations with PSC and partners on monitoring plan, mitigation trial, and livelihood proposals.	In Palau regular meetings with Governor and State Delegate; A new Kayangel Chief will be named after 100 days (Presiding High Chief passed away during this reporting period); House-to-house outreach and biosecurity implementation; Quarterly community meetings; Meetings In Hawaii with Mitigation trial partners; PSC/local partner approval of biosecurity and operational plan; Ongoing meetings and outreach with landowners
Activity 1.3 Prepare eradication, biosecurity and monitoring plans in Palau		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring plan completed and implemented. During implementation some changes were needed so plan was returned to "draft" version - Discussions with project partners on biosecurity needs - Partner discussions about mitigation possibilities (and subsequent operational planning) 	Final copies of operational, biosecurity, and monitoring plans completed
Activity 1.4 Conduct trials to inform appropriate mitigation for non-target species and provide training in mitigating techniques in Palau		- Partners identified and development of trial now in progress	Partner meetings Non-target species mitigation trial completed June 2010 and results inform operational planning
Activity 1.5 Establish and implement monitoring of biological and social indicators in Palau		- Baseline data established for most indicator species	Data entered, analyzed, and baseline report finalized and sent for review Ongoing monitoring and training
Output 2. Government and civil society stakeholders in Palau have the capacity to perpetuate and manage restored island ecosystems	2.1 At least 12 staff from PCS, Palauan government agencies and Kayangel community trained in island restoration and use skills in their work at end of Y2	- 8 PCS staff, 6 others (14 total) participated in monitoring setup and training	Training on restoration techniques, depending on outcome of operational plan Key partners participate in non-target species mitigation trial
	2.2 At least 3 exchange programmes will have been implemented by EOP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 exchanges took place: PCS staff (1) participated in training during the BirdLife Pacific Partnership meeting in Melbourne, Australia - Although not funded by Darwin Initiative, PCS supported an exchange visit between conservation officers participating in the LMMA program; officers travelled to states in Babeldaob and the Southwest Islands where they tested methods of monitoring biodiversity indicators (birds, lizards, crabs, rats) 	Further exchanges implemented in support of eradication, monitoring, biosecurity, and protected area skill development opportunities Key off-island partners travel to Palau to lead non-target species mitigation trial
	2.3 A simple but comprehensive biosecurity system is available for Kayangel and implemented by	- Not applicable at this time. Under development	Biosecurity plan completed and implemented, including production of signs and educational materials

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 to March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2010 to March 2011)
	collaborative partners at EOP		Distribution and outreach on biosecurity plan
	2.4 At least 5 representatives of the local community at Kayangel have been trained in biosecurity and monitoring, and are effectively implementing new skills at all four islands at EOP	- 3 Kayangel residents involved in training and implementation	Specific training on bio-security procedures and eradication techniques in support of the operational plan
Activity 2.1 Agree and arrange training, exchange, and workshop needs in Palau and Fiji		Ongoing, but training meeting held in Melbourne, Australia on planning. Identified project partners to provide scientific credibility to mitigation trial	Design additional training depending on outcome of mitigation trial.
Activity 2.2 Skill and capacity building exchanges between Palau/Fiji and other projects in Palau/Fiji and the Pacific		Information sharing and skill development in association with the Melbourne workshop (fundraising, eradication activities, technical support) and subsequently through email exchange. Attendance at two invasive species conferences in Auckland NZ 'Island Invasives eradication and Management' and 'Helping Islands Adapt'	Scientific exchange between key partners and local communities during non-target species mitigation trial. Additional exchanges held in association with projects being implemented in Fiji, New Caledonia, and French Polynesia and potentially elsewhere in the Pacific where possible
Activity 2.3 Train 3 PCS staff, 4 Palauan government staff, and 5 Kayangel community in rat/cat eradication, biosecurity and monitoring practices		8 Palauan Staff and 3 Kayangel residents trained in monitoring	Palau partner and partner agencies participate in mitigation trial Hold additional training exercises for biosecurity and operational implementation. Include Palauan government in training
Output 3. Sustainable management of restored island ecosystems in Fiji and Palau is improved through enhanced protection status of islands	3.1 At least 2 restored islands in Fiji and 1 in Palau have some kind of formal Protected Area status, taking local human aspirations into account, at EOP	- Support built for establishment of Ngeriungs as a Protected Area in Kayangel, Palau - All 5 communities for the 9 project islands in Fiji have expressed willingness to establish PA status and are working towards that goal	Advance sustainable livelihood opportunities in support of protection agreements Contribute to PoWPA process in Fiji in developing supportive protected area legislation
	3.2 PA designation for another 7 islands in Fiji and a further 3 islands in Palau is assessed, agreed and under development at EOP	- Stakeholder assessment identified all potential owners and likely motivations in Kayangel - 2 major landowners in Kayangel state (Kayangel island and Ngerebelas islands) have indicated they are willing to have discussions about possible "sustainable development" MOUs	As for 3.1 continuing to pursue agreement from landowners
	3.3 3 Community-based island management plans agreed which include equitable benefit sharing among local people at EOP	- Literature-based research conducted to identify tools to achieve equity in planning in Palau - Template and Best Practices identified for community-based management plans to access funds under national PAN Act - Community engagement through community meetings and CAP (state-wide planning effort led by partners) at Kayangel - Community needs assessments completed for the 5 landowning communities of the 9 project islands in Fiji. Establishing monitoring baselines, and information to inform	In Palau build on CAP to focus on more specific areas. Identify community planning group and work with them to begin management planning In Fiji a management planning pilot will be conducted in association with IAS who will provide training and information to project staff and partners in a process proven to be successful in Fiji. This will be adapted as necessary and rolled out to other island sites

