



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



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; 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 31 st March 2012
Reporting period	1 April 2010 to 31 st March 2011 Annual Report 2
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	Anu Gupta, Tuverea Tuamoto, Steve Cranwell 1 st June 2011

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.

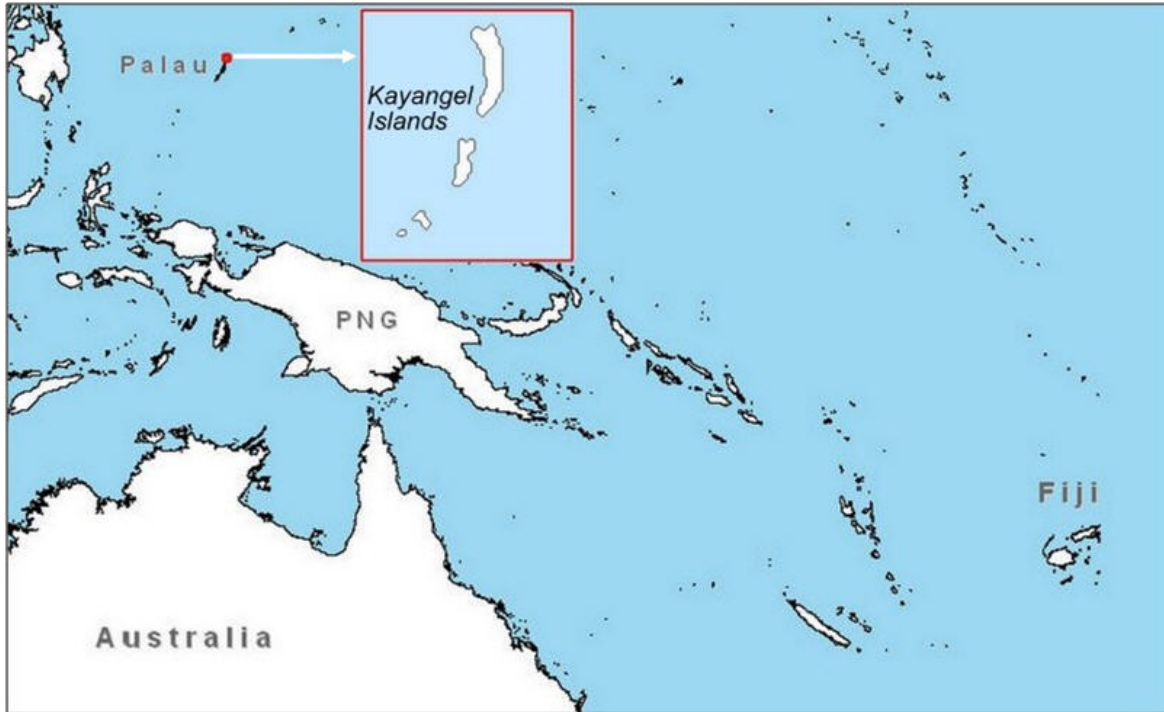


Figure 1; Location of project countries Fiji and Palau and Kayangel Atoll within Palau

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. 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) and the development of sustainable livelihoods.

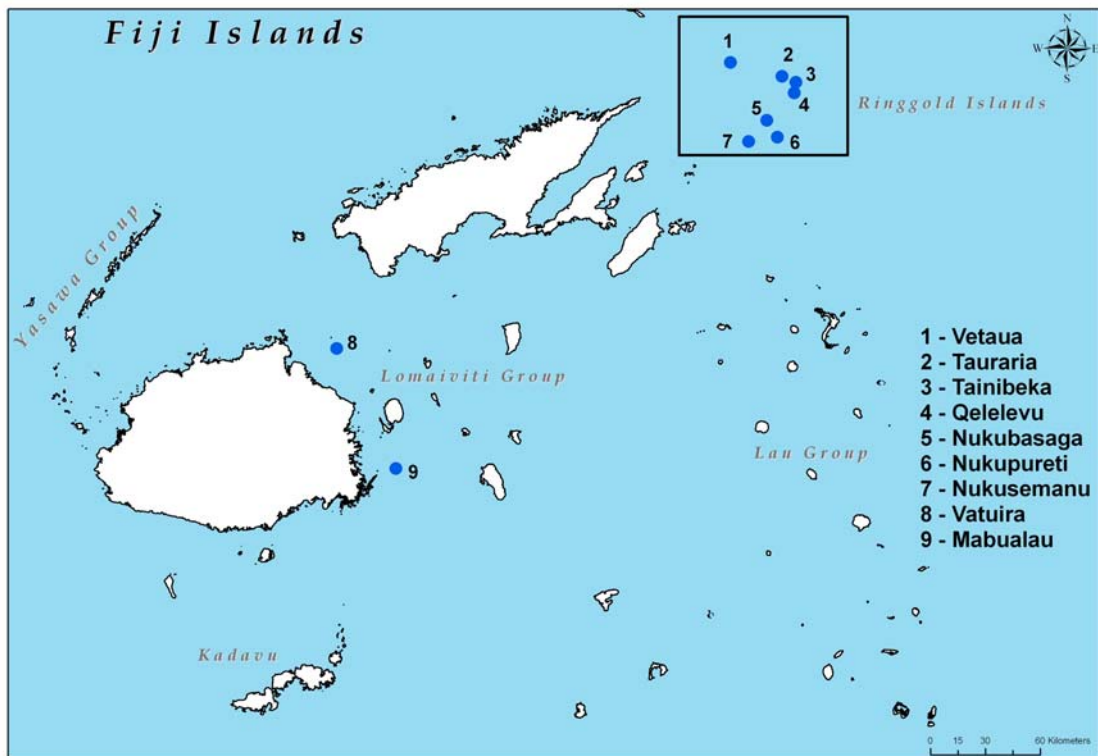


Figure 2; Location of Project Sites in Fiji

2. Project Partnerships

In 2010 and 2011 the UK lead institution played an advisory role to the Palau Conservation Society. In particular, BirdLife International provided regular feedback, scientific data, and advice on multiple drafts of the operational plan. In addition, BirdLife International provided important links to global scientific experts who were able to provide information vital to specific aspects of the plan. PCS would not have had access to these experts without the connections forged by BirdLife International.

There have been few changes to the management structure of the project. 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 Coordinators in Palau and Fiji Ms. Anuradha Gupta, and Mr Tuverea Tuamotu respectively who oversee technical and administrative activities.

Ms Gupta is now supported by Heather Ketebengang (as Felisa Andrews is no longer with PCS), and Yalap Yalap. Ms. Ketebengang is leading field operations and Mr. Yalap is leading community outreach and engagement activities. The Executive Director, Mr. Elbuchel Sadang, has fiscal responsibility for PCS and plays a key role in communicating directly to the Kayangel Governor, legislators and High Chief. Meetings with the Project Steering Committee have not been successful as a large group, but when segmented into leaders, technical experts, and

community members, the PSC has been involved in all decisions. A group of 18-20 Kayangel community members are also participating regularly in field work.

In Fiji Mr Tuamotu is supported by Ms Elenoa Seniloli in the planning and implementation of Project activities. Engagement with partners including the Departments of Environment, Agriculture, and Biosecurity has largely occurred through meetings of the Fiji Invasive Species Taskforce (FIST) which has representation from all agencies involved in land protection and invasive species work. This forum serves the interests of a project steering committee. The University of the South Pacific through the Institute of Applied Sciences (USP IAS) and the environmental division of the Provincial Councils (Cakaudrove and Ra Yaubula Management Support Teams) have continued to directly assist the project through technical assistance in the preparation of Resource Management Plans for Vatuira and the Ringgold Islands. Engagement with Fiji Quarantine (through FIST) has facilitated greater understanding of the needs and opportunities in enhancing inter-island quarantine and has resulted in a paper addressing the issue being prepared for presentation to the National Environment Committee and the Fiji Cabinet. This is scheduled to occur in June. Government Departments (particularly Fisheries, and Forests) have continued to provide technical assistance in developing alternative livelihoods for the project communities including handicrafts, beekeeping and small business management. The three Site Support Groups (representing the 9 islands) remain the community contact for the project.

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. These relationships are managed via email and skype.

PCS continued to partner closely with the US Department of Agriculture National Wildlife Research Center. The USDA NWRC led a research study to determine possible impacts to non-target species and provide regular feedback on operational and biosecurity plans. This relationship is managed via email, telephone calls, and through face-to-face meetings (USDA NWRC personnel have travelled to Palau or met PCS personnel in off-island locations during travel to other locations). The project continues to partner with the state of Ngardmau to conduct field work and with Koror State to build capacity for future eradications. In addition, partially through this project PCS has also continued a partnership with Sonsorol State and have jointly gathered information on a failed eradication there.

Although partnerships are extremely crucial to the success of this project, they have been challenging. PCS receives advice from two groups – 1) BirdLife International, PII and the New Zealand Department of Conservation; and 2) the USDA NWRC. These two advising groups have widely differing perspectives, philosophies, and approaches to eradications, and it has been difficult for PCS (which is still building capacity to fully understand eradications) to understand and reconcile the differences in advice. One way that PCS has tried to manage this difficulty is by copying all parties on email communications and by forwarded comments on draft documents to all parties. The relationship with the UK Host Institution is even more complex as BirdLife serves as both a technical advisor and overall project manager.

