



17-026



DARWIN200

Submit by Monday 1 December 2008

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 16: STAGE 2

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

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

Name: BirdLife International	Address: Wellbrook Court Unit 1, Girton Road, Cambridge CB3 0NA
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Restoration of Priority Pacific Island Ecosystems for People and Biodiversity

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

Proposed start date: 1 April 2009		Duration of project: 36 months		End date: 31 March 2012	
Darwin funding requested	2009/10 £ 85,419	2010/11 £ 102,556	2011/2012 £ 100,726	2012/13 £ 0	Total £ 288,702

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

Biodiversity, quality of life and livelihoods are enhanced by the restoration and subsequent sustainable management of island ecosystems at key sites in Palau and Fiji.
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5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in Palau	Main project partner and co-ordinator in Fiji
Surname	<i>Cranwell</i>	<i>Millett</i>	<i>Holm</i>	<i>Seniloli</i>
Forename (s)	<i>Steve</i>	<i>James</i>	<i>Tiare</i>	<i>Elenoa</i>
Post held	Seabird Programme Manager	Senior Technical Advisor	Executive Director	Conservation Assistant
Institution (if different to above)			Palau Conservation Society (PCS)	
Department	Pacific Partnership Secretariat	Pacific Partnership Secretariat		Fiji Programme
Telephone				
Email				

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details.

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
No ref	Mike Crosby	Directory of key sites for the conservation of Philippine birds
162/11/022	Guy Dutson	Identifying sites of global biodiversity conservation importance for the Fiji BSAP
12-025	Jonathan Eames	Building constituencies for site based conservation in Myanmar
235/13/021	Lincoln Fishpool	Strengthening Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation in West Africa
116/13/006	Rob Williams	DarwinNet - The Peru-Ecuador Dry Forest Clearing House Mechanism
459/14/044	Mike Crosby	Building a Bird Conservation and Environmental Network in China
454/14/042	John Fanshawe	Supporting southern conservation NGOs to work with CBD
656/15/019	James Millett	Community-based conservation groups at Fiji's key conservation sites
702/15/30	Leon Bennun	Strengthening scientific capacity of conservation NGOs working with the CBD
667/15/022	Roger Safford	Government-civil society partnerships for Protected Areas in Timor-Leste
EIDPO19 (follow-up)	David Thomas	DarwinNet and the Tumbesian Important Bird Areas

7. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words) n.a.
Activities (50 words) n.a.
Achievements (50 words) n.a.

8. Please list the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Partner Name: Palau Conservation Society (<i>letter of support attached</i>)	Details: The <i>Palau Conservation Society (PCS)</i> is the BirdLife Partner in Palau. PCS has led proposal development for the Palau component of this application and will be responsible for the timely implementation and reporting of all project activities in Palau. PCS is a non-profit, membership-based organisation (since 1994) and is Palau's first local NGO dedicated to the conservation of the nation's natural resources. PCS is led by a Board of Directors and an Executive Director and has 25 staff. PCS's Conservation Programme, which will be working on the proposed project, includes the Chief Programme Officer, the Senior Terrestrial Officer and a Community Conservation Coordinator. Both the Senior Terrestrial Officer and the Community Conservation Coordinator have basic experience in rodent eradications, which this project will develop further through targeted training provided by UK experts. The Community Conservation Coordinator who is a resident of Kayangel, will play a key role as liaison between PCS and the local community. PCS staff work closely with partner agencies in Palau, both government and non-government.
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<p>Partner Name: Government of Palau: Ministry of Resources and Development, Ministry of Health (<i>letter of support attached</i>), and the Environmental Quality Protection Board (<i>letter of support attached</i>)</p>	<p>Details: The <i>Bureau of Agriculture (BOA)</i> at the Ministry of Resource and Development is mandated to protect Palau's terrestrial biodiversity and the Ministry is also the lead government agency for Protected Area development in Palau. The Bureau houses the Division of Quarantine which is tasked with implementing Palau's quarantine and biosecurity laws and regulations and the National Invasive Species Coordinator. BOA is also the focal agency to CITES. BOA is keen to participate in this project as it will develop critical capacity within the Bureau for long-term island biosecurity. BOA will participate in the biological assessments and trainings, it will play a key role in developing the biosecurity plan, and it will support Protected Area planning and establishment at Kayangel atoll. The <i>Division of Environmental Health (DEH)</i> at the Ministry of Health has experience in pest control at sites that are in close proximity to human populations, where rats have a direct impact on human health. However, their capacity in rodent eradications is currently limited. This project will build their confidence and will provide them with technical skills to permanently remove rats from other areas where they are affecting the quality of people's lives. At the same time, DEH will provide PCS with advice on rodent identification and behaviour, and will monitor the project's impact on environmental health at Kayangel atoll. The <i>Environmental Quality Protection Board (EQPB)</i> is Palau's environmental regulatory agency. It permits and oversees projects that have an impact on the environment. EQPB will assist in facilitating the importation of the rodenticide and provide technical advice on public health issues and storage.</p>
<p>Partner Name: State Government, traditional chiefs and local community of Kayangel, Palau (<i>letter of support attached</i>)</p>	<p>Details: Kayangel atoll is Palau's northernmost state. The <i>State Government of Kayangel and traditional chiefs</i> have constitutional ownership of the entire atoll and the resources within the state. The Governor and the Rdechor, the highest ranking chief, have expressed their support of the project by signing an MOU with PCS. They will be consulted at significant stages of the project when key decisions need to be made. The long-term management of the islands including any biosecurity measures that will be implemented as well as Protected Area establishment, will need to be approved and adopted by the State Government and the chiefs. The local people / landowners on Kayangel have been involved at all stages of the project and are fully committed to its implementation and success. They will be trained in biosecurity and monitoring and have expressed their full support to implementing measures to prevent the reintroduction of alien species to their islands. They also expressed their wish to explore possibilities for Protected Area status of the islands, which will entitle them to continuous technical / financial support from the Government of Palau.</p>
<p>Partner Name: BirdLife Fiji Programme (<i>letter of support attached</i>)</p>	<p>Details: The BirdLife Fiji Programme was established in 2002 in the absence of an eligible national NGO that could become the BirdLife Partner in Fiji. Since then, the Fiji Programme has made a significant contribution to the conservation of Fiji's biodiversity by (1) identifying Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in Fiji and (2) developing community-based conservation initiatives at priority IBAs (during previous Darwin-funded projects). The Programme aims to develop indigenous, high-calibre civil society capacity to implement conservation programmes in Fiji. This project will use specific skills and selected tools, developed during previous Darwin projects (which were mainly focused on forest IBAs), and extend them to island ecosystems in Fiji.</p>

