CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Project Title:	Strengthening Information for Regional Assessments of the Conservation Status and Distribution of Biodiversity in the Pacific Islands
Date of Report:	September 25th 2012
Report Author and Contact Information	Helen Pippard (helen.pippard@iucn.org)

CEPF Region: Polynesia-Micronesia

Strategic Direction: 3. Safeguard and restore threatened species

Grant Amount: $151,169

Project Dates: July 1, 2010 - May 31, 2012

Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):

IUCN Species Programme:
(1) Red List Unit. Provided technical support throughout the project and facilitated the training workshop. Provided GIS support for production and review of maps for each species.
(2) Freshwater Biodiversity Unit Provided support with the project proposal in the early stages, and continued to assist with project design and technical support for the freshwater fish assessments throughout the duration of the project. Provided GIS expertise for freshwater mapping for the training workshop and assisted with workshop facilitation.
(3) Biodiversity Assessment Unit (BAU). Provided support with project design, technical support throughout the project, and attended the evaluation workshop in a facilitation capacity. BAU also led on the technical aspects for the reptile assessments, including coordinating and liaising with evaluators, and species assessment tidying and review in the Species database.
IUCN Freshwater Fish Specialist Group (FWFSG)/Wetlands International - Oceania. Aaron Jenkins (regional Chair of the FWFSG) joined the project initially as a species assessor, however was unable to commit to the project following the initial training workshop.
IUCN Mollusc Specialist Group. Mary Seddon (Chair) provided technical support for the land snail assessments during the evaluation phase of the project
IUCN Iguana Specialist Group. Tandora Grant provided technical input for the Iguana assessments.
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). Alan Tye (Invasive Species' officer) assisted with identifying and locating regional expertise, and assisted with monitoring of the progress of the project.
University of the South Pacific. Three final year students attended the workshops and drafted the maps for each species. Gilianne Brodie was involved as a species assessor, attending the training workshop.

Other stakeholders include Pacific Island Countries and Territories, NGOs and INGOs in the region and the Pacific rim. A list of identified stakeholders can be seen in Appendix 1.

IUCN Oceania will continue to work with the above individuals and organizations in order to communicate and meet the short and long-term impacts of the project. Appendix 2 lists individuals involved in the project: Workshop attendees including Specialists (species assessors), Evaluators (species experts who reviewed the assessments), facilitators and other participants.

Conservation Impacts

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

This project contributes to Strategic Direction 3 "Build awareness and participation of local leaders and community members in the implementation of protection and recovery plans for threatened species". Prior to the start of this project, very little information existed on the conservation status of many taxonomic groups in the Pacific Islands. The Ecosystem Profile for the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot prepared by CEPF found that: "*The current population and threat status of endangered species is particularly lacking, even for fairly well known species. Furthermore, there are many candidate threatened species for the Red List that urgently require assessment of population and conservation status".* In the absence of basic information on the distribution, ecology, and conservation status of species, it is difficult, if not impossible, to identify, recommend and monitor conservation outcomes and actions.

This project has started the process of filling some of the gaps in our knowledge of Pacific Island species. The distribution, ecology and conservation status of freshwater fishes, certain families of land snails and many reptiles in Polynesia, Micronesia and parts of Melanesia, has now been assessed according to the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. This baseline biodiversity data information can now be used to inform conservation planning in the Pacific, and assist governments and organizations with the development of species-specific recovery plans, and the establishment of any necessary protective measures and best practice management efforts.

As well as inputting to Priority 3.1, this project also links to Priority 3.3, which aims to "Raise the environmental awareness of communities about species and sites of global conservation concern through social marketing and participatory planning and management approaches". By publishing the assessments on the Red List, information can easily be disseminated amongst governments, NGOs and communities across the region in order to raise awareness of threatened species and ways to better protect and manage them.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

Project Approach (500 words)

Red List assessments were coordinated by the IUCN Oceania Regional Office, in collaboration with components of the IUCN Species Programme: the Freshwater Biodiversity Unit, the Biodiversity Assessment Unit and the IUCN Red List Unit. A team of nine specialists, chosen for their knowledge of regional biota and threats, were contracted and attended a training workshop, collated data and carried out biodiversity assessments for their focal species. Regional and international expert evaluators peer-reviewed these assessments during an evaluation workshop.