In Palau, PCS has a direct link with the Office of Environmental Response and Coordination (OERC), which is Palau's CBD Focal Point. PCS has secured a contract to help OERC improve its organizational structure and reporting processes, and as such provides OERC with regular information on biodiversity in Palau. PCS also led national preparations for the Palau delegation to the CBD COP10. Ms. Anu Gupta, who is directly funded by this project, was able to attend the CBD COP10 in Nagoya, Japan and learn more about CBD commitments. Ms. Gupta and PCS have since created educational materials and shared information about the CBD, including ways for partners to help meet national commitments, with national leaders and resource managers.

3. Project progress

The project in Palau is behind schedule. Operational planning for Kayangel has been far more complex than originally thought. Several uncertainties and assumptions were insufficiently examined in the Feasibility Study and have turned out to be bigger problems than anticipated in developing the operational phase of the project. Key among these has been an approach for minimising non-target impacts while also maximising opportunities for an eradication to succeed. The combination of multiple pest species, threatened species (megapodes), a resident community, livestock, and differing attitudes toward the use of toxins are among several characteristics that make this socially and technically a highly complex operation. The absence of any precedence for safely managing megapodes in the presence of toxins and the difficulties this presents has been compounded by some short comings in field data intended to inform decisions. This contributed to differences among the project's eradication advisors in recommending a baiting and mitigation method and ultimately making it difficult to agree an appropriate course of action. This resulted in a delay in finalizing the operational plan which had knock on effects in securing a bait order that required a minimum three month advance production and shipping schedule. The operation is now scheduled for August 2011, and includes an array of bait hand broadcasts using first and second generation anticoagulants and bait stations which collectively will minimize threats to megapodes, people, pets, and livestock.

Despite the difficulties experienced in developing the eradication operation PCS has through an active presence built strong community support for the restoration and protection of Kayangel's natural resources. The goodwill built by the project has led directly to Kayangel's leaders agreeing to become members of Palau's Protected Areas Network (PAN). Previously, Kayangel's leaders have stated that they would not become members of the PAN. Kayangel currently has one protected northern atoll, with a large reef and small island, called Ngeruangel. Through this project, community members and leaders in Kayangel have agreed to put forward a section of terrestrial land on Kayangel atoll itself as a protected area. This is a major breakthrough, as all land on Kayangel is private land and thus requires different techniques to protect it. Prior to this project, no private landowner had agreed to protection. As a result of the project, an entire clan has agreed that its culturally important area would become a protected area for the state and enjoy the protection that the National Government affords members of the PAN. PCS has pushed for the inclusion of a terrestrial protected area in order to fund long-term biosecurity for the four islands that constitute Kayangel Atoll. PCS is very proud of this achievement as it signifies the first time private land will be offered to the PAN, and the first time that terrestrial land in Kayangel will be formally protected.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

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

PCS continues to work with a Project Steering Committee (PSC) however, with Kayangel community members and leaders in Kayangel and Koror, and technical experts being both local and off-island a single PSC never achieved satisfactory attendance. As a result PCS has settled into working with sub-groups of the PSC, particularly with a group of Kayangel's leaders (Governor, Speaker of the Legislature, new High Chief, and National Delegate), certain community members, and technical experts. Meetings with the Kayangel leaders and community members are usually in person, and technical experts are via one-on-one interaction, email or telephone. PCS has had regular consultations with all relevant stakeholders over the project plan and protected areas.

PCS and its partner the United States Department of Agriculture National Wildlife Research Centre (USDA NWRC) conducted a megapode research study on the Important Bird Area island of Ngeriungs. The study confirmed that megapodes both ingested and interacted with

bait pellets, effectively ruling out the option that had been suggested by the Feasibility Study (hand broadcast of brodifacoum). The megapode study was led by USDA NWRC but carried out in such a way as to raise capacity of PCS and our partners. A state Ranger from Koror State participated and was allowed to keep some of the USDA's equipment for a further study of ground birds on Ulong Island, a southern island where Koror State hopes to eradicate rodents.

Biological and socioeconomic monitoring was completed in Year 1, but in Year 2 all data was entered and analyzed. Follow-up monitoring is scheduled for pre- and post-eradication.

Although behind in finalizing plans, PCS is nearing completion of the operational plan and has produced a draft biosecurity plan. All plans have been reviewed by leaders, the community, and technical experts. The operational plan has been through several rounds of peer review and revisions. Much of the capacity building that PCS has received to draft the operational plan has come from email and telephone/skype interactions with technical experts and through a literature review. PCS did meet with USDA NWRC personnel in two face-to-face meetings and during the megapode research study.

Some eradication materials were purchased by the end of Year 2, but not all, which is pending final approval of the operational plan. Logistics have essentially been worked out as part of the operational plan.

Pre-eradication site preparations have begun and are approximately 50% completed. Site preparations took longer than anticipated, as much of the forest in Kayangel is thicker than in areas surveyed, and there are a number of wetlands that were not on national maps.

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

PCS staff and Palau partners have learned eradication skills through literature reviews and experiential in-the-field learning guided by interactions with experts (via email and telephone). PCS staff, Kayangel community members, and Ngardmau and Koror state employees also learned research techniques during the Megapode mitigation study. Kayangel residents have also learned preparatory eradication techniques during the daily setup of transects and stations. In total, 6 PCS staff members, 2 Ngardmau state employees, 1 Koror State employee, and 34 Kayangel community members have built capacity in eradication preparation and megapode mitigation research trials. The Koror State employee (with assistance from PCS staff) immediately put these skills to use by using the equipment from the Kayangel state in a study to determine the movement of another endangered ground bird on another island (Koror's Rock Island of Ulong).

The project is behind schedule in finalizing the biosecurity plan. However, the plan is being developed through a participatory process with the Kayangel State Governor (who is a former quarantine specialist) and the Kayangel community. Thus, the community is gaining capacity to understand and implement biosecurity measures through participation in the plan.

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

PCS is very pleased at the forward progress it has been able to achieve with Kayangel state in terms of protecting its environment. Palau has a national government framework called the Protected Areas Network (PAN). The PAN allows for cross-boundary effective management of protected areas. Membership in the PAN allows states access to vital financial and technical resources. By becoming members of the PAN, states commit to long-term protection of natural resources and to implementing standardized monitoring, capacity building, and implementation. As a far-outlying state far removed from the seat of government in Koror, Kayangel has been sceptical of the PAN and has stated multiple times that it would not join the PAN. However, in

early 2011, after numerous community meetings and through the daily interaction that the eradication preparation required, PCS was able to change the mind of the Kayangel government and community. In March 2011 the Governor and High Chief both publicly stated (on radio and video) that they were willing to join the PAN, and were in fact making the PAN a priority. Furthermore, the Governor committed to committing both marine and terrestrial areas to the PAN (currently Kayangel only has one marine protected area that includes a bare exposed island). By working with the Kayangel government and community, PCS and Kayangel were able to identify an area of culturally important forested land on the main island of Kayangel for protection and PAN membership. This is an additional achievement, as Kayangel, is 100% privately owned, thus this represents the first formal protection of private lands and the first submission of private lands for membership of the PAN. Furthermore, PCS was able to gain the agreement of the Kayangel government to include protection and management of a disputed reef that is critical to Palau's biodiversity, subject to agreement from the second state (which is expected) this area will also be included in ongoing protection efforts.

In addition to gaining government and community commitment for inclusion of marine and terrestrial areas in the PAN, the Governor of Kayangel also agreed to name members of the community to serve on a Planning Team. PCS will continue working with the Planning Team to draft the nomination paperwork for the PAN application and to begin working on a management plan for all of the protected areas (two marine protected areas and one terrestrial protected area).

Outside of Kayangel, PCS has been very active with improving management of protected areas and has built significant capacity in management planning. PCS staff funded by this project have worked with community-based planning teams from Ngardmau, Aimeliik, and Ngaraard (21 people total) to draft 3 management plans covering 9 terrestrial and marine protected areas. General capacity to conduct planning has been raised among all participants, and several members of the Ngaraard planning team have begun a separate planning process on their own for an additional area in Ngaraard. During the process of planning, PCS helped the planning teams assess their community needs, supported regular meetings, and included standardized monitoring systems.

PCS has worked with each state government to ensure that planning teams are representative of each community. Additionally, each management plan calls for a representative Board to oversee management.

PCS helped Ngardmau, Ngaraard, and Aimeliik prepare and submit PAN applications for their protected areas.

The PAN offers a sustainable funding mechanism (through fees charged at the national level to tourists) and thus facilitating membership in the PAN is a key step for allowing states access to sustainable funding. This is one reason why PCS has been advocating so strongly for PAN membership. Additionally, management plans have additional mechanisms built in to develop long-term financial sustainability, such as fundraising through local tourism fees and generating funds through non-compliance and enforcement fines. Finally, BirdLife International, PCS, and other local partner, the SIUL Institute for Sustainable Living, received word that a grant from CEPF had been awarded. The grant includes funds to purchase a virgin coconut oil mill, which will be exclusively community run with a view to generating a sustainable income source that will aid the protection of Kayangels Natural resources.