<p>Partner Name: Government of Fiji (Department of Environment) (<i>letter of support attached</i>)</p>	<p>Details: BirdLife has been working together with the Government of Fiji <i>Department of Environment (DoE)</i> since 2002. The DoE sits on the Project Steering Committee (PSC) of the current Darwin project in Fiji. It has also contributed to the eradication activities on Vatu-I-Ra, the Ringgold Islands and Mabualau. In the context of this proposal, a meeting was held with the Director of DoE who is also the CBD focal point, to discuss the project and potential linkages / cross-learning with other DoE-supported initiatives, especially in the field of Protected Area establishment in Fiji. DoE will specifically benefit from this Darwin project's capacity building activities in island nature-based sustainable development in Protected Areas. It is anticipated that DoE will again be sitting on the PSC for this project; in addition, both DoE and BirdLife are members of the newly established National Protected Areas Committee in Fiji (a technical Advisory Group to the National Environment Council). This will facilitate close communication and collaboration between the two organisations throughout the project period (and beyond).</p>
<p>Partner Name: Local communities, Fiji (Ringgold Islands, Mabualau, Vatu-I-Ra) (<i>letters of support attached from the Tui Laucala, the Nadrukuta and the Nagilogilo</i>)</p>	<p>Details: The project will work closely with the local communities who own, and sometimes live on the project islands in Fiji. The 7 islands that form the <i>Ringgold group</i> in Fiji's Northern Province (Cakaudrove) have, with the exception of Nagelelevu, no permanent habitation. Land titles are shared between three <i>mataqali</i> (land-owning clans): Dreketi, Fatima, and Yanuca. All are governed by the Tikina or paramount chief <i>Tui Laucala</i>. The uninhabited islands of <i>Mabualau</i> and <i>Vatu-I-Ra</i> are to the east of Viti Levu (Fiji's main island) within the Provinces of Ra and Tailevu respectively. Each island is represented by a single <i>mataqali</i>; Mabualau by the <i>Nadrukuta</i> (of Lasakau Village, Bau) and Vatu-I-Ra by the <i>Nagilogilo</i> (of Nasau Village). BirdLife has a strong relationship with all these communities through the successful eradications of rats on their islands. These successes have motivated the <i>mataqalis</i> to go one step further and to establish protection status of their islands, to enable a sustainable use of their resources for current and future generations. They approached BirdLife with the request to support them in this process. BirdLife will present them with the opportunities the Fijian law provides (this review is already done) and the <i>mataqalis</i> will decide which route to follow. They will also be trained in project governance and fundraising skills to develop livelihood projects on their islands. <i>Mataqali</i> representatives will sit on the Project Steering Committee.</p>
<p>Partner Name: Regional partners: Pacific Invasives Initiative (<i>letter of support attached</i>); Pacific Invasives Learning Network and SPREP (<i>letter of support attached</i>)</p>	<p>Details: BirdLife International is a formal Partner of both the <i>Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN)</i> and the <i>Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII)</i>, who provide technical support to invasive species management projects through access to experts, peer review, skills sharing and training. PILN is a service of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and facilitates exchange of information and skills. PII, among other things, enables access to recognised international eradication expertise through the New Zealand Department of Conservation. Both partnerships have supported the Kayangel eradication feasibility study and will continue to play an important role in technical advice and skills-sharing with PCS and other project partners. PILN and PII will also support the development of a regional Eradication Advisory Group which will be further enhanced by the ability to access regional expertise guiding decision-making and providing support. PII has also agreed to partner in producing the best practice guidelines / manual describing eradication principles and techniques.</p>

<p>9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>In Fiji, BirdLife consulted <i>NatureFiji-MareqetiViti (NFMV)</i>, the only national conservation NGO in Fiji, launched in 2007 with the aim of protecting Fiji's terrestrial biodiversity. BirdLife and NFMV work closely together in various projects, with NFMV being expected to become the BirdLife Partner NGO in Fiji. Pending NFMV's entry into the BirdLife Partnership, BirdLife has been running the Fiji Programme (see above) to implement BirdLife activities in Fiji. It is expected that in the near future, the BirdLife Fiji Programme will merge with NFMV which will then take over all BirdLife activities in Fiji. This project will build highly relevant island restoration and conservation capacities of the Fiji staff which they will be able to bring to NFMV in the future. NFMV itself will participate in the Fijian project components and in regional skill-sharing activities. This project has also been discussed with the director of the <i>National Trust of Fiji Islands</i> who is the founding chair of the recently established Fijian National Protected Area Committee. Opportunities to link project activities with ongoing PoWPA and other PA work in Fiji were identified which will be pursued if this proposal will be successful.</p>	
<p>9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>yes, please give details:</p> <p>In Palau, PCS will also consult with the <i>National Congress, Department of Fish and Wildlife Protection, Palau Visitors Authority, Belau Tourism Association</i> and members of the general public, especially with regards to the biosecurity programme in order to minimize the likelihood of rodent reintroduction to Kayangel. In Fiji, BirdLife will work together with the <i>Ministry of Fijian Affairs</i> (and through them, with the <i>Native Land Trust Board</i>) when decisions are being made about Protected Area development and registration of the restored islands in Fiji. As a member of Fiji's National Protected Area Committee, BirdLife will also consult with other stakeholders in this group including <i>IUCN (Oceania Office)</i>.</p>	
<p>9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>In Palau, PCS discussed this project with the <i>Office of Environmental Response and Coordination (OERC)</i>, whose Director is the focal point for the CBD and CMS, among others. OERC supports this project and will be informed of its progress throughout. In Fiji, the project has also been discussed and is supported by the three Provincial Councils that are relevant to this project (i.e. where the project islands are located). These are the provincial organisations charged by the Fijian Government to implement its rural development policies, programmes and activities through its district and divisional administration to indigenous Fijians. Their involvement will further facilitate community participation and the support of government agencies in establishing Protected Areas. All three Provincial Councils have been involved in the design of this project and are supportive; the <i>Cakaudrove Provincial Council</i> also sent a letter of support.</p>	
<p>9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please give details:</p> <p>In Palau, PCS will liaise closely with the CBD and CMS focal point, who is at the Office of Environmental Response and Coordination (see above). She has provided verbal support to this project. The CITES focal point is the Director of the Palau Bureau of Agriculture (see under 8), which is a partner of this proposed work and will therefore be involved at all stages of the project. In Fiji, the Director of the Department of Environment is both the CBD and the CITES focal point for Fiji. DoE is also a partner in this project (see also under 8 and the attached letter of support). Regular liaison opportunities with him will be provided by the project itself and through meetings of the National Protected Areas Committee in Fiji. Fiji is not yet a signatory to CMS.</p>	

