

# Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund Final Evaluation Conference for the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot

April 15-18, 2013 Suva - Fiji

---



Mark O'Brien, Birdlife International Pacific Partnership Secretariat, Suva, Fiji.

## Contents

Final Statement.....	4
Statement from the Participants at the Final Assessment of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund’s Investment in Polynesia Micronesia Pacific Theological College Conference Room, Suva Fiji. ....	4
Introduction to Meeting.....	6
Goals of the Conference .....	6
Objectives of the Conference: .....	6
Final Outcome of the Workshop and Round table meeting:.....	7
Day 1: Monday, April 15 <sup>th</sup> 2013.....	8
Session 1. THEME: Introduction.....	8
1.1 Opening Address.....	8
1.2 Response and Welcome.....	8
Session 2: THEME CEPF Polynesia-Micronesia Investment.....	9
Summary and Results.....	9
2.1 Review Objectives and Agenda.....	9
2.2 Poly Micro Portfolio of projects and summary of results.....	9
2.3 Managing CEPF projects.....	10
2.4 Grantee Questionnaire Findings .....	10
2.5 Outcomes and Lessons Learned, as perceived by the Technical Advisory Group .....	11
2.6 Open Discussion .....	12
2.7 Summary of session: .....	14
Session 3: The opportunity for grantees to share lessons learned and key achievements the key focus for this sessions.....	15
3.1 Strategic Direction 1 – Invasive species prevented, controlled or eradicated from key biodiversity areas.....	15
3.2 Strategic Direction 2 – strengthen the conservation status and management of 60 key biodiversity areas.....	17
3.3 Strategic Direction 3: Build awareness and participation of local leaders and community members in the implementation of protection and recovery plans for threatened species.....	19
DAY 1 end.....	20
Day 2 – 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2013.....	22
Session 4: This session focussed on reviewing CEPF Tracking Tools and Ecosystem Profile Poly-Micro Hotspot.....	22

4.1 CEPF Monitoring Tools and Reporting forms.....	22
4.2 Review of the Polynesia-Micronesia Investment Strategy: .....	28
Session 5: This session focussed on plotting the way forward for the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspots.....	31
5.1 Donor classification:.....	31
5.2 Prepare closing statement identifying future funding opportunities and benefits for region, etc. ....	59
Day 3. Wednesday 17 <sup>th</sup> April, 2013.....	62
1. Welcome ceremony.....	62
2. Introduction to CEPF.....	62
3. Presentation re successes of Poly Micro programme .....	62
4. Overview of Aid Programme in the Pacific .....	64
5. Aid Harmonization and Synergies for Environment Programme in the Pacific Region .....	66
6. Examples of Successful Projects from each of the Strategic Directions. ....	68
Conclusion of Meeting.....	69
Appendix 1. Press Release. ....	70
Five-year Investment Successfully Conserves Biodiversity in Polynesia-Micronesia .....	70
Appendix 2. Press Release. ....	74
Pioneering investment to protect Polynesia-Micronesia ecosystems presents new opportunity for donors .....	74
Appendix 3. Opening Speech by Mr Saverio Baleikanacea.....	76
Appendix 4. Welcome Speech by Patricia Zurita, CEPF. ....	77
Appendix 5. Projects undertaken in the Polynesia/Micronesia Region with funding from CEPF.....	78
Appendix 6. List of Attendees. ....	83
APPENDIX 7. Agenda.....	85

## **Final Statement.**

### **Statement from the Participants at the Final Assessment of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund's Investment in Polynesia Micronesia Pacific Theological College Conference Room, Suva Fiji.**

15– 18 April, 2013

As the 58 representatives of 35 civil society organizations from 13 Pacific Island Countries and Territories throughout the Polynesia Micronesia Hotspot engaged in biodiversity conservation we contend that our natural resources are our greatest wealth, providing the people of the Pacific with an abundance of ecological services and provisions. In order for us to secure these vital services, habitats and species for our long-term future we call on all governments, international and local organizations and donor agencies to heed the following statement.

In the last decade there has been a modest expansion of local nongovernmental organizations resulting in some significant conservation achievements. However, this workshop highlighted the fact that there is still considerable pressure on the environmental sector in the face of both existing and emerging issues such as invasive species and climate change that need to be addressed. These threats are compounded in this region by the reality of these being small island nations that are home to critically endangered species and habitats.

As a foundation for addressing these issues in future, all interventions need to be culturally appropriate and implemented at a relevant scale both with respect to duration and funding levels. Education and environmental awareness are key priorities. Many communities remain naive to the importance of their natural heritage, the threats faced and the impact that these have on their livelihoods, provision of fresh water, food security and climate stability. The promotion of science and conservation through the education systems in all Pacific Islands needs to be a priority, with special emphasis on practical exposure of students to environmental issues.

Community capacity in project management, biodiversity and species monitoring and biological surveys needs to be bolstered to achieve long-term support and sustain project outcomes. Developing community managed protected areas should be promoted as an alternative to traditional State managed protected areas.

We are encouraged that governments increasingly recognise and in some cases rely on the competence of the nongovernmental sector for delivering technical and financial resources. Whilst this could be regarded as an example of an effective public-private partnership it does not replace the role of Governments to facilitate the delivery of core conservation management of the natural resource base.

In order to sustain and foster the development of civil society organizations there is a need to reconsider funding strategies. Experience shows that in the Pacific, traditional fundraising approaches, such as corporate engagement and membership, do not provide adequate financial resources to maintain operational costs of nongovernmental organizations. Non-government organisations request assistance in the identification of alternative funding opportunities, such as certification schemes for private companies, enforcing compliance with environmental nongovernmental organizations need sustained support to gain independence.

There must be connectivity between funding streams enabling coordinated, cooperative and unified approaches using existing systems and networks that include all Pacific Countries and Territories\*. It is imperative that funding timeframes are sufficient to allow for community buy-in and relate to the relevant biological period to for species recovery. Where necessary, funding streams should be phased such that intermediate outcomes can be achieved within realistic timeframes.

Representatives considered that new investment in a regional environment programme to build on the successes of the CEPF Polynesia-Micronesia Programme would yield a highly cost-effective donor investment.

(\*Round Table for Nature Conservation, Pacific Invasives Partnership, , Pacific Invasives Learning Network, Pacific Invasives Initiative, Micronesia Regional Invasive Species Council and BirdLife Partnership and others.)

## Introduction to Meeting.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund is a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the World Bank. A fundamental goal is to engage non-governmental organizations, community groups, and other sectors of civil society in conserving Earth's 35 biodiversity hotspots. As one of the founding partners, Conservation International (CI) administers CEPF. CI is a leader and catalyst in biodiversity conservation, engaging partners in more than 40 countries on four continents to preserve threatened ecosystems. CEPF's US \$ 7 million investment in Polynesia Micronesia was launched in 2008 and will continue until April 2013.

To date the programme has supported over 90 projects in 13 countries of the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot. The recipients of the CEPF grant for the region ranges from international, regional and national NGOs and consultants to academic institutions, civil societies, and community-based organizations, as well as inter-governmental agencies.

The niche of CEPF in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot is to catalyze civil society action to counteract threats to biodiversity, especially from invasive species, in key biodiversity areas in the hotspot. The geographic focus for CEPF intervention in the hotspot has been CEPF eligible countries (Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Niue, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Republic Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Easter Island, Tokelau, Pitcairn Islands and Wallis and Futuna). The three primary strategic directions are:

1. prevent, control and eradicate invasive species in key biodiversity areas;
2. strengthen the conservation status and management of 60 key biodiversity areas; and
3. build awareness and participation of local leaders and community members in the implementation of protection and recovery plans for threatened species.

## Goals of the Conference

To provide an opportunity for the grantees and other stakeholders to collectively assess the gains they have made with CEPF support in the past 5 years and how this investment is integrated into broader biodiversity conservation efforts in the Pacific Region.

## Objectives of the Conference:

- For grantees to share experiences and, in particular, lessons learned on their projects with other grantees and partners;
- To give grantees an opportunity to provide feedback to CEPF and the Regional Implementation Team on the grant management process and present on their projects;
- To hear from grantees on how the CEPF investment has made a difference in the Polynesia-Micronesia region, in terms of supporting civil societies initiative to implement biodiversity conservation projects (protecting KBA sites, recovery of threatened species and addressing invasive species issues) on the ground;
- Review the existing Ecosystem Profile and update information on threatened species, KBA sites and the management, control and eradication of invasive species, as well as possible follow-up on a re-profiling of Polynesia-Micronesia ecosystem profile;

- To invite other donors in the Pacific Region to the conference to witness the exhibition of projects by grantees and their results, and an opportunity for some grantees and CEPF donors and Conservation International Pacific Islands to share information and network with the Pacific Donor Community on related work programme in the region;
- To consider how long term support to sustain projects can be achieved;
- To launch the CEPF Lessons Learned Series of selected projects from the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot, showcasing the work that CEPF had supported in this region.

**Final Outcome of the Workshop and Round table meeting:**

- Conference Report
- Donor Round Table Report
- Media Press Release
- Final Statement to the Donor Round Table

# CEPF End of Programme Evaluation Conference for Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot. Suva, Fiji.

---

**Day 1: Monday, April 15<sup>th</sup> 2013.**

## **Session 1. THEME: Introduction**

### **1.1 Opening Address**

The conference was opened by Mr Saverio Baleikanacea, the Deputy Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and Environment. Mr Baleikanacea referred to the objectives of the conference, emphasizing particularly the extent to which CEPF actions had contributed to achieving national goals (eg CEPF actions had contributed to all 6 of the NBSAP objectives in Fiji). (For full text click [Appendix 3. Opening Speech by Mr Saverio Baleikanacea.](#)) He drew attention to highlights such as

- improved knowledge to threatened biodiversity
- Partnerships with government biosecurity staff, eg American Iguana awareness-raising

Mr Baleikanacea proposed an essential addition to the objectives of the conference, to plot a future for work in Critical Ecosystems within the region. He reminded attendees that the 9<sup>th</sup> Pacific Island Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas will be held here in Fiji, in early December. All are invited. Mr Baleikanacea thanked BirdLife International for bringing everyone together and declared the conference open.

### **1.2 Response and Welcome**

Ms Susana Tuisese (Conservation International – Fiji Program Manager) acknowledged the opening remarks made by Mr Baleikanacea. Ms Tuisese, in her delivery, highlighted that the workshop was an important opportunity to enable grantees to review the work achieved to date under the CEPF in the region, and to review the importance of the programme. She emphasised the need to ensure that the local work undertaken by NGOs and others maintained links with NBSAPs, to inform a Regional Action Strategy and ultimately to impact on global biodiversity goals such as the Aichi targets.

Ms. Tuisese then delivered a message from Patricia Zurita, Executive Director, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund to the Participants at the Final Evaluation Conference, Pacific Theological College Conference Room, Suva Fiji on the 15<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2013. Ms Zurita noted the effort put into the programme by many people in the region, the success stories that come from the region and the opportunities in the coming months and years. (For full text click [Appendix 4. Welcome Speech by Patricia Zurita, CEPF.](#) )



## Session 2: THEME CEPF Polynesia-Micronesia Investment.

### Summary and Results.

(chaired by Souad Boudjelas (PII – TAG Member).

This session comprised a series of presentations outlining the CEPF Polynesia-Micronesia Investment mechanism and achievements.

#### 2.1 Review Objectives and Agenda.

Mark O'Brien (BirdLife International, conference organiser, Suva, Fiji)

Objectives of conference:

- Lessons learned- share experiences
- Give feedback to CEPF and RIT
- How has CEPF program made an impact
- Review the eco –profile and update info on SDs
- Launch section 2 of the lessons learned docs
- Donor roundtable-consider long term support needed and donors to witness project and program results and outcomes

“Don't forget, we are the experts – lets share our knowledge”.

#### 2.2 Poly Micro Portfolio of projects and summary of results

Leilani Duffy-Iosefa (RIT manager, Apia Samoa).

Key points:

- RIT role – to manage CEPF investment,
- 5 calls for proposals during the programme
- The Ecosystem Profile provided the CEPF Investment strategy
- Geographical coverage – 14 PICs, with projects undertaken in 13 of these;
- Overall, invested in 93 projects – 47 large (>US\$20k), 46 small;
- Fiji had the biggest investment by grants, as it also had the most priority KBAs and priority species in the region;
- Targets were to strengthen NGOs and develop partnerships/networks through the region
- 25 of the 60 KBA sites originally highlighted, were strengthened as a direct result of CEPF funding.

Lessons Learnt:

- developing and strengthening partnership network and alliance;
- Securing local community buy-in;
- Identifying other potential donors or partners during the time of project implementation.
- Leadership
- Increasing NGO experience in conservation action.

Recommendations/Outcomes:

- Contribution to NBSAP, NISAP, Regional and International commitments.
- Wealth of information for status of biodiversity within the region;

- Widespread of Invasive species (IS) more work still needs to be done in IS management, within the region;
- Challenging – how to progress from CEPF period – seek further CEPF support and other donor agencies, influence government for financial and institutional support. We need to seek opportunities for continued (re-)investment in the region
- Celebrate successes/achievements and look for opportunities to further expand programmes. In particular we need to take the successes of the CEPF programme to the relevant governments, which may, in turn, help develop a similar investment for the future.

### 2.3 Managing CEPF projects

John Watkin (Grant Manager CEPF, Washington DC)

Key points:

- This region is one of the 23 biodiversity hotspots that CEPF invests in globally;
- This region is the largest of the hotspots and the first region where CEPF worked together with a RIT.
- Globally CEPF provides an average of 13k for small grants and 126k for large grants
- CEPF architecture explained.
- Most funds go to local NGOs where there is limited capacity, funds extend to regional NGOs;

Things to remember;

- Acknowledge donor partners (the appropriate text is in the agreement);
- Keep CEPF informed of achievements even after funding period;
- If we want to apply for funds through CEPF again we need to build a case to follow up what has been achieved

Recommendations/Outcomes:

We need to, wherever possible, quantify successes through means such as

- Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools\*
- Civil Society tracking tool\*
- Communication materials to showcase successes
- Always acknowledge the Donors worth replicating this message....

### 2.4 Grantee Questionnaire Findings

Leilani Duffy-Iosefa

Key points:

- CEPF responses received from half the grantees (47 of 93);
- Feedback from recipients of CEPF on grants;
- Eradication programs – outcomes maybe realized 2 years after grant completion period;
- Increase capacity of young Pacific Islanders expertise development;

Recommendations/Outcomes:

- Feedback response – expectations of workshop on leadership and fundraising (areas of focus for development particularly from small organization grantees);
- Strong community support, national recognition and government support!
- We need to develop a pool of young Pacific Islanders to lead conservation initiatives in the region.
- Management plans link into implementation actions.

## 2.5 Outcomes and Lessons Learned, as perceived by the Technical Advisory Group

Greg Sherley, Chairman of Technical Advisory Group.

### Key points:

- TOR of TAG – provide advisory services for review of all letters of Inquiry (LoI), provide strategic advice to the RIT, selected based on skills set aligned with strategic directions.
- Summary Statistics – relatively high proportion of grant applications were funded.
- Process of compilation of information.
- Successes/ - issue proofing the portfolio eg. Country territory eligibility, toxin use, ABNS, wild-life management methods, policy on use of “advanced” country norms SOPs etc..
- Alignment of project implementation with standard international standards – assessment of these to be done prior to involving the TAG.

### Recommendations/Outcomes:

- Retaining flexibility to move funding along strategic directions;
- Phasing funds – giving small grants to generate bigger grants (ie not seen as separate pot of funds altogether);
- Roles and responsibilities of components (eg. grantor and TAG);
- NGO focused grant assistance, has limitations where NGO presence is low/not present – could have outsourced to government for implementation of actions;
- TAG member’s organizations were often (including repeatedly) applicants for grants – could raise areas of conflict of interest. These “issues of transparency” need to be resolved.
- Minimizing of TAG’s paperwork – focus more on technical component of grants;
- Continuity of membership of TAG and attendance in meetings is critical;
- TAG facilitated at least one face-face meeting a year (especially earlier in the program);
- Decision-making, difficult with various perspectives, but consensus reached. In the end majority rules;
- Emphasis on proposals linking into context whether nationally or regionally;
- Co-finance needs to be cited in applications – so that applications show how the action fits into other actions;
- CEPF (Washington) liaise and align with GEF and World Bank;
- Weighting application according to geographical regions - slow and buys time, loss of funding time given to good projects;
- On-going accounting for grantees so we know how much they have received at any time;
- Grantee capacity development project “how to write and manage projects”;
- Retaining expertise from creation of ecosystem profile through to RIT and implementation;
- Co-linking of grantees to increase partnerships;
- Unrealistic and ambitious targets beyond funding period – bearing in mind biological and physical realities;
- Adding value to existing projects rather than brand new ones all the time;
- Increased moderation of project actions as the grant programme came closer to completion date;
- Eastern Melanesia Islands could be included in focus area sites;
- Programme exit strategy required to maximise the impact of the projects;
- Retaining the RIT and admin functions in the same organization is the “best” model;
- The Polynesia-Micronesia CEPF hot spot programme was successful because of the combination of CEPF+RIT+TAG+Grantees/organizations;

## 2.6 Open Discussion

Following the presentations, participants were given the opportunity to ask questions or add comments for discussion. The following presents points that were raised from this session.

**Question:** You mentioned that grant approval rating was about 40%. That seems rather low?

**Answer:** In my experience 40% is high relative to other funding agencies.

**Question:** Grantee capacity development project “how to write and manage projects”; Is there allowance for submission of proposals in other languages?

**Answer:** Official languages in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese.

**Question:** Are there standard requirements from each donor for grant applications?

**Answer:** Based on capacity of NGOs, smaller NGOs can link with bigger NGO to build capacity.

**Question:** Did TAG provide advice to potential grantees on how to improve poor applications?

**Answer:** Feedback was provided to all grantees on reasons for grant failure. Often grantees were encouraged to resubmit proposals after improvements were made. Rejected applications were resubmitted after gaps were analysed;

**Question:** Exit strategy – does CEPF have an exit strategy for all projects that have been implemented?

**Answer:** No exit strategy in the business of biodiversity conservation – we need to be strategic and innovative in scouting for donor support. The CEPF programme has provided opportunities – through projects – for NGOs to use as examples to lobby government (or other organisations) for future support for their projects. Thus important that project actions link with national priorities eg. NBSAPS etc.