The result of this process is the production of a dataset on the distribution and conservation status of species of freshwater fishes, land snails and reptiles in the Pacific Islands (Polynesia, Micronesia and in some cases Melanesia). These datasets, along with associated GIS maps shall shortly be published on the IUCN Red List website, where they will be freely available for download. An accompanying analysis of these data shall also be published in a freely available scientific report.

Capacity has been strengthened within the biodiversity community of the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot. This is due to the training of 21 scientists in the IUCN Red List methodology, their

experience of compiling and evaluating species accounts, the links made to the Specialist Groups of the Species Survival Commission, and also through working with each other. Awareness raising and application of the data to conservation planning will now continue: a press release shall accompany the publication of the dataset on the IUCN Red List website, followed by targeted distribution of the analysis report to relevant government bodies and other identified stakeholders.

Link to CEPF Investment Strategy
Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal):

The overall objective of this project is to increase information on Pacific island species to ensure that resources are sustainably managed within the Pacific islands of the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot. By managing the resources of the Pacific islands, the biological diversity of the ecosystems present will be conserved, species and habitats protected, and food security and livelihoods safeguarded for Pacific islanders. This project will provide the expertise and data necessary for identifying the geographical patterns and severity of threats to species throughout the Polynesia-Micronesia region. The data generated shall help project partners, the network of specialists and relevant stakeholders to integrate conservation planning across freshwater, terrestrial and marine systems. This will allow the creation of site-specific ecosystem management plans, which can be incorporated into other projects mentioned in Section 1: Project Proposal, such as NBSAPs. The results of this project will therefore inform long-term policy and planning decisions aimed at promoting sustainable use, supporting human livelihoods and protecting priority conservation areas.

Actual Progress Towards Long-term Impacts at Completion:

Progress has been made towards the project's long-term impacts.
The datasets that have been produced for freshwater fishes, land snails and reptiles in Polynesia-Micronesia and in Melanesia, provide a solid baseline for future conservation planning in the Pacific Islands region. Geographical patterns and the severity of threats to these focal species have been identified, and these can now be used by governments, NGOs and communities to translate into conservation actions on the ground. IUCN Oceania and the other implementation partners shall continue to work at facilitating the use of these project data to inform conservation decisions, planning and actions throughout the Pacific Islands. For example, discussions with various government environment departments are now planned in order to feed the project results into regional and national strategies such as the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific and into National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal):

This project will provide information on the conservation status, distribution and livelihood values and threats for at least 74 species of reptiles, 125 species of freshwater fishes and 127 species of terrestrial land snails, including those in the family Partulidae.

It will provide a network of at least eighteen specialists and experts, mainly from within the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot region, who will be trained in the process of conducting biodiversity assessments according to the internationally recognized methods of IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species and Species Database. This network and training will increase the number of regional specialists who have the competence to review and update IUCN's species database and Red List, and who can continue in-country training of their peers and students within the region.

The project and its outcomes will provide a previously unavailable set of data and resources that can assist in conservation planning and the sustainable management of Polynesia-Micronesia biodiversity. The analyses of geographical patterns of species richness, endemism, threats and livelihood values will identify species at greatest risk of extinction and priority areas for

conservation. The resulting publications will help to inform stakeholders for better planning and decision-making. The distribution of these significant information sources will help to raise public and political awareness of the threats to biodiversity in the region.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