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 to March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2010 to March 2011)
		<p>management plan development</p> <p>-In conjunction with Fiji project partners priority livelihood needs facilitated providing an incentive for communities to develop these opportunities further (through management planning)</p>	<p>over the course of the project</p>
	3.4 Trained partners and communities develop at least 3 fundraising proposals	<p>- Palau Partner received fundraising training (Melbourne) and raised capacity to apply for and manage grants</p> <p>- Proposals were submitted by BirdLife and PCS to Disney Conservation Fund, CEPF, MCT, David&Lucile Packard Foundation and the EC ENRTP</p>	<p>- Develop 2 more proposals</p> <p>- fundraising mechanisms identified and implemented enabling principally subsistence communities to generate funds to establish sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>
Activity 3.1 Establish PSC in Fiji for continuous monitoring of project progress (meeting twice a year)		<p>- PSC established in Fiji and met at projects inception</p> <p>- PoWPA committee provided indirect guidance on 'project direction' and opportunities for coordination (in Fiji)</p>	<p>- Continue PSC meetings emphasis on information dissemination to stakeholders but, some technical support (and inclusion of expertise in the PSC to accommodate this)</p>
Activity 3.2 Train at least 4 Fiji and Palau project / government staff in Protected Area planning and management plans		<p>- Protected area and management planning training process identified for Fiji.</p> <p>- PCS in association with Kayangel community participated in Conservation Action Planning process and are represented on Palau's Protected Area Network Technical committee developing best management practices for Community Based Management planning</p>	<p>- Pilot management planning conducted in Fiji (including training) and as necessary further opportunities for formal training investigated (Palau & Fiji)</p>
Activity 3.3 Establish community conservation groups on the islands in Fiji and Palau, assess community needs, support regular meetings and set up monitoring systems		<p>- Socioeconomic survey of all residents residing on Kayangel (N=33) and also livelihood needs analysis completed for the 5 island landowning communities in Fiji</p> <p>- Regular contact with PSC (which includes community members) via email or in person</p> <p>- Community members assisted with training and implementation of monitoring plan</p> <p>- LMMA Network Conservation Officers (including Kayangel Officer) participated in monitoring and training in the SW islands and Kayangel</p> <p>- Monitoring indicators established and baseline data collected</p> <p>- 5 Site Support Groups established for the 9 project islands (in Fiji)</p> <p>- Regular meetings, consultations and updates including Tikina District chiefs (Laucala, Malolo, Lakeba, Nakorotobu), Govt departments (Quarantine, and Environment), Provincial Offices (Cakaudrove, Ra, Lao, Tailevu, Nadronga), and project communities (Dreketi, Fatima, Yanuca, Nasau, Nadrukuta)</p>	<p>More formally establish site support group in Palau</p> <p>Ongoing support for SSGs including training in bi-security, and other project related skill development</p> <p>Community fundraising training and facilitating other mechanisms enabling fulfilment of sustainable livelihood needs</p> <p>Maintain engagement with project stakeholders and partners</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 to March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2010 to March 2011)
Activity 3.4 Discuss PA options with island communities in Fiji and Palau and support PA designation (or progress towards designation)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder analysis completed identifying all possible landowners and likely motivations - Personalized letters sent to all landowners with detailed information on biodiversity in Kayangel and eradication preparation - 2 community meetings held to build awareness and support - One-on-one interaction with residents during socioeconomic survey - Individual meetings with key landowners - meetings held with communities, Tikina chiefs, and Provincial authorities on conservation significance of project islands, threats and opportunities for protection. - expressed support from all landowning communities for PA status of the 9 project islands - engagement in the PoWPA process to establish PA legislation that recognises the ownership and livelihood needs of indigenous landowning communities 	<p>In Palau continue meetings with landowners Identify private conservation area options (e.g. easement options) and fundraise to support PA establishment</p> <p>In Fiji work with landowners (& PoWPA) to develop sustainable PA agreements that provide a model for developing associated legislation</p> <p>Support landowners seeking PA designation under existing legislation</p>
Activity 3.6 Identify sources / activities for sustainable livelihoods in Fiji and Palau		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussions held with local NGO in Palau offering virgin coconut oil presses; inclusion of press in fundraising proposal - In Fiji, suggested livelihoods opportunities include improved agriculture, beekeeping, handicrafts, ecotourism (bird guiding) and better use of coconut resources (soap, lotions) in collaboration with local factory 	<p>Discussions with community and business experts to identify new options Exploration of "ecotour" certification scheme</p> <p>Provide fundraising training to initiate business opportunities and identify mechanisms enabling subsistence communities to be supported in accessing 'startup' funds</p>
Activity 3.7 Train partners and communities in Fiji and Palau (40 people) in fundraising, financial management and project governance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Palau partner participated in Financial Assistance Workshop for the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (grantmaking organization for US Affiliated Countries) - Palau Partner received fundraising training (Melbourne) and raised capacity to apply for and manage grants - Small business training provided to Nasau community (20 people), beekeeping business developed in response 	<p>Fundraising training provided to targeted community groups Small business training provided to at least two other project landowning communities (Fiji)</p>
Activity 3.9 Support Masters student in Oxford, working on conservation and livelihoods opportunities on the Ringgold islands		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thesis was produced but focus of Masters changed considerably during the write-up stage compared to what it was during the student's field work in Fiji. No longer relevant. 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 to March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2010 to March 2011)
Output 4. The development and implementation of island restoration projects in Palau, Fiji, and other Small Island Developing States is enhanced through effective dissemination of best practice	4.1 Targets for media profile are achieved (launch, debrief, news articles, radio, tv broadcasts, project web page and blog)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project launch in Palau and Fiji, high profile across a range of media (newspapers, websites, radio/TV, newsletters) in Fiji, regionally and globally (see 3.3 for detail) - Web designer contracted to develop project web pages and blog in Palau - Video of monitoring activities recorded and stored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase media profile on radio and Palau newspapers Complete webpages and blog and begin logging regular updates of project on blog Video document eradication implementation
	4.2 Presentations about the project and lessons learned are made at at least 1 international and 2 regional meetings before EOP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PCS made presentations at 1 international meeting and 1 regional meeting (Pacific Partnership meeting) - BirdLife (including Fiji Programme) presented a poster and a paper at 1 international meeting (Island Invasives Eradication & Management' conference) and also presented during the Pacific Partnership regional meeting and the international Helping Islands Adapt' conference 	Participate in regional conference
	4.3 A regional Eradication Advisory Group reviewing participant project plans is set up in yr 1 and effectively functioning in Yr3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 members of EAG identified (PII, PILN, USFWS, BirdLife International, and BirdLife Pacific Partners PCS, Société Calédonienne d'Ornithologie, Société d'Ornithologie de Polynésie & Te Ipukarea Society) and an initial meeting held (Melbourne) - EAG members conducted peer-review of Kayangel monitoring plan and Fiji Bio-security plan 	Facilitate further engagement of EAG through peer review of eradication planning documents being developed by the group and coordinate face to face meetings in association with opportunistic engagements
	4.4 A best practices manual is produced and disseminated among at least 50 agencies across the Pacific at EOP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tool developed to identify equitable benefit sharing in Palau - Best practices for community-based management planning developed and circulated in Palau - Template and criteria for management plans developed and circulated in Palau - Input provided into global, web-based Eradication toolkit led by Pacific Invasives Initiative 	Continue compiling information into Manual and support pilot training of toolkit in 2010
Activity 4.1 Launch the project in Palau and Fiji at the start, and debrief to stakeholders at the end of the project		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initial meetings with State Governor, High Chief (now deceased), and State Delegate in Palau - Community meeting to launch project in Palau - national project launch in Fiji attended by over 50 people 	Not applicable in Year 2
Activity 4.2 Make project reports, awareness materials and planning documents widely accessible through networks and website		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project information posted on BirdLife website, and through PILN, PII, and IslandNet (an Australian Government Invasive species information sharing network) newsletters (all have global circulation) - project information and publicity provided to UK embassy (Fiji) for their web based project profiles 	Monitoring, eradication planning, biosecurity documents once finalised to be posted on recognised island conservation web portals ie Global Invasive Species Database, PII, and IslandNet
Activity 4.3 Produce awareness and educational materials		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Substantial awareness created through high media profile particularly video documentaries - Contributed to the development of an eradication best practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produce further bio-security awareness materials in support of bio-security plan - Support pilot training for eradication planning

