CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	ONF Conosur S.A.
Project Title:	Demonstrative Pilot Actions to Fight Against Invasive Plants on Easter Island
Date of Report:	26-02-2013
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CEPF Region: Polynesia-Micronesia

Strategic Direction: 1. Invasive species prevention

Grant Amount $40,068

Project Dates: December 1, 2011-December 31, 2012

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

CONAF (Forest Services of Chile): Our main local partner. Responsible for the management of Rapa Nui National Park, which represents 42% of the island area and where are included the biodiversity key sites of Rapa Nui (the three pilot sites are part of the National Park). CONAF participated since the project design and in all activities (plots implementation, invasive plants control, and native plants production in CONAF nursery), and co-financed widely the project.

Umanga mo te Natura roundtable partners: they participated as advisors during the process of project design, they followed the progress of the project during worktable meetings and attended experts restitution workshops. In addition, some members supported the project activities in field.

- **CODEIPA** (Easter Island Development Commission: Rapa Nui community sages and local authorities) A specific reunion has been organized to present the project (January 17th 2012).
- **SAG** (Livestock-farming and Agriculture Service): Participated in specific reunion with experts and CONAF, in plots implementation labor and awareness activities.
- **Hanga Roa town council** (Municipality of Easter Island)
- **CONADI** (National Corporation for Indigenous Development)
- **CORFO** (Production Development Corporation):
- **SERNATUR** (Chilean Tourism Service)

In addition, the **Chilean navy** provided support in environmental awareness activities (security, logistics)

Conservation Impacts

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

The impact of invasive plants on natural ecosystems, the risks they involve regarding the permanence of Rapa Nui population as well as the fastness of propagation of those species justify actions of invasive species management on Easter Island. Without intervention, this would imply the degradation or even the total loss of natural ecosystems (regression or extinction of indigenous and endemic species), of agro-systems, as well as cultural heritage (archaeological sites), which means the socio-economic activity of the island, concerning the welfare and prosperity of the local population.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

- Demonstrative plots have been implemented in different ecosystems
- Various fight techniques against invasive plants have been tested
- Native flora has been preserved in the pilot plots
- Native flora has been conserved and propagated *ex-situ* (nursery)
- A relevant program of awareness has been carried out towards local stakeholders and community

Project Approach (500 words)

1. Establishment of demonstrative plots of ecological restoration in specific sites

   Threats on native flora and invasion of plants introduced on Rapa Nui represent one of the main important issues in Easter Island, together with deforestation and soil erosion.

   Due to a lack of specific scientific information on invasive plants in Easter Island, an expertise had been conducted during the pilot phase (2008-2009) of the Umanga mo te Natura project, by PhD. JY Meyer (Responsible of Research – French Polynesia) with the following objectives: i) to study the impacts and interactions of invasive plants with the other components of the environment; ii) to establish a strategic action plan against invasive plants.

   Conclusions of the expert recommended the establishment of an action plan based on demonstrative pilot initiatives. It allowed the set up of a complete and efficient program relying on scientific bases and on the experience collected in other Pacific islands.

   Such pilot actions must ensure experience, knowledge and local actors' awareness in order to set up a large scale program in the future.

   Project strategy:

   → Pilot plots implementation in 3 biodiversity key sites (Rano Kau Crater, Ovahe beach and Rano Raraku crater).

   → Protect those environments of landscape and ecological interest;

   → Increase public awareness to the issue of invasive plants;

   → Appreciate the application of different techniques of fight on pilot sites.

2. Endemic/Indigenous species conservation and reproduction.

   Easter Island vegetation is a flora originally impoverished due to its distance with other islands and continents, mistreated by human disruption, degraded by the introduction of herbivores and external vegetation.
   The last botanical inventory carried out by the project let know that vascular flora of Easter Island is currently made up by 439 species. Original flora includes at least 69 species, from which 21 are endemic species. Several extinctions should be considered within these species (between 21 and 33 of known species), mostly because of direct or indirect man-induced disturbances.
   Most of remaining native species are threatened. Without conservation programs, several species should disappear in the short-term.
   Project strategy:
   → *In situ* conservation in the demonstrative plots
   → *Ex situ* conservation for endangered native species.
   → Propagation for reintroduction in the plots

3. Consciousness raising of local actors and community about the issue of invasive species and the conservation needs for native species.
   It is necessary to set up an information and education program throughout the project in order to increase the awareness of the various local actors so that they would join and participate to the different actions of the project.
   Project strategy:
   → Round tables and workshop with local actors
   → Community participation into the project activities
   → Information, Awareness

Link to CEPF Investment Strategy

The project belongs mainly to the thematic Invasive species management and deals also with the consciousness raising of local leaders and communities members as well as the enhancing of their participation in the implementation of protection plans and rehabilitation of endangered species. Consciousness raising and participation are necessary conditions for the success of the implementation of a global fight program against invasive plants.