This project has produced datasets that include information on the distribution, ecology, conservation status, livelihood values and threats for 167 species of freshwater fishes, 166 species of terrestrial land snails, and 158 species of reptiles (see Appendices 3-5 for full lists of species assessed). Whilst the Polynesia-Micronesia hotspot was the main focus, many wider-ranging species were also included due to the contracted specialists and evaluators holding the relevant expertise. For the land snails, although some Partulidae were assessed, expertise was available for other families, which has led to a more diverse dataset than initially anticipated. The datasets include each species' Red List assessment, soon to be published on the Red list website, as well as GIS species distribution maps. The accompanying analysis, also soon to be published in a freely available report (hard copy and downloadable pdf), shows not only the levels of threat faced by the assessed species, but also the areas containing a high density of threatened species, endemism and Data Deficiency.

A network of twenty-one specialists and experts, brought together as far as possible from within the Pacific rim region, attended a training workshop held in Fiji from 14th-18th February 2011. These individuals are now trained in the application of IUCN's Red List Categories and Criteria, and species mapping using GIS software (ESRI ARC View software and licenses were also provided). Appendix 6 contains the report from this training workshop. Some of the specialists and experts have expressed interest in joining their respective IUCN Specialist Groups. A project wiki was set up to provide access to project and workshop documents for the specialists and experts involved in the project http://IUCNOceaniaPacificIslandsRedListing.pbworks.com. This training has increased the number of regional specialists who have the competence to review and update IUCN's species database and Red List, and who can continue using these methods within the Pacific Islands region.

The analyses of geographical patterns of species richness, endemism, threats and livelihood values have identified species at greatest risk of extinction and priority areas for conservation. The resulting information and publication will help to inform national and regional stakeholders for better planning and decision-making – see section on long-term impacts above.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: n/a
Species Conserved: n/a
Corridors Created: n/a

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

This project has made good progress towards achieving its short and long term impact objectives.

There have been a number of challenges however, which has meant that certain aspects of the project have not been as successful as hoped.

The main challenge faced by all taxonomic groups revolved around identifying expertise or persuading assessors to complete tasks (compilation of assessment data, mapping and report writing) on time. Following the training workshop, some of the reptile and freshwater fish assessors appeared unable or unwilling to carry on participating in the project, which put extra strain on the remaining assessors, and on the project implementation staff. We worked through

this by assigning some of the workload to other assessors, but it meant that some species accounts were not drafted until the evaluation workshop. In addition, for the reptiles, it was difficult to identify sufficient and qualified species experts willing to take on the species assessment work during the evaluation phase, which meant an extra burden of work for the Biodiversity Assessment Unit.

Despite these challenges, there have been successes. For the land snails, between the initial writing of the proposal and being successful in receiving the grant from CEPF, the Partulidae family were actually assessed by a third party and have already been published on the IUCN Red List. Although this is a success in terms of conservation outcomes, this meant that we had to re-think the focus of the land snail work for this project. The specialists who gathered at the Training workshop spent a considerable amount of time and effort strategically thinking through the expertise and data available in the region in order to produce the resulting dataset from this project.

For all taxonomic groups, the assessors and evaluators who committed to the project for its entirety were fantastic to work with, and set to the task with the utmost enthusiasm, engagement and professionalism. This made the project a very enjoyable experience and has ultimately led to a great sense of ownership of the datasets produced.

Many challenges remain as we try to move towards using the generated data to inform conservation and development decisions, but IUCN Oceania will continue to work with the implementation partners and stakeholders towards achieving these impacts.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The fact that there were such issues with some of the assessors was a little surprising. Although from the outset the project implementers were aware that the success of the project depended on the willingness and cooperativeness of the expertise, it was not anticipated that assessors would sign up and commit to the project and then pull out. In some cases, this in itself wasn't such a problem, but in the situations where no explanation or communication with IUCN was provided, this made the execution of the project very difficult.

On a positive note, IUCN was able to provide (for free) all of the training workshop participants with ESRI ARC View GIS software along with training in its use.