In Fiji, community based Resource Management Plans have been drafted for Vatuiria and the Ringgold Islands. The plans were developed through a participatory planning process where meetings were held with each of the landowning communities (Mataqali Qilo, Yavusa Nasovu and Yavusa Naqelelevu of the Ringgold isles and Mataqali Nagilogilo of Vatuiria) and technically supported by USPs Institute of Applied Sciences, who have led the development of

community resource management plans nationally. Representation from the respective Provincial authorities (Cakaudrove and Ra Yaubula Management Support Teams) provided links to district policies, and synergies with other natural resource management initiatives in the area (such as marine protection). The management plans identify natural resource demands and pressures for each island and a range of options in managing these. By way of example, frequently the pressure placed on these islands is a result of people utilising them for fishing purposes who in camping (often for prolonged periods) cut trees, introduce pests, and interfere with nesting seabird colonies. Among several approaches identified better management of fisheries permits including restricting the number issued, improved coordination and greater compliance checks by fisheries officers and also trained community representatives to whom legal authority can be given is regarded the most effective way for reducing environmental damage. In conjunction biosecurity training and awareness will continue to build understanding and responsibility among island users. Biosecurity training has been provided by the BFP to the landowning mataqali for all islands and in conjunction with Quarantine and Fisheries agencies information will be made available to the wider fishing community through permitting procedures. The draft management plans have been endorsed by all 4 mataqali and will be presented to the Ra and Cakaudrove Provincial Councils where on approval will be incorporated into the programmes of work for the respective CYMST and RYMST.

The Provincial Councils as the conduit between communities and government are a critical link in developing and sustaining terrestrial and marine protected areas. In addition to the legal administrative and enforcement role they provide their support also results in all other communities being aware of resource management initiatives (and their obligations). The relationships the BFP has established with Province representatives see's them regularly contribute to Council meetings in support of this projects aims.

To help strengthen capacity to manage these sites the communities (through the SSGs) have been linked up to Fijis Locally Managed Marine Areas network (LMMA). This provides access to a large (regional) and active community support network with considerable expertise in meeting community needs in natural resource management. Aside from the link to the marine environment in protecting the project sites and the associated training of fisheries enforcement officers (facilitated through the LMMA), the community based governance, equity and natural resource management practices developed through the LMMA are equally applicable to the terrestrial environment and this project. Thus the project communities will have the opportunity to benefit from the knowledge and experience of the Fiji network and apply lessons to the management of these sites.

The collective engagements between the BFP, Provincial Councils, and USP IAS with the tribal chiefs and 4 community landowning groups has resulted in 2 of the 4 mataqali deciding to adopt traditional tabu protection for their islands (7 of the 9). Such protection is exceptionally effective in Fiji due to the strength of cultural traditions and the importance of respecting these by all Fijians. This has been adopted (by the landowners) as an interim measure pending the outcome of revised legislation being developed under the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). For the island of Vatuiralandowners have elected to pursue protection through existing legislation supported by the Government's Department of Culture and Heritage which has unofficially listed the island as having a traditional village site of national importance.

The BFP continues to engage in the PoWPA process by contributing to the national committee and although advancements have been made in developing natural resource protection that reflects both the needs of Fiji's biodiversity and indigenous it's not expected legislation in support of protection options will be formalised for another 3-5 years.

A biosecurity breach witnessed by the Fiji programme and brought to the attention of government officials has resulted in the development of a paper addressing inter-island biosecurity for Fiji. This will be presented to the National Environment Committee in June for comment by government agencies and national stakeholders following which the issue will be

presented by BirdLife to Fiji Cabinet. This represents a significant step by the Fiji government in recognising the importance of biosecurity toward the protection of these sites and Fiji's natural heritage.

Output 4: Effective dissemination of best practices

All drafts of the planning documents have been shared widely among project stakeholders. Planning documentation has been shared with technical experts via email, and with Kayangel leaders and community through meetings and community presentations. In the past year, PCS has given four community presentations on the project, and had numerous leadership meetings. Copies of the presentation were disseminated on paper for those needing additional information, and for teachers requesting copies.

PCS held a live radio show from Kayangel, and the show was videotaped and shown on television. PCS also held three other weekly radio shows on the project. Additionally, the eradication project was covered during an environmental update on the weekly national television news program. PCS continues to capture raw video footage of the project for the purposes of making a final video once it is completed.

PCS is tracking the lessons learned and will contribute information to the Best Practices Manual on management planning, and tools to assess equity in conservation. The project monitoring plan will provide quantifiable information on the social and conservation benefits of the operation including a detailed knowledge of the risks (and benefits) to megapodes.

In Fiji the project has maintained a steady profile through the many interactions the BFP have with a range of Fijian communities. A notable interest is among people from islands in the Mamanuca group (to the east of Viti Levu) with whom the BFP are developing a restoration programme aimed at protecting important seabird colonies and the endemic Fijian Crested Iguana. The five landowning communities have expressed interest in following up the removal of rodents and goats from Kadomo and Monuriki islands with appropriate protection and the development of sustainable livelihoods through a resource management plan. Lessons learned from this Darwin project are likely to be applied to the Mamamanuca sites from 2012. Information about the project is also shared through engagements with central and provincial government officials and other NGOs ie participation in Provincial and Tikina meetings FIST and PoWPA.

A project newsletter '*Lawedua*' (which includes relevant information from other projects) has been developed in Fijian providing information to all national stakeholders (but particularly communities) updating progress, training and workshops, awareness campaigns, monitoring and survey results. Disseminated through the Provincial Councils (YMST) Lawedua is particularly effective in keeping communities informed.

Regionally and globally the project profile has been maintained through articles produced for the Pacific Invasives Initiative, Pacific Invasives Learning Network, BirdLife Int Rare Bird Club, and the BirdLife Pacific e-bulletin.

Two BFP staff (Elenoa Seniloli and Sialisi Rasalato) contributed to a weeklong eradication training workshop convened by PII and held in Fiji in April. The workshop sought to provide participants with technical training in preparing eradications for rodents and cats. Attended by NGO and government representatives from New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, and Fiji, Ms Seniloli as a workshop facilitator provided technical eradication information based on her experience and that of the BFP. With technical experts also presenting the workshop culminated in a sharing of best practise which was well received. The training was a pilot for future training and based on the PII eradication resource kit (to which BirdLife has contributed).

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

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

All documents have been extensively peer reviewed and have been through multiple revisions before any implementation began. The monitoring plan was completed, the operational plan has been through three drafts, and the biosecurity plan is in its first iteration.

The first baseline was established in 2010. A second will be established just before the eradication operation takes place (August 2011). Monitoring has been done by PCS and the Kayangel community.

The eradication itself is behind schedule and now scheduled for August 2011.

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

More than the anticipated 12 people have built capacity in eradication techniques. In total, 6 PCS staff have built capacity in eradication preparation or megapode research. Additionally, 2 Ngardmau staff and 1 Koror State staff participated in the megapode research study. Thirty-four Kayangel community members have participated in the eradication preparation and have learned about the process and techniques. An eradication training workshop piloted in Fiji has shared best practise with 8 nationals from 4 Pacific countries and future training will encourage participation from Palau. In total 43 people have built some eradication capacity in Palau and a further 8 across the region.

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

Although the eradications are yet to occur for Kayangel (which will facilitate biological and social restoration), PCS obtained agreement that Kayangel would formally protect a terrestrial area and an additional marine protected area, and that these two new areas together with their existing marine protected area would be nominated for national membership in the PAN.

PCS facilitated three other states with 9 terrestrial and marine protected areas to submit nominations for their areas to be members of the PAN. PCS worked with two states to complete management plans and one additional state is nearing completion.

PCS worked with partners from Airai State to develop a successful proposal to develop a PAN site. The proposal was funded by the Micronesia Conservation Trust. PCS also helped Ngaremlengui State develop a proposal for ecotourism in Ngeremeduu Bay (it was not successful).

In Fiji community based resource management plans have been drafted for 7 of the 9 islands and as a result of endorsement by provincial councils respective Yaubula Management Support Team's (YMST) will support communities in their implementation. BFP will continue to provide support through technical assistance and training in livelihood and capacity needs principally through the SSGs

Traditional Tabus have been identified (by mataqalis) as the preferred protection mechanism for 7 of the 9 islands and will serve in the interim until protection options and legislation being developed under PoWPA are finalised. Protection for the island of Vatuira is progressing under existing legislation whereby its expected it will be gazetted on the basis of its cultural value, this also providing for the protection of natural values. The nature of protection for Mabualau Island is yet to be decided.

Site Support Groups established for each of the 5 mataqali associated with the 9 islands continue to support protection efforts and have been trained in biosecurity controls (as has the wider community) and through integration with the LMMA network are also to be trained as local fisheries officers. As a group who have significant impact on the islands biodiversity the role of SSGs in managing fishers is likely to achieve substantial protection benefits.

Output 4: Effective dissemination of best practices

During the project period PCS produced:

1 Local TV news feature

1 hour-long video played on the Local Access television channel

4 radio shows (one live)

1 week of paid radio announcements

1 article in the PCS newsletter

1 article in the PII newsletter

1 Fact Sheet

PCS gave 4 community presentations and held 3 leadership meetings.