**Question:** Is it feasible to make a proposal to GEF to continue small grants funding, along the CEPF type of approach?

**Answer:** Difficult to see how that might easily fit under GEF – but may be worth further investigation.

**Question:** French Polynesia does not fit into GEF criteria to access funding?

**Answer:** French territories not covered under GEF. However, programmes of work here, and in other territories, could be accessed through regional projects although only a small amount can go to French Territories.

**Question:** What next? Will there be a second round of CEPF funding?

**Answer:** The next steps are to assess the achievements made in the current round and get them written up. Need to quantify success, eg using tracking tools. Need to showcase success, eg videos, communication materials, etc. Need a statement to present to donors highlighting the successes of the programme (agenda item for tomorrow). There is a chance for a consolidation phase, while some funding to re-profile the hotspot is a possibility. BUT, no clear idea on when/whether this decision has been made. Re-profiling will be dependent on CEPF securing another donor. Process is lengthy.

**Question:** There has been discussion about the fit between CEPF projects and NBSAP objectives. Who presents this information? The grantees, at a national level, or the RIT?

**Answer:** While countries report to CBD on NBSAP commitments, NGOs need to promote how their work contributes to NBSAPs more, and potentially influence GEF funding in subsequent years.

**Question:** How does CEPF deal with 'fake'/briefcase NGOs?

**Answer:** We try to weed out briefcase NGOs. The expertise on the TAG team generally identifies 'new' organisations. To verify, CEPF will ask for minutes from board meetings, or even ask for a financial risk assessment to be undertaken.

**Question:** Have the Australian government and New Zealand Aid Program been approached to see if they can support CEPF-type grant provision as funding agencies?

**Answer:** Australia did come on board in the early phase of the CEPF work. Bear in mind that most countries prefer bilateral agreements. CEPF is tailor-made for civil society – whereas bilateral donors tend to work with/through governments.

#### Other statements/comments during the session.

- There is a need to lobby for financial and governance support for continuation of biodiversity protection/safeguards in the Pacific region (Polynesia/Micronesia and Melanesia). Developing Civil Society capacity is a goal of the CEPF programme. One of the consequences of this should be that Civil Society becomes more adept at lobbying governments in order to incorporate conservation work in future NBSAP work programmes.
- Contact GEF Focal Points (in country) about the need to develop a revised strategy that targets conservation action for IAS, priority sites, species and community conservation.
- Donor round-table to draw in new local donor partners, who may have vested interest in this region. Bringing on board other, ideally local, donors that are "much more flexible" eg. In the Mediterranean region CEPF programme there is close collaboration with the Prince Albert Foundation.
- Look to donors for support for re-profiling.
- Emphasis made for grantees to focus closely on the stated strategies of future donors.
- CEPF was not the beginning, nor the end, for NGOs in the region – but provided a good co-financing mechanism for NGOs.
- CEPF was perceived as a great success by organisations in Cook Islands, in contrast to GEF, which appears not, to date, to have contributed.
- GEF Small grants in Fiji been a key co-contributor toward developing community conservation projects.
- CEPF based on a strategy that was scientifically feasible – this should be comforting for other donors, thereby creating more opportunities for partnerships. But there is a need to revisit that strategy because there are some anomalies now, after the first 5 years of implementation.
- Need to ensure that the messages that we give out (to media organisations) are clear.

#### Examples of other funding mechanisms in the region?

Micronesian Challenge is the recipient of GEF, set up donor trust fund (has sub accounts for three projects), income generated from conservation actions contribute to the trust fund.

Phoenix Island Protected Areas Trust fund – set up to support NGO actions, NGOs in turn contribute % back to the bigger Trust fund.

## 2.7 Summary of session:

- CEPF programme pivotal in increasing capacity of CSOs institutional strengthening with resultant increased action on the ground;
- Concerns of what the next steps are and continuation of funding to sustain actions on the ground;
- CEPF will look at what opportunities are there for future actions. Needs to be a particular need to undertake a re-profiling exercise to ensure that future funding is directed appropriately, following the great start undertaken by the current CEPF programme.
- However, the important question is ‘what can we do’?
- We often underestimate what we can do, we need to lobby for government support and recognition for national commitment in biodiversity.
- Partnerships are critical – eg TNC with Micronesian countries, BirdLife with others.
- Strong call for Pacific Islanders to lead on conservation actions in the region.

## Session 3: The opportunity for grantees to share lessons learned and key achievements the key focus for this sessions.

Chaired by Easter Galuvao (TAG member – SPREP).

Breakout groups identified by Strategic Direction. Groups reviewed results of grantee questionnaire and come up with solutions to address any issues raised and Share lessons learned.

### 3.1 Strategic Direction 1 – Invasive species prevented, controlled or eradicated from key biodiversity areas.

List what you consider to be the major achievements of this SD:

- **Effective island restoration.**
  - Millions of seabirds and fish benefiting from the removal of IAS from all of the islands in PIPA.
  - 18 species of birds, nesting on 20 islands in Kiritimati lagoon, benefited from the removal of rats.
  - In Pohnpei 5 target species, 1 (Octopus tree) eradicated, the rest reduced by 90%.
- **Capacity building/training** (workshops, on-site practical training, courses etc).
  - PII trained 151 practitioners in the use of the Invasive Species toolkit.
  - PILN meeting on Kiritimati in 2012.
  - NGOs in Palau did not have the capacity to undertake eradication programmes prior to CEPF.
- **Development of methods and application tools**, information used for Invasive Species Management,
  - Collaboration on Cost Benefit Analysis of impacts of Invasive species.
  - Real data on social, cultural and economic impacts at village level collected for 5 Invasive species.
  - Global Invasive Species database features a lot of species that have invaded the Pacific.
  - IBIS database – global hub for all island nations.
- **Communication** – strong education and awareness programs at national and community level, resulting in community and national recognition of the important of sites;
- **Opportunities and Partnership development** at community, national and regional level
  - Firm partnership between NGOs and government agencies.
  - In Palau government get the funds to do the work.
  - Partnerships with PII and DoC (NZ) facilitated work on Tahiti and Fatu Hiva Monarchs.

#### Eradication or control programmes on KBA sites:

The majority of respondents said yes to one or other of control or eradication programs conducted on KBA sites;

- Examples of implementation of eradication operations.
  - successful pest-free islands (PIPA – Rawaki / McKean Islands),

- sighting of rodents on Aleipaata, subsequent to eradication attempt, as part of post operation monitoring at the site. Currently taking samples for DNA testing to determine source of rodent.
- island monitoring in January 2013 has shown no detection of invasive species (rats) on any of the 17 islands treated around Fiji;
- Rats removed from Monuriki, in the Mamanucas in 2011. No sign of any rats subsequently.
- Rats removed from all but one of the islands in Kayangel, Palau. A second eradication attempt to be undertaken on that last island.
- Attempted rat eradication on Suwarrow underway, even as we speak.
- Examples of implementation of control programs on
  - weeds/plants. In Pohnpei 5 target species, 1 (Octopus tree) eradicated, the rest reduced by 90%.
  - Populations of the Critically Endangered Tahiti and Fatu Hiva Monarchs have benefited from intensified control of rats, cats and mynas. But long way still to go.
  - invasive birds, most projects have improved the status by the reduction of invasive species by over 50% (ie at least halved the population of target avian invasives ). Example Common Myna on Atiu (Cook islands) has been reduced to 20% of pre operation numbers. Continued attempts to further reduce numbers are on-going.

List what you consider to be the best practices that you have become aware of, and applied, through the CEPF programme

Most respondents stated that they had applied their own process with regards to eradication and control programs which they consider as best practice;

Examples of best practice applications:

- Application of the “Assessment of Environmental Effects” (AAE) outlined practice to minimize disturbance to seabirds;
- Planning process-external peer review-technical expertise supporting eradication planning & implementation –
- engagement with stakeholders
- documenting and sharing of results lessons learned;
- Applied PII guidelines for planning & delivering on ISM projects;
- Use of avicide (Starlicide), selected as it is non-toxic to mammals, to control/eradicated Mynas - mixed with the use of trapping and shooting;
- Use of herbicide followed the brand guide of safety and dosage authorized by national state agencies.
- Centralised information – expert lists, workshop material, reports and findings all easily locatable.

Overall, it is obvious that most grantees working on invasive species management, eradication and control have different best-practice approaches. Would there be benefit from streamlining in order to classify which practices best suits which pest, in which environment and situation?



Can you provide information regarding whether/how you used the World Bank Pest Management Plan (PMP) in your control/eradication programme

The majority of respondents stated that they didn't prepare a World Bank style Pest Management Plan because:

- it was not relevant to their project,
- they followed the protocols and safety guidelines required at the state level for handling toxins;
- the project formed part of an on-going eradication and control program therefore saw no need of updating the PMP when they have technical reports produced from their own field work.

Those respondents that had applied the WBPMP noted that

- they used it during the preparatory phase of their project
- they had subsumed the WBPMP into their invasive species management toolkit.

### Workshop Expectations

- **Fundraising** - About 50% of respondents identified **fundraising** as the key thematic area that they would like to have discussion on as part of lessons learned;
- **Leadership** - About 45% of respondents stated that there is a need for leadership support and mentoring to champion invasive species issues and influence decision makers at the national level.
- New partnerships between existing grantees.
- Capacity building and knowledge-sharing between grantees.
- Get a wider picture of what is going on in the region, a better understanding of the relationship between species, sites and people.

## 3.2 Strategic Direction 2 – strengthen the conservation status and management of 60 key biodiversity areas.

The following are discussion points shared within the working group.

### **Leadership: - how to create an enabling environment to solicit support at higher level of decision making in government for site protected areas?**

- Increase awareness of KBAs.
- Look at leadership at different levels – local and national levels. It is important that focal actors are strong drivers of information.
- NBSAPs clearly identify KBAs. (lobbying for KBAs to be included in the NBSAPs and other national planning instruments). Having management plans at local level/sites similar to having a more local plan.
- Savaii – community engagement in facilitating the BioRAP survey and further actions.
- Protected areas – are often on private land, land resources ownership.
- Promoting idea of local community ownership (recognizing values in terms of local context) – being a part of the action. Community engagement from the start, get local involvement, build local technical skills/knowledge, so there's much appreciation of what happens on the ground, more appreciation of natural resources present.

- Involve traditional leadership ownership of action. Multiple collective ownership through multiple partner involvement. (Linking traditional leadership with statutory structure, at provincial and national levels) – Monuriki (National Trust) example.
- Leadership for conservation comes from local communities.
- The value of facilitating a Biodiversity survey – to increase recognition and value for biodiversity held within the area.
- Socio-economic value (significance) of the area – biodiversity to the place. Natural resource economics.

### **Fundraising:**

- Linking in-country NBSAPs to GEF 5 and GEF 6.
- NBSAPs with indicative budgets/costs for actions.
- UNDP/GEF Small Grants Program (sub-regions).
- Increased consultation between donor partners and NGOs.
- Research potential donors/funders – categorize donor/funding agencies.
- Funding information through Life Web (PoWPA Action Plans).

\*Preparedness is very important. How to write successful proposal? Need relevant data for proposal. Raise awareness level of action/CSO action delivery.

### **CSO capacity building as key thematic area:**

- CSO support for local communities. How can we reduce threat to KBAs?
- Prioritize issues and building capacity based on these. WCS approach example – conceptual modelling exercises with communities, to help identify what is important and what needs to be done. Getting various stakeholders in the process (government, communities, etc).
- Landowners are members of the action. Management plans are used as a guide to build capacity. Enforcement officers, enforce laws at municipal level (monitoring purposes – actions at grassroots level). Getting perspective of community members to identify areas to focus actions, using social marketing as a tool for motivating local action (RARE programme) – YELA example.
- Train local groups – IBA assessment, monitoring and reporting techniques. Establish Site Support Group (SSG). – BirdLife International example.
- How do we identify what capacity development needs are? Work with local communities, understand what are local community perceptions (YELA, BioRAP survey (Savaii) examples).

### **Achievements and successes.**

- Partnerships developed over time. Different levels of leadership – eg Monuriki Project.
- Development of Site Support Groups – engaging local communities – eg BirdLife projects.

### **Lessons Learned**

- Use of Social Marketing (RARE campaign) eg Yela project.
- Takes time! Fiji LMMAs community managed areas.

## Opportunities

- Be prepared – list of projects with indicative costs/project concepts
- Inclusion of KBAs/priority sites in NBSAPs and National Implementation Plans.

### Partnerships.

- At different levels – local, national and international eg Savaii BIORAP
- Co-ordinated effort from local to national government, institutions and specialists eg Monuriki project.

## 3.3 Strategic Direction 3: Build awareness and participation of local leaders and community members in the implementation of protection and recovery plans for threatened species.

### Issues

- Communication – media, appropriate materials.
- Governments role/responsibilities – leadership.

Capacity, Knowledge Understanding – scientific, PASSION (connect with nature), training (field skills).Communication:

- Need to engage with press/media in our activities – build relationship with journalists/media persons.
- Engage environmental communicators to help make our messages/work sexy using resources like songs, poems, chants to help sell our messages.
- Ensure that we hold positive events.
- Develop connections and linkages with media, organizations, and communities.
- Whenever possible, use celebrity/sports people and other high-profile people to help sell our message.
- Use resources like children’s books.
- Social media, facebook and other online web resources (websites, web journals) etc.

### Governments:

- Identify potential opportunities through GEF, UNDP, Big International NGOs and NBSAPs to help lever support for National/local NGOs and Civil Society.
- Work with communities to access/lobby for opportunities from governments.
- Identify mechanisms to encourage partnership between NGOs and governments. (eg Palau Conservation Society have developed management plans which have enabled them to leverage funding).
- Advocate change to UN funding (use the CEPF funding model).

### Capacity, Knowledge & understanding:

- Identify right people (with PASSION, commitment etc) to be trained.
- Do hands on training (in the field) and start young.
- Identify champions and help develop their skills/capacity.
- Utilise community mentors (leaders, chiefs, etc).

- Ensure appropriate training
- Training with skills that are beneficial to their future (and job security).
- Institutionalize capacity-building activities with appropriate authority.

### **Solutions to key issues:**

#### Partnerships:

- Identify right partners for engagement (“be smart like a snake and humble like a dove”).
- Develop guidelines for partnership.

#### Civil Society:

- Have a Positive Roadmap of engagement with partners.
- Community participation especially in all project components (eg monitoring).
- Advocacy for change.
- Traditional culture and knowledge and a respect of local communities.
- Integrate project/messages into sectors (eg school curriculum).
- Role of church to be considered as part of the solution.

#### Fundraising:

- Start with internal (national) funding opportunities (target government, Private Sector, etc).
- Strengthen/build relationship with existing donors (CEPF, UNDP, Foundations etc).
- Multi-donor approach – emphasising co-finance (building blocks for project components).  
Do not rely on just a single donor.
- Be clear on the problem.
- Project proposal, training to be able to successfully write proposals.

### **Lessons Learned:**

- Both fun and challenging;
- Never underestimate the time required;
- Community involvement crucial;
- Back-up plan for everything;
- Non-iconic species important too.
- Images worth 1000 words (a lot).
- Organise permits in advance.
- Independent evaluation during the project.

### **DAY 1 end**

### **Key Points:**

- Discussions emphasised the importance of the CEPF contribution to the workplans
- Aim of exercise had been to emphasise and consolidate key issues and concerns by participants – that seems to have been effectively captured
- Capture the successes of the actions. For example, in IAS work focus on the number of species, or individuals within a species, that are saved, not on the number/fact that IAS have been killed.

- Focus on sharing lessons and resource kits!
- Maybe we need to engage with other sectors more in order to get our information and successes across to a wider range of people – the tourism sector, in particular, appears to be an opportunity for ‘selling’ the programme.
- ‘IS’ standard operating procedures (SOPs) exist (eg for wildlife management, translocations, eradications, biosecurity) we should not be attempting to re-invent the wheel.

## Day 2 – 16<sup>th</sup> April 2013.

### Session 4: This session focussed on reviewing CEPF Tracking Tools and Ecosystem Profile Poly-Micro Hotspot.

Chaired by Jean-Yves Meyer, TAG Member (French Polynesia Research Department).

#### 4.1 CEPF Monitoring Tools and Reporting forms.

Introductory presentation by Mark O'Brien, followed by discussion on CEPF Monitoring Tools and assessment exercise of the following tools undertaken by grantees in attendance;

#### **METT (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool)**

- For the purposes of the assessment in the Pacific Region assessments using METT need to be based on Key Biodiversity Areas – and not on the more restrictive (and relatively insignificant) Protected Areas. A third type of area, Managed Areas, should also be included here. So, sites that should be entered through the METT tools are the sites that we are working on and managing, irrespective of whether they are PAs or KBAs.
- Important that the METT tool analysis isn't seen as only beneficial to the donor, but is also important for the individuals who partake in the evaluation of the site. Suggest that METT tools don't quite deliver as much as they could FOR THE INDIVIDUAL yet, and that some further improvement would be beneficial.
- Protected Areas – has a legalistic and humanistic concept;
- Data available in this region is lacking. Such tools could be beneficial, to provide data.
- Protected natural area – also protected by legal binding, key biological area, managed area;
- Monitoring for effectiveness of actions at local level effecting global level data input/decision making.
- METT should also be used as a self-assessment tool to both indicate progress and identify areas where progress may be possible. Not all questions in the METT tool are relevant to sites in the Pacific.
- Ideally the METT tool would be filled out prior to the onset of the project, again during the project and finally at the end of the project to monitor progress. We don't have that option here, so grantees are asked to report their recollection of the situation at the onset of the project, again now – if the project is ongoing, or after – if the project is now completed.
- In situations where the answer is 'don't know' use the comments field to capture 'don't knows'. Tracking tools are more about changes/progress. If questions are irrelevant then they are irrelevant each time the tracking tool is undertaken and so will have no effect on change/progress.

#### **Current situation.**

METT information for 8 sites has been obtained to date. Clearly this is insufficient for a proper full analysis of the impact of the CEPF programme on Management Effectiveness across all sites impacted by the programme in the region. The tables and graphs are used more to illustrate the kind of information that can be extracted from multiple METT reports.