PROJECT DETAILS

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

Most documented extinctions of Pacific island birds are the result of Invasive Alien Species (IAS). Analysis shows that introduced rodents and cats are among the most damaging.

Palau hosts the greatest bird diversity in Micronesia. The four-island atoll of Kayangel covers an Important Bird Area (IBA) because of its population of Micronesian Megapode *Megapodius*

laperouse (Endangered), and Palau Ground dove *Gallicolumba canifrons* (Near Threatened). Feral cats and rodents severely threaten the sustainability of these and other endangered species on the islands, such as Marianas Flying Fox (*Pteropus mariannus*), Green and Hawksbill Sea Turtles (*Chelonia mydas* and *Eretmochelys imbricata*). Of particular concern is the recent introduction of brown rat *Rattus norvegicus*, now widespread and in high numbers throughout the atoll. The aggressive behaviour of brown rat has a significant effect on ground birds as they prey on eggs and chicks. Alien rodents also adversely impact quality of life for people living on Kayangel (population 190), preventing traditional agricultural practices and reducing crop productivity. Rats also transmit diseases including *scrub typhus* and *leptospirosis* (common and fatal). To date IAS management in Palau has largely been control oriented, but this has had no lasting biological or social benefits.

IAS are also widely recognised in the decline of Fiji's island biodiversity, especially for seabird breeding colonies. BirdLife International has eradicated rodents from nine IBA islands in Fiji (one in 2006, eight in 2008). Success has been confirmed for the first island and appears highly likely for the others. The challenge in Fiji is to enhance the sustainability of 'restored'¹ islands and maximise their value to traditional owners. Communities have asked for assistance to develop Protected Area (PA) status for islands free of mammalian predators, to prevent alien species reintroduction, unsustainable resource use and enhance their tourism potential. [[see also www.birdlife.org/news/news/2008/02/Vatuiria_Fiji_rat_free_island.html](http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2008/02/Vatuiria_Fiji_rat_free_island.html)]

This project addresses key priorities identified in the Palau and Fiji National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans: in Palau, it addresses six of eight Strategic Themes, notably 'Biosecurity – Invasive species'. In Fiji it addresses five of six Focal Areas, including priority 5: 'Control of Invasive Species'. The project contributes to the 2005 commitment made by the President of Palau under the Micronesia Challenge to protect Palau's biodiversity; and it supports the Government of Fiji which is taking steps towards a comprehensive national PA network (a UNDP-funded PoWPA **project** is being undertaken).

The project further supports the Governments and civil society of Palau and Fiji to achieve progress towards Goal 6 under the CBD Focal Areas to achieve the 2010 Biodiversity Target, which aims to "control threats from IAS". The project is relevant to CBD article 7 on identification and monitoring, 8 on in-situ conservation, **10 on Sustainable Use**, 12 on research/training, 13 on public education and awareness, and 17 on exchange of information. It also addresses six focal areas and the specific Cross-Cutting Issue of IAS, under the CBD Thematic Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity. Both CITES and CMS contain articles addressing the issue of IAS relevant to this project. The project supports the CBD PA Programme of Work by encouraging PA establishment in Palau and Fiji.

The project's intended outcomes are to enhance the biodiversity, quality of life and livelihoods of the local people on four islands in Palau and nine islands in Fiji; it will be distinctive as it will stimulate tangible restoration of island ecosystems by the removal of IAS in Palau, and promote long-term sustainable management of restored islands in Palau and Fiji.

The strategy to achieve these outcomes, addressing the problems mentioned above, consists of four main elements:

1. Eradicate rodents and cats from Kayangel atoll in Palau: building on a feasibility study completed in 2006 by PCS, further stakeholder and technical expert consultations will lead to the development and implementation of an operational plan detailing eradication methods, including non-target species mitigation, and monitoring to assess key biodiversity, social and economic benefits.

¹ 'Restoration' in this concept note, refers to the removal of significant non-native disturbance factors (in this case, rodents and cats) promoting improvement in the native natural environment. Processes that sustain restoration i.e. biosecurity, Protected Areas, monitoring systems, and human capacity that support this, are inherent to the definition.

2. Develop capacity of civil society (especially PCS) and the Government of Palau: in all aspects of IAS eradication and island biosecurity (prevention of reintroductions). They will also participate hands-on in the activities under 1 and in exchange programmes with other IAS projects in the region. The Kayangel community will be trained in the implementation and monitoring of a biosecurity system developed by the project.

3. Support sustainable management of restored islands: facilitate the establishment of appropriate forms of community-based Protected Areas at nine sites in Fiji (Vatu-i-Ra, Mabualau and the seven Ringgold islands) and at Kayangel atoll in Palau. Management plans for three of these sites will be developed guiding the sustainable use of island resources and equitable sharing of benefits among local people.

4. Disseminate skills and best practices: implement a state-of-the-art media plan, including presentations at a range of meetings including the highly acclaimed conference on 'Islands and Eradication of Invasive Species' scheduled for February 2010. A best practice manual addressing principles for IAS (specifically rodents and cats) eradication, monitoring, consultation, and biosecurity techniques will be developed and disseminated. Critically the project catalyses the establishment of an innovative regional network of practitioners and experts engaged in the development and implementation of cat and rodent eradication projects.