Project Components

Project Components*: Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.*

Component 1 Planned:
Professional capacity to assess the status of species in the identified focal groups within the Pacific islands of the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot is increased through training on the use of IUCN's data entry system (the Species Information Service [SIS]) for IUCN's species database, and the use of IUCN's Red List Categories and Criteria.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:
A training workshop was held in Fiji from 14th-18th February 2011. During this week-long workshop, a network of 9 conservation biologists (specialists) was trained in IUCN's Species database, the Species Information System (SIS). The specialists were also trained in the application of IUCN's Red List Categories and Criteria, in order to evaluate the risk of extinction to a species at global and regional scales. Training in GIS mapping was also provided, in order for specialists to create digital species distribution maps. Appendix 6 contains the workshop report. A

website was set up to communicate and share project progress, documents and photos amongst participants.

Component 2 Planned:
Information summarizing the distribution, ecology, livelihood values, taxonomy, threats, utilization, conservation measures (in place and/or needed), risk of extinction according to IUCN's Categories and Criteria, and the associated bibliographic citations, is collated and widely and freely available for at least 125 freshwater fishes, 127 terrestrial land snails, including Partulids and 74 reptiles of the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot.

Component 2 Actual at Completion:
A dataset of 167 freshwater fishes, 166 terrestrial land snails and 158 reptiles has been compiled. Whilst primarily focusing on Polynesia-Micronesia endemics, some of these species are wider-ranging and found throughout the Pacific (Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia) as well as further afield in some instances (see Appendices 3, 4 and 5 for lists of all species assessed). The species assessments include information on each species' distribution, ecology, livelihood values, taxonomy, threats, utilization, conservation measures (in place and/or needed), risk of extinction and associated bibliographic citations. These have been submitted to the Red List and should be published on the IUCN Red List by the end of October 2012. The species distribution maps will be made available at the time of publication on the website. All information shall be freely available.

Component 3 Planned:
Centres of species richness, endemism, threats and priority areas for conservation are compiled and analyzed and the information made freely and widely available.

Component 3 Actual at Completion:
GIS maps have been produced which show species richness, levels of endemism, and patterns of threatened species. These also enable us to suggest priority areas for conservation. The maps and analysis accompany each Red List species assessment, which shall be published shortly on the IUCN Red List website and made freely available.

Component 4 Planned:

Conservation planning and sustainable management of biodiversity by stakeholders in the Polynesia-Micronesia hotspot is improved by regional application of the results of this project to decision-making processes.

Component 4 Actual at Completion:
Whilst key stakeholders for receiving the published analysis have been identified, the report is still being finalized ready for submission and publication over the next month. It is anticipated that this will coincide with the publication of results on the IUCN Red List. A list of stakeholders can be seen in Appendix 1.

Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

The number of reptile assessments completed and submitted at this time is less than we had hoped. This is due in some part to the challenges mentioned before (e.g. the difficulty in

identifying and retaining the reptile specialists and evaluators) but also because of the global nature of doing such assessments within IUCN. IUCN's Specialist Groups and Authorities looking at different taxonomic groups often carry out the assessment process slightly differently. For reptiles, many of the draft accounts are still awaiting final review by other global experts before they can be published on the Red List. This is particularly the case for those wide-ranging species that are found outside of the Pacific. It is anticipated that these accounts shall be completed as a priority, but at this stage, the time frame for completion is unknown.

The publication of results on the Red List is also dependent on a schedule defined by the Red List Unit. Accounts are submitted, and then enter a queue to be peer-reviewed by Red List Unit staff. Updates (i.e. new submissions) are only published two to three times per year, so there is inevitably a delay between finalization of species accounts, submission to the Red List Unit and publication on the website.