The sites included in this analysis are

- Mt Nomotoumotu to Mt Kasi Corridor, Fiji.
- Yela Forest Reserve, Kosrae, FSM.
- Maraeti'a (Punaruu, Tahiti), French Polynesia
- Babeldaob, Palau
- Olum Watershed, Kosrae, FSM
- Natewa/Tunuloa, Fiji
- Nabukelevu, Fiji
- Makatea, French Polynesia.

**Principal Threats at these sites prior to CEPF programme.**

- Annual and Perennial Non-timber crop cultivation.
- Hunting, killing and collecting terrestrial animals
- Logging, and wood harvesting
- Research, education and other work-related activities in protected areas.
- Invasive non-native/alien plants.
- Invasive non-native/alien animals.
- Storms and flooding.
- Loss of cultural links, traditional knowledge and/or management practices.

**Biggest change in threat since the CEPF programme started.**

Reductions in threat.

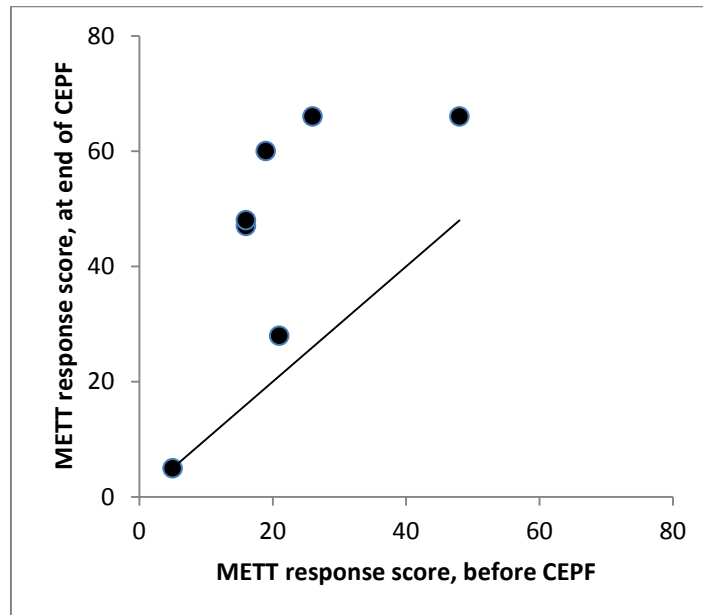
- Annual and perennial non-timber crop cultivation.
- Impact of roads
- Utility and Service Lines
- Hunting, killing and collecting terrestrial animals.
- Fishing, killing and harvesting aquatic resources.
- Recreational activities and tourism.
- Loss of Keystone Species.
- Invasive non-native/alien animals
- Loss of cultural links, traditional knowledge and/or management practices
- Natural deterioration of important cultural site values
- Destruction of cultural heritage buildings, gardens, sites, etc.

Increases in threat.

- Tourism and recreation infrastructure (Threat Increased).
- Activities of Protected Areas Managers.

## Response Scores.

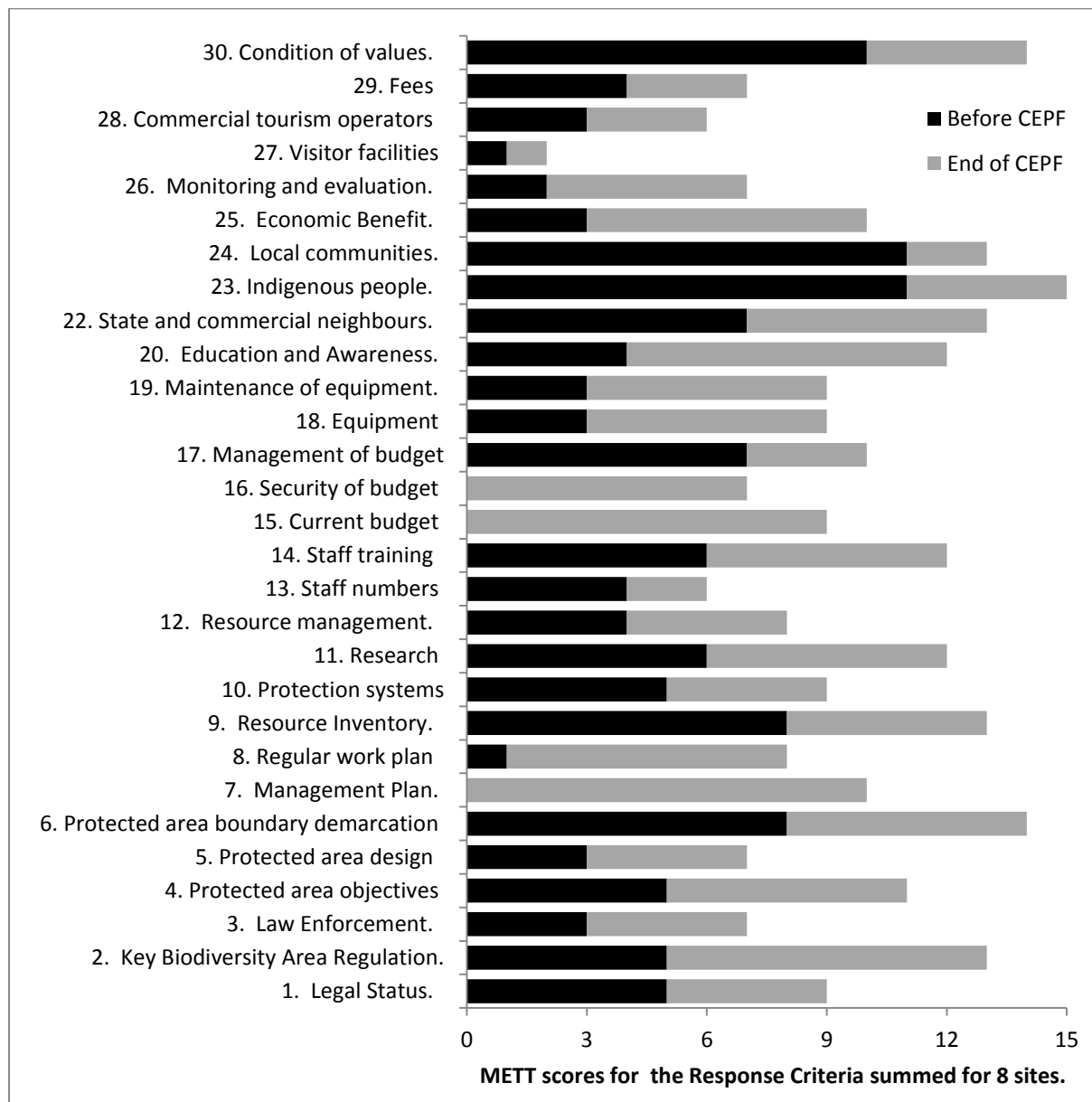
*Figure showing change in METT scores during the course of the CEPF programme in the Polynesia Micronesia Region.*



Each of the dots represents the total scores based on information from the 8 sites listed above. The straight line indicates no change in METT score during this time period. It can be seen that none of the sites score below/to the right of the line – indicating that METT scores have remained stable or improved for all sites surveyed.



Figure showing increase in METT Score for each of the 30 sets of Response values used to assess the 8 sites. Note that the maximum value that could be scored is 24 (8 sites each with a maximum score of 3).



The graph indicates that a number of values scored zero prior to the start of the CEPF programme, Management Plans, Current Budget and Security of Budget. It can be seen that these areas were all impacted substantially during the course of the CEPF programme such that they are not, now, clearly lacking in input. By contrast a number of other values scored high even before the CEPF programme – the involvement of local communities and indigenous people in the management, and the Condition of values for the sites. This reflects that considerable work that had been undertaken with the communities prior to the CEPF projects related to the above sites. Interestingly the one value that currently scores lowest after the CEPF programme is the provision of Visitor Facilities.

## **CSTT (Civil Society Tracking Tool).**

- Monitor CSO capacity to plan and evaluate actions. 5 sections.  
As before, ideally the CSTT would have been filled out prior to the onset of the project, again during the project, and finally at the end of the project – in order to monitor progress. Here we are asking grantees to report their recollection of the situation for their organisation at the onset of the CEPF programme, during the programme and again, if relevant, after the projects that the CSO has been involved in have finished.

## **Current Situation.**

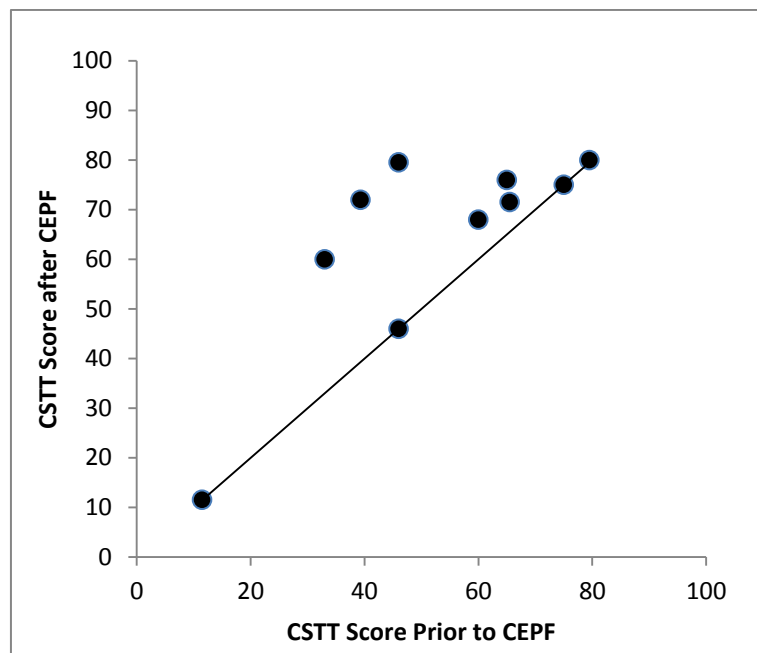
12 organisations have, to date, completed and returned Civil Society Tracking Tools comparing SCTT scores before the CEPF programme began with the current situation.

The organisations are

- IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group
- BirdLife International
- FSI
- Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organisation
- Landcare Research
- Fiji Nature Conservation Trust (NatureFiji-MareqetiViti)
- Palau Animal Welfare Society
- Societe d'Ornithologie de Polynesie MANU
- Te Ipukerea Society
- Te rau atiati a tau a hiti noa tu
- Wildlife Conservation Society, Fiji
- Yela Environment Landowners Association.

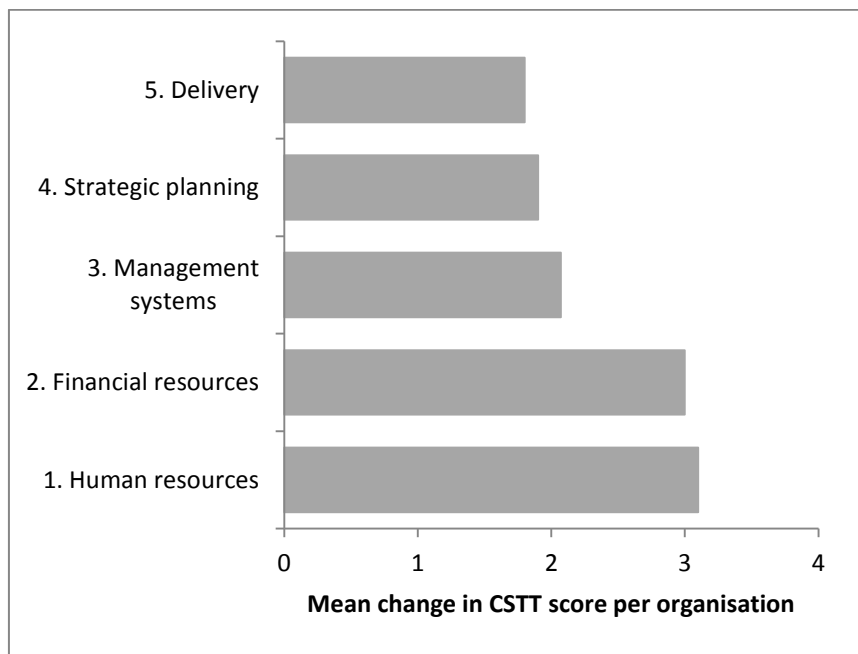
Again, the number of responses is not yet sufficient to give a clear message of the change in status of the CSOs during the CEPF programme, so the following figures should only be considered as examples of how regional data can be presented.

Figure showing the change in CSTT over the course of the CEPF programme.



The diagonal line indicates the line where no change in CSTT is reported between the onset and the completion of the of the CEPF programme. Each of the dots represents a score for a CSO. Again, it can be seen that no organisations fall below or to the right of this line, indicating that no organisations have declined in status. There is no change in the status of a number of organisations but a substantial increase in scores for a number of others.

Figure showing the attributes that have changed during the course of the CEPF programme.



There are 5 groups of attributes scored within the CSTT. Of these the Human Resources and Financial Resources groups are the areas where most improvement in the situation for CSOs can be seen. However, all 5 groups show an increase in the CSTT score for the duration of the project.

## 4.2 Review of the Polynesia-Micronesia Investment Strategy:

Participants were divided into groups representing various sub-regions within Polynesia-Micronesia, to assess achievements in the Ecosystem Profile logframe. Each group was asked to review the Investment Strategy and the Logical Framework. (Note in the following, grantee responses to the Outcomes, indicators, Verification and assumptions follow the solid square).

### Strategic Direction 1.

- Intermediate Outcomes.
  - Invasive species prevented, controlled or eradicated from KBAs.
  - At least 15 ISM projects completed.
    - Cook Islands, 2; Samoa 1; Micronesia, 4; French Polynesia, 3
- Intermediate Indicators
  - Invasive species are controlled or eradicated in KBAs where they threaten native species with extinction.
  - Hotspot-wide approaches to prevent invasive species from colonising new areas are implemented.
    - No.
- Means of Verification.
  - Grantee and RIT project reports and site visits
    - Also end of conference workshop?
- Important Assumptions.
  - Pilot projects supported by the Regional Natural Heritage Programme through CEPF are replicated.
    - Yes in Cook Islands.
  - Relevant technical knowledge on combating invasive species organisms is widely available.
    - Yes, although not clear if all technical knowledge is effectively used.
  - National governments maintain adequate inspections and enforcement of quarantine policies.
    - Sometimes (Cook Islands), Yes (Samoa), Yes, but isolated area (Tonga).
- Emerging issues that have come out of this Strategic Direction as the next step to move on from here?
  - Need for feasibility studies prior to eradication (Micronesia).
  - Need impact assessment (Micronesia).
  - Need for prioritisation (Micronesia).
  - Biosecurity – awareness of new pathways and their management (Cooks, Tonga, Samoa)
  - Project design, planning and management are important (Cooks, Tonga, Samoa).
  - Need to identify important freshwater areas with and without invasive species (tilapia, mosquitofish, molly) (French Polynesia)
  - Lack of interisland biosecurity protocols between KBA and non KBA islands to prevent invasive species introduction (except Makatea where biosecurity measures have been discussed) (French Polynesia).
  - Funds (All)

## Strategic Direction 2.

- Intermediate Outcomes.
  - The conservation status of 60 KBAs is strengthened
  - At least 50% of priority sites funded – strengthened and protected.
- Intermediate Indicators
  - Indicators still valid
  - Percent of protected areas with strengthened protection and management.
    - 2 KBAs in Cook Islands, 2 KBAs in Tonga, 6 in Micronesia, 2 in French Polynesia.
  - Number of Hectares of KBAs with strengthened protection and management
    - 3,055ha in Cook Islands, 133 ha in Samoa, 35 ha in Tonga, ? in Micronesia, 752 ha in French Polynesia.
  - Number of hectares in newly established or expanded protected areas.
    - 1 in Samoa, 1, unofficial, in Tonga, 1 in Micronesia
- Means of Verification.
  - Still valid.
  - Protected Area Tracking Tool (SP1 METT)
  - Productive Landscape Tracking Tool (SP2 METT)
  - Formal legal declarations or community agreements designating new protected areas.
  - Grantee and RIT performance reports and site visits.
    - All means of verification valid.
- Important Assumptions.
  - Still valid (Micronesia), not valid (Cooks, Tonga, Samoa).
  - National governments and local community leaders will understand and support participation in biodiversity conservation projects particularly the removal of alien species.
- Emerging issues that have come out of this Strategic Direction as the next step to move on from here?
  - Land is customary owned in the Pacific so it is difficult to fit this into the prescribed definitions (Cooks, Tonga, Samoa).
  - Need for community capacity building (Fiji)
  - Need a target for area covered under Community Conservation Plans
  - Need to strengthen advocacy for legislation (Micronesia)
  - Need to integrate Invasive Species management into Protected Area Management (Micronesia).
  - Need to find ways/means for sustainable funding (Micronesia).
  - Timeframe of projects, usually too short to see and report on benefits.

## Strategic Direction 3.

- Intermediate Outcomes
  - Local leaders and community members understand and participate in the implementation of protection and recovery plans for threatened species.
  - Action taken by Civil Society to safeguard at least 50% priority species supported/funded by end of funding period.

- Intermediate Indicators.
  - These indicators are difficult to respond to (Cooks, Tonga, Samoa).
  - The indicators are not valid.
  - Number of projects that enable effective stewardship of biodiversity and ecosystem services by indigenous and local communities in focal areas.
    - None have yet achieved this level (French Polynesia)
  - Percent of projects outside protected areas that integrate biodiversity in management practices
    - 4 projects in French Polynesia
  - Percentage of targeted communities involved in sustainable use projects that show socioeconomic benefits.
    - 2 projects (turtles an flycatcher, technicians from local communities trained and employed – temporary conservation job creation) French Polynesia.
  - Number of hectares in production landscape with improved management for biodiversity.
- Means of Verification.
  - Grantee and RIT performance reports and site visits.
  - Management plans for community-managed areas.
- Important Assumptions.
  - Communities establish management plans that benefit biodiversity conservation.
- Emerging issues that have come out of this Strategic Direction as the next step to move on from here?
  - Need to more clearly define the targets.(Micronesia)
  - Need to prioritise sites for improved management (Micronesia)
  - Need to identify species that need protection (Micronesia)
  - Need to advocate for legislation to provide full protection for those species that are threatened (Micronesia)
  - A number of threatened species have had their protection status strengthened thanks to CEPF projects (French Polynesia).
  - Evolution of IUCN status of threatened species (French Polynesia).
  - New information available for data deficient species (French Polynesia).