The project will draw on BirdLife International's expertise in the field of IAS, gained through various projects in the Pacific, Seychelles and Ascension Island. BirdLife experts from the UK and Fiji will support and train PCS, Palauan government agencies and the Kayangel community in the planning, implementation and monitoring of eradication operations (Outputs 1 and 2), supported by the Pacific Invasives Learning Network and the Pacific Invasives Initiative, who have extensive experience in IAS eradication in the Pacific and will provide technical assistance and peer review. BirdLife will take specific lessons learned from the Darwin supported BirdLife project 162/15/019 *Community Based Conservation Groups at Fiji's Key Conservation Sites* to enhance the management and security of restored islands through Protected Areas by communities (Output 3). BirdLife's highly professional Communications Department will ensure information is effectively disseminated at all levels (Output 4).

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

Please give details:

The project represents a significant and innovative progression of two existing work themes being undertaken by the BirdLife Pacific Partnership: (1) the ecological rehabilitation of islands through the eradication of rodents and cats, and (2) the development of community-based Protected Areas. The project will synergise these areas of work to enhance the sustainability of island restoration and maximise benefits to land-owning communities.

The restoration of islands by the BirdLife Pacific Partnership was initiated in 2006 with the eradication of rats from Vatu-I-Ra island in Fiji. This was followed by a regional project to restore seabird islands, ending in March 2009, which has already resulted in 11 islands successfully treated for rats (including the 7 Ringgold islands and Mabualau in Fiji). Work on the development of Protected Areas was initiated in 2006 in Fiji under the Darwin Initiative project *Community Based Conservation Groups at Fiji's Key Conservation Sites* 162/15/019. This project has pioneered a bottom up approach to community-based terrestrial Protected Areas in Fiji on critical and highly threatened forest sites, has supported community-based management planning, Protected Area monitoring and has identified Protected Area designations that maximise community benefits. This project has exceeded expectation by catalysing the development of national capacity, drawn stakeholders together and resulted in the formation of a recognised National Protected Area Committee, a formal Advisory Group to the Fiji Government's National Environmental Committee.

Limited preparatory work has been undertaken on Kayangel in Palau: a feasibility study on the eradication of rodents was undertaken in 2006, supported by BirdLife International and PII, which found that eradication was feasible; community awareness activities are ongoing. In Fiji the project sites have been treated for rats and the project will work with communities to develop formally recognised community-managed Protected Areas.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work? Yes No

To date only limited island restoration and rodent eradication work has been carried out or is planned in the tropical Pacific. Several islands were treated for rats and rabbits in the Phoenix Island Group, Kiribati in 2008 and the intention exists to treat several more islands. These islands form a part of the Phoenix Island Protected Area (PIPA) initiative, primarily a marine Protected Area. The PIPA project is establishing a multimillion dollar trust fund from the Global Conservation Fund and compensation packages for lost fishing revenues. The eradications are being undertaken by New Zealand-based consultant Pacific Expeditions Ltd and Ecocare Ltd. Early plans are under development by the RSPB (BirdLife in the UK) to eradicate rodents on Henderson Island in the Pitcairn Group and a proposal is under development to eradicate rats in Alipata, Western Samoa. Potential exists for the sharing of lessons learned and technical skills on rodent eradication with these other projects; however, most of these projects do not have strong elements of community ownership and in some cases lack national level institutional leadership. The Kayangel eradication, together with the Protected Area work in Fiji and Palau, is innovative and distinctive in that it will be a model in the region for a grassroots-driven island restoration programme.

Similarly work on the establishment of community-based Protected Areas remains limited. Marine Protected Areas are well developed in Fiji, Palau and a number of other Pacific island countries, but the lessons learned from MPAs, which are essentially “no-take fishing zones” have proven not to be transferable to terrestrial systems. Therefore, terrestrial Protected Areas are relatively neglected; the Sovi Basin Project in Fiji, managed by Conservation International, is a high-investment endowment fund and represents the only other significant initiative to create a new terrestrial Protected Area, aside from BirdLife’s current work on the ongoing Darwin-funded community-based Protected Area project. Palau has seen a few initiatives to establish community-based and managed Protected Areas, including Helen Reef, an island cleared of rats about six years ago. PCS will use lessons learned at Helen Reef for this new proposed project.

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

At least one must be selected.

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

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

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Yes No

What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words)

This project will address the loss of biodiversity and the reduction of the quality of life and livelihoods in small island ecosystems as a result of the presence of invasive alien species. In Palau, dialogue was established with the Kayangel community when PCS identified one of the atoll islands as an IBA. Local people indicated that rats were causing significant problems to the island ecosystem (biodiversity, agriculture, human health). The community reported that the newly introduced “large” rat (confirmed as Norway rat) was causing particular problems entering houses and damaging crops and requested assistance from PCS. Similarly, the need for intervention was identified in Fiji through the IBA identification process, when island communities sought assistance from BirdLife to restore their islands (remove rats) and enhance protection status, in order to provide them with long-term opportunities to improve their lives and livelihoods, e.g. through increased agricultural and ecotourism (seabird watching).

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

By the end of the project, the four islands of Kayangel atoll in Palau will be rodent- and cat-free, and bio-security, monitoring and contingency will be in place, resulting in a substantial improvement of the island ecosystem, the threatened Megapode population, and the quality of life and livelihoods of the community (by reduced risk of diseases, food contamination and crop damage). Government and PCS staff will have the capacity to carry out restoration of other islands and perpetuate monitoring and bio-security measures in Palau. At least three community-based

Protected Areas will be established at islands in Palau and Fiji (initiated at another ten), with management plans that include options for sustainable development, leading to improved protection status of and long-term income generation derived from these restored islands. Other practitioners will be able to build on this project through a best-practices manual and experience-exchange listserver.

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

The project will contribute to the survival of the globally threatened species of Micronesian Megapode, Palau Ground dove, Marianas Flying Fox, and Green and Hawksbill Sea Turtles that live on Kayangel and are all severely threatened by rodents and feral cats. Traditional knowledge of Kayangel people indicates that at least 15 endemic or restricted-range bird species used to reside on the islands two decades ago; only three resident species were recently observed (2004). In Fiji, protection status of islands will help prevent IAS reintroduction and unsustainable resource use, which will benefit residing seabird populations (all islands host large numbers of Booby's and Noddy's) and other threatened native fauna including sea turtles, coconut crabs and the Pacific boa. Mabualau also hosts large populations of breeding Crested Terns, and Mabualau and Vatu-I-Ra hold more than 1% of the known population of Black Noddy.