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 to March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2010 to March 2011)
		and associated planning resource kit (led by PII) - Bio-security awareness materials including information signs, quarantine warning stickers, and a draft biosecurity leaflet produced and disseminated - Invasive species and island restoration poster produced for the global Island Invasives Eradication & Management Conference	resource kit
Activity 4.4 Attend / make presentations at international, regional and national/Provincial meetings		- Invasive species conference (eradication methods) - Association of American Geographers conference (equity in management planning and benefit sharing) - BirdLife Pacific Partnership meeting	- Identify and participate in a relevant regional meeting
Activity 4.5 Establish a regional Eradication Advisory Group		- 8 members of EAG identified (PII, PILN, USFWS, BirdLife International, and BirdLife Pacific Partners PCS, Société Calédonienne d'Ornithologie, Société d'Ornithologie de Polynésie & Te Ipukarea Society) and an initial meeting held (Melbourne) - EAG members conducted peer-review of Kayangel monitoring plan and Fiji Bio-security plan	Facilitate further engagement of EAG through peer review of eradication planning documents being developed by the group and coordinate face to face meetings in association with opportunistic engagements
Activity 4.6 Collate and disseminate information on island restoration principles through a 'best practices manual'		- Tool developed to identify equitable benefit sharing in Palau - Best practices for community-based management planning developed and circulated in Palau - Template and criteria for management plans developed and circulated in Palau - Input provided into global, web-based Eradication toolkit led by Pacific Invasives Initiative	Continue compiling information into Manual and support pilot training of toolkit in 2010
Activity 4.7 Communicate project progress/results through variety of media		Project launch in Palau and Fiji, high project profile across a range of media (newspapers, websites, radio/TV, newsletters) in Fiji, regionally and globally (see 3.3 and accompanying supplementary material CD for detail) - Web designer contracted to develop project web pages and blog in Palau - Video of monitoring activities recorded and stored	Maintain project profile through a variety of print, radio, and web based media and information fora Technical journal submission on results of mitigation trial Complete webpages and blog and begin logging regular updates of project