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal):

The durability of native flora will be ensured by reducing the impact of invasive plants.

The durability of agriculture, tourism and social activities of Easter Island will be provided by conserving its natural and cultural heritage.

Actual Progress Towards Long-term Impacts at Completion:

In December 2012, the monitoring of control activities carried out in three pilot sites to restore the natural vegetation is encouraging given the early results (especially Ovahe where protected species seems gain ground) but not conclusive one year after the beginning of the project (need more time in order to confirm results: end of 2013).
→ Confirm the success of restoration protocol will ensure long term impacts

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

Local authorities will have technical knowledge about invasive plants management and will be able to prepare by themselves control programs.

The results of the pilot will allow to prepare a management plan and to set up large-scale and locally relevant programs of control.

Archeological and natural sensitive sites will be preserved of degradation due to invasive species in the short term.

Community and local institutions will become aware of the risks associated with the invasion of exotic species.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

The pilot project dynamic motivated our partner CONAF to develop a conservation plan for native flora for the period 2013-2016. The first activities are beginning in the nursery with the establishment of propagation goals for native species. An in-situ conservation action plan must be prepared during 2013.

The project “Demonstrative Pilot Actions to Fight Against Invasive Plants on Easter Island" can serve as a model for ecological restoration programs in the longer term in all remnants of natural habitats Rapa Nui: management protocol, results and Experts recommendations can provide strategic and concrete information in order to prepare a largest action plan.

Rano Raraku major archeological site is preserved of invasive plants damages thanks to the project in field work, and is being followed by the CONAF maintenance team.

Thanks to the important awareness and participation program carried out, local actors, authorities, public agencies and community are aware of the invasive alien plants issues and the need to implement a large concerted action plan.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected:
Rano Kau: 0.16 hectares
Ovahe: 0.012 hectares
Rano Raraku: 0.02 hectares

Species Conserved:
Apium prostratum, Boerhavia acutifolia, Caesalpinia major, Chamaesyce serpens, Chenopodium glaucum, Cyperus eragrostis, Cyperus cyperoides, Cyperus polystachyos, Ipomoea pes-caprae, Lycium sandwicense, Microlepia strigosa, Microsorum cf. parksii, Ophioglossum reticulatum, Paspalum forsterianum, Persicaria acuminata, Portulaca oleracea, Sapindus saponaria, Schoenoplectus californicus, Solanum forsteri, Tetragonia tetragonoides.

Corridors Created:
No

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

In order to achieve short-term and long-term impact objectives, the project successes must be confirmed by 2013 monitoring actions:

- Rano Kau: a second chemical treatment of all trunks and stems of *Robinia* in both treated plots is to consider (to be realized on February 2013). Then a monitoring of regeneration of herbaceous plants will be need (2 months after treatment).

- Ovahe: a regular invasive plants control is necessary (every 3 months from November 2012) due to the rapid colonization by weeds, as well as monitoring all plant community in the two sub-plots to verify *Boerhavia* regeneration after treatment.

- Rano Raraku: a modification of the protocol is necessary to set up a fence against the horses in each half part of the three study plots. Regular treatment (every 3 months) is also necessary in both treated plots due to the rapid colonization by invasive plants.

This pilot project established the requested basis to implement a large scale program of Rapa Nui ecosystem restoration. The challenge for sustainable impacts is to reach such program implementation.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

No

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:
Establishment of demonstrative plots.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

Plots implementation

Plots are established in 3 strategic sites for Rapa Nui Biodiversity:

Rano Kau:
Inner crater slope forest
4 plots (4 x 400 m2)
3 treated plots and 1 control plot

Ovahe:
Below sea cliff / top of beach
2 plots (2 x 60 m2)
1 treated plot and 1 control plot

Rano Raraku:
Wetland border
3 plots (3 x 60 m2)
3 treated plots and 1 control plot

Information/awareness
Two large information and awareness panels have been installed in each pilot site:
- First panel: objectives, protocol, pictures, "Why this site?" (e.g. "Ovahe: the last native coastal flora")
- Second panel: list of invasive/native plants with pictures
- Each panel: project title, logos (CEPF, CONAF, ONFI, Project). Languages: Spanish, English, French.