## Session 5: This session focussed on plotting the way forward for the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspots.

### 5.1 Donor classification:

A quick classification of donors, relating to prominence of support to environmental conservation actions, was facilitated. The following highlights those Donors identified by the discussion that have funded, or contributed to funding, programmes related to the CEPF strategy for NGOs and CSOs in the region – ie these donors are ‘Hot’ donors. Further information is included regarding the Donor specific interest, and an order of magnitude of the size of ‘the average’ funding (in US\$)

#### Annenberg Foundation

The Annenberg Foundation invests in visionary leaders of nonprofit organizations that provide impactful programs and services through collaborative models. We realize that social problems are growing more complex and, as a result, require new, innovative approaches through collective action by a cross-section of stakeholders, rather than isolated efforts by single organizations. As a grantmaker, the Annenberg Foundation is willing to take measured risks with a tolerance for occasional failure to seek out and fund outstanding people and organizations. We understand the value of going beyond traditional grantmaking and are open to innovative ways to leverage our grant funds, as well as to flexible funding options for grassroots or emerging nonprofits.

<http://www.annenbergfoundation.org/grantmaking>

US\$1,500,000

#### Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) defines its mission as helping its developing country member countries to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. The Bank’s long-term strategic framework (Strategy 2020) defines five operational areas: infrastructure (including energy and water supply); environment; regional cooperation; support for the financial sector; and education. ADB also operates in agriculture, health, and disaster and emergency assistance -- but on a selective basis. Pacific Islands of relevance: Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Samoa, Tonga. Water Pilot and Demonstration Activities. The ADB makes small grants for pilot and demonstration activities (PDAs) to test and validate approaches, methodologies, and strategies to improve water resources management, water services delivery, and reforms in water policy. Eligibility for PDAs extends to government agencies and local governments; international and national NGOs; academic and research institutions; and ADB’s staff in regional departments.

<http://www.adb.org/>

US\$1,500,000

### Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

The objective of the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) is to help developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. Australia's bilateral aid focuses on the Asia-Pacific region. AusAID is committed to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. Among the Agency's several thematic areas are environment and climate change, agriculture and food security, water and sanitation, and disaster risk reduction.

1 -- Competitive Grant Programs. AusAID publishes an annual calendar of competitive grants by program names, geographical coverage, application periods, eligibility criteria, contact details, and funding availability. The programs of greatest relevance include: AusAID Civil Society Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Fund; AusAID Development Research Awards Scheme (ADRAS); International Seminar Support Scheme;

2 -- Grants for Australian NGOs. The AusAID NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) makes grants to accredited Australian non-government organizations (NGOs) to implement their own international development programs. Fully accredited NGOs are eligible to receive more than A\$300 thousand annually; base accredited NGOs receive up to A\$150 thousand. The ANCP manages an Innovations Fund to offer additional grant support to Australian NGOs whose projects align with AusAID's development strategies. In 2012, grants through the Innovation Fund were up to A\$500 thousand.

3 -- Grants for NGOs in Developing Countries. Civil society organizations in developing countries may be able to access funding through the Small Activities Scheme (SAS) and the Direct Aid Program (DAP). The SAS and DAP provide limited funding to support local organizations for small-scale activities during short periods, up to one year. Pacific Islands: Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Samoa, Tonga,

<http://www.ausaid.gov.au/>

US\$1,500,000

### BirdLife International Community Conservation Fund

The Fund is available for community-based conservation projects with significant involvement of an incorporated society or charitable trust, or of a Forest & Bird Branch in New Zealand or a BirdLife International Partner, Partner Designate or Affiliate in the Pacific Islands region. The Fund does not make grants to individuals. The purpose of the Fund is "to fund community projects which conserve or restore globally-threatened bird species and/or Important Bird Areas in New Zealand and the Pacific Islands region." The Fund will, therefore, give priority to practical projects that:

- Aim to restore or conserve one or more globally-threatened bird species or their habitats in New Zealand or the Pacific Islands region; and
- Will achieve a specific objective which will improve the viability of a species, rather than just making an annual contribution to an ongoing project.

<http://www.forestandbird.org.nz/what-we-do/partnerships/birdlife-community-fund>

US\$15,000



### British Ecological Society

The British Ecological Society (BES) was established in 1913 to promote and foster the study of ecology. The Society currently has about 4,000 members around the world. The Society's core activities are publication of research results in ecology, support of scientific meetings, and promotion of ecological awareness through education at all levels. BES offers grants and awards with the aim of promoting research and training in ecology. Some of them directly or indirectly fund international work.

<http://www.britishecologicalsociety.org/>

US\$3,000

### CBD - Life Web

LifeWeb's goal is to strengthen financing for protected areas to conserve biodiversity, secure livelihoods and address climate change, through implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA).

<http://www.cbd.int/lifeweb/>

?

### CEPF

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) makes grants for conservation projects in and near the world's biodiversity "hot spots" (i.e., places of high biodiversity, and high risks of losing it). The partnership comprises six well-established organizations: Conservation International; the French Development Agency (l'Agence Française de Développement); the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the Government of Japan; the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation; and the World Bank. Conservation in Biodiversity Hot Spots. Grant making in the CEPF is decentralized by biodiversity regions. Grants support CEPF's conservation strategy for each "hot spot." Grants made through the CEPF fund conservation assessments, training, awareness raising, management planning, and field implementation of conservation programs. Grant recipients are civil society organizations of all kinds (i.e., NGOs, community groups, private enterprises, universities, foundations, and others). Government organizations are eligible for participation if they meet certain requirements. Depending on the region and conservation strategy, CEPF's grant recipients may include international as well as national organizations. CEPF makes small grants (under US\$20 thousand) and large grants. The maximum grant is US\$1 million.

<http://www.cepf.net/Pages/default.aspx>

US\$150,000

### Christensen Fund - Global Program

Grant funds for this program are by invitation only. We are unable to consider unsolicited requests at this time. Thank you for your understanding, we will let you know if and when this changes.

<http://www.christensenfund.org/programs/global-program/>

US\$150,000

Club 300 Foundation for Bird Protection

Since 1991 the Swedish Club300 has contributed more than USD600,000 to bird protection projects all around the world. Projects we have supported include conservation and research on many rare, threatened or little known species like Guerney's Pitta, Hawaiian Crow, Pale-headed Brush-finch, Puaiohi and Sumatran Ground Cuckoo. The majority of the contributions come directly from our Swedish members. The foundation is also distributing funds collected at bird fairs, or donated by persons or associations. During the last five years we have on average donated around USD8,000 annually. Since our funds are limited our focus is to contribute money to highly threatened or poorly known species.

<http://www.club300.se/Birdprot/Birdprotection.aspx>

US\$7,500

Conservation International - Carbon Fund

From Terravia. The Carbon Fund provides funding for the design and start-up of forest restoration and conservation projects that sequester atmospheric carbon. The Fund aids in the commercialization of carbon credits, and it offers companies a way to include forest carbon credits in their voluntary commitments to address climate change

<http://www.conservation.org/sites/gcf/grants/pages/default.aspx>

US\$150,000

Conservation International - Conservation Stewards Program.

From Terravia. The CSP works with communities in the form of conservation agreements to protect natural resources that they own or use. CI makes grants to these communities to pay for conservation actions and ecosystem services, and to offset lost opportunity in the case of previous resource extraction. CI makes grants for feasibility studies, followed by grants for longer-term implementation. CI seeks to establish endowments to provide continuous funding, and it invites partners (i.e., private, local government, and multilateral) to offer conservation sponsorships. Grants for implementation in CSP are to local and indigenous communities in the conservation regions and corridors that comprise CI's strategy. Funding is from US\$80 thousand to US\$300 thousand per year per conservation agreement.

<http://www.conservation.org/sites/gcf/grants/pages/default.aspx>

US\$150,000

### Conservation International - Global Conservation Fund (GCF)

From Terravia. The GCF supports expansion and long-term management of protected areas in biodiversity hot spots, wilderness areas, and important marine regions. The GCF makes grants for planning, project implementation, long-term financing, and technical assistance.

<http://www.conservation.org/sites/gcf/grants/pages/default.aspx>

US\$150,000

### Conservation International - Indigenous and Traditional Peoples Program (Fellowship)

From Terravia. The Indigenous and Traditional Peoples Program (ITPP) aims to strengthen the conservation of biological and cultural diversity on indigenous territories in the world's biological hot spots and wilderness areas. The Indigenous and Traditional Peoples Conservation Fellowship supports professional development and conservation research by leaders and scholars representing indigenous and traditional peoples.

<http://www.conservation.org/sites/gcf/grants/pages/default.aspx>

US\$150,000

### Conservation International: Land Purchases for Protected Areas

CI also administers the Global Conservation Fund (GCF) to finance the creation, expansion, and management of protected areas. Funding through GCF is mainly for planning and long-term land purchases. GCF is open to applicants who satisfy CI's criteria regarding organizational mission, conservation management plan, business plan, governance approach, and other requirements. GCF grants are a maximum US\$25,000 for one-time planning grants. Implementation grants are a maximum US\$400,000 per year over two years. Potentially interested applicants should consult GCF's web pages regarding how to apply for grants.

<http://www.conservation.org/sites/gcf/grants/pages/default.aspx>

US\$375,000

### David & Lucile Packard Foundation - Marine Fisheries

Through a combination of market and policy approaches, the Marine Fisheries subprogram strives to promote responsible fisheries and aquaculture practices. Strong management institutions, the use of ecosystem-based approaches such as habitat protections, and putting an end to overfishing are imperative to ensure better management. To achieve these goals the Marine Fisheries subprogram's grantmaking focuses on these key areas:

Market intervention: Build demand for sustainable seafood to transform global seafood markets, aquaculture operations, and fishing practices:

Policy reform: Strengthen fisheries and aquaculture management practices, and protect the habitats that fish depend upon;

Capacity building: Cultivate leadership for conservation.

<http://www.packard.org/what-we-fund/conservation-and-science/marine-fisheries/>

US\$750,000

#### David & Lucile Packard Foundation - Marine Seabirds

The Marine Birds subprogram strives to restore seabird and shorebird populations by supporting a range of initiatives in island restoration, seabird bycatch mitigation, and shorebird habitat conservation. The subprogram's goals are:

Restoration of critical island habitats through the removal of invasive mammal species from islands in the Pacific that are important for seabirds

Mitigation of seabird bycatch through the design and application of better technologies and policies in major Pacific fisheries, and

Conservation of key shorebird habitats along the Pacific Flyway (a major north-south route of travel for migratory birds that extends from Alaska to Patagonia) through improved management of these regions.

<http://www.packard.org/what-we-fund/conservation-and-science/>

US\$750,000

#### David & Lucile Packard Foundation - Organisational Effectiveness Fund

Not to be overlooked, Packard also have an Organizational Effectiveness programme to provide support to current grantees for a whole range of services such as strategic and business planning, mergers, fund development, training for network co-ordinators, strategic comms etc. This could be useful for BL and our Partners and worth discussing.

<http://www.packard.org/what-we-fund/conservation-and-science/>

US\$37,000

#### David & Lucile Packard Foundation - Science

The Science subprogram funds projects that make significant contributions to conservation decision making, and also funds several institutions that work at the intersection of science and public policy. WCS donor for freshwater fish work.

<http://www.packard.org/what-we-fund/conservation-and-science/>

US\$150,000

### David and Lucile Packard Foundation - Western Pacific

The Western Pacific subprogram is dedicated to the long-term conservation and responsible stewardship of critical coastal habitats and resources in the region, with a particular focus on eastern Indonesia, Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, the Solomon Islands, and Papua New Guinea. The subprogram is committed to helping people develop the knowledge, skills, and institutions needed to conserve these coastal ecosystems, and the sustainable livelihood and health of those who rely upon them.

Since 1998, the Packard Foundation has supported dozens of local efforts seeking to slow, stop, or reverse the decline in overall habitat health and in the populations of associated marine species. We provide funds for site-based conservation, skills exchange, public education, and media coverage. Specifically, the Foundation's grantmaking efforts support:

- The effective management and long-term sustainability of marine-protected area networks (both large-scale, science-driven initiatives as well as smaller, community-driven and identified networks);
- An increase in the number of individuals with the skills and experiences needed to improve durable marine resource management, and
- Initiatives that encourage both children and adults to learn, decide, and act to conserve coastal marine ecosystems.

<http://www.packard.org/what-we-fund/conservation-and-science/western-pacific/>

US\$750,000

### Disney Friends for Change

Disney's Friends for Change is about taking steps together with your friends and family to make a positive impact on the world and the people and animals that live here. Our mission is to provide you with the information, tools, encouragement and inspiration to become stewards of change. As more kids across the globe become involved, through even the smallest of actions, we can begin to make big changes.

Each of the three featured causes will also receive up to \$250,000 to support their work and can raise additional funds through online votes from our Friends for Change community. In total, \$750,000 will be donated to support these programs.

<http://disney.go.com/projectgreen/index.html>

US\$220,000

### Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund - Rapid Response Fund

USD5k max for photogenic emergencies. Emergency funding is also provided in times of environmental or conservation crisis or need. Each year the Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund sets aside dollars in a Rapid Response Fund to respond to crises. These awards are capped at \$5,000 and can be applied for throughout the year.

[www.dwcf-rfp.com/application/dwcf-rapid-response-form.htm](http://www.dwcf-rfp.com/application/dwcf-rapid-response-form.htm)

US\$7,500

[Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund - Annual Conservation Grants](#)

DWCF and The Walt Disney Company Foundation have contributed: More than \$5.6 million to bird conservation. The Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund (DWCF), founded in 1995, is a key pillar in Disney's efforts to protect the planet for future generations and help kids develop lifelong conservation values. The DWCF grants program provides financial support for the study of wildlife, the protection of habitats and the development of community conservation and education programs in critical ecosystems around the world. In addition, the DWCF has expanded its focus to provide special grants that help connect kids and nature through exploration and discovery. Recognizing that ecosystems are the basis of the planet's health, the Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund provides financial support for the study of wildlife, the protection of habitats and community conservation and education. The goal is to support conservation organizations focused on long-term positive impacts for wildlife and habitats. To date, the DWCF has awarded more than \$18 million to projects in 111 countries. The Annual Conservation Grants are by invitation only.

<http://thewaltdisneycompany.com/content/funding-0>

US\$35,000

[Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund - Conservation Collaboration](#)

Through collaboration with respected nature organizations, the Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund helps to create opportunities for children and families to discover, experience, and support nature. The Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund brings together business units from throughout Disney and nonprofit organizations to protect the planet through innovative conservation collaborations.

<http://thewaltdisneycompany.com/content/conservation-collaboration>

US\$370,000

[Durrell Conservation Training Course](#)

Runs a series of training programmes for conservationists. Scholarships available.

<http://www.durrell.org/Training/Courses/>

[EU BEST](#)

In 2011 projects will be launched to implement and showcase BEST and/or prepare the foundation of a governance structure for durable implementation of the BEST scheme beyond the lifetime of the preparatory action. Projects may include: - nature conservation measures including designation and management of nature, conservation sites; measures which facilitate the cohabitation of biodiversity conservation and human activities;- measures which contribute to the sustainable use of

biodiversity and ecosystem services and maintain and develop social and sustainable economic activities which benefit local communities; - development and use of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation and implementation of green infrastructure; - networking, education and capacity building activities. The Preparatory Action will be implemented by way of grants for the total amount of appropriations in the 2011 Budget (EUR 2.000.000). For European Overseas Countries and Territories (New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Henderson Island etc).

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/contact/contact\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/contact/contact_en.htm)

US\$750,000

#### EU BiodivERsA AIS

For AIS research in participating EU countries) our best option is French Polynesia as it is seen as France. BiodivERsA is a network of 21 research-funding agencies across 15 European countries. It is a second-generation ERA-Net, funded under the EU's 7th Framework Programme for Research. BiodivERsA works to coordinate national research programmes on biodiversity across Europe and to organize international funding for research projects in this field, on a competitive basis: In 2008, BiodivERsA launched a major European call on biodiversity, through which 12 international research projects have been selected and supported for a total funding of €14.2M. The consortium has launched a second European call on "biodiversity and ecosystem services" in November 2010, through which 7 projects were selected for €9.5M. In November 2011, BiodivERsA partners have launched the Network's third call for research proposals on "biodiversity dynamics: developing scenarios, identifying tipping points and improving resilience," for a total reserved budget between 6 and 8M€. In November 2012 it will launch its fourth call for research proposals on "invasive species and biological invasions."

<http://www.biodiversa.org/367>

US\$750,000

#### EU LIFE+

The seventh LIFEplus call for proposals was published on 19 February, 2013, with up to €286 million available for co-financing of projects under three headings: Nature and Biodiversity (NAT); Environment Policy and Governance (ENV); and Information and Communication (INF). Project proposals should be submitted to the relevant national authority using the eProposal tool no later than 16:00 hours (Brussels time) on 25 June, 2013. Member States will forward proposals to the European Commission by 5 July, 2013. The earliest possible starting date for 2013 projects is 1 June, 2014. Please note that applicants may only use the eProposal tool to create and submit proposal(s) under the 2013 LIFEplus Call for Proposals. For LIFE+ only countries within the EU are allowed. Third countries have to have an EU specie migrating there. I haven't checked the latest eligibility criteria for 2013, but that should be right. LIFE is a pot of money that finances the Birds and Habitats directive. For Pacific countries, they need to try ENRTP – the environment thematic programme under development cooperation instrument.

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/funding/lifeplus2013/call/index.htm>

US\$1,500,000

#### European Commission - Environment

The EC's Directorate-General for Environment (DG Environment) promotes policies that ensure a high level of environmental protection in the European Union. DG Environment has oversight of EU environmental law, and it finances projects that contribute to environmental protection in the EU. Grant making in DG Environment supports environmental protection in EU member states. However, some grants may benefit other countries, e.g., EU candidate countries and EU neighbourhood countries. 1 -- LIFE. LIFE is the EU's principal financial instrument to co-fund programs and projects in nature and biodiversity, environmental policy and governance, and environmental information and communication in Europe. Since its beginning in 1992, LIFE has funded over 3,000 projects with an expenditure of over €2 billion. 2 -- Grants for NGO Programs that Operate in Multiple European Countries. The EU supports environmental NGOs which work at the European level, currently defined as a minimum of three EU countries. In general, around 30 programs are funded each year. 3 -- Eco-Innovation. The Eco-Innovation program co-funds institutional cooperation to develop and diffuse eco-innovative products and services in Europe. The priority is to support small and medium European enterprises in collaboration across countries. Most grants are under €2 million.