Please describe and submit (electronically if possible) any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

The following Appendices accompany this report:
Appendix 1: List of Workshop Participants
Appendix 2: List of Identified Stakeholders
Appendix 3: Freshwater Fishes assessed during this project
Appendix 4: Terrestrial land snails assessed during this project
Appendix 5: Reptiles assessed during this project
Appendix 6: Report of the IUCN Red List Training Workshop
Appendix 7: Press Release regarding the Red List Training Workshop
Appendix 8: Press Release regarding the Red List Evaluation Workshop

The scientific report of the project, shall be submitted to CEPF in due course, to coincide with the publication of species accounts on the Red List.

Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.

Identification of specialists and experts
A major problem encountered was the lack of sufficiently experienced assessors and experts willing and able to take on the task of carrying out species assessments. This was especially true for the reptile group. As well, certain individuals signed up to be part of the project but then failed to communicate with the implementation team, and were subsequently withdrawn from the project. This was a burden for the implementation team as far too much time was wasted chasing up on people. Unfortunately there is very little that can be done in this situation, but in the future it would be emphasized to utilize experts who have been involved in the process before, or who are recommended by trusted sources. Another, somewhat related point, is that the species lists were only compiled during the workshop – if this had been done prior to the workshop, it may have helped in identifying the dependable capacity to carry out the assessments.
Meeting deadlines and time taken
We under-estimated the amount of time it would take in almost all aspects of the project implementation – from identifying the experts, to planning and execution of the workshops, to the assessment and review process itself and finally the write-up of the project. The success of the project is so dependent on every variable that if any issues arise, this affects everything else in turn: for example, if someone does not complete their assessments on time, this impacts the

assessment process, the creation of maps, the input and final quality control checks in the Species database and the final analysis. Related to this, the amount of staff time allocated for the Project Coordinator and other key staff was also inadequate given the extended time taken.

Writing of the final report and publication of results
As a result of trying to get as many of the accounts reviewed as possible, this delayed the writing of the analysis and publication of the results. The final report is currently in draft form but following peer-review it is hoped that this will be published very shortly, and hopefully to coincide with the publication of the results on the Red List website in October 2012. In addition, if more time allowed, it would have been preferable to produce a more detailed report by asking some of the assessors and evaluators to contribute to different chapters. Providing payment for this may be something to consider.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

Shortcomings
We carried out this project using similar methodology to other components of IUCN which carry out Red List assessments – i.e. a training workshop where assessors were trained in IUCN processes, followed by the assessors going away and carrying out the assessments on their own and in their own time, and finally an evaluation workshop where experts peer-reviewed the compiled assessments. Not all components of IUCN work in this manner however, and for future assessments in the Pacific (where the majority of project participants are new to the Red Listing process), the following recommendations would be made:
1. IUCN/implementing staff compile the draft accounts prior to the training workshop
2. Identified experts complete IUCN's online Red List training in their own time
3. One (extended) workshop is held. At this workshop, participants are trained in person in the Red List Categories and Criteria and then review and populate the draft accounts with their own expert data
4. IUCN/implementing staff would then carry out post-workshop editing of the accounts

Successes
By involving assessors from the very beginning (i.e. from introducing them to the Red List process at the Training workshop), a strong sense of ownership was generated amongst the biodiversity specialists and experts.

Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

The main implementation aspect that contributed to the project's success was regular communication: by email and skype between different members of the implementation team, and with the assessors and reviewers.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

This project has reinforced the importance of updating and strengthening our knowledge on Pacific Island species. Without such baseline data it is a huge challenge to effectively meet conservation objectives and implement biodiversity action plans. The project has also highlighted the existence of a great deal of capacity in the region, as well as the enthusiasm for networking. It is crucial that the project implementers and the other identified stakeholders commit to maintaining and strengthening the momentum that this project has produced.