Numerous small panels around the plots "*Do not enter - Ongoing restoration*".

Study protocol (with expert assistance)

- Inventory of all natives and introduced plants present on each plot of the 3 sites.

- Definition of the treatment protocol

- Detail protocol report (sent on July 2012)

Invasive plants remove

Treatment of **Rano Kau** plots on September 2012:
Plot "A": "control plot" --> no intervention
Plot "C" --> cut of all the invasive trees *Robinia pseudoacacia* (1m30) and application of Garlon4 (trichlopyr, concentration 1%)
Plots "E" y "T" --> cut of 50% of the invasive trees *Robinia pseudoacacia* (1m30) and application of Garlon4 (1%)

Ovahe:
Remove (manual) and counting of all invasive plants on the treated plot (two controls: June 2012 and November 2012).
Weighing of fresh and dry weight of invasive plants removed.

Rano Raraku:
Treatment carried out in July 2012 by the project staff with the help of the maintenance team of the National Park in the two plots I and R (J as Parcel "control"): remove by hand or cut with machete all invasive plants and "weeds".

Monitoring results

Experts' mission: 20-26th of November:
- Jean Yves Meyer (Délégation à la Recherche du Gouvernement de Polynésie Francaise)
- Ravahere Taputuarai (Association de protection de la nature "Te Rau 'Ati'Ati a Tau a Hiti Noa Tu", Tahiti)

Visit of each pilot site: monitoring control efficiency and native/invasive plants regeneration. Counting and statistics.
--> Monitoring Report (attached)

Component 2 Planned:
Endemic/Indigenous species conservation and reproduction.

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

Seed/cuttings collection in the wild

Caesalpinia major
Ipomoea Pes-caprae
Triumfetta semitriloba
Apium prostratum
Boerhavia acutifolia
Chenopodium glaucum
Lycium sandwicense
Tetragonia tetragonoides
Solanum forsteri

Endemic/indigenous species conservation

Accommodation of two native plant sectors in Conaf nursery:
- Reserved sector in the germination room.
- Separated and closed sector with planting bed and half shade for plantlets growth
Conservation of the seeds in a seed bank

Endemic/indigenous species multiplication

Various techniques of reproduction are tested:
- Cuttings: *Sapindus saponaria, Boerhavia acutifolia, Lycium sandwicense*
- Seeds germination: *Caesalpinia major, Triumfetta semitriloba, Ipomoea Pes-caprae, Apium prostratum, Boerhavia acutifolia, Chenopodium glaucum, Lycium sandwicense, Tetragonia tetragonoides, Solanum forsteri, Sapindus saponaria*
- Transplant from the wild: *Ophioglossum reticulatum, Apium prostratum, Boerhavia acutifolia, and Tetragonia tetragonoides*

Plantlets maintenance
Monitoring of results and database process.
Improvement and equipment of the laboratory for germination tests.

Information, Awareness

Installation of a large panel: names/pictures of native plants propagated in the nursery

Component 3 Planned:
Consciousness raising.

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

Local stakeholder's capacity building

Plots implementation and invasive plants fight labor is achieved with our local partners CONAF and SAG (Livestock-farming and Agriculture Service)

Invasive plants control day organized in Rano Raraku with CONAF staff: Rangers, technical staff, nursery staff:
- Project aims and action plan presentation to CONAF staff.
- Indigenous/invasive species identification on site.
- Control of invasive plants.

This activity allowed to exchange and aware local staff to the invasive plants management (identification of native / alien species, invasive plants impact, control methods…). This team is a strategic actor of the national park as they are working all the time on the archeological sites to fight weeds and fighting fire in summer. The exchange about the team experience on weeds control also brought interesting background to the project.

Edition of field sheets for indigenous and invasive plants identification on the plots (for internal CONAF/ONFI use).

A local junior engineer in natural recourses management, Elsa Nahoe, has been trained and employed to support field work and assist the native plantlets production in the nursery. In view of the good results of her work and the interest shown, she is still working for the Umanga mo te Natura project and CONAF for the program of natural recourses management. We (ONFi,

CONAF and the experts) consider that it's a successful case of capacity building for local young graduate in the protection and management of Rapa Nui natural recourses.

Workshops

1 “Project starting workshop” by expert and CONAF/ONFI team to local actors and authorities (February 20th afternoon):

- Easter Island biodiversity challenges
- Invasive plants management
- Project aims and action plan
- Presentation of each site
- Discussion

20 participants representing eight institutions:

- Governor of Easter Island
- Conaf
- National Corporation for Indigenous Development
- Production Development Corporation
- Livestock-farming and Agriculture Service
- Chilean Tourism Service
- Ministry of Health
- Private-public council

1 “Final workshop” by experts and CONAF/ONFI team to local actors and authorities (November 26th afternoon):

- Reminder of the project objectives and of each plot context
- Invasive plants control methods
- Control results
- Regeneration results
- Perspectives and recommendation to continue and amplify ongoing actions
- Proposal of fourth pilot site to implementation.
- Discussion

21 participants:

- Governor of Easter Island
- Conaf
- ONF International
- Livestock-farming and Agriculture Service
- Mata ki te Rangi Foundation
- Ministry of Health
- Easter Island Museum
- Community
- Local channel

A workshop with Rapa Nui National Park Rangers (August 8th 2012) has been realized during Rangers assembly (all permanent rangers were present) in order to present the project aims and the protocol of fight against invasive plants. This workshop ensure the well understanding of our actions by the rangers, which are protecting intervention areas and have to explain to local people and tourist the ongoing conservation programs in the park.

Meeting with the Governor of Easter Island, to introduce the experts and the mission’s goals.

Presentation of Project progress during Umanga Mo te Natura Worktable meetings.

Presentation of Pilot project of Ecological Restoration objectives and results during the "2011-2012 Umanga mo te Natura activities Worshop" January 30th 2013 (30 participants).

Awareness, diffusion to all public

Interview with the expert at local radio station Manukena (February 17th, 40 minutes):
- Easter Island biodiversity challenges
- How to protect the biodiversity?
- Project aims and action plan
- Pilot sites presentation
- Recommendations (not to go into the plot, not to collect plants in plots...)

Local radio program to explain invasive plants management labor in Rano Kau (by Elsa Nahoe, October).

Realization and installation of information/awareness panels for the 3 sites (objectives and action plan of the project, identification of invasive and native species present on the site).

Distribution of flyers to the tourists and community at Orongo National Park Office (near Rano Kau), which explain the labor of *Robinia* control in the crater. (September-October)

Local TV channel program about Experts' monitoring mission and native species conservation in CONAF nursery.
--> broadcasted on project website www.umtn-rapanui.com
(http://www.umtn-rapanui.com/home/people/Pages/media.html
direct link: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XfzuO7S5yls)

Awareness activities with Community

Community activity with schools (August 2nd): indigenous specie (*Ipomoea pes-caprae*) seeds recollection in Tongariki (20 school students):
Pedagogical discourse about:
- Native species and mode of dispersal
- Conservation needs
- Invasive plants associated risk
- How to collect?

On site plantation

Community plantation journey in Poike (November 1st) with families and tourists (60 participants):
- Trek with national park Rangers (birds and flora discourses)
- Plantation of patrimonial (*Thespesia populnea*) and others species on damaged soils (Poike sector)
- Picnic

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

Direct intervention (considered during project design)

The protocol settled up with the experts finally does not include "direct intervention" but only demonstrative plots, when this was initially included in the initial grant budget, and then modified. However this task was considered for Rano Raraku archeological site and kept high importance for the Umanga mo te Natura project: the direct intervention was in fact realized by CONAF (National Park technical team) and is now included in regular tasks CONAF, who increased is match funding to the project.

Native plants reintroduction:
The protocol of restoration established with the experts finally did not consider reintroduction during the period of the project. Therefore the plantlets produced will be reintroduced after 2013 summer (april to august 2013).

Booklet publication
As we were working on the publication of a largest book thanks to other CEPF (small) grant, we decided not to publish the considered booklet.
This book includes:

- Detailed presentation of the ecologic restoration pilot project (6 pages)
- Presentation of invasive plant management strategy (by Dr. Meyer)
- Description of 74 invasive and potential invasive plants of Rapa Nui.

The book has been sent to CEPF implementation team in Samoa (L. Duffy) and to Arlington Head Office (J. Watkin).

Production of posters
We couldn't respect the delay to prepare this product before the administrative end of the CEPF grant. Therefore it will be paid by others *Umanga mo te Natura* funds. We plan to get the posters (7 models) on March. The pdf files will be sent to CEPF.

All the described unrealized components have been compensated by increased actions within the planned components, and by additional components (e.g. native plants dedicated area in the nursery). The CEPF performance reports include detailed information about those modifications.

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

- Detailed Protocol report (sent on July)
- Detailed Monitoring report (attached)
- Final report appendix (commented maps and pictures attached)
- High resolution activities pictures (as asked by CEPF) attached.

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.

Control of invasive plants

Rano Kau: the concentration (1%) for the product anti-ligneous Garlon4 (trichlopyr) applied to the invasive tree *Robinia pseudoacacia* (to avoid suckers) appears as not strong enough. A first monitoring at t+1.5 month gave 65.5% of one or more basal shoot. A second monitoring realized at t+5 months (February 2013) confirmed results: 92% of the tree trunks present suckers (73% of the stems). Experts recommend a second application with a concentration of 10% which will be realized on end of February. A monitoring will be realized after this treatment in order to confirm concentration rate to be used for this species.
→ *This is strategic information for future actions against one of the most invasive and hard to fight plant of Rano Kau crater, in Easter Island, this plant being present and invading many places all over the world (Australia, New Zealand, Europe, etc.)*

Ovahe: Counting plants Boerhavia, about 5 months after treatment showed an **increase** in their numbers in the treated plot where invasive plants were uprooted and a **decrease** in the control plot and in the places "off-plot". This difference can be explained by better recruitment (seeds) of the native species in response to a decrease in competition "weeds" with treatment.
The last uprooting, done five months after the first treatment, showed that **regeneration of invasive plants vary depending on the species**: herbaceous *Sonchus oleraceus* is also abundant after the first treatment, whereas the number of *Oenothera stricta* has significantly decreased. Thistle *Cirsium vulgare* and sedge *Cyperus rotundus* are absent and thus appear not to have re-colonized the treated plot, while a new "weed" has emerged, the grass *Gastridium ventricosum*.
→ *The protocol of invasive plant management seems to be adapted to Ovahe site in order to preserve native plants and must be confirmed with other treatments and monitoring in 2013. If the result is confirmed, this protocol should be applied on the entire site of Ovahe and others sites which present a similar context.*

Rano Raraku: A visual evaluation showed that only four months after the uprooting of all invasive plants, treated plots are quickly re-colonized by some species, including the thistle *Cirsium vulgare* (Asteraceae), the erect herbaceous *Asclepias curassavica* (Asclepiadaceae) and the creeping grass *Pennisetum clandestinum* (Poaceae). Small seedlings of *Crotalaria grahamiana* (Fabaceae) were also observed, as well as some newly listed species in the plots as *Bidens pilosa* (Asteraceae) and *Plantago lanceolata* (Plantaginaceae), pioneer plants of open and / or disturbed area.
Without fence around the swamp vegetation, horses graze freely in the Rano Raraku crater and have a significant impact on the regeneration and growth of the rushes *Schoenoplectus californicus* (Cyperaceae) whose young stems are grazed and trampled on the border of swamp.
Experts are proposing a modification of the study and monitoring protocol in order to differentiate impacts of: (1) the fight against invasive plants on the progression of native Persicaria, (2) horses on the progression of *Schoenoplectus californicus*. To this end, the establishment of a protective fence (posts at the corners and barbed wire) against the horses is essential. Each plot (I, J, R) will be divided into two sub-plots (10 x 3 m), one of which is closed.

It is recommended to monitor the regeneration of native and introduced plants of the herbaceous stratum in all 60 quadrats (1 x 1 m) of the 3 plots (30 quadrats per sub-plot) before the new treatment and fencing installation, and then 6 months after the new treatment.
→ First results of the treatment show that the regeneration of invasive plants is very fast due to seed bank in the soil and treatment is necessary every 3 months during the first year.
→ Horses seem to have an important impact on native plants regeneration as they eat the stems and disturb the soil. This impact must be confirmed by the implementation of a fence.

→ All this information is relevant to design a large scale program of invasive plants management in Easter Island.
→ It has to be shared with international scientific community in order to support and compare with invasive plants management projects in other parts of the world. We plan to prepare a scientific paper, after monitoring and confirm results, by the end of 2013, with the support of Dr Meyer.

Native plants germination and propagation:
We experienced difficulties on seed germination and plantlets growth, especially after the step "plant out" with high mortality. This is attributed to various pests not very well identified. The species most affected are the tree *Sapindus saponaria* and the herbaceous *Tetragonia tetragonoides*. Problems of maintenance of plants and phytosanitary condition of the nursery also seem to have an impact on the seedling.
To adjust the plan, more phytosanitary measures must be taken (isolation of native plants, fumigation ...). Training of nursery permanent personal should ensure correct phytosanitary maintenance of the plants. Experts suggested the implementation of a training by Hawaii nursery specialists, but we actually do not dispose of enough funding to start such a training program.

Awareness and Participation
During field labor and workshops, we realized that there is an even more significant lack of knowledge about flora (native or introduced) from local people as well as from people from continental Chile. This highlights the need for awareness and information of the community in this area.
Participation of local authorities, actors and public agencies to the workshop allowed share project objectives and results, and respond to stakeholders' doubts and questions. The understanding of the actions and objectives is the best way to raise awareness of the need to develop a concerted program against invasive plants.

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

Coordination time has been underestimated during project design and made difficult to carry out the project activities. The budget reassignments allowed ensuring the coordination of activities until the end of the project, and so solve this issue.
As evocated by experts during the final workshop, it's necessary to recruit a local coordinator totally dedicated to the programs of *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of threatened species and natural habitats restoration carried out on the island by CONAF in collaboration with other institutions. The new hired local coordinator (Miss Elsa Nahoe) who has part of her time dedicated to conservation and restoration, is a first step (not enough yet) toward solving this issue.

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

A tempest during July 2012 made difficult ongoing actions in Ovahe site. Waves washed out the sand of the beach including the lower part of the plots (corner pickets and some plants of protected species *Boerhavia acutifolia*). The Ovahe site is the only one with *Boerhavia acutifolia,* and this climatic event showed the very high level threat on this indigenous species.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

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
Airbus Convention	A	USD 55.000	Funding: - Coordination - Events - Field activities
	B	USD 19.500	2013 activities and coordination
CONAF (Chilean Forestry Corporation)	A	USD 28.000	Funding: - Field activities - Events/Workshops - Awareness medias (Flyers, Radio/TV programs) - Awareness activities 2013 activities
	B	USD 43.000	
French Polynesia Government	A	USD 8.000	Funding: Expert working time on the project
	C	USD 8.000	2013 monitoring missions and scientific support
Work Table	A - B	USD 12.000	Funding: - Field activities (SAG) - Awareness activities (SAG, Municipality) - Events/Workshops (SAG, Municipality) - Awareness medias (TV/radio programs)

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.

Demonstrative and pilot actions provided to local institutions and stakeholders the knowledge, experience and tools needed to set up a larger program of invasive plants management and natural ecosystem restoration. However, next monitoring activities (2013) must confirm results and protocol success, before replication on larger areas or other sites.
Awareness program allows to reach local actors and authorities, and to make them conscious of the needs about conservation and invasive plants management.

After the first expertise and recommendations by PhD Meyer (2008-2009), the present demonstrative project was implemented thanks to CEPF funding (2012). The next step of this long term strategy of conservation carried out by Umanga mo te Natura along with local actors is to implement a **program of conservation and restoration at a higher scale**.
ONF International will be assisting local institutions to overcome the challenges in order to concrete this program: fund raising, technical support and coordination.

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.

As every single action within the Umanga mo te Natura program, this project has been realized under high level standards of participation (worktable, community, authorities, scientific community, etc.). This means that every decision (about the design and implementation of this project) was previously discussed with all the stakeholders. The awareness actions also fit with this methodology by empowering technical and cultural local stakeholders: we consider it a *sin equa non* condition to make such a project sustainable and accepted by every point of view.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

This project is the very first step of a high scale invasive plants management plan. In consequence, there are still many needs to achieve such a plan and we kindly recommend CEPF to share as much as possible about this project in order to generate a maximum of interactions within technical, scientific and financial dimensions.

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:

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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.				
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?				
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.				
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1below.				

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	[illegible]	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:																						