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/index_en.htm)

US\$1,500,000

#### Fauna and Flora International - Flagship Species Fund

The Flagship Species Fund makes grants in developing countries for local projects that focus on conserving "flagship" (symbolic and charismatic) species and their wider habits and ecosystems. Grants to date are for survey and research; direct species intervention; education and training; and policy and planning. The Fund concentrates on flagship species of turtles, primates, and trees – although it considers additional high-profile species if they are locally important. Grant recipients are conservation groups and agencies in the developing world, particularly those that have relationships with FFI or other international conservation organisations based in the UK. The Fund supports projects in the developing countries, and it has a particular focus on the UK's overseas territories. The Flagship Species Fund aims to support 3-4 projects per year at a funding level of £5 thousand to £15 thousand per project.

<http://www.fauna-flora.org/>

US\$15,000

#### FFEM Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial

The FFEM encourages developing countries to implement strategies, programmes and projects for sustainable development in areas relevant to global environmental protection:



biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, including desertification and deforestation, persistent organic pollutants, the stratospheric ozone layer.

The FFEM acts by awarding grants: to support practical action in beneficiary countries which involve a learning process and test innovating or exemplary approaches, on request from and under the responsibility of one of its 5 French institutional partners, as minority co-financing, as an additional French overseas assistance tool, included in its ODA accounts.

[www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/ffem/lang/en/accueil/pid/3577#](http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/ffem/lang/en/accueil/pid/3577#)

US\$1,500,000

#### FFI - Halcyon Land and Sea Fund

Through Halcyon Land & Sea – our fund dedicated to securing vital areas of natural habitat – FFI is able to ensure that some of the world’s most special sites, and their associated wildlife, will survive.

<http://www.fauna-flora.org/initiatives/halcyon-land-sea/>

?

#### Fond Pacifique

The Pacific Fund, managed by the Permanent Secretariat for the Pacific and budgeted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) was established in 1986. Its objective is to promote the economic, social, scientific and cultural cooperation in the Pacific. It contributes to regional integration of New Caledonia, Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna islands. The Fund is not intended to replace bilateral cooperation. It is rather on regional actions to strengthen the partnership with the Pacific Island countries and organizations. It abuts other cooperation programs MFA in regional cooperation activities carried out by French Pacific territories or to actions by Pacific regional organizations. The priority is regional integration of the three French Pacific territories. To do this, the preferred projects: projects aimed to strengthen existing relations and those of France for French territories in the Pacific with the Pacific States projects involving companies, research centers and universities in the three French territories Pacific in order to enhance their skills and their potential projects designed to strengthen the work of Pacific regional organization of which the French Pacific territories are members, or those who have a significant influence in this part of the world projects that promote the French language and culture in the Pacific. Thematic Pacific Fund are inspired by favorite themes of France's relations with the Pacific. They reflect the priorities of the French Pacific territories and the Pacific Plan. These are health, environment and sustainable development, agriculture, good governance, heritage and culture of the islands of the Pacific, fisheries, regional economic integration. The Fund does not finance against by students wanting study in France. The Pacific Fund generally occurs in co-financing of projects (maximum 50% of the project is financed by the Fund). Several methods of funding are available: direct contribution of the beneficiary of the project, involvement of other donors, provision of human and material resources. The Fund seeks to cooperate with the European Union, or in neighboring countries such as Australia and New Zealand, who are also very active in this part of the world. Projects can be submitted by governments,

regional organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities, research institutes or private companies. They are reviewed twice a year (March and October).

<http://www.ambafrance-nz.org/Fonds-Pacifique-Lancement-de-l>

?

#### Global Environment Facility

An independent financial organization, the GEF provides grants to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer and persistent organic pollutants (POPs). These projects benefit the global environment, linking local, national, and global environmental challenges and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

<http://www.thegef.org/gef>

US\$1,500,000

#### Global Greengrants Fund

The mission of the Global Greengrants Fund is to mobilize resources for global environmental sustainability and social justice, with emphasis on the developing countries. The Fund makes small grants for “green” grassroots projects across most subject areas connecting environment with sustainable development. Grant Programs for Agriculture, Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources Small Grants for Green Projects. Funding through Global Greengrants addresses practically all areas of the “green sector,” including: Conservation and biodiversity; Energy and climate change; Sustainable agriculture; Coastal and marine issues; Water supply, dams, water systems; Extractive industries, pollution, toxic substances; and Environment linked to issues of indigenous peoples and women. Grants are made to local civil society organizations for actions in the developing countries. Recipients are NGOs, community groups, conservation organizations, professional societies, network organizations, and others. Grants generally range from US\$500 to US\$5 thousand.

[www.greengrants.org](http://www.greengrants.org)

US\$500,000

#### Japan Fund for Global Environment

(JFGE) was established with an initial endowment from the Japanese government, together with contributions from individuals and private corporations. The interest from these funds provides financial support for NGO programs working for conservation in Japan and developing countries. JFGE is administered by Japan’s Environmental Restoration and Conservation Agency.

Grants Program. JFGE supports field-based conservation at the grassroots level. Thematic interests are: Nature protection, conservation, restoration; Forest conservation and tree/grass planting; Anti-

desertification; Conservation of the air, water, and soil; Prevention of global warming; Waste reduction, materials recycling, and environmental audits; Comprehensive environmental education; Information technology in service of the environment; Environmental cooperation linking China, Korea, and Japan; Comprehensive (multi-sectoral) conservation. The JFGE makes grants for relevant activities implemented in developing countries by Japanese NGOs; activities implemented in developing countries by non-Japanese NGOs; and activities implemented in Japan by Japanese NGOs. Grant recipients are legally registered non-profit organizations. JFGE defines this to include foundations, incorporated and unincorporated associations, and specified non-profit organizations. The average grant size is about ¥4 million.

<http://www.erca.go.jp/jfge/english/>

US\$35,000

#### Loro Parque Foundation

Our mission is to protect the most threatened habitats with the richest biodiversity on the planet, using parrots and cetaceans as flagship species. We do this by means of environmental education activities, applied investigation, responsible breeding programs for threatened species, rescue activities for injured fauna, and conservation projects in the local communities where parrots and cetaceans can act as ambassadors for nature.

<http://www.loroparque-fundacion.org/acercaDeLPF.aspx>

?

#### Micronesia Conservation Trust

The Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT) supports biodiversity conservation and related sustainable development for the people of Micronesia in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of Palau (ROP), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), the US Territory of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). MCT Vision: Our Micronesia: respecting and managing our land, air and sea, enhancing livelihoods, our quality of life and the environmental integrity of our islands. MCT supports conservation across Micronesia by: providing long-term, sustained funding through grant programs, building the capacity of Micronesians and Micronesian organizations to design and manage conservation programs, and providing a regional forum to bring people from government, private enterprise, and community and non-profit organizations together to collectively address the challenges of natural resource management in Micronesia.

<http://mctconservation.org/>

?

#### Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund makes grants for the conservation of threatened and endangered species of animals, plants, and fungi on a worldwide basis.

In addition, the Fund intends to recognize leaders in the field of species conservation and scientific research, and to elevate the importance of species in the global conservation discourse. Grants for species conservation. The Fund makes grants for the conservation of endangered and poorly known species anywhere in the world. The Fund is primarily interested in in situ species conservation, but will consider applications for ex situ projects in certain circumstances where they are critical for the survival of the species concerned. Most grants to date are for projects in developing countries, especially in tropical zones. Grant recipients include national and local NGOs and other civil society organizations focused on conservation and development, as well as major conservation organizations that work internationally. The Fund provides grants of two sizes: Less than US\$5 thousand; and US\$5 thousand to US\$25 thousand.

<http://www.mbzspeciesconservation.org>

US\$15,000

#### National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) is a private nonprofit organization established by the U.S. government for the conservation of birds, freshwater fish, wildlife and habitat, and marine and coastal conservation. The focus of NFWF is conservation in the USA, but it also administers a few programs of grant making internationally.

1 -- Sea Turtle Conservation Fund. The Fund makes grants for conservation, research, and monitoring of seas turtles -- with emphasis on sea turtles in the Western Hemisphere. Each call for proposals defines specific themes and regions. Most grants range from US\$25 thousand to US\$150 thousand for projects of one to three years.

2 -- Coral Reef Conservation Fund. The Fund supports the restoration of damaged reef systems and prevents further negative impacts. There is one sub-program for coral reef protection in U.S. waters, and another sub-program for coral reefs in international waters. Each call for proposals defines the themes, regions, and activity priorities for grants. Most grants range from US\$30 thousand to US\$100 thousand for projects of one to two years.

3 -- ConocoPhillips SPIRIT of Conservation Migratory Bird Program. This is a partnership among the company ConocoPhillips, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The program makes grants for conservation of birds and their habitats in areas of the USA and internationally where ConocoPhillips has an operating presence.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) is a private nonprofit organization established by the U.S. government for the conservation of birds, freshwater fish, wildlife and habitat, and marine and coastal conservation.

The focus of NFWF is conservation in the USA, but it also administers a few programs of grant making internationally.

1 -- Sea Turtle Conservation Fund. The Fund makes grants for conservation, research, and monitoring of seas turtles -- with emphasis on sea turtles in the Western Hemisphere. Each call for proposals

defines specific themes and regions. Most grants range from US\$25 thousand to US\$150 thousand for projects of one to three years.

2 -- Coral Reef Conservation Fund. The Fund supports the restoration of damaged reef systems and prevents further negative impacts. There is one sub-program for coral reef protection in U.S. waters, and another sub-program for coral reefs in international waters. Each call for proposals defines the themes, regions, and activity priorities for grants. Most grants range from US\$30 thousand to US\$100 thousand for projects of one to two years.

3 -- ConocoPhillips SPIRIT of Conservation Migratory Bird Program. This is a partnership among the company ConocoPhillips, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The program makes grants for conservation of birds and their habitats in areas of the USA and internationally where ConocoPhillips has an operating presence.

US\$150,000

#### NOAA - Coral Reef Conservation Program

The U.S. National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) makes grants for coral reef conservation in the USA and internationally. The international geographic scope extends to Micronesia, Samoa, and Southwest Pacific; the Caribbean region (27 marine protected areas); and the Asia-Pacific Coral Triangle. NFWF's announcement includes details on the focus areas and conservation priorities. Eligibility for grants is open to persons and organizations worldwide, except for agencies of the U.S. federal government. The majority of grants will range from US\$25 thousand to US\$100 thousand for projects of 1-2 years. Applicants must provide 1:1 matching resources.

<http://coralreef.noaa.gov/aboutcrccp/workwithus/funding/grants/>

US\$25,000

#### NZ DOC/MFE. NZAP - Partnerships for International Development Fund

The New Zealand Partnerships for International Development Fund (Partnerships Fund) seeks to support sustainable development in developing countries in order to reduce poverty and contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world. This will be done by encouraging partnerships between New Zealand organisations and in-country partners. The Partnerships Fund has a particular focus on sustainable economic development in the Pacific region. Partnerships between NGOs, Government and Private industry where possible; all lead by a New Zealand organisation. It is focused on sustainable economic development, particularly in the following areas: • Agriculture (creating economic benefits and food security) • Fisheries (generating optimal benefits from fisheries within sustainable limits) • Tourism (maximizing sustainable returns from promising opportunities) • health and education (effective teachers, strong leadership, quality materials)

<http://www.aid.govt.nz/funding-and-contracts/nz-partnerships-international-development-fund>

US\$1,500,000

### Pacific Asia Travel Association

The Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) established the PATA Foundation as a catalyst for the responsible development of the Asia-Pacific travel and tourism industry. The Foundation funds projects that will have a positive impact on tourism, and that will contribute to employment and improved livelihoods for local communities. Grants for sustainable tourism. The Foundation's grants support objectives in environmental protection, heritage conservation, and education and awareness: Protection of the natural environment, including wildlife; Conservation of cultural heritage (arts and crafts, heritage sites, historic buildings); Education about environmental and/or cultural heritage. Grants are to nonprofit organizations for projects that contribute to sustainable tourism in the Asia-Pacific region. The majority of grants are to organizations based in the region's developing countries and territories. Grants are a maximum of US\$10 thousand.

<http://www.pata.org/PATA-Foundation>

US\$15,000

### Pacific Development and Conservation Trust

For the enhancement, protection and conservation of the physical environment of the South Pacific and its natural. Average \$NZ 20k

[www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg\\_URL/Services-Trust-&-Fellowship-Grants-The-Pacific-Development-and-Conservation-Trust?OpenDocument](http://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Services-Trust-&-Fellowship-Grants-The-Pacific-Development-and-Conservation-Trust?OpenDocument)

US\$15,000

### Pew Charitable Trusts

The Pew Charitable Trusts are active in the USA and internationally across a range of interests that include environment, economic policy, health, and public opinion. Pew provides funding for a combination of research, policy analysis, and mobilization of public support. The Pew Environment Group aims to achieve measurable protection for terrestrial and marine systems worldwide. Its focus areas are: Marine environment; Terrestrial conservation; and Clean energy.

Pew implements projects with its own staff; it works through donor partnerships; and it engages in targeted grant making.

1 -- Pew Fellows in Marine Conservation. This program funds innovative research and applied work in marine ecosystems, fisheries management, coastal conservation, and marine contamination. The Pew Fellows in Marine Conservation are mid-career professionals of any nationality. Each grant is US\$150 thousand (over three years).

2 -- Other Research Grants. Pew makes grants for research and policy related to oceans and marine management; greenhouse gas emissions; and other environmental issues that have international dimensions. Grant recipients are researchers and policy experts at universities, policy institutes, and conservation NGOs – mainly in the USA.

Most grants in Pew's environmental programs range from US\$50 thousand to multi-million dollars for periods of one to several years.

<http://www.pewenvironment.org/>

US\$1,500,000

#### Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation

\* The preparation of the Copenhagen negotiations and agreements post 2012 Kyoto; \* The fight against deforestation, \* Alternatives to the use of firewood, \* Renewable energy in LDCs, \* Ocean acidification and its consequences, \* The effects of global warming on biodiversity, \* Management of wetlands, \* Management of marine protected areas, \* Conservation actions of species "critically endangered" according to the IUCN red list \* Integrated management of water resources. (50% finance needed). The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation funds projects for the environment in three program areas: biodiversity, climate change, and water. The Foundation is particularly interested in the Mediterranean Basin, the polar regions, and the least-developed countries vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. The Foundation is open to requests, whatever their size or geographic origin, from any type of public or private organization, which meet the other criteria of the Foundation's grant making. The Foundation's website posts a pre-application questionnaire to be submitted online (no calendar deadline).

[http://www.fpa2.com/fondation.asp?page=deposez\\_vos\\_projets](http://www.fpa2.com/fondation.asp?page=deposez_vos_projets)

?

#### Rufford Foundation

Field work (GBP 5-6k). The Rufford Foundation makes grants for nature conservation in developing countries. Funding interests include the conservation of wildlife and birds; biodiversity issues; environmental awareness; campaigns for nature conservation and animal protection; sustainable management of natural resources; and sustainable and fair international trade in "green" products. Grant recipients are NGOs, foundations, societies, and other nonprofit organizations which focus on conservation and sustainable development in developing countries. For nature conservation projects, most grants range from £20,000 to £30,000 -- with a few grants that are larger. Applications are accepted throughout the year.

[www.rufford.org](http://www.rufford.org)

US\$35,000

#### Rufford Innovation Awards

Grants for new projects that will have ground-breaking effects in nature conservation. Max GBP50k

[www.ruffordsmallgrants.org/rsg/innovation\\_awards](http://www.ruffordsmallgrants.org/rsg/innovation_awards)

US\$75,000

#### Rufford Small Grants Foundation

The Rufford Small Grants Foundation funds small programs and pilot projects for nature and biodiversity conservation in developing countries. The Foundation makes grants for conservation of wildlife habitats and ecosystems. It also funds some projects at the level of individual species. Many grants include significant components for environmental education and community participation. Grants for small conservation programs and pilot projects. The Rufford Small Grants Foundation supports projects in the following broad areas: Conservation of wildlife habitats and ecosystems; Species-level conservation (animals, plants, insects, etc.); Environmental education and community-level conservation.

The Foundation prefers projects that are pragmatic, that will make a substantial and long-lasting impact, and that have a significant human element. In general, the Foundation prefers to support projects at the ecosystem level rather than species work.

Rufford's small grants are made to individuals and small groups for field projects that have clear conservation objectives in developing countries. There are no restrictions by nationality or country of residence. Note: The majority of recent grant recipients are from the developing countries where the projects are implemented.

<http://www.ruffordsmallgrants.org/rsg/>

US\$7,500

#### Save Our Species Fund

The Save Our Species (SOS) fund was founded in 2010 by the World Conservation Union (IUCN), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and World Bank. The Fund makes grants to conserve threatened species and their habitats on a worldwide level. SOS is managed through a secretariat housed within IUCN. Grants are allocated according to strategic directions determined by IUCN's Species Program and Species Survival Commission. Grants for conservation of threatened species and their habitats. Threatened species are those listed as Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered on IUCN's Red List. The Fund makes two types of grants. Threatened Species Grants -- Grants address specific conservation priorities determined by IUCN, with new priorities in SOS added each year. Grants range from US\$25 thousand to US\$800 thousand for projects of one to two years. The average grant size is about US\$100 thousand.

Rapid Action Grants -- These are comparatively smaller grants to address emergencies that demand specific and targeted conservation actions. Rapid Action Grants can focus on any threatened species, i.e., including species outside current strategic priorities of the Threatened Species Grants. Grants are a maximum of US\$25 thousand for up to one year. SOS makes grants to NGOs, community groups, and other civil society organizations. Government agencies are not eligible.