PCS spent 24 working days in Kayangel in March 2011 working directly with the community on eradication preparation.

PCS also gave a lecture on biodiversity in Palau. The lecture was attended by the Palau President and other national leaders. A story on the lecture was published on the BirdLife internet-based newsletter.

Additionally, PCS developed a "Lessons Learned" document on management planning that it will soon finalize and include in the Best Practices manual.

The BFP provided:

Technical support and facilitation for a regional eradication training workshop sharing best practice

Sustainable livelihood development through handicrafts training for three of the 5 project communities

Community based resource management planning conducted for 4 of the 5 project communities

Project presentations at 4 Provincial Council meetings

BFP shared best practise and lessons learned (in working with communities) at a national biosecurity training workshop (held by PII) in Fiji and provided Biosecurity training for 4 of the 5 project communities.

Disseminated project information and practices through 4 press articles, 2 newsletters, 4 e-bulletins and 2 website stories (see project outputs table)

3.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Total					Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	To date		
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification	1				1	0	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>Palau: people learning megapode study or eradication preparation</p> <p>Fiji: Ringold Community & SSG Reps undertook Handicraft Training (19-23 June 2010)</p> <p>Community based Resource Management Planning & Governance Workshop for Vatuira (29th June – 1st July 2010)</p> <p>Community based Resource Management Planning & Governance Workshop for the Ringolds (5th – 7th April 2011)</p> <p>Biosecurity Training with PII & National Trust of Fiji (28-1st July 2010)</p> <p>Eradication training PII & BLI (11-15th April 2011)</p> <p>Petrel Burrow scoping training (30-31st March 2011)</p> <p>First Aid and CPR Training</p>	192	(151)			333	c.100	257

Code No.	Description	Total					Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	To date		
	1-2 nd November 2011		4					
			6					
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided Palau: megapode study (2 wks); eradication preparations (3 wks) Fiji: resource management planning (2 wks), Biosecurity training (1 wk); Eradication planning (1 wk)	6	9			15	5	12
7	Number of training materials to be produced for use by host country Palau: Presentation on eradication preparation Fiji:	4	1			5	1	5
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	5	4			9	12	25
9	Number of species/habitat management plans to be produced in the host country Palau: Ngaraard and Aimeliik (completed); Ngardmau (nearly completed) Fiji: Vatuira & Rinngolds (draft)		(5)			5	5	3
			3					
			2					
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country [WBDB]					0	0	1

Code No.	Description	Total					Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	To date		
14A	<p>Number of conferences/seminars to be organized</p> <p>Community based Resource Management Planning & Governance Workshop for Vatuiria (29th June – 1st July 2010) & the Ringgolds (5th – 7th April 2011)</p> <p>Biosecurity training workshop Ringgolds communities (5th – 7th April 2011)</p>	8	4			12	4	4
14B	<p>Number of conferences/seminars to attended at which Darwin project work will be disseminated</p> <p>Fiji: National Biosecurity training workshop</p> <p>Regional facilitator training for eradication planning workshop (21-24th March 2011) and subsequent participant workshop (11-15th April 2011)</p>	6	3			9	2	3
15A	<p>Number of national press releases in host country</p> <p>Fiji: Ringgolds Handicraft Training & Ringgolds Monitoring Survey picked up by 13 media sources</p>	5	2			7	2	6
15B	<p>Number of local press releases in host country</p>	5	2			7	2	6
15 C	<p>Number of national press releases in UK:</p> <p>Palau: BirdLife newsletter</p>	4	4			8	2	6

Code No.	Description	Total					Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	To date		
	with article on Biodiversity presentation Fiji: 2 articles on BirdLife website, 1 article in Rare Bird Club Newsletter,							
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced: Palau (1 PCS, 1 PII) 2 articles in Pacific Initiatives Newsletter, 1 article in Pacific e-bulletin 1 article in PCS newsletter	2	4			6	2	6
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country 100 in Palau, 100 in Fiji	130	200			330		100
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	250	250			500		250
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	1	0			1	0	1
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced	2	0			2	0	2
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country Palau: 1 environmental news and 1 feature on local access channel	2	2			4	1	2
18C	Number of local TV programmes in host country	1	2			3	1	2
19A	Number of national radio interviews in host country	1	4			5	2	6
19C	Number of local radio interviews in host country	1	4			5	2	6

Code No.	Description	Total					Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	To date		
20	Estimated value of physical assets to be handed over to host country Eradiation preparation materials (machetes, wheelbarrows, compasses)	150	1000			1150		GBP 750
23	Value of resources raised from other sources for project work CEPF (supports activities in Fiji & Palau)	70,000	114,000			184,000	114,000	162,686

Table 2 Publications

Type	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Newsletter	Rodent eradication for Kayangel Atoll, Palau Conservation Society, by Anuradha Gupta, 2010	PII, Auckland	http://www.issg.org/cii/PII/	
Newsletter	Megapode research study in Kayangel shows definite interaction with rat bait: Rat eradication will occur in 2011, but extra precautions needed by Anuradha Gupta, 2010	PCS, Koror	pcs@palaunet.com	
Fact Sheet	Ngeriungs Island, Kayangel: A special place that deserves our attention and protection by Anuradha Gupta, 2010	PCS, Koror	pcs@palaunet.com	
Journal article	Noteworthy bird observations from the Caroline and Marshall islands 1988–2009, Including five new records for Micronesia by H.D. Pratt et al, 2010	Western Birds 41(2): 70-101	Western Birds	
Video	Ringolds Handicraft	BirdLife	http://www.birdlife.org/community/	

Type	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
	training video (Aug 5, 2010)	International Community Blog	2010/08/ringgolds-community-handicraft-training-2010-video/	
Plan	Kayangel Operational Plan	PCS, Koror	pcs@palaunet.com	
Plan	Natural Resource management plans (3) for Ngardmau, Aimeliik, and Ngaraard states	PCS Koror	pcs@palaunet.com	
Article	Women turn art to cash (Aug 14, 2010)	Fiji Times	http://www.fjitime.com/story.aspx?id=153616	
Article	Keeping islands rat-free for Pacific birds and people - with Elenoa Seniloli (April 2011)	Rare Bird Club Newsletter	www.rarebirdclub.org	
Article	Seabirds back to rat-free Ringolds Islands	BirdLife International Pacific Partnership e-bulletin	rarebirdclub@birdlifeinternational.org	
Article	The Magnificent Seven (rat free Fijian Islands)	BirdLife International Community Blog	http://www.birdlife.org/community/2010/12/the-magnificent-seven-rat-free-fijian-islands/	
Article	Pacific Practitioner Profile (March 2011)	Pacific Initiatives Newsletter	http://www.issg.org/cii/PII	
Plan	Ringgold Isles Community Resource Management Plan	BirdLife FP, Suva		
Plan	Vatuiria Community Resource Management Plan	BirdLife FP, Suva		

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

In Palau, there has been significant progress towards protection of Kayangel's biodiversity. Kayangel has some of the most unique terrestrial ecosystems in Palau (atoll forest makes up only 1% of Palau's forests). Additionally, Kayangel owns portions of Palau's most pristine coral reefs. Through this project, PCS and Kayangel have agreed to protect portions of the forest and to include the forest and reefs in the Palau Protected Areas Network. This is a critical step for achieving effective conservation of biodiversity. Additionally, through participation in the

PAN and by effectively conserving their resources, quality of life and livelihoods will be enhanced.

Additionally, PCS has been very active as part of this project and others, to develop a set of monitoring indicators to determine if conservation activities are having an effect. This is a part of a Micronesia-wide initiative to ensure that investments in biodiversity conservation are having the intended effects. Through this project, PCS has tested monitoring protocols and indicators.

In Fiji, the preparation of resource management plans for 7 of the 9 islands and agreed forms of protection for 8 is a major achievement toward protecting the island biodiversity and sustaining their global Important Bird Area status (IBA). The participatory involvement of the landowners and their wider communities in the planning process and protection decisions has not only brought about these protection agreements but also resulted in them actively supporting this through biosecurity, raising awareness, and adopting sustainable resource management practices. While these aspirations have been developed within the wider community the three Site Support Groups remain the focal point. Inclusion of the SSGs within the LMMA network along with the recognition of the biodiversity importance of these islands by Provincial Councils is also beginning to lead to greater awareness, and compliance by other communities within the respective Provinces.

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

One output in the past year which will have lasting benefits is the megapode research study. Through this study, it was determined that megapodes will indeed ingest and interact with pelletized bait. This has ramifications for Kayangel, other islands in Palau, and for islands in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. By removing this uncertainty, this project has ensured that project plans mitigate for the impacts to megapodes.

When Kayangel agreed to participate in the PAN, it agreed to participate in a national framework for protection. In doing so, Kayangel and the national Palau government will partner to ensure that Kayangel has access to the financial and technical resources it needs to effectively conserve the nation's biodiversity. Previously, the costs of natural resource protection fell to the state governments, but the benefits were often felt by the national government and developers (e.g. through increased tourism revenues and taxes). The PAN seeks to establish more equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity protection.