How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)

CBD: Section 10 describes the project's *direct* relevance to CBD and PoWPA. The project also *indirectly* supports CITES and CMS: it works with the CITES focal points following CITES Resolution 13/10c: to "consider opportunities for synergy and explore appropriate collaboration between CITES and CBD on the issue of introductions of alien species that are potentially invasive". Beneficiary species such as the turtles, crabs and boa are all CITES-listed. The relationship between migratory species and IAS is a cross-cutting theme in the joint workplan of CMS and CBD (chapter 6.0 / CBD COP Decision V/8). It is on the agenda for CMS COP 9 under item 19: 'CMS capacity development strategy'. This project will serve as an example for island restoration projects in the Pacific to protect (from IAS) breeding colonies of migratory seabirds that range widely among the Pacific states and are therefore good candidates for CMS-listing.

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

A specific output (4) is dedicated to wide dissemination of project information and results. Supported by its Communications Division, BirdLife will brand this initiative as a Darwin project and will include the Darwin logo/information in all project products and events, including:

- a launch (at the start) and a 'debrief' (at the end) of the project, in both countries, together with the relevant stakeholders (including FCO);
- a media campaign including radio/tv broadcasts and a web page on www.birdlife.org (which receives more than 100,000 unique visitors per month), hosting a project blog which allows for people to respond to project updates and ask questions throughout the project period;
- regular news releases about the project and 'spin-off stories' (e.g. about other conservation issues in the Pacific, including climate change), submitted to a wide range of Pacific national and regional media, the press in the UK, the BirdLife WorldBirdWatch magazine and others;
- presentations at regional and international meetings;
- a best practice manual and Eradication Advisory Group (EAG) that will bring together, through a 'Darwin' listserver, British experts and practitioners who will provide technical support and guide the application of best practise and dissemination of lessons learned.

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

The project provides long-term benefits in two main ways, both contributing to the implementation of the CBD. Firstly and most importantly, this project will ultimately lead to a *reduction of species extinctions* caused by IAS on Pacific islands. The project will act as a catalyst (multiplier) to remove IAS from other priority sites in Palau, Fiji and other Pacific islands. This will lead to growing populations of endemic species currently predated by IAS, and other environmental (biodiversity), social (health), and economic (livelihoods) benefits derived from islands which are made IAS-free. Secondly, the project will leave a *legacy of increased capacity* of civil society and government

agencies in Palau and Fiji to deal with IAS problems, now and in the future. In addition, the Eradication Advisory Group that will be initiated, will remain after the project ends and will enable Pacific and other SIDS who seek to implement island restoration programmes, to capitalise on a large pool of available knowledge. The Group will also cross-fertilise with other Darwin-funded island conservation projects across the world.

Two potential problems to achieving these benefits could be adverse impacts caused by changes in the physical (e.g. climate change-related) and the political (government priorities) environments.

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

While this project is part of a longer-term conservation programme (see 11a), it will reach the following discrete end points:

1. Eradication of rodents/cats from Kayangel: the project will remove all rodents/cats from the four Kayangel islands. Provisional success of this operation will be known one year after the operation (still within the project period). Subsequent biosecurity measures/monitoring will continue post-project, taken up by relevant government agencies and island communities, to prevent reintroductions.
2. Established capacity in Palau: specific attention will be paid to build both individual and institutional capacities (including systems and procedures) in order to ensure long-term uptake and application of new skills.
3. Protected Areas on restored islands: will be discrete end points, sustained by (a) the implementation of management plans allowing the local land-owners to derive sustainable benefits from the islands' resources, (b) additional government technical and financial support to Protected Areas and (c) additional fundraising by the land-owners/communities themselves.
4. Various other products: including the best practices manual and the Eradication Advisory Group (EAG). These are end products which will continue to be used post-project. The Group (run through a no-cost listserver) will be sustained by its members after the project ends.

16. If your project includes training and development, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge to you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words) You should address each of these points.

Capacity development is a cross-cutting theme in this project.

Training needs assessment: Two Project Steering Committees comprising UK expertise and host country partners (including community representatives) will finalise tailored training programmes in collaboration with the project beneficiaries. Training needs will continue to be revisited during annual work planning. Target groups will primarily be 6 staff of the host country NGOs (PCS/BirdLife Fiji programme), 6 staff of government agencies (BOA and DEH in Palau, DoE in Fiji), 5 Kayangel community members (restoration/biosecurity) and up to 240 local people (biosecurity/fundraising) at the 13 target islands. Training delivery: UK and regional experts will deliver seven workshops covering IAS eradication and planning (2, Palau), biosecurity (1, Palau), monitoring (1, Palau), PA/management planning (1, combined Palau/Fiji) and fundraising (2, Palau/Fiji). A further three project exchanges within the region will be arranged to maximise experiential learning in a wide range of IAS- and PA-related planning and field techniques. Further field training will be provided by UK experts during the implementation of all eradication and associated operations in Palau. The EAG will facilitate peer learning through reviews of planning decisions and technical issues. One student will seek post-graduate tertiary qualification from Oxford University in the UK. Skills and knowledge beneficiaries will obtain will include technical and institutional skills which will enable them to plan and implement eradications, social and biological monitoring, biosecurity and PA/management planning; and will allow them to raise funds for activities that will sustain livelihoods through wise use of resources. Effective training will show beneficiaries using their skills, i.e. through the successful eradication of rodents and cats from Kayangel and other islands in the future, the delivery of a biosecurity system that prevents reintroduction of IAS at Kayangel and other islands, and successful funding proposals that lead to sustainable income generation.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Changes since Stage 1 application are highlighted in bold.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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.			
Sub-Goal: Restoration and conservation of unique island ecosystems and their values and services in the Pacific for the benefit of people and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of extinctions on Pacific islands caused by IAS show decrease - Populations of endemic species currently severely predated by IAS show increase - Social, economic and environmental benefits derived from restored islands show increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBD, CITES and CMS reports - IUCN Red List data - BirdLife World Bird DataBase - NBSAP reports in Palau and Fiji - Social, economic and other relevant government reports in Palau and Fiji 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring established and data collected for key biodiversity indicators (annually) - 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 - Reduced damage by rats to traditional crops / systems by end of year 3 compared to year 1 baseline - 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline report including PRA - Biodiversity monitoring reports - Department of Health Reports - Department of Agriculture reports - Project monitoring reports against baseline - Final project report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governments, regional and local stakeholders continue to support invasive species eradication as a viable methodology to enhance quality of life and conserve biodiversity
Output 1. All rodents and cats eradicated from Kayangel atoll in Palau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Peer reviewed planning documentation completed prior to bait application 1.2 No rats or mice are found on any of the four Kayangel islands at EOP 1.3 No cats are found on any of the four Kayangel islands at EOP 1.4 No domestic stock losses or significant mortality at a population level among non-target species at EOP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline surveys - Peer reviewers' reports of eradication plan - Eradication implementation report - Monitoring reports - Final project report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical and political climate continue to support island restoration projects