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>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: Restoration and conservation of unique island ecosystems and their values and services in the Pacific for the benefit of people and biodiversity</p>	<p>Number of extinctions on Pacific islands caused by IAS show decrease</p> <p>Populations of endemic species currently severely predated by IAS show increase</p> <p>Social, economic and environmental benefits derived from restored islands show increase</p>	<p>CBD, CITES and CMS reports</p> <p>IUCN Red List data</p> <p>BirdLife World Bird DataBase</p> <p>NBSAP reports in Palau and Fiji</p> <p>Social, economic and other relevant government reports in Palau and Fiji</p>	
<p>Purpose: Biodiversity, quality of life and livelihoods are enhanced by the restoration and sustainable management of island ecosystems at key sites in Palau and Fiji</p>	<p>Monitoring established and data collected for key biodiversity indicators (annually)</p> <p>Cases of <i>Scrub typhus</i>, <i>Leptospirosis</i> or other rat-transmitted diseases detected in people residing on restored islands significantly reduced between start of project and after completion of rat eradication campaign</p> <p>Reduced damage by rats to traditional crops / systems by end of year 3 compared to year 1 baseline</p> <p>Protected Area status and management plans for at least 3 islands in Palau and Fiji by EOP show enhanced opportunities for community-based sustainable development (including ecotourism)</p>	<p>Baseline report including PRA</p> <p>Biodiversity monitoring reports</p> <p>Department of Health Reports</p> <p>Department of Agriculture reports</p> <p>Project monitoring reports against baseline</p> <p>Final project report</p>	<p>Governments, regional and local stakeholders continue to support invasive species eradication as a viable methodology to enhance quality of life and conserve biodiversity</p>