PCS's work with other states to bring them into the PAN (Ngardmau, Ngaraard, and Aimeliik) and to develop management plans is also a key step for achieving equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits and sustainable management of biodiversity. Although these plans have not yet been implemented, they provide a road map for removing many threats to biodiversity. With financing from the PAN, these states will be able to implement the plans and improve the status of biodiversity in Palau.

In October 2010 all 7 Ringgold Islands were monitored for the presence of rats (and other alien threats) and biological responses among seabirds, lizards, and vegetation. Unfortunately, a major cyclone struck the group earlier in the year and caused significant forest damage completely removing large tracts of vegetation from some areas. Due to the extent of the disturbance little could be deducted in assessing biological changes, bird numbers remain unchanged and there was no significant difference in lizard activity. However critically all islands remain rat free and of note was the presence of Bridled tern (*Sterna anaethetus*) a species previously unrecorded for these islands. As a ground nesting species (sensitive to the impacts of mammalian predators) their establishment would be a strong indicator of natural recovery and restoration of the islands biodiversity. The islands of Mabualau and Vatuira were

also monitored for rats and responses among biological indicators. In both instances these islands remain predator free and have the same numbers and diversity of birds and reptiles detected previously. Given the size of populations (particularly birds on Vatuira) they are likely to be near or at carrying capacity. Changes anticipated are thus mostly through the establishment of extirpated species such as ground nesting terns, petrels and shearwaters. Under natural processes this may take many years however attraction techniques are being examined as a means of expediting species establishment.

Development of the resource management plans (and mechanisms agreed in their implementation) are central to guiding the management of the islands biodiversity and sustaining the benefits. The remote location of most islands restricts livelihood options nevertheless there are some such as tourism, guiding services, and harvesting marine resources which the BFP continues to provide support for. However indirect income sources such as handicrafts, beekeeping and the enhancement of small business management practices (all of which have been facilitated by the BFP) are also providing an incentive or motivation for communities to engage in protecting the islands natural resources. How effective these indirect income sources remain in supporting this protection over the longer term remains to be seen nevertheless they do provide a much needed revenue source and if these can continue to grow it may prove sufficient whereby interest in harvesting island resources diminishes. Furthermore, the ability to train a wider representation of people in 'off island' livelihoods (includes multiple communities within a district) means more people attain these skills (than just the landowners) enabling more equitable sharing of the 'biodiversity benefits'.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

As was true last year, the model of a Project Steering Committee conducting all project monitoring was not appropriate for this project. Instead technical advisors, either as a subgroup of the PSC or individually, have played much more of a key role in monitoring the project and providing regular feedback on ways to improve project implementation. This model has been more effective as it has provided immediate commentary and adjustment to project plans.

One crucial lesson has been learned as part of this project. This project was initiated based on a Feasibility Study that proposed a certain method. Although there were uncertainties in the Feasibility Study, PCS and BirdLife International made commitments to donors, partners, and the community to eradicate rodents. This was a key mistake and a problematic lesson learned. During operational planning, it became clear that the suggested methods were not appropriate for Kayangel. The current operational plan is calling for a different method that is more extensive and expensive than originally envisaged. Balancing the commitments made with the resources available has been a challenge. The lesson for all partners, including donors, is that a serious effort must be made in completing the operational plan and removing uncertainties before any commitments are made to donors and partners. This project has had to be flexible, rebudgeting nearly all funds for bait and local labour, and conducting all capacity building via internet and telephone (funds in support of travel and awareness materials having been re-directed to buy bait). Additionally, as the multiple delays show, an eradication project of such complexity as this one must have a flexible schedule. The commitment of the Kayangel community to having this operation proceed has been an important component in its continuation. This has included a willingness to rearrange its schedule to ensure that preparations take place.

PCS have found it difficult to reconcile the views from multiple technical experts, and also found it problematic having the Project Manager accountable for the projects interests while also serving as a technical advisor. One approach favoured by PCS is that it might be beneficial to separate the role of Project Manager and technical advisor, so that financing and programmatic decisions can be separated.

In addition to the biodiversity monitoring (for Fiji) baseline information has been collected for 5 landowning communities and others that have received livelihoods training. Comparisons will be made toward the end of the project assessing a range of social variables and the effectiveness of livelihoods initiatives in supporting sustainable use of the islands natural resources. Lessons will be combined with those from other community managed sites in Fiji continuing to evolve the knowledge of BFP and its partners in approaches to community based resource management.

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

Review of the year one report sought further information on the MSc study undertaken.

In 2008 discussions between BirdLife International and the MSc student agreed to an MSc topic examining the role of poverty among indigenous communities in inhibiting conservation and how effective a conservation programme (such as the restoration of Islands) can be in contributing to the social needs of local people. In fulfilling the research the MSc student wanted to maintain as much autonomy as possible from BirdLife International and secured their own funding, no contributions were made from the Darwin grant. BirdLife Int provided in kind support and facilitated contacts with the community and other stakeholders, technical assistance and the opportunity to join BirdLife expeditions for the purpose of data collection, all of which took place in June and July of 2008. Subsequent to this the Student elected to change the focus of the project to one that examined relationships between NGOs and donors. Unfortunately, BirdLife was not informed of this change until the thesis was essentially complete resulting in little opportunity for input. The end result was the thesis bore no relevance to the original objectives and as such made no contribution to the aims of the Darwin project. Despite these shortcomings the Student did have a positive impact in promoting community interest in the project with people responding positively to discussions about their aspirations and the natural environment. This also translated to an increased media profile for the project. Although, BirdLife has been unable to provide feedback to the communities on the MSc research the BFP through its monitoring of biological and social activities will provide similar information as it addresses the benefits of the project. The manner in which the BFP have managed the research initiative with communities has meant there have been no negative repercussions to the project or people's attitudes toward BirdLife or those associated with the project.

The year one review also requested that a list of acronyms used be included with the report. This is appended accordingly.

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The inclusion of Kayangel in the PAN is part of PCS's exit strategy. The PAN will provide sustainable financing for its members. By ensuring that a terrestrial forested area will receive PAN funds, this project has enabled Kayangel to receive ongoing biosecurity money. It also brings Kayangel into the national system of monitoring and project management and makes them a priority for technical assistance from the Government.

This project is facing one very significant risk, and that is of failing to eradicate all rodents on all islands. While there is now confidence in the methods proposed the difficulties experienced in finalising these and other planning decisions have delayed the eradication operation to August 2011. August is selected because it is statistically a lower month of rainfall, however it is still during a rainier season (rainfall during the low season is 250 mm per month; rainfall during August is 350 mm per month; rainfall during the "rainy" season is 510 mm per month). Higher rainfall increases the rate of bait degradation and increases the risk that bait will not be available for long enough to expose all target animals. The other option is to push the project

to February or March 2012 (the dry season). However, PCS don't favour such an option because;

this will be near the project end for the UK Darwin monies and beyond the project end for the co-finance monies, and

there is the fear that the goodwill established by this project in bringing new protected areas to the PAN will fade if the project is delayed for too long.

This is an area where the PCS Project Coordinator and the technical advisors have not yet found agreement, however, PCS is adamant about pushing forward for August 2011 as the protected area outcomes are deemed more important than the eradication outcomes.

PCS have found some difficulty in reconciling information provided by technical advisors to the project finding advice at times contradictory. The project stakeholders have simply dealt with this problem as it has arisen, and with the Project Manager (and other stakeholders) sought to reconcile competing views and agree a path forward.

7. Sustainability

Kayangel State's agreement to participate in the Palau Protected Areas Network brings it into the currently available mechanism for sustainable funding. As a PAN member, Kayangel will be eligible to receive funding from the Palau Green Fund (which is collected through a tourism tax). Ongoing biosecurity will be included in the Management Plan. This is why PCS has pushed Kayangel to designate a terrestrial conservation area, so that biosecurity measures (which are largely on land) can be included in the Management Plan and thus eligible for PAN funding.

PCS has partnered with other states (Ngardmau, Koror, Sonsorol) as part of this project to build their capacity to carry out their own eradications in the future.

This project has generated interest from Koror State, which owns Palau's famous Rock Islands (which are Palau's number one tourist destination and a Palauan icon). Koror State government employees have participated in the megapode research study and read all technical materials disseminated by the project. They have approached PCS about jointly working on a proposal to conduct a Feasibility Study for eradication on the Rock Islands (particularly Ulong Island) and have started a research project to track the movements of an elusive ground bird (the Palau Ground Dove) that would pose a non-target risk on the Rock islands. Koror State started that research project using the equipment provided by the USDA NWRC as part of the megapode research study.

This project will require ongoing biosecurity and biological monitoring beyond the end of the project and its financing. Thus these needs will be incorporated into the management plan and subsequently financed by the PAN. Capacity building for resource managers in Kayangel will also continue, through one-on-one interaction and through national training programs available to PAN members. By including these needs in the management plans, PCS is giving itself an effective exit strategy.

8. Dissemination

The project has targeted three audiences during the year:

- Technical partners,
- Community leaders, landowners and their wider communities

- Government decision makers and administrators

Dissemination of information to technical partners has largely been by email, and Skype which has been an effective medium for one-on-one discussions. However, in Palau it has made full partnership discussions difficult due to the lack of in-country technical expertise. Printed materials have been provided to community leaders, landowners and communities but face to face meetings remain the most effective means of disseminating project information. Regular meetings (formal and informal) have been held with the many project stakeholders and general public outreach has included radio, television print and various web based media. Livelihood opportunities and sustainable income sources in association with ongoing education and communication are included in the scope of the management plans.