<http://www.sospecies.org/>



US\$90,000

#### Taiwan International Cooperation and Development Fund

The Taiwan International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF) aims to boost socio-economic development, enhance human resources, promote economic relations, and offer humanitarian assistance in partner developing countries. Program actions take the form of lending and investment; technical cooperation; humanitarian assistance; and international education and training. Thematic areas in ICDF include sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, clean energy, environmental accounting, and measures to address climate change and natural disasters (among others). International Education and Training. ICDF's department for International Education and Training sponsors professional workshops, education in partner countries, and scholarships for higher education in Taiwan. Professional Workshops -- ICDF aims to include about 500 participants per year in workshops for government officials and NGOs in topics of agriculture, environment, and other development fields. The workshops are held in ICDF's partner countries. Education in Partner Countries -- ICDF offers financial support and supplies to improve primary and secondary education in its partner countries. Higher Education in Taiwan -- ICDF provides scholarship funds to support talented professionals in its partner developing countries for higher education at 18 participating universities in Taiwan. The areas of study include tropical agriculture, aquaculture, and other disciplines relevant to demands in the partner countries. Southeast Asia and Pacific Islands: Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tuvalu, Vietnam

<http://www.icdf.org.tw/mp.asp?mp=2>

?

#### The French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement, AFD)

The French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement, AFD) is the main implementing body for France's bilateral development assistance. The AFD is jointly administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Finance, and Industry. AFD implements a range of social and economic projects in over 70 developing countries and in Overseas France. AFD uses a wide range of financial instruments including grants, loans, loan guarantees, equity, and debt reduction contracts. France works within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals. Among several program areas, those most relevant are water and sanitation; agriculture and rural development; and environment (i.e., energy and climate change, biodiversity conservation, and others). For French Polynesia and New Caledonia.

<http://www.afd.fr/home>

US\$450,000

### The German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU) - International Climate Initiative

The German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU) was established in 1986. The BMU has the lead role for developing the environmental policies of the German federal government. Internationally, the BMU engages with the European Union on issues of European environmental policy and standards. Additionally, BMU supports initiatives at the global level that include the International Climate Initiative (ICI). The ICI makes grants for climate projects in developing, newly industrializing, and transition countries. International Climate Initiative (ICI). The ICI has several focus areas, or key elements. Promoting renewable energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions to build a climate-friendly economy; Adaptation measures in response to climate change; Conservation and sustainable use of carbon reservoirs (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, REDD+); and Contribution to biodiversity conservation in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity, such as by upgrading national and regional systems of protected areas, especially marine and coastal reserves. Grants in ICI are made at the geographical scope of countries, major regions (transnational), and globally. Projects are funded for up to five years. Most projects are funded at over €1 million. Grant recipients are organizations and consortiums in Germany and internationally. They include the German government's development agencies (GIZ and KfW); international organizations and multilateral development banks; and NGOs, universities, research institutes, foundations, and private companies.

[http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/about\\_the\\_ici](http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/about_the_ici)

US\$1,500,000

### The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation defines itself as supporting creative people and effective institutions to build a more just, verdant, and peaceful world. MacArthur is among the largest independent foundations in the USA. MacArthur makes grants in the USA and in about 60 other countries. In its international grant making, the program area of primary interest in the Terra Viva Grants Directory is "Conservation and Sustainable Development."

Conservation and Sustainable Development. The Foundation's strategy in this program area contains multiple themes, as follows:

Coastal-Marine Conservation -- MacArthur supports marine conservation in the Caribbean region, Madagascar, and Melanesia. The emphasis is community management of fisheries, marine habitats, and coastal resources.

Policy Support for Cross-Cutting Global Issues -- MacArthur complements its regional conservation strategies with funding support for policy development in several key issues: Climate change mitigation and adaptation; Understanding China's consumption of natural resources in relation to the world's supply regions; Integrating environmental and social factors in commodities markets; and Addressing the problems of illegal marine fisheries.

The Foundation makes grants to non-profit organizations, and occasionally to for-profit groups for projects that have charitable purposes. In the program Conservation and Sustainable Development, grant recipients are selected on a worldwide basis.

Grant recipients in Conservation and Sustainable Development are conservation NGOs; international organizations; educational institutions; museums and botanical gardens; training institutes; research institutes; and similar organizations. Most grants range from US\$50 thousand to US\$800 thousand for periods of one to three years.

<http://www.macfound.org/>

US\$750,000

### The National Geographic Society

The National Geographic Society (of the USA) was established in 1888 to support geographical expeditions and scientific fieldwork, and to encourage geography education. It defines its current mission as inspiring people to care about the Planet. The Society makes several hundred grants per year. Grant making is decentralized across a number of committees and funds.

<http://www.terravivagrants.org/Home/view-grant-makers/foundations-and-ngos/national-geographic-society>

?

### The Nature Conservancy

?

<http://www.nature.org/>

?

### The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is an independent agency of the U.S. federal government, guided by policies and priorities established by the U.S. Department of State. USAID is the principal U.S. agency to extend assistance to developing countries recovering from disaster, trying to escape poverty, and engaging in democratic reforms. With its headquarters in Washington, USAID supports a substantial number of regional and country field offices (often called “missions”). USAID’s programs include practically all areas of development cooperation. They include the subject areas relevant in the Terra Viva Grants Directory: agriculture, energy, environment, and natural resources. USAID’s funds numerous programs from Washington and from its regional and country offices. Here we select the principal programs that fit the scope of the Terra Viva Grants Directory.

1 -- Feed the Future. USAID leads several other U.S. agencies and foundations in “Feed the Future” to increase agricultural production and to reduce food insecurity in about 20 developing countries. The program makes grants to research and development institutes, universities, private manufacturers, and other scientists and entrepreneurs to test or scale-up agricultural technologies for the benefit of the target countries.

2 -- Global Development Alliance. The GDA forms public-private partnerships of companies, trade associations, foundations, universities, NGOs, government agencies, and other types of partner organizations that work with USAID towards specific development objectives. Existing alliances include examples in agriculture, energy, water and sanitation, disaster management, and others. Participants in the GDA are a wide mix of organizations in the USA and worldwide.

3 -- Development Grants Program. This program builds the technical and organizational capacities of development-oriented NGOs, with emphasis on groups that have no prior experience working with USAID. The DGP provides technical assistance, training, and grants to the selected NGOs. Past themes in DGP include dairy development, micro-enterprises, women's empowerment, water, climate change, and others. The DGP is open to private voluntary organizations in the USA, and to NGOs in developing countries.

4 -- Support for Science, Innovation, and Technology. USAID contributes to several initiatives and partnerships that promote science and innovation, with the aim of accelerating the process of development:

<http://www.usaid.gov/>

US\$1,500,000

#### The United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is among the world's largest multilateral organizations for development assistance, present in all regions of the developing world. At the country level, UNDP normally coordinates activities for the United Nations system as a whole. It is the lead UN agency for oversight of the Millennium Development Goals. UNDP is one of the implementing agencies of the Global Environment Facility (see the separate profile of GEF in the Terra Viva Grants Directory), and UNDP manages the GEF's Small Grants Program. Moreover, UNDP coordinates the Equator Initiative which awards the Equator Prize.

1 -- GEF Small Grants Program (SGP). The SGP funds community-based projects in biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and abatement, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation, and reduction of the impact of persistent organic pollutants (i.e., the focal areas of the GEF more widely). Grants are for assessment and planning; pilot demonstrations; monitoring and analysis; and dissemination, networking, and policy dialogue. Grant recipients are community-based organizations, NGOs, and other grassroots organizations. The maximum grant size is US\$50 thousand, and the average is about US\$25 thousand.

2 -- Equator Initiative. The Equator Initiative is a partnership of UN agencies, national governments, conservation organizations, and others to support local approaches for poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation. The Equator Initiative awards the Equator Prize for innovative biodiversity conservation to multiple recipients on a cycle of every two years.

Prize recipients are community-based organizations and local groups in the eligible countries. The amount of the prize is determined in each prize cycle. In the cycle 2012, the Equator Initiative

awarded US\$5 thousand to each of 25 winners, and an additional US\$15 thousand to the top ten projects.

<http://www.undp.org/>

US\$5,000

### The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) implements a broad and cross-cutting agenda, as implied by its name. Its mission is to support the Millennium Development Goals by helping to address poverty reduction, educational and scientific advances, cultural heritage, and sustainable development. UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Program (MAB) seeks to promote conservation that is compatible with sustainable development. Launched in the early 1970s, MAB's network of biosphere reserves has grown to more than 600 sites in over 100 countries.

Additionally, UNESCO provides the Secretariat of the World Heritage Center. The World Heritage List comprises nearly 1,000 cultural, natural, and mixed sites in over 150 countries. UNESCO encourages countries to establish management plans and reporting systems; to provide professional training and technical assistance; to provide emergency assistance for sites at risk; and to raise awareness and international cooperation under the World Heritage Convention.

1 -- Man and the Biosphere Program (MAB). The MAB offers several awards and prizes. Young Scientists Awards -- These are annual small grants for research on ecosystems, natural resources, and biodiversity in the biosphere reserves of developing countries. Grants are to individuals not older than age 40 at the time of application. MAB Young Scientists Awards are up to US\$5 thousand for one year. Michel Batisse Award for Biosphere Management -- This award is made bi-annually to individuals for outstanding completed work in biosphere reserve management. The Michel Batisse Award is US\$6 thousand; one award is made every two years. Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation -- This is a bi-annual prize to recognize outstanding environmental research, education and training, awareness creation, and field management of biosphere reserves and natural world heritage sites. Eligibility for the Prize extends to individuals, groups of individuals, institutes, and organizations. The Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation is US\$20 thousand awarded every two years.

2 -- World Heritage Sites. Grants are for planning, training, technical assistance, emergency support, and promotion and education in relation to the World Heritage sites. The International Assistance Program makes grants to the State Parties of the World Heritage Convention for preparatory assistance, conservation and management, and emergency assistance. Eligibility is restricted to parties who officially represent UNESCO at the national level, and to appropriate government ministries and departments. Grants are up to US\$10 thousand for promotional and educational assistance; up to US\$30 thousand for preparatory assistance; and up to US\$75 thousand and more for emergency assistance.

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/>

?

### The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) refers to itself as the voice of the United Nations system on matters of environment. It monitors the status of the global environment, and it raises awareness to promote international actions on major environmental problems. UNEP works through a number of scientific advisory groups and collaborating technical centers. It sponsors and endorses several types of environmental awards, including the Seed Initiative. SEED Initiative. In partnership with several other organizations, UNEP offers the "SEED Awards for Entrepreneurship in Sustainable Development" to support locally-led initiatives for poverty eradication and environmental sustainability. The awards are made to social entrepreneurs, local communities, minority and women's groups, environmental organizations, and others. Each award winner receives a package of services (technical assistance and business services), and a cash grant of US\$5 thousand.

<http://www.unep.org/>

?

### The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is among the world's largest environmental organizations, engaged in conservation in over 100 countries. WWF's mission is to work towards conserving the world's biodiversity; ensuring that the use of natural resources is sustainable; and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption. WWF supports capacity-building of conservation professionals in developing countries through the following two programs.

1 -- Prince Bernhard Scholarships (PBS). The PBS fund professional training and formal studies of conservationists in developing countries. WWF normally prefers to support mid-career professionals who undertake studies in their own countries or regions. The maximum amount of funding is CHF 10 thousand per scholarship.

2 -- Russell E. Train Education for Nature Program (EFN). WWF-U.S. administers the EFN to develop conservation leaders in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The program provides financial support for higher education, short-term training, and practical experience.

<http://wwf.panda.org/>

?

### Total Foundation

The Total Corporation is a large and diversified energy company, operating in France and around the world. The Total Foundation (Fondation Total) is the corporation's philanthropic organization, among the largest corporate foundations in France. Projects are carried out in partnership with independent organizations in France and internationally. The Foundation has the following program areas: Solidarity; Health; Culture; and Marine Biodiversity.

Marine Biodiversity. The Foundation's grants for marine biodiversity include support for research, education and training, and awareness raising. This reflects that many of the company's activities occur in offshore environments. Specific themes for grants include: Behavior of marine species; Processes and dynamics of marine life; Marine and coastal ecosystems; Preserving natural heritage sites; and Information and awareness about marine conservation.

<http://fondation.total.com/>

US\$75,000

#### UK Darwin Initiative

The Darwin Initiative assists countries that are rich in biodiversity but poor in financial resources to meet their objectives under one or more of the three major biodiversity Conventions: the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES); and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), through the funding of collaborative projects which draw on UK biodiversity expertise.

<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/>

US\$450,000

#### US Fish and Wildlife Service

Principal international interests in the USFWS include support for the conservation of endangered and migratory species; protection of habitats and natural areas of international importance; international conventions and laws on wildlife; international trade of animals, plants, and their derivative products; scientific information pertinent to international wildlife; international capacity building for wildlife protection and management; and environmental outreach, education, and training.

International grant-making in USFWS is named Wildlife Without Borders. Programs are organized by species, by regions, and globally.

1 -- Species Programs. The USFWS administers grant-making funds for each of the following species and groups: African elephant; Asian elephant; great apes; marine turtles; and rhinoceros and tigers.

2 -- Regional Programs. Regional programs are defined for each of East Asia, Africa, Russia, Mexico, and Latin American and Caribbean. The regional programs for Africa, Mexico, and Latin America and Caribbean offer competitive grants. Note: USFWS also makes a few grants in Russia, Mongolia, and China -- but not through published calls for proposals.

3 -- Global Program. The work of the Global Program focuses on international treaties and conventions; partnerships; cross-cutting and emerging issues; and communications. Additionally, the Global Program has joint oversight (with the Species Program) of the Critically Endangered Animals Conservation Fund; and Amphibians in Decline.

In each of these three program areas, eligibility for competitive grants is open to organizations and individuals worldwide. Applicants can be public or private, and governmental or non-governmental. Most grants are to national and international wildlife organizations; zoological societies; conservation and development NGOs; and institutions of research and education. USFWS states its preference for grants below US\$25 thousand in some programs, and below US\$50 thousand in others. However, some grants are larger (when justifications are sufficient).

<http://www.fws.gov/international/>

US\$30,000

#### USFWS - Wildlife Without Borders – Critically Endangered Animals Conservation Fund

Species eligible for funding are those that face a very high risk of extinction in the immediate future. Species should meet the criteria to be listed as “Critically Endangered” or “Endangered” on the IUCN Red List. Project activities that emphasize data collection and status assessment should describe a direct link to management action, and explain how lack of information has been a key limiting factor for management action in the past. Proposals that emphasize ex-situ conservation and captive management have a lower likelihood of being selected. Proposals requesting less than 25,000 USD and demonstrating in-kind or financial matching support have a higher likelihood of being selected. Project durations are usually 1 year.

<http://www.fws.gov/international/DIC/howtoapply.html>

US\$25,000

#### Wallace Global Fund

The Fund supports initiatives related to environmental resource depletion and system collapse, corporate abuses and the concentration of corporate power, planetary carrying capacity, sustainable human population, women’s human rights, with an emphasis on ending female genital mutilation, civic engagement, civil liberties, equal justice, independent media, and media policy. The Fund supports activities at the global and national level, and will consider significant local or regional initiatives offering the potential to leverage broader national or global impact. It will consider proposals for either core or project-specific support. All applicants must submit a letter of inquiry of no more than two pages briefly describing the mission and history of the applying organization, goals of the initiative(s), specific objectives, and accompanying strategies.

[www.wgf.org](http://www.wgf.org)

US\$150,000

#### World Bank

The World Bank is a major source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries in all parts of the world. It is made up of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the International Development Association (IDA). The IBRD focuses on middle-income



and credit-worthy countries which are economically poor, while the IDA focuses only on the economically poorest countries. Together the IBRD and IDA provide credits, grants, and low-interest loans to finance all aspects of economic development. The World Bank's programs include all areas of environment in relation to sustainable development (i.e., agriculture, land use, energy, climate change, water and sanitation, waste management, forests, fisheries, minerals, biodiversity, hazardous chemicals, and others). Most grant-making programs in the World Bank are broadly cross-cutting. Below we identify programs that make competitive grants in one or more subject areas of importance in this Directory.

1 -- Development Marketplace (DM). The DM sponsors global, regional, and national competitions to raise the profile of innovative small-scale projects in all areas of development, with a focus on social enterprise. In partnership with other sponsors, the World Bank defines the DM as a source of ideas that should be widely known and potentially replicated. Each of the DM's competitions selects different themes and sub-themes. Eligibility varies with each competition, and it usually emphasizes the participation of civil society organizations. The maximum award in the global competition is US\$200 thousand for projects up to two years. At country and regional levels, the grant size is US\$10 thousand to US\$50 thousand for projects up to one year.

2 -- Social Development Civil Society Fund (CSF). Some of the World Bank's country offices offer small grants to civil society organizations in defined thematic areas – which in some years may include topics in agriculture, energy, environment, or natural resources. Focal areas and grant size are determined by each of the Bank's participating country offices. Most grants are less than US\$10 thousand.

3 -- Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF). The PPIAF facilitates public-private partnerships in energy supply, water supply and waste treatment, and other types of infrastructure (telecommunications, transport systems). The Facility funds technical assistance, and it makes grants to sub-national entities that want to improve their access to credit. Most proposals to PPIAF originate through national and local governments, although the application process is open to all.

4 -- Cities Alliance Catalytic Fund. The Cities Alliance helps cities to formulate sustainable financing strategies, and to attract long-term capital investments for infrastructure and other services (e.g., water and sanitation, energy, etc.). Through the Catalytic Fund, the Cities Alliance makes grants to city governments, local authorities, associations of local authorities, and/or national governments. Grants range from US\$50 thousand to US\$250 thousand.

5 -- Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid (GPOBA). GPOBA supports the delivery of basic services for energy, water and sanitation, and other sectors. The program links aid payments to the delivery of specific services, or "outputs." Grants are for technical assistance, and for dissemination of experience. GPOBA's grant program is open to international financial institutions, bilateral donors, NGOs, public and private infrastructure operators, and national and local governments. There is no minimum or maximum grant size.

<http://www.worldbank.org/>

?

### World Parrot Trust

Nearly one-third of all parrot species are threatened in the wild. And millions of pet parrots share our lives and homes. As a leader in parrot conservation and welfare, the World Parrot Trust works with parrot enthusiasts, researchers, local communities and government leaders to encourage effective solutions that protect parrots. To do this, we focus on: Conducting and supporting field conservation projects. Working to eliminate the international trade in wild caught parrots and; Increasing awareness of the plight of parrots, in the wild and in captivity.