<p>Output 1. All rodents and cats eradicated from Kayangel atoll in Palau</p>	<p>Peer reviewed planning documentation completed prior to bait application</p> <p>No rats or mice are found on any of the four Kayangel islands at EOP</p> <p>No cats are found on any of the four Kayangel islands at EOP</p> <p>No domestic stock losses or significant mortality at a population level among non-target species at EOP</p>	<p>Baseline surveys</p> <p>Peer reviewers' reports of eradication plan</p> <p>Eradication implementation report</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>Final project report</p>	<p>Physical and political climate continue to support island restoration projects</p>
<p>Output 2. Government and civil society stakeholders in Palau have the capacity to perpetuate and manage restored island ecosystems</p>	<p>At least 12 staff from PCS, Palauan government agencies and Kayangel community trained in island restoration and use skills in their work at end of year 2</p> <p>At least 3 exchange programmes will have been implemented by EOP</p> <p>A simple but comprehensive biosecurity system is available for Kayangel and implemented by collaborative partners at EOP</p> <p>At least 5 representatives of the local community at Kayangel have been trained in biosecurity and monitoring, and are effectively implementing new skills at all four islands at EOP</p>	<p>Training reports and evaluations</p> <p>Exchange visit reports</p> <p>Project reports [demonstrating work that builds on skills and knowledge gained]</p> <p>Printed biosecurity plan, including allocation of tasks and responsibilities</p> <p>References to biosecurity measures in government publications</p> <p>List of measures taken by the people of Kayangel to prevent reintroductions (project reports)</p> <p>Monitoring sheets filled in by local people</p>	<p>Trained staff remain working in relevant fields in Palau</p>
<p>Output 3. Sustainable management of restored island ecosystems in Fiji and Palau is improved through enhanced protection status of islands</p>	<p>At least 2 restored islands in Fiji and 1 in Palau have some kind of formal Protected Area status, taking local human aspirations into account, at EOP</p> <p>PA designation for another 7 islands in Fiji and a further 3 islands in Palau is assessed, agreed and under development at EOP</p>	<p>PAs gazetted</p> <p>Reports of community consultation meetings</p> <p>Printed management plans</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>Project proposals</p>	<p>Appropriate designation exist to provide biodiversity and resource management needs and support community livelihoods</p> <p>Process of designating Protected Area status does not take 'too long'</p>

	<p>3 Community-based island management plans agreed which include equitable benefit sharing among local people at EOP</p> <p>Trained partners and communities develop at least 3 fundraising proposals for livelihood activities on their islands</p>	Project final report	
<p>Output 4. The development and implementation of island restoration projects in Palau, Fiji, and other Small Island Developing States is enhanced through effective dissemination of best practice</p>	<p>Targets for media profile are achieved (launch, debrief, news articles, radio, tv broadcasts, project web page and blog)</p> <p>Presentations about the project and lessons learned are made at at least 1 international and 2 regional meetings before EOP</p> <p>A regional Eradication Advisory Group reviewing participant project plans is set up in yr 1 and effectively functioning in Yr3</p> <p>A best practices manual is produced and disseminated among at least 50 agencies across the Pacific at EOP</p>	<p>Media reports and compendia of media articles</p> <p>Website / blog hit counter</p> <p>Meeting reports</p> <p>Eradication Advisory Group (EAG) listserver</p> <p>Manual (electronic) and dissemination list</p> <p>Final project report</p>	<p>People are receptive to information and utilise it</p> <p>Relevant stakeholder institutions have the resources to use the results and products of the project in their work</p>

Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

See accompanying CD

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	Yes, CD
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
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