9. Project Expenditure

The variance in Operating costs is due to eradication costs being higher than initially forecast. In particular baiting techniques, bait volumes, manufacture and shipping costs have all altered substantially from those originally anticipated collectively contributing to an increased cost of £4,500. Compounding this the availability of co-finance to support the eradication implementation was not available as anticipated which meant a higher proportion of the eradication material costs had to be met by the Darwin Project. Without this the project could not proceed equally the bait purchase could not be delayed as manufacture and shipping required an order be confirmed not later than March to enable delivery in time for the scheduled August 2011 operation. As a baiting regime was only agreed in February, knowledge of the budgetline over run was not known in time for the Darwin budget adjustment period. The underspend in salaries, awareness materials and publicity, and travel has been made to keep the overall expenditure within budget

Table 3 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 2 April 2010 to 31 March 2011)

Item	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Overheads: rent, rates, heating, IT, comms stationary etc			
Travel and subsistence			
Operating costs			
Capital items/equipment (contribution to laptop)			
Others Awareness materials & publicity, Community meetings, Technical advice			
Salaries			
Project Manager, Steve Cranwell			
Senior Technical Advisor, Mark O'Brien			

<p>Programme Development Manager, Maaiké Mantén</p> <p>Anu Gupta, Project Coordinator Palau</p> <p>Elbuchel Sadang, Executive Director Palau</p> <p>Heather Ketebengang, Conservation Officer Palau</p> <p>Elizabeth Matthews Technical Officer Palau</p> <p>Biosecurity Officer Palau</p> <p>Yalap Yalap, Community Education Officer Palau</p> <p>Nirmala Chand, Finance Manager Fiji</p> <p>Tuverea Tuamoto, Conservation Officer Fiji</p> <p>Elenoa Seniloli, Conservation Officer Fiji</p> <p>Nick Askew, Communications UK</p> <p>Hannah Pledger, Finance Manager UK</p>	
TOTAL	

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
	<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>	<p>- Monitoring established and data collected for key biodiversity indicators (annually)</p>	<p>Baseline data has been collected in Kayangel.</p> <p>In addition, PCS is an active partner in designing marine and terrestrial indicators that will be used across all protected areas in Palau and possibly throughout Micronesia. These indicators were tested with the Kayangel biological and socioeconomic monitoring in Kayangel.</p>	<p>The next annual monitoring is schedule for July 2011 (pre-eradication) and March 2012 (at EOP).</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>A thorough search of available information identified that there are no recorded cases of scrub typhus or leptospirosis from Kayangel. PCS's socioeconomic survey identified that community members had not heard of the disease scrub typhus, but 85% had heard of the disease leptospirosis. Similarly, respondents replied that they did not know of any people who had ever gotten leptospirosis in Kayangel.</p> <p>Thus, this indicator may no longer be applicable to</p>	<p>A follow-up socioeconomic survey is scheduled for March 2012, at the end of the project in Palau and approximately six months after the proposed eradication date.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
		<p>Kayangel. However, the socioeconomic survey serves as a baseline of knowledge of the diseases. For instance, only 47% of respondents could identify rats as a vector for the disease.</p>	
	<p>- Reduced damage by rats to traditional crops / systems by end of year 3 compared to year 1 baseline</p>	<p>Not applicable at this time (baseline data collected)</p>	<p>The eradication operation is scheduled for August 2011 and follow-up monitoring scheduled for the following months (including a socioeconomic survey in March 2012)</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>PCS was very pleased to get the agreement of the Kayangel leaders (Governor, Speaker of the Legislature, and High Chief) and community to put forward a collection of marine and terrestrial areas to be part of Palau's Protected Area Network (PAN). This means that the leadership and community agreed to designate part of Kayangel's islands (including forest and habitat for megapodes) to be traditionally and legally protected area. This is a major achievement for PCS as Kayangel state has been actively opposed to the PAN for political reasons in the past.</p> <p>The Governor and High Chief are identifying members of a planning team who will work with PCS to draft the application to join the PAN and to draft a management plan that is required to be a full member of PAN. PCS will begin working with this planning team in late April 2011.</p> <p>PCS (and staff funded directly by this project) have</p>	<p>PCS will travel to Kayangel in late April 2011 to begin working with the PAN Planning Team on a PAN application and a management plan for marine and terrestrial areas.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
		<p>built significant capacity with management planning by helping three states draft management plans for their protected areas. Although all three states are on the large island of Babeldoab, each has protected a wide and varying collection of marine and terrestrial protected areas. PCS has helped Aimeliik State finalize a management plan for their terrestrial area (protected to manage declining bird populations and pristine forest), Ngaraard State finalize a plan for their two marine areas and two terrestrial areas (protecting watersheds and cultural sites), and nearing completion of a plan for Ngardmau State's two marine and two terrestrial protected areas.</p> <p>Ecotourism and sustainable financing (from PAN funds, ecotourism fees, or enforcement fines) have been built into each plan.</p>	
<p>Output 1. All rodents and cats eradicated from Kayangel atoll in Palau</p>	<p>1.1 Peer reviewed planning documentation completed prior to bait application</p>	<p>Monitoring plan was finalized and peer reviewed before being implemented.</p> <p>The operational plan has been through many drafts and many rounds of peer review, by technical experts, leaders, and the community. It is in its third iteration and nearly complete.</p> <p>A draft biosecurity plan has been through one round of peer review.</p>	<p>All plans will be finalized before implementation.</p>
	<p>1.2 No rats or mice are found on any of the four Kayangel islands at</p>	<p>Not applicable at this time</p>	<p>Eradication operation is scheduled for August 2011.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
	EOP		
	1.3 No cats are found on any of the four Kayangel islands at EOP	Not applicable at this time	Eradication scheduled for August 2011
	1.4 No domestic stock losses or significant mortality at a population level among non-target species at EOP	Not applicable at this time	Eradication scheduled for August 2011. Eradication methods mitigate for non-target species. Biological monitoring will also occur during and after the eradication operation.
Activity 1.1 Establish Project Steering Committee (PSC) in Palau for continuous monitoring of project progress (meeting twice a year)		One attempted PSC meeting, with low attendance. Several meetings of groups within the PSC were held instead, including 3 with the Kayangel leaders, 3 with the Kayangel community, and ongoing and frequent communication with technical partners (through email, skype, and telephone). One technical partner is on-island and attended meetings at PCS. These individual groups reviewed the operational plan and some participated in its implementation. Kayangel leaders and technical partners are reviewing the first draft of the biosecurity plan.	Continued meetings of the PSC sub-groups, including an April 2011 meeting with leaders and community over the PAN and ongoing communication with technical partners. PSC Member approval of operational plan and biosecurity plan will be sought.
Activity 1.2 Consult with community, key stakeholders, and local partner agencies in Palau		PCS has consulted with the stakeholders regularly. General community meetings (3): August, February (2) Formal leadership meetings (2): January, February	Meeting in April to go over changes to plan Meeting with community and leaders to go over biosecurity Regular meetings with PAN planning

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
		<p>USDA Partner meetings (face-to-face) (2): April, September</p> <p>USDA Partner telephone calls: Monthly</p> <p>BirdLife Partner skype calls: Monthly</p> <p>PII skype calls (2)</p> <p>All partner emails: Frequent and regular</p> <p>Meetings with Sonsorol state leaders (in preparation for activity to determine why previous eradication failed and future eradication efforts) (3): April, May, November</p> <p>Email consultations with technical partners: Ongoing and regular</p> <p>Targeted meetings with specific landowners of specific terrestrial areas (2): February, March</p> <p>Daily interaction during eradication setup: 26 work days</p>	<p>team</p> <p>Ongoing email and telephone/skype contact with all technical partners</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Prepare eradication, biosecurity and monitoring plans in Palau</p>		<p>Monitoring plan updated and completed.</p> <p>Operational plan written, updated, changed, sent for multiple rounds of peer review, and nearing completion.</p> <p>Biosecurity plan drafted and sent for initial review</p>	<p>Finalize operational plan.</p> <p>Finalize biosecurity plan.</p> <p>Build staff and volunteer capacity to understand and implement plans.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
		from leaders and technical partners.	
<p>Activity 1.4 Conduct trials to inform appropriate mitigation for non-target species and provide training in mitigating techniques in Palau</p>		<p>Study conducted in partnership with USDA NWRC to determine whether megapodes will eat bait. Ingestion and interaction with bait confirmed through trail and photographic evidence. Results used in operational planning.</p> <p>PCS also provided assistance to Koror State, a local partner, to determine possible movements of endangered ground birds on Ulong Island, using the techniques learned from the mitigation trial.</p> <p>Global and local technical experts consulted to determine if moving and captive rearing of megapodes is feasible. It was determined to be not feasible.</p> <p>USDA NWRC and BirdLife International provided regular advice on mitigation techniques, including use of bait stations and use of lower toxin bait.</p>	<p>Finalize approach for mitigating impacts to non-target species (through finalization of operational plan).</p> <p>Implementation of mitigation techniques.</p>
<p>Activity 1.5 Establish and implement monitoring of biological and social indicators in Palau</p>		<p>Baseline data collected prior to April 2010.</p> <p>All data entered and analyzed during this period.</p>	<p>Follow-up monitoring pre- and post-eradication, including data entry and analysis.</p>
<p>Output 2. Government and civil society stakeholders in Palau have the capacity to perpetuate</p>	<p>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 year 2</p>	<p>The eradication is delayed to Year 3, so no staff are using full eradication techniques as of yet.</p> <p>However, during setup, 6 PCS staff members, 1 Ngardmau state employee, and 34 Kayangel</p>	<p>Kayangel residents and all partners able to travel to Kayangel will be trained in bait station maintenance and hand broadcast, per methods in the operational plan.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
and manage restored island ecosystems		<p>community members have participated in training and setup of transects and stations and/or the mitigation trial.</p> <p>1 Koror State employee trained in methods from the mitigation trial and used methods again for study on Ulong Island. 2 Ngardmau state employees also trained in mitigation trial methods.</p> <p>1 PCS staff member (Project Manager) has built capacity through review of literature and through interactions with technical partners.</p> <p>Total people involved in field activities and thus learning-through-experience: 43</p>	
	<p>2.2 At least 3 exchange programmes will have been implemented by EOP</p>	<p>An exchange was planned with an agency in New Caledonia conducting an eradication however at the last minute this was unable to proceed due to problems with the operation</p>	<p>There will be at least two exchanges attended by PCS, one among regional conservation NGOs sharing conservation experience and lessons learned in support of recent conservation projects including eradications and Protected Areas (hosted by BLI & CEPF)</p> <p>Secondly a meeting of all BirdLife Pacific Partners (9) where lessons learned etc will be shared in support of programme reviews (including Island restoration & PA's), hosted by BLI</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
	<p>2.3 A simple but comprehensive biosecurity system is available for Kayangel and implemented by collaborative partners at EOP</p>	<p>Biosecurity plan drafted and out for leadership and peer review</p>	<p>Finalize and implement biosecurity plan</p>
	<p>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</p>	<p>No new people trained in biosecurity or monitoring during this period.</p>	<p>Kayangel community members trained in biosecurity when plan is finalized and implemented, but opportunity for more extensive biosecurity training (including state agencies) will also be investigated</p>
<p>Activity 2.1 Agree and arrange training, exchange, and workshop needs in Palau and Fiji</p>		<p>Face to face technical peer review of project eradication and biosecurity plans. Held in conjunction with PII, NZ DoC, and EAG in Auckland NZ</p> <p>Training in developing community based natural resource management plans (BFP)</p> <p>Technical support provided by PCS to 3 states in developing resource management plans</p> <p>Biosecurity training for BFP and project communities</p> <p>Eradication planning training hosted by PII with technical support from BFP</p>	<p>Technical eradication and biosecurity skills and knowledge will be developed in conjunction with the eradication operation</p> <p>Training will be provided to communities in support of priority livelihoods and/or other capacity needs identified in the respective management plans</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 Skill and capacity building exchanges between Palau/Fiji and other projects in Palau/Fiji and the Pacific</p>		<p>As for 2.2 an exchange was planned but couldn't be fulfilled resulting in no exchanges this period.</p>	<p>As for 2.2 but other training, and exchanges will be supported between</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
		Capacity building has been accomplished through various means including literature reviews, email, telephone calls, skype calls, face-to-face meetings (USDA), and through daily implementation of the mitigation trial and eradication preparations as through training identified under 2.1	Palau & Fiji (and more broadly throughout the region) as possible and appropriate
Activity 2.3 Train 3 PCS staff, 4 Palauan government staff, and 5 Kayangel community in rat/cat eradication, biosecurity and monitoring practices		Through daily involvement in the mitigation trial or the eradication setup, 6 PCS staff members, 2 Ngardmau state employees, 1 Koror State employee, and 34 Kayangel community members have built capacity in eradication preparation and mitigation trials.	PCS will lead a training workshop for groups conducting the eradication operation in July 2011. Scope for conducting biosecurity training among multiple agencies, communities and stakeholders will be investigated
Activity 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		No activity this period. (Monitoring occurred in Year 1)	Bio-security training will follow finalisation of the plan. Follow-up monitoring will occur pre- and post-eradication.
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	PCS obtained agreement from the Kayangel Governor, Speaker of the Legislature, High Chief, and community to put forward a collection of marine and terrestrial areas to be part of Palau's Protected Area Network (PAN). This means that the leadership and community agreed to designate part of Kayangel's islands (including forest and habitat for megapodes) to be traditionally and legally protected area. This is a major achievement for PCS as Kayangel state has been actively opposed to the PAN for political reasons in the past.	In the next year, Kayangel will formally protect parts of the terrestrial environment and then submit an application for marine and terrestrial areas to join the Palau PAN. Terrestrial areas will likely include parts of two of Kayangel's four islands. Protection agreements with timeframes and conditions will be

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
		<p>In Fiji landowners for 7 of the 9 project islands have agreed to traditional protection (tabu) as an interim solution to the adoption of new PA legislation being developed under PoWPA. Protection under existing legislation is being advanced through the Department of Culture and Heritage for an 8th Island and a process for progressing protection for the 9th site is yet to be agreed.</p> <p>Resource management plans have been developed for 8 of the 9 islands which in identifying resource demands also recognise sustainable livelihood opportunities. Handicrafts, beekeeping and small business management practices are three approaches communities have been trained in as a means for generating sustainable incomes while providing an incentive for protecting the islands natural resources</p>	<p>formalised for the 7 tabu areas</p> <p>Formal protection of Vautira will continue to progress with the Dept of Culture & Heritage and protection options for the remaining island (Mabualau) will be pursued.</p> <p>Resource management plans will be implemented with the support of Provincial Councils and BFP will facilitate the development of sustainable livelihoods</p>
	<p>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</p>	<p>In Palau the emphasis has moved away from new PA, but rather towards effective management of the existing 47 PAs. One major step towards this is by having PAs become part of the PAN.</p> <p>The northern island of Ngeruangel (bird rookery) will be included in the PAN application, agreed by Kayangel leaders.</p> <p>Ngardmau State's two marine areas and two terrestrial areas became members of the PAN, affording them national protection and technical</p>	<p>PCS continuing to pursue protection of Ngeriungs in Kayangel (an IBA).</p> <p>Ngaraard's two marine and two terrestrial conservation areas and Aimeliik's one terrestrial conservation areas (all on Babeldaob) become part of the PAN.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
		<p>expertise.</p> <p>See comments for Fiji under 3.1</p>	
	<p>3.3 Community-based island management plans agreed which include equitable benefit sharing among local people at EOP</p>	<p>Ngaraard and Aimeliik Management Plans completed, with mechanisms for sustainable financing returned to the communities.</p> <p>Two community based management plans (Ringgolds & Vatuiria) drafted for 8 of the 9 islands in Fiji identifying sustainable financing options. Capacity development for leveraging income sources have been initiated (handicrafts, beekeeping, small business mgmt) and include equitable sharing of benefites</p>	<p>Ngardmau, Kayangel, Vatuiria, Ringgolds, and Mabualau management plans completed.</p> <p>Plan implementation supported by communities and Provincial councils</p>
	<p>3.4 Trained partners and communities develop at least 3 fundraising proposals</p>	<p>PCS helped Airai State successfully obtain a grant for PAN site development</p> <p>PCS helped Ngaremlengui State develop a proposal to fund ecotourism in the Ngaremeduu Bay Conservation Area.</p> <p>Fundraising training given to the 5 Fiji SSGs represented by 22 individuals from which two project concepts were submitted to GEF small grants with one funded</p>	<p>Kayangel management plan will include a template that can be used for proposals.</p> <p>BFP will provide ongoing fundraising assistance (to SSGs) in support of the community management plans</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 Establish PSC in Fiji for continuous monitoring of project progress (meeting twice a year)</p>		<p>The Fiji Invasive Species Taskforce was established as a national coordinating body for invasive species management projects in Fiji. All Partners (and others) are represented on this group</p>	<p>Project interests continue to be supported through FIST and PoWPA</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
		<p>that would otherwise be engaged in the PSC technical support for the project is equally effective (and more so with the wider representation) through this forum avoiding duplication and additional demands on the time of few people.</p> <p>Ongoing representation on the PoWPA committee has also ensured protection efforts reflect current national directions</p>	
<p>Activity 3.2 Train at least 4 Fiji and Palau project / government staff in Protected Area planning and management plans</p>		<p>PCS and BFP project staff have built capacity in management planning through direct experience of the facilitation process. PCS has worked with 9 volunteers from Aimeliik, 5 volunteers from Ngardmau, and 7 volunteers from Ngaraard (21 people) to build their capacity to understand and implement management plans. BFP (3 staff) and USP (2) have worked with 10-25 people in each of the four communities in developing the Vatuiria and Ringgold Island's plans</p>	<p>PCS will work with at least 7 Kayangel community members as part of the planning team.</p> <p>PCS is finalizing a "Lessons Learned" document from its first year of management planning and will disseminate to partners.</p> <p>BFP will apply these management planning skills in developing a plan for Mabualau Island. Similarly this planning process will continue to be used among other project sites (such as those in the Mamanucas) but likely to be beyond March 2012</p>
<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>		<p>Conservation Boards proposed or established in Kayangel, Ngaraard, Ngardmau, and Aimeliik and active with management planning and implementation of some activities.</p>	<p>Continue working with state conservation boards to support implementation of conservation activities.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
		<p>There are now three well established SSGs with a core membership of 12 who represent broader community interests for all 9 project sites. They are the contact point for BFP with the community and have been central to all activities including management planning, ongoing monitoring, and livelihood developments</p>	<p>Facilitate the integration of SSGs with FLMMA and BFP continue to support SSGs and Provincial Councils in meeting resource management plans needs</p>
<p>Activity 3.4 Discuss PA options with island communities in Fiji and Palau and support PA designation (or progress towards designation)</p>		<p>PCS had targeted meetings with specific landowners (a traditional clan) in Kayangel to seek agreement to include a traditionally protected area on the island as a protected area in the PAN.</p> <p>With each state doing management planning, PCS included a discussion of the type of activities and protection level wanted, according to IUCN categories.</p> <p>PCS provided extensive support to states nominating sites to the PAN.</p> <p>The 5 Fijian landowning communities through BFP consultations and culminating in the resource management planning have proposed the tabu and 'cultural heritage' designations for 8 islands.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement with the PoWPA process in establishing appropriate PA legislation for Fiji and the anticipated successor to the proposed tabu protection</p>	<p>Include multiple forms of protection in management plan for Kayangel.</p> <p>PA designations completed for the 8 proposed sites and at least agreed for the 9th (in Fiji)</p> <p>BFP continue to support PoWPA process</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
<p>Activity 3.5 Develop management plans using participatory methods with local communities in Fiji and Palau</p>		<p>PCS facilitated weekly planning meetings, field visits, leadership meetings, and gathering and interpretation of information for Aimeliik, Ngaraard, and Ngardmau, resulting in draft management plans in those three states (states are equivalent to communities).</p> <p>Two management plans drafted for 8 of the 9 islands (Vatuiria and Ringgolds) through a community planning process involving all 4 landowning communities, the wider Yavusa, and Provincial authorities. Draft plans supported.</p>	<p>PCS will work with Kayangel to draft a management plan for its protected areas.</p> <p>Finalise draft plans and complete a resource management plan for the remaining island (Mabualau)</p> <p>Facilitate the implementation of management plan needs through communities (SSGs) and Provincial Councils</p>
<p>Activity 3.6 Identify sources/activities for sustainable livelihoods in Fiji and Palau</p>		<p>Management plans (Aimeliik, Ngaraard, Ngardmau Ringgolds, and Vatuiria) include sustainable financing information covering a range of possible direct and indirect income sources such as tourism fees, enforcement fines, and various livelihood income sources.</p>	<p>PCS will include sustainable financing in the Kayangel management plan.</p> <p>BFP will facilitate the establishment of sustainable financing options (as identified in management plans) and assess the effectiveness of these and those already established</p>
<p>Activity 3.7 Train partners and communities in Fiji and Palau (40 people) in fundraising, financial management and project governance</p>		<p>Discussions with the 21 Planning Team members included long discussions about who would be responsible for project governance, leading to the selection of Conservation Boards in each state.</p> <p>Five project communities represented by 22 people were trained in fundraising with two proposals submitted to GEF small Grants</p>	<p>Sustainable finance needs within management plans to be supported with the development of necessary community capacity including small business management practices and fundraising assistance.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
Activity 3.8 Assist community groups in Fiji and Palau to raise financial resources for activities on islands with PAs/management plans		PCS worked with Kayangel to prepare for the installation of the virgin coconut oil press. BFP assisted Ringgolds communities in developing a handicrafts based income source. Funds generated are supporting educational needs	PCS will help Aimeliik, Ngaraard, and Ngardmau (and when finished, Kayangel) submit their Management Plans to the PAN office for financing from the PAN's Green Fund. BFP will support the establishment of sustainable income streams for all project communities facilitated by CEPF funding
Activity 3.9 Support Masters student in Oxford, working on conservation and livelihoods opportunities on the Ringgold islands			
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)	See Outputs and Publications Tables (1 & 2)	1 Local TV news feature 1 video produced about eradication project 2 radio shows 1 article in World Pheasant Association newsletter 3 newsletter articles 2 national press releases
	4.2 Presentations about the project and lessons learned are made at at least 1 international and 2 regional meetings before EOP		1 presentation at the Society for Conservation Biology meeting in December 2011 in New Zealand A presentation at the BirdLife Regional Partnership meeting Nov 2011

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
	<p>4.3 A regional Eradication Advisory Group reviewing participant project plans is set up in Yr1 and effectively functioning in Yr3</p>	<p>The regional EAG continued to function informally and principally represented by PII, USFWS, BirdLife International, SPREP and PCS who reviewed Kayangel operational and biosecurity plans and provided technical advice.</p> <p>Projects also reviewed through the NZ DoC EAG</p>	<p>Ongoing engagement will be on a needs driven basis</p>
	<p>4.4 A best practices manual is produced and disseminated among at least 50 agencies across the Pacific at EOP</p>	<p>“Lessons Learned” from Management Planning nearing completion.</p> <p>Research report from the megapode research study nearing completion.</p>	<p>Disseminate lessons learned and megapode research document.</p> <p>Eradication methodology (and results) compiled and disseminated via regional and global networks</p> <p>Sustainable financing options and effectiveness reviewed and disseminated</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Launch the project in Palau and Fiji at the start, and debrief to stakeholders at the end of the project</p>		<p>Project was launched prior to April 2010. When the new High Chief was given his title, PCS held a meeting with him to brief him on the project.</p> <p>PCS has regular meetings with the community and spends significant time in Kayangel.</p>	<p>Continue holding regular community meetings, including a debrief at end.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 Make project reports, awareness materials and planning documents widely accessible through networks and website</p>		<p>Planning documents shared with technical advisors. Biosecurity resources shared with organisations</p>	<p>Final planning documents, awareness materials and shared widely. Lessons Learned from management planning shared widely and posted on PCS website.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
Activity 4.3 Produce awareness and educational materials		PCS gave 4 PowerPoint presentations on the project and disseminated copies of the presentation to partners and community members. PCS provided detailed notes on the project and decisions to Kayangel's leaders. BFP produced a community based biosecurity procedure Biosecurity awareness sticker	Produce biosecurity sheets for homes in Kayangel. Biosecurity information leaflet (Fiji) PA information posters (5 project Yavusa) Documented resource management plans
Activity 4.4 Attend / make presentations at international, regional and national/Provincial meetings		See Outputs Table (14a & 14b)	Present at the Society for Conservation Biology meeting in December 2011 in New Zealand. Present at the BirdLife Regional Partnership meeting Nov 2011
Activity 4.6 Collate and disseminate information on island restoration principles through a 'best practices manual'		See section 3.2 Pg 10	Contributions to a BP manual will include the template for management plans, a process for management planning, lessons learned from management planning, information on risks to megapodes from presence of bait, and tools to achieve equity in distribution of conservation benefits documentation of the eradication and lessons learned from the project.
Activity 4.7 Communicate project progress/results through variety of media		See Outputs table PCS conducted regular radio shows on the Kayangel project, including shows on birds, quarantine, the operational plan, and the	Project information will continue to be communicated particularly profiling the eradication and PA designations

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2010 to March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period (April 2011 to March 2012)
		<p>eradication setup.</p> <p>PCS wrote two articles for organizational newsletters.</p> <p>A trip to Kayangel to begin the eradication setup was covered on the local news and videotaped and played on the local access channel.</p>	

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</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>Governments, regional and local stakeholders continue to support invasive species eradication as a viable methodology to enhance quality of life and conserve biodiversity</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>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>	Final project report	
Output 1. All rodents and cats eradicated from Kayangel atoll in Palau	<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>	Physical and political climate continue to support island restoration projects
Output 2. Government and civil society stakeholders in Palau have the capacity to perpetuate and manage restored island ecosystems	<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</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>	Trained staff remain working in relevant fields in Palau

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>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>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>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>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>	<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>Project final report</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>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<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)

Refer accompanying CD

Annex 4 Report Acronyms

BFP	BirdLife International Fiji Programme
BI	BirdLife International
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
COP 10	10 th Conference of the Parties
CYMST	Cakaudrove Yaubula Management Support Teams
EAG	Eradication Advisory Group
FIST	Fiji Invasive Species Taskforce
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IBA	Important Bird Area
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Areas
Mataqali	A landowning group within a wider Yavusa
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NZ DoC	New Zealand Department of Conservation
OERC	Office of Environmental Response and Coordination
PAN	Protected Areas Network
PA	Protected Area
PCS	Palau Conservation Society
PII	Pacific Invasives Initiative
PoWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas
PSC	Project Steering Committee

RYMST	Ra Yaubula Management Support Teams
SIUL	Institute for Sustainable Living
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSG	Site Support Group
tabu	Traditional protection mechanism
USDA NWRC	United States Department of Agriculture National Wildlife Research Centre
USP IAS	The University of the South Pacific Institute of Applied Sciences
Yavusa	The tokatoka (families) and mataqali that form a collective 'tribe'