[www.parrots.org/index.php/ourwork/](http://www.parrots.org/index.php/ourwork/)

?

Discussion re Funding/donors and opportunities.

- Have tried to develop partnerships with the private sector, but this has not, to date, been successful, the amounts involved are small, and there are issues.
- Consider Embassies/Ambassadors – good neighbour programmes.
- A lot of the donors on the list are not small NGO-friendly, there is not a lot of money out there to enable small NGOs to become medium-sized NGOs.
- Need to explore other, innovative, ways to help support NGOs (eg ensuring that someone from the national bank, or a captain of industry, is a member of the board).

## 5.2 Prepare closing statement identifying future funding opportunities and benefits for region, etc.

Meeting was asked to summarise exactly what they want from donors. Attendees were split into regional groups to discuss. This would form the basis of a Closing Statement that would begin with the following statement ....

“As the 58 representatives of the 25 civil society organizations from 23 Pacific Island Countries and Territories throughout the Polynesia Micronesia Hotspot we are stating for the record that....”

Regional Group:

- Very large number of islands with critically endangered species and habitats. This therefore requires a large number of local conservation groups for culturally appropriate interventions;
- The growth of local NGOs has proliferated under the CEPF umbrella and this has made significant achievements;
- Emerging issue - the sustainability of local NGOs. Core running costs of cUS\$100k per annum to maintain core competence, as measured by CSTT criteria – even more to actually deliver conservation benefits.
- In the absence of a core conservation funding programme the sustainability of these NGOs are questioned.
- Island governments are becoming increasingly reliant on NGOs for conservation actions
- Need connectivity between funding streams – need to ensure that there are no significant gaps between various funding streams;
- Partnerships with larger NGOs or corporate probably the only way that small local NGOs will survive?
- Using the synthesis of small projects to add value to larger projects – and thus attract more investment;
- The CEPF Polynesia-Micronesia model provides an exemplar, need to invest with a similar process, to build onto future prospects and thereby deliver the most cost-effective means of delivering biodiversity conservation across the region.

Fiji Group:

- Short project timeframes – Categorize funding streams into phases (eg data gathering, implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, etc) to allow for completion of full project and appreciation of the impacts.
- Climate Change linkages (one of the new strategic directions or identified as a key area that cross cuts SDs).
- Linkages between national plans and local actions.
- Community-managed areas are just as important as legally protected areas and should be reflected in future project logframes as a valid means of management for KBAs/IBAs.
- Many species were not used in the ecosystem profile (eg insects). Needs to be remedied in the future.

- Indicator priority species should be linked to existing national policies and legislative instruments.
- Enhancing community capacity in project management, biodiversity & species monitoring is crucial to ensure community long-term support & sustain project outcomes.
- Exit strategies at local level should be coupled with capacity development

Samoa/Cook Is/Tonga Group:

- Need for funding over time periods which match those that are required for species recovery and/or community buy-in.
- Local NGOs have had a positive impact on conservation – great value for money – but they need support to gain independence and sustainability. Eg need US\$50,000 pa for core-funding – maybe develop an endowment fund for sustainability?
- Need more support to promote science and conservation in Pacific Island Universities/High Schools so they build the passion to continue conservation work. This requires the provision of field experience to young Pacific people. A network to co-ordinate entry into a career path for future Pacific conservationists.

French Polynesia Group:

- Continuity of funding (recognising the difficulty of finding funds for existing projects).
- Identifying innovative funding approaches, eg including private companies searching for “certification”. Big private companies can help to provide money for tax exemptions and/or green marketing.
- Need for a financial structure that has a dialogue with all big funding agencies to solve critical issues such as environmental compliance.
- NGOs should look to link together and tackle various elements of a project
- Project activities should be peer reviewed – ideally scientific validation.
- Adapt projects depending on funds available at any one time.

Good things about CEPF:

- Adapted to pacific islands NGOs and general geographical and cultural context.
- Flexible approach with the NGOs.
- Provided scientific/technical validation.
- Mid-term and final evaluations.
- Focussed on NGOs CSOs from the beginning of the programme.
- Positive interactions between CEPF and the NGOs throughout the process
- Recognised that English wasn’t the only language.
- No need for co-funding, and so also provided the all-important co-funding required by many other donors.

Micronesia Statement Ideas (priorities in bold):

- CEPF provided a substantial contribution to reversing species extinction in the region.
- New knowledge about endangered species results in new requirements, understanding how to improve the conservation status of those species
- CEPF is one of several donor organisations in the region.

- Build on measurable indicators to improve tracking of progress. New and emerging issues need to be addressed (such as Climate Change).
- CEPF funding enabled CSPs to build partnerships (especially with communities) and help us focus on the issue (biodiversity conservation)
- There is a role for Civil Society Partnerships, the way forward is to link with others regionally
- Several case studies and lessons learned have been shared and will contribute to future effect.
- High rate of successful project completion under CEPF programme – speaks well for the approach. The CEPF approach definitely fills a NICHE in the donor world within the region.
- Biodiversity highest level of extinction of birds in the world.
- A lot remains to be done, we have just started.

The comments, recommendations and suggestions were taken and converted into a 1page closing statement for the workshop, and for the CEPF Polynesia Micronesia Hotspot programme. The closing statement is attached .....

# CEPF Polynesia Micronesia Region Donor Round-Table Meeting

---

*Pacific Theological College Conference Room, Suva Fiji*

## **Day 3. Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2013**

### **1. Welcome ceremony**

The forum welcomed the Deputy Secretary General of the Forum Secretariat's Strategic Partnership & Coordination Programme, Mr Feleti Penitala Teo.

#### Introduction and greetings

Mr Teo addressed the forum acknowledging that he was representing the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, on behalf of the Secretary General, Mr Tuiloma Neroni Slade.

#### Key points:

- Meeting is timely – Forum leaders meeting recognized importance of Invasive Species management and Biodiversity as key components. This was included in forum leaders communique.
- Co-operation between NGOs and Regional Organisations is improving in the region. This needs to be further developed.
- Recognition of increased threat to biodiversity.

#### Recommendations/Outcomes:

- Region prepares for the 3<sup>rd</sup> global meeting for SIDs – in Samoa next year.
- Outcome of deliberations from this forum (CEPF workshop) provides submissions into SIDs discussions to shape post 2015 development agenda.

### **2. Introduction to CEPF**

Delivered by John Watkin (Grant Manager – CEPF).

- An overview of the CEPF grant mechanism. (annex – presentation).

No questions raised from the audience.

### **3. Presentation re successes of Poly Micro programme**

Closing statement from yesterday's workshop was read out.

#### Comments from the floor:

- **PCS** – NGO working with govt. focused on protection of heritage – cooperate with other organizations in Palau and of this region; Request to international donors, that there is still a lot to do in terms of Invasive Species work, protections of biodiversity. *Everyone to lobby back to partners for increased support.*

- **Easter Is** – CEPF provided a fantastic opportunity. Gained technical feedback and support. Also provided the opportunity to engage with other Pacific partners.
- **Tonga** – Agrees that there is still a lot of work to be done. Great opportunity for donors, through CEPF, to work directly with CSOs (on the ground). Issues faced by CSO practitioners include being taken for granted by government. Urged leaders present (eg Forum Secretariat, IUCN, UNEP) to lobby, on behalf of CSOs, and influence future fund provision.
- **Island Conservation** – Highlight in recent times is the Programme of Work on Island Conservation, signed in November 2012, focusses on island biodiversity. Need to recognise government limitations and highlight the role that CSOs have played in progress toward achieving Aichi Targets (9, 11 & 12). CEPF played a major part in enabling CSOs to do this in the Pacific region. Would like to see further empowerment to allow CSOs to help deliver these targets.
- **Regional** – NGOs are very closely collaborated with government in Invasive species work.
- **Regional** - CSOs have helped achieve government targets.
- **Landcare** - Embracing social partners and collaborating closely with community/local partners.
- **New Zealand Aid programme (Helen)** – It is important to highlight results achieved so far, especially if proposing further work programmes. The NZAID programme invested in capacity-building for many years, would like to see what achievements have been made on the ground.
- **AusAID (Programme Manager Environment and Climate Change)** – Agrees that results and achievements need to be highlighted. Biodiversity funds channelling through SPREP – a multi-year funding for the Pacific. AusAID focused on regional, rather than national, approaches to environment programme. Recommends that CSOs need to continue to work with Government focal points to help support existing facilities/programmes.
- **Feleti Teo**– emphasis placed on strong partnerships. Invasive Species work acknowledged in forum leader’s communique – as it recognises impact of IS on economic development. Call for national CSOs to advocate through both national (government) and regional nodes (like SPREP, other CROP agencies, non-state actors etc)). Recognition that no one organisation/stakeholder can do this alone. Key for CSOs is to keep highlighting the successes and keep building on them. Forum anticipates that, if the current IAS focus continues, then the Forum will be an avenue to channel further attention to conservation.
- **CEPF** – acknowledges need to showcase results – indeed this has been the focus of the workshop. If the region is reprofiled hopes that engagement from NZ Aid Programme, AUSAID and others will be there to help with this exercise, and expand on focus on other issues – mining, logging, etc.

#### Recommendations/Outcomes:

- Need to plan, collectively as a group, on next steps. The closing statement should be the focus for conservation planning across the region, eg at SIDs global congress, Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas, etc..
- Demonstration of successes, and lessons learned, is key and combined with the statement, should be used to lobby at various levels.
- Guiding principles for 1<sup>st</sup> round of CEPF funding were developed from the ecosystem profiling. Updating this will provide strong statement to facilitate future funding programme

## 4. Overview of Aid Programme in the Pacific

Donor representatives were invited to present to participants an overview of donor programmes/funding instruments available to the Pacific.

Key points:

### New Zealand AID Programme-

- Is the official overseas assistance (part of the NZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs programme)
- Focus - integrating environmental into climate issues into assistance in all programmes. Believes this is the best way to 'mainstream' environmental issues and so to maximise benefits to the environment.
- Focus on sustainable and economic development (focused on environmental) in the Pacific (where c50% of core support goes);
- Environmental Social Safeguard policy is in place – all sectors need to adhere to this strategy. Ensure benefits, and reduces harm, to environment.
- Core-funding to SPREP (biodiversity focus).
- Supporting the 9<sup>th</sup> Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas – and provided a volunteer to co-ordinate.
- Funds available – Pacific Island country participation fund for participation in conferences.
- Commitment to multi-lateral support to countries, eg Funding and lobbying to ensure that Pacific SIDS have access to GEF.
  - **Partnership for international development fund.** A contestable fund, open to all sectors, NGOs, NZ state sector and NZ private sectors ,to form partnerships to support sustainable development in developing countries. Next round of funds should be out in September. When presenting proposals it is helpful to show really good idea(s) supported with achievement of results demonstrated, have a good track record, and includes sustainable economic development impact in the long-run. Funding through, or in partnership with, a NZ partner.
  - **Pacific Islands Country Participation Fund** – covers capacity development, travel, accommodation. Organisation, not individuals, have to apply.
  - **Bilateral programmes** – covers technical training – available for CSOs, tertiary scholarships to NZ or regionally, to allow/enable students to do research in the Pacific.

### AusAID:

- Funding to support Environment and Climate Change is awarded to SPREP. Bilateral programme supporting CSOs is focused on other work areas.

### GEF/SGP:

- Pleased to continue to support some of the work that was started by CEPF and other regional partners
- funding supporting CSO networks and governments, supporting biodiversity conservation at the habitat and species level, and relies on these for success.
- Sustainable livelihoods and sustainable development is core to GEF/SGP funding.



- Supporting CSOs and CBOs.
- Re-iterates that work on the ground – successes on the ground can be attributed to NGOs – continue to support their work and addresses their capacity needs, both at the programme level and on the ground.
- Fiji included as a part of the Satoyama initiative. Pilot study in progress in Natewa. Hopes that this will be rolled out to the rest of the Pacific in the future.

**Question** – In the past, most of funds were purely on development and not on conservation, has that changed?

**Answer** - Yes, it has, the environment and conservation now form a significant portion of the applications.

#### UNEP

- Is not itself a donor organisation – but acts on behalf of donors community (including GEF, Climate Change, etc) UNEP is like a broker.
- Highlighted that NZ government has policy that environmental concerns are integrated into all aspects of the work. This concept (mainstreaming environmental concepts) into all development initiatives is useful and adds value to the environment.
- Existing standards are established. This could be a route by which CSOs lobby with governments, developers, etc. This should be core, not an add-on or option.
- NGOs should focus on partnerships with national Governments and increase the amount of lobbying for GEF funds. (Good example – Palau Conservation Society have provided considerable input to the development of the governments GEF 5 programme).

#### Discussion

- Use the CEPF model, big aid donors look at this model as the example.
- Problem with GEF is it doesn't cover all of Pacific, eg French Territories). How can we talk regional conservation with them?
- New Zealand Aid Programme – has invested in model and have played useful role in building capacity even to local level, lots of CSOs have received funding from NZ. This has allowed CSOs to lever for more funding.
- Need to provide a mechanism for leveraging funding. The work to include Invasive Species in leaders communique, is a good example of this.
- AusAID works with Pacific Island leaders and is aligned with Pacific Plan and with existing infrastructure such as SPREP. Why? Australia addresses this on a regional, not a national level. A focus is to facilitate the achievement of MDGs.
- IUCN
  - there are still challenges affecting communities and sustainable development.
  - Who should lead on the interface between sustainable development and conservation?
  - propose that it may be instructive to relook at government commitment, and the relationship between government and CSOs.
  - would like to see long-term funding commitment from donor agencies. We need to push for this long-term investment. However, long-term investment is unlikely to be done on conservation argument alone.
  - who engages in bigger conservation dialogue? Call for regional agencies to push countries into identifying a role for NGOs to deliver sustainable development..
  - considers the Closing Statement as providing key points for future action.

- Palau the MDG, sustainable development is all about people. In a report on health in the region, 3 of the 5 drivers for healthy children related to the environment. Working with the health ministers may facilitate the message. Mainstream the environmental Message.
- Forum good approach, working with health ministers and advocate that in the framework the environmental aspects are emphasized.

## 5. Aid Harmonization and Synergies for Environment Programme in the Pacific Region

The presentation was delivered by Charmina.

### Key points:

- Development partners harmonizing aid – global, regional and national levels. CEPF programmes developed this aspect of aid harmonisation.
- Aid for development is focussed on achieving MDGs.
- Effectiveness of ODAs as focus.
- 5 Principles for Global Aid Effectiveness –
  - Country Ownership/Leadership,
  - Alignment,
  - Harmonisation,
  - Managing for results,
  - Mutual Accountability.
- Key development partners in the region – Australia, USA, NZ, Japan, France and EU.
  - Pacific receives highest ODA per capita of all regions. Yet, poor results as reported through MDGs.
- 2009 Cairns/Forum Compact – Leaders initiative – high ODA levels – poor results on MDGs; Leaders agree on a regional mechanism – focusing on
  - regional tracking of MDGs;
  - peer reviews;
  - tracking development by partners;
  - public financial management roadmap;
  - private sector dialogue
- Leaders volunteering to offer its system for review by peers is unique.
- Recognising the role of the private sector is another milestone –this has resulted in a dialogue with the private sector at Forum Leaders meeting.

### Recommendations/Outcomes:

- Look at Sustainable Development overall push forward to the SIDs conference.
- Regional MDG report and tracking of effectiveness of development partner reporting. Maybe CSOs should lobby for the next report to be focussed on the environment
- For Conservation Organizations the following are key:
  - Ownership and leadership is essential
    - Clear priorities, targets and funding needs is a critical first step to engaging with development partners
    - Strong systems, processes for setting your priorities, allocating budgeting, accounting for those funds and results is critical
  - Engage in more strategic and sector wide initiatives.

- At both country and regional levels Health and Education sectors set sector-wide priorities, and mobilise support for implementation from development partners.
  - Continue to align programmes with national priorities.
  - Regular collective dialogue.
  - Engage in regional and national development processes –
    - Pacific SIDs (July in Fiji. Regional organizations are beginning to put together briefs for this meeting). This is a great opportunity – use it!
- Maximise harmonisation of conservation efforts, engage with other similar harmonisation and co-ordination mechanisms in the region.
  - Groups to engage closely with: \*Pacific Oceanscape – linkages; \*Pacific Climate Change roundtable; CROP working groups – Sustainable development, Marine sector, Health & Population, Gender.
  - PIFS consultation with governments officially. There is a need for more clarity on how CSOs can engage with CROP agencies.

## Discussion

**Question:** In relation to the SIDS 2014 conference, will SPREP engage with CSOs for input into briefings on various topics?

**Answer:** Not formally, SPREP engages directly, through the intergovernmental mechanism, or in response to the Forum Secretariat.

**Answer:** Forum is at compiling stage at the moment. How NGOs influence this is still being discussed – but it should not stop NGOs from engaging with crop partners.

**Question:** Can we ask the forum to find a mechanism to engage with country CSOs. There is a commitment from CSOs to be involved, but how to be effective is the challenge.

**Answer:** The Forum is increasingly engaging with CSOs and NGOs. We have an officer specifically to engage with PIANGO, who is developing a roadmap for engagement. For SIDS2014 there will be a regional Pacific preparatory meeting in June/July. CROP agencies are putting together briefs that will lead to further consultations. Need to consider how to use these briefs to engage with CSOs and NGOs.