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of the CEPF investment in this project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Biodiversity Assessment Unit (IUCN & Conservation International)	A	4700 USD	Towards actual contracts and travel costs for Melanesian reptile assessments
Biodiversity Assessment Unit (IUCN & Conservation International)	In-kind	17000 USD	Neil Cox and Philip Bowles provided 2 months of their time to help in final data editing, preparation; Marcello Tognelli assisted with the compilation of the reptile GIS mapping.
Fonds Pacifique	A	1000 USD	Towards capacity building and the participation of USP Students for mapping work
Fonds Pacifique	A	5000 USD	Translation of final report into French, and printing costs
IUCN Species Programme	In-kind	10500 USD	Staff time for 3 key Red List Unit staff for 1 month
SPREP	In-kind	6000USD	Staff time for Alan Tye (Invasive Species Officer) for three months
ESRI ARCView 3.3. GIS licenses to assessors	In-kind		IUCN and ESRI have an agreement for IUCN to provide free ESRI Arc GIS software to species assessors for a limited time. The training workshop participants were provided this software, and the real value of this is difficult to estimate.

****Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:***

- ***A*** *Project co-financing (Other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- ***B*** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)*
- ***C*** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.

This project has successfully begun the process of updating and strengthening information on Pacific Island species for inclusion in IUCN's Red List of threatened species. Whilst assessments for some complete groups were already published prior to the start of this project (e.g. mammals, birds, amphibians and certain marine fish families), this project focused on increasing the coverage of the Red List to include more Pacific Island species, particularly endemics. For non-endemic species, global assessments were carried out, and where feasible a regional level listing was also obtained (which was generally the same as the global listing) in order to be of use for regional management plans.

A complementary project carried out in partnership with the Marine Biodiversity Unit of IUCN has been focusing efforts on coral reef fish, and this is set to continue into 2013 with funding secured from a Framework agreement between IUCN and the French government. This project will continue to assess the status of coral reef fishes in Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia.

The focal groups assessed thus far therefore cover all biomes, which is an integral component to ensure sustainability of the work, not least due to the inter-connectedness of the terrestrial, freshwater and marine biomes throughout the Pacific region. A prioritization exercise shall be carried out prior to 2013 in order to examine where (geographically and taxonomically) continuing Red List assessments should be focused. This is in line with regional aspirations: earlier in 2012, an inaugural Pacific Islands Species Forum was convened by IUCN Oceania through generous support of CEPF. Here, more than 75 participants called for immediate action to increase our knowledge and understanding of species in the Pacific, of threats to these species, and of their conservation status. Participants recognized that this would require a reassessment of our prioritization processes for habitat and species conservation planning in order to move from science to action in Pacific nations.

Additional stakeholders were also identified during the Pacific Islands Species Forum, whereby institutions and individuals were given updates on this project, and were able to express their interest in not only receiving the results, but also utilizing the results in their own regional work.

A key success from this project has been the involvement of 21 experts from many different institutions (government and non-government) who were trained at the week-long Red List training workshop, giving them the skills to pass on this knowledge to other staff within their institutions. In addition, many of the participants also expressed interest in joining relevant Specialist Groups of IUCN's Species Survival Commission, which will also serve to maintain and strengthen their involvement in carrying out Red List biodiversity assessments in the near future. By ensuring that local (Pacific) participants were included from the inception of this project, this will enable effective local scientific input to the conservation outcomes derived from the assessments.

Some stakeholders have already expressed an interest in using the data, particularly for the threatened and Data Deficient species identified through the project, in order to generate funding for further research initiatives and field surveys. IUCN Oceania will remain fully supportive (and active where possible) of any national/regional efforts to improve knowledge or management of such species. IUCN Oceania will also commit to working closely with the identified stakeholders to ensure the long-term application of the results of the assessments into regional, national, and local guidelines for species management and conservation.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: Helen Pippard
Organization name: IUCN Oceania Regional Office
Mailing address: 5 Ma'afu Street, Suva, Fiji
Tel: +679 331 9084
Fax: +679 310 0128
E-mail: helen.pippard@iucn.org

If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	No			
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No			
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No			
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1below.	no			

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table

Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics								Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit												
									Increased Income due to:												
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services	Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other
Total																					

If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit: