

CEPF LARGE GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: Auckland UniServices Limited

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): Maintain and Enhance Pacific Islands Focus of the Global Invasive Species

Implementation Partners for This Project:

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): October 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006

Date of Report (month/year): July 2006

II. OPENING REMARKS

Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.

Invasive species have far reaching economic and environmental effects around the world, but small island states are especially vulnerable to the threat of introduced plants and animals that may have devastating effects in a very short time. Managing and preventing the introduction and spread of invasive species is critical to stop further extinctions and to roll back the tide of biological invasions.

In 2000, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) identified common challenges to managing invasive species in the Pacific, including the shortage and inaccessibility of appropriate information about invasive species risk assessment and management. The Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) was created to address some of these concerns.

The GISD (www.issg.org/database) aims to increase public awareness about organisms that negatively impact biodiversity, and to facilitate effective prevention and management activities by providing a broad audience with free access to authoritative invasive species information.

The project has been fully implemented. Seventy existing GISD profiles of relevance to the Pacific have been enhanced and now meet current GISD comprehensiveness and quality standards. Five new profiles have been created specifically aimed at addressing emerging issues (e.g. the cycad scale insect, *Aulacaspis yasumatsui*). A target list of invasive species has been developed for future profile-creation opportunities. A CD-ROM version of the GISD has been developed and 300 copies distributed to practitioners in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot. 400 more copies await distribution.

Numbers of information providers have grown, as has our library of IAS information. Information about PII demonstration projects has been uploaded to the GISD. Infrastructure has been improved and our partnerships are stronger.

New funding has been received from the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, the World Bank and Fondation d'EntrepriseTOTAL. Existing partners have maintained or increased their support for the GISD and a number of new proposals written.

I would like to express my thanks to James Atherton for his valuable guidance and support during this project.

III. NARRATIVE QUESTIONS

1. Briefly describe the methods used in achieving the objectives of this project.

GISD profiles are created (and enhanced) using research and expert review. This process also increases the numbers of information providers (including demonstration projects that are part of the Pacific Invasives Initiative) and the size of our invasive species library.

Two questionnaires (one with a French language version) have provided insights into the priorities of practitioners working in the Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot and a target list.

Ongoing fund-raising efforts and attention to relationships with our partners ensure that the GISD infrastructure is maintained and enhanced. We were able to replicate the look and feel of the online GISD by use of a search engine on the CD-ROM and transforming stored procedures into database queries.

Offers of GISD information continue to be made to practitioners in the P-M Hotspot with the aim of increasing awareness about the availability of IAS information in the GISD and facilitating effective prevention and management activities

2. Describe what was achieved in terms of:

- a) capacity development;

Capacity development achievements include training in the use of the GISD in Palau, advice on important data elements for data collection, and initiation of two funding proposals with local training components to address information gaps. GISD information helps to increase awareness about invasive species and facilitates more effective prevention and management activities.

- b) developing partnerships;

The National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII), IUCN-The World Conservation Union, Manaaki-Whenua Landcare Research and the University of Auckland have maintained or increased their support for the GISD. We will discuss an MOU with the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) in 2007. Our key role in developing a data exchange standard for the Global Invasive Species Information Network (GISIN) continues.

GISD staff are working with national and regional partners to address geographical and taxonomic gaps in invasive species information. We are processing large datasets of invasive species in French and United Kingdom overseas territories, and we are improving GISD content about invasive species in Antarctica and sub Antarctic islands. We are assisting Biodiversity Network Japan to create a Japanese language version of the GISD.

The GISD is a project in the US/NZ Bilateral Climate Change partnership and we are assisting with development of tools to adapt invasive species management plans for climate change.

- c) raising awareness of invasive species and generating community support for their management;

Awareness of invasive species and community support for their management has been increased through numerous interactions with practitioners and the increased availability of relevant invasive species information. There has been a steady increase in visitors to the GISD and an increase in contributions of information from in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot. Questionnaires and feedback, media attention around the launch of the CD-ROM in Palau (attended by representatives from 9 Pacific countries), and the development of funding proposals that involve the local community, have all contributed to this goal.

- d) involving the local community and other stakeholders:

The local community and other stakeholders have been involved through questionnaires and feedback, media attention around the May 06 launch of the CD-ROM in Palau, and the development of funding proposals that include capacity building and training components.

- e) providing benefits to the local community and other stakeholders.

The local community and other stakeholders have benefited from the increased availability of relevant invasive species information, the development of funding proposals that build capacity and address information gaps, the availability of a repository for information about invasive species in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot and a vehicle for sharing experiences and lessons learned.

How has the project been promoted? (Please enclose/attach press clippings, brochures, publications, videos, websites, photos, etc). Please describe the products developed during the project and how and to whom these were disseminated.

The project has been promoted by questionnaires and feedback, numerous interactions with practitioners, media attention around the May 06 launch of the CD-ROM in Palau (press release, photo and newspaper articles attached in promo.zip) and the subsequent distribution of 300 copies. Promotional material includes a brochure (GISDposter A4.pdf), the CD-ROM itself and the website at ***www.issg.org/database***

Products developed during the project include seventy enhanced GISD profiles, five new profiles dealing with emerging issues disseminated via the internet and CD-ROM. 300 copies of the CD-ROM were disseminated by post to a mailing list of practitioners in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot.

IV. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: Decision makers and practitioners that are involved in the conservation of key biodiversity sites and/or key threatened species in the Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot use the latest globally sourced invasive alien species management information for more effective prevention, control and eradication of invasive species that are threats to key species or sites.

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	

Decision makers and practitioners are more aware of threats posed by invasive species to key biodiversity sites and/or key threatened species in the Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot	Feedback from decision makers, practitioners, programme managers and invasive species experts indicates an increased awareness of threats posed by invasive species to key biodiversity sites and/or key threatened species in the Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot.
Decision makers and practitioners in the Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot are aware of the availability of options to address invasive species threats.	Feedback from decision makers, practitioners, programme managers and invasive species experts indicates an increased awareness of the availability of options to address invasive species threats.
Decision makers and practitioners in the Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot increasingly use globally sourced best practice to address invasive species threats (prevention, eradication, control, awareness raising, etc.).	Feedback indicates that decision makers and practitioners in the Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot increasingly use globally-sourced best practice to address invasive species threats.

Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

More decision-makers and practitioners in the Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot use the latest globally sourced invasive alien species management information for more effective prevention, control and eradication of invasive species that are threats to key species or sites. This has been achieved through enhancement of 70 GISD profiles, the creation of five new profiles, promoting use of the GISD during meetings and through ongoing engagement with end users. Maintenance of the GISD infrastructure, strong partnerships and ongoing fundraising activities are also critical to the success of the project. The GISD now contains more than 400 invasive species profiles and receives more than 800 unique visitors per day (50,000 hits per day).

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The importance of face-to-face meetings with end users and information providers was strongly reinforced.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project Outputs: Enter the project outputs from the Logical Framework for the project

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Output 1: GISD infrastructure maintained and enhanced to underpin information collection and dissemination activities.	
1.1. Healthy and productive partnerships with IUCN, Manaaki-Whenua Landcare	The CEPF grant director, John Watkin, and grant manager, James Atherton, have expressed their pleasure with the partnership's achievements and their strong support for an expansion of the project.

<p>Research, University of Auckland, and National Biological Information Infrastructure maintained and enhanced by June 2006. Additional Partnerships explored (e.g. CEPF).</p>	<p>NBII has confirmed funding at the usual level for 2006-2007, and IUCN, Manaaki-Whenua Landcare Research and the University of Auckland have maintained or increased their support for the GISD. We will discuss an MOU with GISP in 2007. Our key role in developing a data exchange standard for GISIN continues.</p> <p>GISD staff are working with national and regional partners to address geographical and taxonomic gaps in invasive species information. We are processing large datasets of invasive species in French and United Kingdom overseas territories, and we are improving GISD content about invasive species in Antarctica and sub Antarctic islands. We are assisting Biodiversity Network Japan to create a Japanese language version of the GISD.</p> <p>The GISD is a project in the US/NZ Bilateral Climate Change partnership and we are assisting with development of tools to adapt invasive species management plans for climate change.</p>
<p>1.2. GISD technical infrastructure enhanced and running smoothly by June 2006.</p>	<p>The new GISD interface is ready for an August 2006 launch. The data capture tool has been enhanced. Prevention information will continue to be available on the Management page until funding permits an implementation of a dedicated 'Prevention' page.</p> <p>A dozen Interim Profiles, consisting of species names and distribution records, have been successfully implemented and development of a Japanese language version of the GISD is proceeding.</p>
<p>1.3. Progress made towards sustainable funding for the GISD by June 2006.</p>	<p>New funding has been received from the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, the World Bank and Fondation d'EntrepriseTOTAL.</p> <p>NBII funding for FY 06 is confirmed.</p> <p>Following a request from ASB Trusts, we will revise the original proposal we submitted.</p> <p>The proposal to the Chicago Board of Trade for adding more links to RedList species affected by IAS failed but we've submitted a new one for the invasive 'crown of thorns' starfish.</p> <p>The outcome of a proposal to partner with Kai Chan at the University of British Columbia will be announced in Sept 06. Partnership will focus on using population dynamics data to understand ecosystem resilience and vulnerability.</p> <p>We are waiting for the outcome of two proposals - one for marine IAS in Micronesia and Polynesia, and the other for adapting IAS management for climate change in Africa.</p> <p>We will soon submit another on Marine IAS in Melanesia, and we have asked SPREP about including support for a role for the GISD in their</p>

<p>1.4. Increased usage of GISD in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot by June 2006.</p>	<p>GEF proposal.</p> <p>Ongoing interactions with practitioners in the M-P Hotspot include launching the new CD-ROM version of the GISD during the launch of the Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN) and facilitating a breakout group that identified IAS priorities in the marine environment. The latter resulted in the preparation of two proposals to address marine invasive species in the region.</p> <p>We have used questionnaires to identify user priorities, and we have responded to many individual requests for information and advice.</p> <p>These activities have increased levels of usage of the GISD in the Micronesia-Polynesia Hotspot</p> <p>Website traffic reports: In May 06, the GISD received an average of 936 unique visitors per day (58312 hits per day), a 5% increase over the March 06 figure..</p> <p>The country origin of 63% of visitors to the GISD cannot be identified (.net, .ip, .com, .org, .int).</p> <p>P-M hotspot countries make up 0.25% of the GISD's visitors - more than double the March 06 figure.</p> <p>GISD traffic reports for May 06 show: New Caledonia .14% Fiji .04% French Polynesia .03%. Samoa .004%. Cook Islands .014% Papua New Guinea .009% Tuvalu .003% Micronesia .003% Vanuatu .003% Tonga .002%</p> <p>As soon as we launch the new interface in August, I will send the detailed summary of questionnaire responses to the full Pacific mailing list. This will attract more interest from the P-M Hotspot, as will the CD-ROM, which practitioners will have received by that time.</p>
<p>1.5. Quarterly reports delivered to CEPF</p>	<p>A detailed summary of responses to the questionnaire was presented to practitioners during the launch of the Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN).</p> <p>We are still receiving responses to the questionnaire (e.g. from questionnaires taken to Tokelau by PII staff). The questionnaire and feedback process has contributed to building strong relationships with practitioners working in the P-M Hotspot and to targeted marketing of the GISD.</p>
<p>Output GISD profiles contain the latest available information on impacts, pathways and</p>	<p>2.</p>

management of alien invasive species.	
<p>2.1. User priorities in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot identified by March 2006 and applied to prioritisation of activities in Output 2.</p>	<p>User priorities have been identified and ranked following 2 questionnaires and numerous interactions with practitioners.</p> <p>The top priority, submitting GISD country lists to "country experts" for their comment, has begun.</p> <p>Gerald McCormack has checked and improved Cook Island records, Bill Nagel and Quentin Painter are checking Pacific records for <i>Merremia</i> spp. Jean-Yves Meyer and Philippe Raust will check French Polynesian records, and Ed Saul, Graham Wragg, Dr. Steve Waldren, Dr. Ray Pierce, Mike Thorsen, Fabrice Colin, Konrad Englberger and Brian & Liz Bell will check other Pacific records. In addition, PILN team members will be asked individually to check GISD records for their countries.</p> <p>A sustained effort has resulted in many hundreds of new images being added to the GISD, and we have helped secure permission for use of some of those images; e.g. for a colour wall poster on tramp ants. The contact details of many experts have also been added.</p> <p>Enhancements to GISD profiles included a strong focus on impacts, on prevention and management information, and on introduction and dispersal cause and vector information.</p> <p>The GISD includes links to numerous databases, including the Red List database and national lists of endangered species, the Birdlife International website and the Ramsar Sites database. Printed summaries of GISD pages are available.</p> <p>Where the information is available, we present the reasons why species have been classified as invasive, "best practice" for problem species, and active ingredients, concentrations and methods of application for poisons and herbicides. We regularly update information about current new invasions and we seek out and add case studies whenever they are available.</p> <p>Suggestions for an online form for submitting information on new research or findings concerned with IAS, incorporating tools for identification, and allowing users to design and generate customized reports will require substantial funding to implement.</p> <p>The new GISD interface includes a statement outlining criteria for inclusion of species in the GISD.</p> <p>Universities and libraries will be made aware of the GISD during the upcoming launch of the new interface.</p>

	<p>The GISD training session, which was conducted during the recent PILN launch, was popular and successful. Trainees used a scale of 1-5 to rate the GISD under 8 different topic headings, and the resulting scores were between 73-96% positive.</p>
<p>2.2. Increase (numerically, geographically, thematically, taxonomically) in information providers by June 2006.</p>	<p>Practitioners, experts, and programme managers in the M-P Hotspot have been encouraged to contribute information in several ways.</p> <p>Most participants at the PILN launch offered information in addition to their country reports, as have CEPF grantees, people involved in PII demonstration projects, partners in upcoming proposals and other individuals.</p> <p>For example, Fred Brooks from the Community and Natural Resources department of the American Samoa Community College provided extensive information on brown root rot disease (<i>Phellinus noxius</i>), which affects native trees. PILN team members from Pohnpei provided information on the invasive crown of thorns starfish, and many others provided the names of their worst invasive species.</p>
<p>2.3. Increase (numerically, geographically, thematically, taxonomically) of quantity of information received by June 2006.</p>	<p>GISD library growth (in %increase in MB size)</p> <p>Amphibian: 0.87% increase Aquatic invertebrate: 3.64% increase Aquatic plant: 1.44% increase Bird: 0.88% increase COUNTRY INFORMATION: 3.24% increase Fish: 0.86% increase Fungus: 8.23% increase Land invertebrates: 7.28% increase Land plant: 0.57% increase Mammal: 6.81% increase Micro-organism: 0.12% increase Reptile: 21.09% increase</p>
<p>2.4. Increased comprehensiveness of relevant on-line GISD profiles by June 2006.</p>	<p>A total of 70 GISD profiles have been enhanced under this proposal. 25 more species profiles have been enhanced this quarter. This work includes:</p> <p>Complete enhancement of 60% (15 species profiles have been completely revised). These include aquatic plant species and woody species of interest to the P-M hotspot.</p> <p>Enhancement of the ecology page, distribution page, management and impact information of the remaining 40% (10 species profiles) included improvements to species summaries, species descriptions and updates on general impacts (with references to new studies carried out) and links to endangered species and vulnerable ecosystems.</p> <p>Management information and/or case studies were added to at least 100 distribution records, as was information about IAS impacts on endangered species in specific locations.</p> <p>Information on the positive effects of eradication or control (e.g. it lead to increased populations of endangered birds) has been included wherever such information was available.</p>

	<p>Risk assessment information, including protocols for the prevention and management of species, have been enhanced especially for pests and pathogens that threaten forestry.</p> <p>The GISD now contains comprehensive globally sourced information on 400 invasive species and receives 800 unique visitors per day (50,000 hits per day).</p>
<p>2.5. Increased use of GISD by stakeholders in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot by June 2006.</p>	<p>Traffic reports show a steady increase in use of the GISD from the Pacific region from March 06 (1913 hits) to May 06 (4481 hits).</p> <p>Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot stakeholders have been made aware of invasive species information available in the GISD.</p> <p>Those present at the May 06 PILN meeting were impressed with the GISD and gave it a strong endorsement. They are now familiar with its content, and are willing to check its records. Many stakeholders have already provided information, and programmes such as PII, PILN, CEPF and SPREP are actively promoting the GISD.</p> <p>Distribution of the CD-ROM and of detailed summary of questionnaire responses to stakeholders in the Micronesia-Polynesia Hotspot in August, and announcements about the launch of the new GISD interface, will lead to further increases in usage of the GISD.</p>
<p>2.6. By June 2006, all available material describing lessons learned from PP-CII demonstration projects is promptly uploaded to the GISD.</p>	<p>All available information on the 16 existing PII demonstration projects has been uploaded to the GISD. As more information becomes available, it will be uploaded</p>
<p>Output 3. Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot stakeholders have been made aware of invasive species information available in the GISD, and have been assisted in accessing and using this information for their needs (e.g. strategic conservation plans, capacity building, training and awareness raising activities).</p>	
<p>3.1. Invasive species information priorities of those working in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot that are relevant to activities in Output 3, have been identified.</p>	<p>Invasive species priorities have been identified in stakeholders' responses to 2 questionnaires, in discussions about funding proposals, in discussions during the PILN launch meeting and in participants' country reports, and in many individual interactions. Priority species include those identified in the SPREP (2000) technical review.</p> <p>These species will be targeted for profile creation, pending funding becoming available.</p> <p>I have shared the Pacific practitioners mailing list with the PILN, and I will communicate with relevant stakeholders about their IAS information priorities</p>

	again when they have received the CD-ROM and the new interface has been launched.
<p>3.2. Awareness of the availability of invasive species information in the GISD amongst practitioners in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot is increased by June 2006.</p>	<p>Awareness of the availability of invasive species information in the GISD amongst practitioners in the Micronesia-Polynesia Hotspot has been substantially increased.</p> <p>The CD-ROM was tested and evaluated during the PILN launch, and it has been distributed to participants at the July 06 Pacific Roundtable meeting in Fiji.</p> <p>Other practitioners in the Micronesia-Polynesia Hotspot have become aware of the GISD during the preparation of funding proposals, demonstration projects, and activities such as correspondence about specific profiles.</p>
<p>3.3. GISD information is specifically offered to PP-CII demonstration projects, SPREP training courses and peer to peer skillsharing activities on an ongoing basis.</p>	<p>GISD information has been offered to SPREP, PILN and others for training courses and peer to peer skill sharing activities.</p> <p>PII staff regularly use the GISD (e.g. to locate <i>Mimosa pigra</i> experts). In Palau, I presented the GISD to meeting participants and demonstrated the different ways in which it can be used.</p> <p>Distribution of the CD-ROM, detailed summary of questionnaire responses to stakeholders in the Micronesia-Polynesia Hotspot in August, and announcements about the launch of the new GISD interface, will serve as opportunities to publicise the availability of GISD information for training courses, demonstration projects and peer to peer skill sharing activities.</p>
<p>Output 4. A small number of new profiles based on emerging issues, and/or relevant Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot priorities (as identified by conservation practitioners and other relevant experts) produced.</p>	
<p>4.1. By March 2006, at least 5 species that are either emerging issues, or Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot priorities have been tracked and assessed, and profile creation, review and upload has been completed for two of those species. By June 2006, profile creation, review and upload has been completed for at least 5 of those species.</p>	<p>5 profiles of emerging invasive species (<i>Aulacaspis yasumatsui</i>, <i>Quadrastichus erythrinae</i> Kim, Newcastle Disease Virus, <i>Mimosa diplotricta</i> and <i>Mimosa pudica</i>) have been created, reviewed and uploaded.</p> <p>Feedback from the questionnaires, from the PILN launch and from interactions with experts has resulted in more species names being added to the target list.</p>
<p>4.2. At least five new profiles on species that are either emerging issues, or Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot priorities created, reviewed by experts and uploaded to the GISD by June 2006.</p>	<p>5 emerging species have been profiled, reviewed and uploaded.</p>
<p>4.3. By March 2006, sustainable funding activities will incorporate the need for</p>	<p>A target list has been compiled and a detailed development plan for the GISD has been submitted to James Atherton.</p>

<p>future production of at least 50 additional profiles on species that are either emerging issues, or Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot priorities.</p>	<p>We have secured funding to do 15 profiles of marine invasive species that threaten the Pacific region. More funding is likely to become available for this theme.</p>
<p>Output 5. Requests for specific IAS information from practitioners connected to the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot have been responded to wherever possible.</p>	
<p>5.1. Most of the relevant practitioners in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot are aware of our ability to respond to requests for IAS information by December 2005.</p>	<p>Many practitioners in the Micronesia-Polynesia Hotspot are now aware of ISSG's ability to respond to requests for IAS information. They were advised through a specific question in the first questionnaire, and in the background information provided with the second questionnaire.</p> <p>We have drawn attention to ISSG's ability to respond to requests for IAS information on listservers (Aliens-L and PestNet), in interactions with individual practitioners, and during the PILN launch and the Pacific Roundtable meeting.</p> <p>An email to practitioners, outlining how ISSG can support their work will be sent when they have received the CD-ROM, the detailed summary of questionnaire responses, and news about the launch of the new interface.</p>
<p>5.2. All relevant requests received from the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot are responded to promptly and fully.</p>	<p>We have responded promptly to numerous requests for information from the Micronesia-Polynesia Hotspot.</p> <p>Some were unsolicited and others arose out of the questionnaires and other GISD interventions.</p> <p>Requests for specific IAS information include a request for information about potential threats to Palau from exploratory oil-drilling activities, a request for sources of information about weaver birds, and a request for comments on the plant and animal ranking system being developed in Samoa.</p> <p>In response to other requests, we have provided data for an article on IAS threats to island biodiversity, we have initiated a funding proposal to develop guidelines to prevent the spread of the invasive starfish, the crown of thorns (COTS), and have identified experts on the use of herbicides for <i>Merremia peltata</i> control and their potential adverse effects.</p> <p>We have provided data for a paper on invasive species in Samoa, information confirming the presence of fire ants (<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>) in American Samoa, and information on control options and bait for <i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>.</p> <p>We have helped secure permission for use of images of tramp ants for a colour poster, and we have collaborated with Eric Loeve to provide a French translation of the <i>Wasmania auropunctata</i> profile.</p>

<p>Output 6. A CD-ROM version of the GISD will be produced in time for the May 2006 Grantees meeting in Palau, and subsequently distributed throughout the Pacific.</p>	
<p>6.1. Practitioners in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot who have poor internet access, or wish to take information with them into the field, will be able to access invasive species information beyond the reach of the internet.</p>	<p>A CD-ROM version of the GISD has been produced and distributed to practitioners in the Micronesia-Polynesia Hotspot. It retains the look and feel of the online GISD without a significant reduction in performance, thanks to a huge effort by Bernard Varaine, the developer, to find and implement efficient solutions.</p> <p>The evaluation in Palau of the Beta version of the CD-ROM was helpful in the development process, and it also raised awareness about the imminent arrival of the final July 2006 version.</p>
<p>6.2. Practitioners working anywhere in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot will be offered a copy of the CD-ROM</p>	<p>700 copies of the CD-ROM have been created. 300 of these have been distributed to practitioners in the Micronesia-Polynesia Hotspot using the practitioners mailing list that we developed. Copies have also been distributed at the Pacific Roundtable meeting in Fiji, and through relevant networks such as PILN, SPREP, SPC, ISSG and PII.</p> <p>We expect to receive ongoing requests for copies of the CD as word spreads and awareness of the availability of invasive species information in the GISD increases.</p>

4. Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators at the local and/or the national/regional level.

As above

5. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

As above

6. Describe the key positive and negative lessons learned from this project that would be useful to share with other organizations interested in implementing a similar project.

The key lesson learned was the importance of ongoing marketing of the GISD, especially using face-to-face meetings.

V. PROJECT OUTPUTS

This section does not apply to my project. It is PILN's project.

Project Outputs: Enter the project outputs from the Logical Framework for the project

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
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Output 1: Strong regional partnership established to support the PILN under a formal MOU	
1.1. MOU signed by all Partners by March 2006.	
<i>Indicator from Logical Framework</i>	
Output 2: PILN Coordinator and Secretariat established to support IAS teams throughout the Pacific	
2.1. PILN Secretariat and full-time coordinator position established at SPREP by May 2006.	
2.2. PILN Coordinator in regular contact with all PILN teams and partners by March 2006	
Output 3: First PILN meeting successfully designed and completed	
3.1. 70% of participants evaluate PILN meeting as good or very good.	
Output 4. Pacific IAS teams actively using the PILN to meet priority needs and advance priority IAS projects	
4.1. Baseline and effective targets or milestones set in at least 50% of the priority projects initiated by June 2006	
Output 5. Effective systems and tools in place to share information and expertise among PILN members and others IAS practitioners in the Pacific	
5.1. At least two learning exchanges identified by June 2006	
5.2. Effective electronic communications set up for PILN members by June 2006	
Output 6. PILN's Measures of Success agreed and baseline initiated	
6.1. PILN "Measures of Success" indicators and measurement methods identified by May 2006	
6.2. PILN baseline established by June 2006	
Output 7. Funding secured or pledged for first two years of PILN activities	
7.1.	

Full funding secured for first year of PILN activities before first PILN meeting. (ca April 2006)	
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7. Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.

8. Were any outputs unrealized? If so, why and how did you address these?

9. How did the lack of achievement of these outputs affect the overall impact of the project?

VI. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
total	B	USD 25500	For profiles of marine invasive species
ISSG	In kind		
UoA	In kind		
Landcare	In kind		

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

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

Provide details of whether this project will continue in the future and if so, how any additional funding already secured or fundraising plans will help ensure its sustainability.

This project will continue with support from the GISD's cornerstone partners and hopefully with ongoing support from the CEPF. In addition new funding has been received from the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, the World Bank. Over the next few months, we expect to hear the outcome of proposals to ASB Trusts, the Chicago Board of Trade, the University of British Columbia, two RNHP proposals, two McArthur proposals, and we have asked SPREP about including support for a role for the GISD in their GEF proposal.

VII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

-Please provide any additional information you think may assist CEPF in understanding any other aspects of your completed project.

Many invasive species covered under this proposal also cause problems in other parts of the world. People in other parts of the world already benefit from the work completed under this proposal. We would welcome ongoing CEPF support for the creation and enhancement of profiles of invasive species in all Biodiversity Hotspots, because those profiles would be of great interest to people in other parts of the world.

-Describe any follow-up activities you wish to implement and how you intend to do so (eg other invasive species management actions you wish to pursue, or how you plan to scale up the project to a broader area).

To deliver adequate invasive species information to the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot we need to complete enhancement of the Pacific component of the Global Invasive Species Database and create profiles on all species identified in the SPREP (2000) technical review. A multiple hotspot approach to the creation and dissemination of invasive species information (as described above) would reduce the burden on a single hotspot (the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot) and deliver cumulative benefits to all other hot spots. Each hotspot would benefit from a proportion of the work done in all other hotspots. For example, one invasive species out of every five in the Pacific is also a problem in the Caribbean.

An important component of any proposal would be training in the use of the GISD (for awareness raising, skill sharing and prevention and management activities) would help raise awareness about the availability of authoritative information in the GISD and promote its use.

This project is supported by the Australian government's Regional Natural Heritage Program through the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. A fundamental goal is to ensure civil society is engaged in biodiversity conservation.

VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF aims to increase sharing of experiences, lessons learned and results among our grant recipients and the wider conservation and donor communities. One way we do this is by making the text of final project completion reports available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and by marketing these reports in our newsletter and other communications. Please indicate with a tick whether you would agree to publicly sharing your final project report with others in this way.

Yes ___ Yes ___

If yes, please also complete the following:

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