<p>Output 2. Government and civil society stakeholders in Palau have the capacity to perpetuate and manage restored island ecosystems</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>2.2 At least 3 exchange programmes will have been implemented by EOP</p> <p>2.3 A simple but comprehensive biosecurity system is available for Kayangel and implemented by collaborative partners at EOP</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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training reports and evaluations - Exchange visit reports - Project reports [demonstrating work that builds on skills and knowledge gained] - Printed biosecurity plan, including allocation of tasks and responsibilities - References to biosecurity measures in government publications - List of measures taken by the people of Kayangel to prevent reintroductions (project reports) - Monitoring sheets filled in by local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained staff remain working in relevant fields in Palau
<p>Output 3. Sustainable management of restored island ecosystems in Fiji and Palau is improved through enhanced protection status of islands</p>	<p>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</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>3.3 3 Community-based island management plans agreed which include equitable benefit sharing among local people at EOP</p> <p>3.4 Trained partners and communities develop at least 3 fundraising proposals for livelihood activities on their islands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAs gazetted - Reports of community consultation meetings - Printed management plans - Training reports - Project proposals - Project final report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate designation exist to provide biodiversity and resource management needs and support community livelihoods - Process of designating Protected Area status does not take 'too long'
<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>4.1 Targets for media profile are achieved (launch, debrief, news articles, radio, tv broadcasts, project web page and blog)</p> <p>4.2 Presentations about the project and lessons learned are made at at least 1 international and 2 regional meetings before EOP</p> <p>4.3 A regional Eradication Advisory Group reviewing participant project plans is set up in yr 1 and effectively functioning in Yr3</p> <p>4.4 A best practices manual is produced and disseminated among at least 50 agencies across the Pacific at EOP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media reports and compendia of media articles - Website / blog hit counter - Meeting reports - Eradication Advisory Group (EAG) listserver - Manual (electronic) and dissemination list - Final project report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People are receptive to information and utilise it - Relevant stakeholder institutions have the resources to use the results and products of the project in their work

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1 Establish Project Steering Committee (PSC) in Palau for continuous monitoring of project progress (meeting twice a year)
- 1.2 Consult with community, key stakeholders, and local partner agencies in Palau
- 1.3 Prepare eradication, biosecurity and monitoring plans in Palau
- 1.4 Conduct trials to inform appropriate mitigation for non-target species and provide training in mitigating techniques in Palau
- 1.5 Establish and implement monitoring of biological and social indicators in Palau
- 1.6 Source and purchase eradication materials and arrange logistics in Palau
- 1.7 Complete pre-eradication site preparations in Palau
- 1.8 Implement eradication activities in Palau

- 2.1 Agree and arrange training, exchange, and workshop needs in Palau and Fiji
- 2.2 Skill and capacity building exchanges between Palau/Fiji and other projects in Palau/Fiji and the Pacific
- 2.3 Train 3 PCS staff, 4 Palauan government staff, and 5 Kayangel community in rat/cat eradication, biosecurity and monitoring practices
- 2.4 Communicate biosecurity plan for Kayangel and establish systems and implement procedures in Palau
- 2.5 Raise biosecurity awareness and continue biosecurity training to 200 local people and Palauan government agencies

- 3.1 Establish PSC in Fiji for continuous monitoring of project progress (meeting twice a year)
- 3.2 Train at least 4 Fiji and Palau project / government staff in Protected Area planning and management plans
- 3.3 Establish community conservation groups on the islands in Fiji and Palau, assess community needs, support regular meetings and set up monitoring systems
- 3.4 Discuss PA options with island communities in Fiji and Palau and support PA designation (or progress towards designation)
- 3.5 Develop management plans using participatory methods with local communities in Fiji and Palau
- 3.6 Identify sources / activities for sustainable livelihoods in Fiji and Palau
- 3.7 Train partners and communities in Fiji and Palau (40 people) in fundraising, financial management and project governance
- 3.8 Assist community groups in Fiji and Palau to raise financial resources for activities on islands with PAs/management plans
- 3.9 Support Masters student in Oxford, working on conservation and livelihoods opportunities on the Ringgold islands

- 4.1 Launch the project in Palau and Fiji at the start, and debrief to stakeholders at the end of the project
- 4.2 Make project reports, awareness materials and planning documents widely accessible through networks and website
- 4.3 Produce awareness and educational materials
- 4.4 Attend / make presentations at international, regional and national/Provincial meetings
- 4.5 Establish a regional Eradication Advisory Group
- 4.6 Collate and disseminate information on island restoration principles through a 'best practices manual'
- 4.7 Communicate project progress/results through variety of media

Monitoring activities: (see also activity plan and section 20)

Sub-goal indicators:

The project team will collect baseline and subsequent data from relevant sources (see MoVs), as well as from this and other projects implemented by BirdLife, BirdLife Partners in the Pacific, the project partners and other conservation agencies in the Pacific, to measure the identified indicators for the sub-goal (which will extend beyond the project period).

Purpose indicators:

The project team will collect baseline and end-of-project data on the identified biodiversity, health, agricultural and livelihoods indicators and will present these to the Project Steering Committees (PSCs) in Palau and Fiji. Monitoring of the biodiversity status of the restored islands in Palau and Fiji will be done using the BirdLife IBA monitoring framework, annually. Environmental health will be monitored by the Division of Environmental Health in Palau before and after the eradication of rodents from Kayangel atoll. Monitoring of the impact of eradication of rodents on agricultural systems in Palau will be done by the Bureau of Agriculture in Palau at the same times. Monitoring of sustainable development in Fiji and Palau will use locally defined livelihood indicators supported by the BirdLife socio-economic monitoring framework and will be done by the project team and the communities themselves (annually). All results will be included in the final project report.

Output indicators:

Indicator 1.1: PSC in Palau will monitor that project partners produce peer-reviewed documentation in time and is of excellent quality (Act 1.1).

Indicators 1.2 and 1.3: Two baselines will be established: the first one at the end of the first project year, and the second just before the eradication operation takes place. A first assessment of the success of the operation will take place 6 months after the operation; a second one, after twelve months, will give certainty of success. (A final round of monitoring, 18 months after the operation, will provide absolute confidence and will, if all goes well, declare the four islands of Kayangel atoll officially 'rat and cat free'.) Monitoring will be done by the project team and the local community of Kayangel using agreed trapping and detection systems (Act.1.5).

Indicator 1.4: Monitoring of the effect of the eradication operation on non-target species will take place *during* the eradication operation in the first quarter of year 3, by the project team and the local community of Kayangel (Act 1.5).

Indicators 2.1 - 2.3: All monitoring will be done by the PSC in Palau using work plans, the activity plan and the indicators in the logical framework (Act. 1.1).

Indicator 2.4: The local community at Kayangel and relevant government agencies will monitor, during and after the project, that no reintroduction of IAS occurs; they will do this at a frequency which will allow them to respond adequately to the results. They will report back to PCS using agreed monitoring forms (Act. 1.5, 2.4 and 2.5).

Indicators 3.1 - 3.4: All monitoring will be done by the PSCs in Palau and Fiji using work plans, the activity plan and the indicators in the logical framework (Act. 1.1 and 3.1)

Indicators 4.1 - 4.4: All monitoring will be done by the PSCs in Palau and Fiji using work plans, the activity plan, the indicators in the logical framework and specific media / dissemination targets (Act. 1.1 and 3.1)

In addition, the project team will prepare annual workplans including activities and milestones which the PSCs will review twice a year. The PSCs will also monitor that all project reports are produced in time and are of excellent quality. The project team will prepare and submit all required reports to the Darwin Initiative.

A final evaluation and audit will take place at the end of the project.

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

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1 All rodents and cats eradicated from Kayangel atoll													
1.1 Establish PSC for eradication and PA establishment in Palau, agree role and provide ongoing input in overseeing programme implementation	6	X		X		X		X		X		X	X
1.2 Consult with community, key stakeholders, and local partner agencies	7	X	X	X			X		X		X		X
1.3 UK experts train and assist in preparation and peer review of eradication, biosecurity and monitoring plans	20	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
1.4 Conduct trials to inform appropriate mitigation for non-target species and provide training in mitigating techniques (includes Megapodes)	3		X										
1.5 Establish monitoring of biological and social indicators, implement operational monitoring, and assess eradication result	7				X	X			X	X	X		X
1.6 Source and purchase eradication, biosecurity, and monitoring materials and arrange logistics	7					X	X	X					
1.7 Implement and complete pre-eradication site preparations (baiting lines, storage and staff facilities, mitigation implementation, notification)	4						X	X					
1.8 Implement eradication activities - this will be done in the first quarter of 2011 because (1) training and preparation time required before the operation; (2) climate variables (rainfall, accessibility, sea condition) which are only suitable during the first months of the year	3								X	X			
2 Government and civil society stakeholders in Palau have the capacity to perpetuate and manage restored island ecosystems													
2.1 Agree and arrange training, exchange, and workshop needs in Palau, Fiji	2	X											
2.2 Organise capacity building exchanges between projects conducting island restoration and/or Protected Area activities - within Palau, between Palau and Fiji, and with other Pacific islands (supported by PILN)	3		X				X				X		
2.3 UK experts (supported by PII and DOC) train PCS staff, Palauan government agencies, and Kayangel community in rat/cat eradication, non-target mitigation, biosecurity and monitoring practices (12 people)	3		X		X			X	X	X			
2.4 Communicate biosecurity plan (see also activity 1.3 - plan will be developed in conjunction with the eradication and monitoring plans), establish systems and implement procedures at Kayangel	14							X	X	X	X	X	X
2.5 PCS biosecurity officer publicly raises biosecurity awareness, continues to train boat owners, transport services, and other island users at Kayangel in preventing reintroduction of IAS (200 people)	15								X	X	X	X	X

3 Sustainable management of restored island ecosystems in Fiji and Palau is improved through enhanced protection status of islands														
3.1	Establish PSC for PA establishment in Fiji, agree role and provide ongoing input in overseeing programme implementation	6	X		X		X		X		X		X	X
3.2	UK experts train Fiji and Palau project staff (and Fiji government) in PA establishment and management planning (4+ people, training in Fiji)	2		X										
3.3	Establish community groups on the islands in Fiji and Palau, assess their needs, support meetings and biodiversity and livelihoods monitoring	12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.4	Discuss PA options with island communities in Fiji and Palau and support and encourage (progress towards) the designation of PAs	30			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.5	Develop, agree community-based management plans in Fiji and Palau	20					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.6	Identify sources / activities for sustainable livelihoods in Fiji and Palau	12	X	X	X	X						X	X	
3.7	UK experts train partners and communities in Fiji and Palau in fundraising, financial management and project governance (40 people)	5			X		X					X	X	
3.8	UK experts assist partners/community groups to raise financial resources for activities in sites with PAs/management plans	10					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.9	UK experts support Masters student in Oxford, working on conservation and livelihoods opportunities of the Ringgold islands. He already did his fieldwork with BirdLife in Fiji in July 08 (<i>see letter from Oxford University</i>)	9	X	X	X									
4 The development/implementation of island restoration projects in Palau, Fiji, other SIDS is enhanced through effective dissemination of best practice														
4.1	Launch the project in both host countries and debrief at end of project	2	X											X
4.2	Make project reports, awareness materials and planning documents accessible through networks and websites (BirdLife, PCS, global invasive species database, PII, PILN, ALIENS, and Darwin Initiative)	8					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.3	Produce awareness and educational materials including a video/documentary of the Kayangel restoration, biosecurity, and PA materials	7					X		X	X	X	X	X	X
4.4	PCS and Fiji project staff share project information with the 'Islands and Eradication of Invasives Species' conference (poster, oral presentation subject to acceptance), and through regional/national/Provincial meetings	5			X	X							X	X
4.5	Establish a regional Eradication Advisory Group that continues to facilitate information exchange, technical advice, peer review of projects	11		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.6	Collate and disseminate information on island restoration principles and best practices through a 'best practices manual'	10	X	X	X	X							X	X
4.7	Communicate project progress/results through local/regional/international print media, web based newsletter/e-bulletins/blog (BirdLife, PII, PILN, SPREP), community outreach (PCS), and radio	12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project.

Standard Measure No	Description	Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	1
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	257
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	12
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	5
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	25
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	3
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	1
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	4
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	3
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	6
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	6
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	6
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	6
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	100
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	250
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	1
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	2
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	2
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	2
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	6
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	6
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	GBP 750
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	GBP 162,686

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

Baseline information will be gathered at the start of the project (at Sub-goal and Purpose level, and specifically for Output 1) and progress will be monitored against those data. The Activity Timetable provides milestones for activities under all four Outputs, which will be used to check whether the project is still 'on time'. The Logical Framework provides indicators which will be used to measure the success of the project (i.e. if it is still 'on track') during and at the end of the project period. The project team (Project Leader, Senior Technical Advisor, other UK experts and the two main host-country project partners) will prepare annual workplans which will guide project implementation during the three year project period. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) in each host country, including representatives from the project partner groups in Palau and Fiji (government, chiefs and communities), the regional partners (in the Palauan PSC), and the project team, will assess progress of the project twice a year. Six-monthly and annual reports will be provided to the Darwin Initiative. Based on feedback and advice received from the PSCs and/or Darwin reviewers, the project's design and/or implementation plan (activities) will be amended. An end-of-project evaluation will measure the project's success against planned / expected achievements (Outputs and Purpose) and will identify best practices and lessons learned for future use and dissemination. Post-project impact monitoring (including the final monitoring of the success of the eradication operation at Kayangel, six months after the project ends) will be measured by BirdLife, project partners and specifically the local community at Kayangel. Biodiversity and livelihoods monitoring will continue by the island communities in Fiji and Palau themselves, supported by the main project partners who all have made long-term commitments towards these communities.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

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

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative will not be able to agree increases in grants to cover inflation on UK costs once grants are awarded.

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

Funding Sources	Income £	%
Trading activities	8,462	0.1
From other sources (other than those listed here)	81,126	0.8
Subscriptions	94,326	1.0
Investment income	110,636	1.2
Events income	123,755	1.3
Partner memberships	562,342	5.9
Donations and legacies	846,037	8.8
Corporations	915,157	9.6
Partner organisations	948,144	9.9
Government institutions	2,648,742	27.7
Trusts and Foundations	3,223,665	33.7
Total income for 2007	£9,562,392	100.0

22. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional

unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

Cofinancing is particularly critical for the Palau component of this project, hence intensive efforts have been made to lever the necessary funds to match the expected Darwin Initiative contribution. The Darwin Initiative is the main donor for this project, with some cofinancing provided by the Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT) and the Aage V Jensen Charity Foundation from Denmark. If approved, the Darwin funding will lever additional funding from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot - however, this cofinancing is dependent on the success of this Darwin Initiative application (*see attached letter of support from CEPF*). We are confident that if the Darwin Initiative application is approved, this project will be successfully completed and will provide excellent value for money: for less than GBP 300,000 Darwin Initiative investment, four high-biodiversity islands in Palau will be made rat- and cat-free; these four and an additional nine islands will benefit from targeted investments towards Protected Area status and/or sustainable livelihoods development; and a long-term legacy will be left behind through enhanced capacities in Palau, Fiji and the wider Pacific as a result of training by UK experts and sharing of good practice.

Unconfirmed:

In case additional funding (for spin-off activities) will be required, BirdLife will seek cofinancing from the Australian High Commission in Suva and/or the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGCS, which has a specific interest in island conservation in the Pacific through GLISPA).

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

Financial resources:

Other financial contributions will be made by the implementing partners (under 'institutional funding' in the budget). This will mainly cover additional staff time and organisational support to the project (including support staff not covered in the project budget).

Funding in kind:

The main implementing NGOs will put at the disposal of the project available field and other materials (computers, binoculars, tents, office space, vehicles etc) needed for the project's implementation. Additional in-kind support will be provided by other national and international partners, e.g. through linking this project with parallel, related activities.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

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

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

The British High Commission / FCO offices in Manila (for Palau) and Suva (Fiji) have been fully informed about this project. Copies of the proposal have been sent to FCO in Manila and Suva. Furthermore, the project has been discussed with the FCO Political Officer and the Political and Communications Adviser (dealing with environmental affairs in the Pacific region) in Suva. FCO does not advise against travel to Palau or Fiji; and even though there is a small risk of political instability in Fiji, FCO Suva has advised BirdLife that there are no security ramifications for this project. Questions from FCO Suva were related to community and government buy-in to this project (Fiji component) and could all be answered to the FCO's satisfaction.

Yes (no written advice) X

Yes, advice attached

No

CERTIFICATION 2009/10

On behalf of the trustees/company* of **BirdLife International**

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £85,419 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2010 on the activities specified in the above application.

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

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts, CVs for project principals and letters of support. For the annual report, please see www.birdlife.org

Signed	MIKE RANDS
Signed	Director and Chief Executive

Signed  Date: 1 December 2008

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	Yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Yes
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	Yes
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working 50%+ on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	Yes
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	Yes
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	Yes

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 1 December 2008** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than **Tuesday 2 December 2008**.