## 6. Examples of Successful Projects from each of the Strategic Directions.

**Strategic Direction 1:** Prevention, control and eradication of invasive species from key biodiversity areas

- 6 eradication operations were implemented:
  - Phoenix Islands Protected Area (Kiribati);
  - Palau- Kayangel;
  - Fiji (Ringgold, Monuriki, Vatu-i-Ra and Mabulau);
  - French Polynesia,
  - Pitcairn Island,
  - Samoa.
- Rawaki and Mckean ( PIPA Kiribati), Vatu-i-Ra, Ringgold and Mabulau (Fiji) are officially declared as pest-free islands.
- On-going IAS control programmes are being conducted in Pohnpei FSM, Atiu Cook Islands, Tahiti and Fatu Hiva, French Polynesia, Gau Fiji and Easter Island.
- Capacity building at all levels – from a series of trainings at community, national and regional level. We had conducted trainings with specific communities on rat baiting and cat trapping, biosecurity trainings on sites, and pig snaring and at the national level, application of the Invasive Species Tool Management Plan and regional trainings through the Pacific Invasive Learning Network. The program supported formal training in cost-benefit analysis for professionals from 12 Pacific Islands. The course was hosted at the University of South Pacific in Suva.
- Collected wealth of information on invasive species around the region and impact on KBAs and developed the following resources – database on invasive species and toolkit on invasive species management (rodents and plants).
- Building partnership alliance and network on invasive species through the Pacific Invasive Partnership and the Pacific Invasive Learning Network.

### **Individual poster presentation:**

- Pierre Lene from Easter Island:
- Francisca Obisbo from Conservation Society Pohnpei, Federated State of Micronesia
- Joel Miles from Palau

**Strategic Direction 2.** Strengthen the Conservation Status and Management of 60 Key Biodiversity Areas.

### **Individual poster presentations:**

- Samoa: BioRAP survey in Savaii.

- Cook Is: 13 KBAs, TIS benefited through the development of a strategic and fundraising plans, Local Leaders and Community members participate in conservation/biodiversity

**Strategic Direction 3.** Build awareness and participation of local leaders and community members in the implementation of protection and recovery plans for threatened species.

**Individual poster presentations:**

- SOP (Manu):
- NatureFiji – MareqetiViti: Fiji Petrel.

## **Conclusion of Meeting.**

**Mr Feleti Teo of Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.**

- Ensure that final decision makers are given fair hearing (should be a challenge made to development partners).
- Emphasised the strong Closing Statement that the participants put together. There are key guiding principles for present leadership and communities to take forward, especially in formulating policies and development phases. With CSO engagement and involvement in these programmes there are a lot of benefits to be gained.
- Challenge is to progress the key messages to where it matters – use the current processes to get this done. PIFS are engaged as a regional partner, but work also through other partners.
- Put pressure across the political levels, the more that their attention is focussed on conservation goals the more the development partners will respond.
- Collaboration for partnerships between CSOs and government agencies emphasized.

**Response on behalf of the participants.**

**Dr Caleb Otto (Palau Conservation Society)**

- Many thanks to Feleti Teo for facilitating the discussion during the Donor Round Table.
- Noted the comments on the need to take this further.

End of Meeting.

## Appendix 1. Press Release.

### Five-year Investment Successfully Conserves Biodiversity in Polynesia-Micronesia

*This week the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and its stakeholders will look back on the programme's past five years of conservation investment to share outcomes and assess the future plan for the region's biodiversity conservation.*

**Suva, Fiji (April 15, 2013)** – Five years of conservation work in the Polynesia-Micronesia biodiversity hotspot will be examined this week, beginning today, at an evaluation workshop in Suva. The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) has invested US \$7 million to help preserve the region's threatened ecosystems. This has supported more than 90 projects in 13 countries.

**Leilani Duffy-Iosefa, Regional Implementation Team Manager for Conservation International**, said, "Reviewing the past five years of the Polynesia-Micronesia program has highlighted how the CEPF grants for this region have delivered a number of success stories. We have averted the imminent extinction of a bird in French Polynesia, we have developed effective community-based projects for the benefit of both wildlife and people, and we have removed invasive alien species from a number of islands giving native wildlife a much greater chance of survival."

In his opening remarks at the workshop today, **Mr Saverio Baleikanacea, Fiji's Acting Permanent Secretary Ministry for Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and Environment** said, "Here in Fiji our National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan highlights six main areas of work to focus on to benefit the environment. I am encouraged that the various projects undertaken by NGOs here in Fiji, and funded through CEPF, have contributed to each of these six areas."

The six main areas of work are: generating community support, awareness, involvement and ownership, improving knowledge of Fiji's ecosystems and their biodiversity, developing protected areas, species conservation, control of invasive species, and capacity building and strengthening.

Baleikanacea remarked on the particular success of this investment towards improving knowledge of Fiji's ecosystems and their biodiversity, and improved invasive species management. He highlighted the research carried out on land snails, butterflies and dragonflies, the biodiversity assessment of the Southern Lau Islands and the invasive species management of the American iguana. Baleikanacea said, 'The immediate benefits of these projects are apparent, but I would anticipate that they will continue to impact on our biodiversity for many years to come.'

The natural assets of the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot are among the most threatened in the world, with less than a quarter of the original vegetation remaining intact. About three-quarters of all endangered species in the region are threatened by invasive animal and plant species. There have been more recorded bird extinctions in this hotspot than in anywhere else globally. Also, climate change is a predicted threat to species and people on the low-lying islands and atolls here, some of which could disappear completely due to resulting sea level rise. The preservation and conservation of the region's natural assets is vital to essential industries such as agriculture and tourism and overall essential to human wellbeing.

**John Watkin, Grant Director for CEPF** said, “Socioeconomic changes and population growth in the region have put more pressure on these natural systems, due to increased dependence on cash-crop production, increased deforestation, over-harvesting of resources and the use of destructive harvesting techniques. These practices have significantly reduced and degraded existing habitats.”

Today’s workshop brings together all of the grantees and stakeholders to assess the gains made with CEPF support in the region and how this investment will be integrated into wider biodiversity conservation efforts in the Pacific region. Grantees will share experiences and lessons learned from their various projects and directly discuss with the donors how this investment has made a difference in the region and on the ground in their communities.

**Don Stewart, Director BirdLife International Pacific Partnership** said “Governments, NGOs, communities and individuals all have a part to play in the protection, and indeed, improvement of our environment. This CEPF programme has shown what can be achieved. It is important that we do not let this opportunity disappear.”

The CEPF Final Evaluation Conference for the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot is being held from the 15-18<sup>th</sup> April in Suva, Fiji. CEPF is a joint initiative of l’Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. A fundamental goal is to ensure civil society is engaged in biodiversity conservation.

#### **Example CEPF project successes:**

**In Fiji**, a partnership between the National Trust of Fiji, the Pacific Invasives Initiative, BirdLife International and the local community eradicated goats and rats on Monuriki in the Mamanucas. This will provide a safe island haven for the Critically Endangered Fiji Crested Iguana and insurance in case anything should go wrong with the main, healthy, population on Yadua Taba – as well as provide a secure nesting ground for seabirds. Currently the partnership is undertaking active restoration, monitoring the spread of weeds and considering how to attract other breeding seabirds to the island. There are plans to employ a local full time ranger to provide interpretation for the tourists to the island, and to investigate further sustainable livelihood opportunities with the community.

**In Kiribati, the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA)**, is the largest and deepest UNESCO World Heritage site and is recognised as a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) by Conservation International due to its exceptionally high diversity and abundance of marine and terrestrial biota. It features important bird areas (IBAs), recognized by BirdLife International, and includes globally important seabird colonies, such as the Endangered Phoenix petrel and white-throated storm-petrel, which are largely confined to Rawaki. CEPF has supported the successful removal of terrestrial invasive species, including rats, cats and rabbits, from two islands, Rawaki and McKean. CEPF has also helped improve biosecurity measures to monitor vessels in these waters. The CEPF grant further strengthened the protection of the natural habitats for these globally significant seabird colonies and the World Heritage Site.

**In Kayangel Atoll, Palau**, an eradication operation has successfully removed two species of rat and cats. This has protected Palau's local population of the globally threatened Micronesian megapode. The eradication has also enabled the community to grow traditional crops and a variety of other fruits and vegetables that were previously destroyed by rats. These livelihoods and Kayangel's biodiversity are now protected by the establishment of community-based biosecurity measures. The success of this project has helped to create the Kayangel Protected Areas Network, much of which was designated under Palauan law in March of last year.

**In French Polynesia** the Fatu Hiva Monarch, a bird restricted to a single island in the Marquesas, declined from a healthy population in 1990 down to 274 birds in 2006 and just 3-4 active breeding pairs in 2010 following the accidental introduction of Ship rats in the 1990s. This bird would have been effectively extinct within 3-5 years. CEPF funding enabled the local NGO to work, together with the local community, to create a rat- and cat-free area within which birds were able to successfully breed. It is still early days but the outlook now is much more optimistic than at the start of the CEPF-funded project.

#### **The Polynesia Micronesia Hotspot:**

The Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot includes all the islands of Micronesia, tropical Polynesia, and Fiji. Included in this enormous expanse of ocean are more than 4,500 islands, representing 11 countries, eight territories and one U.S. state (Hawaii). Despite its large marine coverage, which is four times larger than the United States, it is one of the smallest hotspots in terms of terrestrial land area, covering only 46,315 square kilometers – an area about the size of Switzerland.

CEPF Funding in the region was focussed on initiatives in the Cook Islands, Easter Island, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, and Wallis & Futuna. The CEPF investment in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot is administered by Conservation International.

The **largest investment was made in Fiji**, where a total of US \$1.5 million in grants has been awarded to various non-governmental organizations. Regional projects covering two or more countries received the second largest portion of the CEPF investment, at US \$1.4 million, and Samoa was the recipient of the third largest amount of grant funding, with a total of US \$656,000.

In Polynesia-Micronesia, CEPF aims to catalyze society into action to counter threats to biodiversity in key biodiversity areas. The partnership also works to strengthen the conservation status and management of 60 key biodiversity areas, and build awareness and essential participation among the local leaders and community to ensure that these initiatives are supported and continued by the people of the region.

The geographic complexity and isolated nature of the Pacific Islands has led to the development of extremely high levels of endemism in this hotspot. The extreme vulnerability of island ecosystems and species to impacts such as habitat destruction and invasive species has resulted in the flora and fauna of this hotspot being amongst the most endangered in the world. In fact, species extinction rates in this hotspot approach the highest in the world, especially for birds and land snails. Overall the hotspot is home to over 5,000 native vascular plant species, over 240 native bird species, over 60 native terrestrial reptiles, and 15 native mammals, all bats. Land snail diversity is particularly high,



with more than 750 species in Hawaii alone, and perhaps 4,000 species in the insular tropical Pacific. On average, more than half of these species are endemic to this hotspot.

###

**Available content for media (\*\*\*Please Provide Image Credits\*\*\*)**

Photographs and Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot Map available at: <http://goo.gl/tnVmJ>

**Information on CEPF [here](#)**

**Information on Hotspots [here](#)**

**Information on CEPF's work in Polynesia – Micronesia [here](#)**

**For more information, contact:**

Emmeline Johansen, Regional Communications Manager, Asia Pacific Field Division, Conservation International | Mobile +64 4 277 793 401 | Email [ejohansen.conservation@gmail.com](mailto:ejohansen.conservation@gmail.com)

**Note to editors:**

**About Conservation International (CI)** – Building upon a strong foundation of science, partnership and field demonstration, CI empowers societies to responsibly and sustainably care for nature and its global biodiversity to promote the long-term well-being of people. Founded in 1987 and marking its 25th anniversary in 2012, CI is headquartered in the Washington, D.C. area. CI employs 900 staff in nearly 30 countries on four continents and works with more than 1,000 partners around the world. For more information, please see [www.conservation.org](http://www.conservation.org) or visit our [Human Nature blog](#), [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

**About the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund** - The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund unites seven global leaders who are committed to enabling nongovernmental and private sector organizations to help protect vital ecosystems. These are the l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, 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. For more information, please see [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net).

**About BirdLife International (BI)** - BI is a global partnership of non-government conservation organisations that strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources. It is the world's largest partnership non-government of conservation organisations, with over 100 partners including, in the Pacific region, Birdlife Australia, NatureFiji-MareqetiViti, the Palau Conservation Society, the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand, Société Calédonienne d'Ornithologie, Société d'Ornithologie de Polynésie and Te Ipukerea Society. The Partnership is the leading authority on the status of birds, their habitats and the issues and problems affecting bird life.

## Appendix 2. Press Release.

### Pioneering investment to protect Polynesia-Micronesia ecosystems presents new opportunity for donors

*Conservationists and stakeholders in the region urge greater community engagement, government support, and new funding approaches to build on the strong results of Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) program to ensure natural resources are secured for the benefit of people.*

**Suva, Fiji (April 22, 2013)** – Invasive species removal from critical habitats and the implementation of community based bio-security programs were among the positive biodiversity conservation results achieved in Polynesia-Micronesia through a \$7 million, five-year investment from the CEPF. At a recent workshop marking the completion of that investment, participants called for donors, governments and local communities to help nongovernmental organizations build on these achievements and defend the region’s unique natural resources from threats such as climate change and invasive species.

The statement, issued jointly by the 58 representatives of 35 civil society organisations engaged in the program, including Conservation International (CI) and BirdLife International, highlighted the opportunity for new funding to further this urgent work.

CI’s Pacific Islands Program was the regional implementation team (RIT) for CEPF in this region. “The past five years of investment have provided a strong platform towards effective and essential biodiversity conservation in the Polynesia-Micronesia region,” said **Leilani Duffy-Iosefa of CI’s** Pacific Islands Program, and CEPF’s RIT manager. “We have averted the imminent extinction of a bird in French Polynesia, developed effective community-based projects for the benefit of both wildlife and people, and removed invasive alien species from a number of islands, giving native wildlife a much greater chance of survival. New investment is vital to ensure ecosystem recovery and perpetuity.”

Key to the future viability of conservation in the region is awareness and engagement among the people and ongoing support from governments, participants said. They prioritised initiatives that increase the community understanding of conservation issues, address threats to natural resources, and raise awareness of the importance of healthy ecosystems to human well-being. The participants also noted that capacity building among local people is essential to achieve long-term support for conservation and to sustain project outcomes. They recommended that community-managed protected areas be developed as an alternative to traditional state-managed protected areas.

To ensure sustainable, long-term solutions, changes in funding strategies are needed, the participants suggest in their statement. These include securing assistance for nongovernmental organizations in the identification of alternative funding opportunities, such as certification schemes for private companies, and enforcing compliance with environmental regulations for development projects. Connectivity between such funding streams is important to ensure that conservation approaches across the region are coordinated, cooperative and unified.

Duffy-Iosefa said, “I think I can speak on behalf of my fellow attendees when I say that we are very passionate about conservation in this region, but more work is needed to build on all of these

exciting and strong projects that have come out of the CEPF investment. We hope that the value of this work is recognised and supported by all governments, international and local organizations and donor agencies, to ensure this good work continues for the people of the Pacific.”

The closing statement ends by advising that, “Representatives considered that new investment in a regional environment programme to build on the successes of the CEPF Polynesia-Micronesia Programme would yield the highest ‘bang for buck’ for donor investment.”

**Available content for media (\*\*Please Provide Image Credits\*\*)**

**Photographs and Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot Map available at:** <http://goo.gl/tnVmJ>

**Statement from CEPF attendees here**

**Related Press Release: *Five-year Investment Successfully Conserves Biodiversity in Polynesia-Micronesia (Apr 15, 2013) here* \* includes additional CEPF project successes**

- Information on CEPF’s work in Polynesia – Micronesia here**
- Information on CEPF here**
- Information on Hotspots here**

**For more information, contact:**

Emmeline Johansen, Regional Communications Manager, Asia Pacific Field Division, Conservation International | Mobile +64 4 277 793 401 | Email [ejohansen.conservation@gmail.com](mailto:ejohansen.conservation@gmail.com)

**Note to editors:**

**About Conservation International (CI)** – Building upon a strong foundation of science, partnership and field demonstration, CI empowers societies to responsibly and sustainably care for nature and its global biodiversity to promote the long-term well-being of people. Founded in 1987 and marking its 25th anniversary in 2012, CI is headquartered in the Washington, D.C. area. CI employs 900 staff in nearly 30 countries on four continents and works with more than 1,000 partners around the world. For more information, please see [www.conservation.org](http://www.conservation.org) or visit our Human Nature blog, Facebook and Twitter.

**About the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund** - The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund is a joint initiative of l’Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, 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. For more information, please see [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net).

### **Appendix 3. Opening Speech by Mr Saverio Baleikanacea.**

Ladies and gentlemen, good morning and bula vinaka to the Vice President of CEPF and her colleagues from Washington DC, to all the CEPF grantees, to those representing UNDP and other potential donors, to members of the Technical Advisory Group and to all other distinguished participants and observers. It is my pleasure to welcome you all to this important meeting – the Final Evaluation conference of the CEPF investment in the Polynesia-Micronesia hotspot. Bula vinaka again, and a warm welcome to Fiji on behalf of my Government to all of you, especially those who are visiting our beautiful islands for the first time.

It seems like only last week that I welcomed many of you to the Mid-term Review meeting of the CEPF here in Suva! I note that the objectives for this meeting are similar to that last Review, but with the essential addition of how to plot a course of action over the next few years, following the conclusion of this very welcome, and very beneficial, source of funding for NGOs and CSOs in the region.

Here in Fiji our NBSAP highlights 6 main areas of work to focus on to benefit the environment. I am encouraged that the various projects undertaken by NGOs here in Fiji, and funded through CEPF, have contributed to each of these 6 areas. I am sure that similar coverage has been achieved in other countries across the region. I encourage you, as NGOs and CSOs, to ensure that the valuable information that you have collected is reported accurately, and contributes to the NBSAP process.

I would just like to highlight 2 areas that have clearly benefited Fijian biodiversity. One of the objectives of our Focus on Improving our Knowledge is to undertake Fijian biodiversity resources. USP have undertaken a number of projects that have furthered our understanding of the numbers and distribution of land snails, butterflies and dragonflies, as well as assessing Cloud Forests and the Southern Lau Islands.

Second Nature Fiji's work on American Iguana, and close liaison with the government's Biosecurity Department, has greatly developed our ability to deliver on Focus 5, Management of Invasive Species. The immediate benefits of both of these projects are apparent, but I would anticipate that they will continue to impact on our biodiversity for many years to come.

I am also impressed with the number of projects that have been designed to build capacity across the region in a number of very important, and key, areas for biodiversity conservation and thank CI, and all responsible, for making the funds available to undertake this programme.

I would like to congratulate BirdLife International for co-ordinating this meeting, and bringing together people from as far afield as Chile and the US to Australia and New Zealand, but most importantly people from the Pacific Islands themselves. I am sure that you will all have a very constructive and informative meeting.

I note that you have a lot on the agenda so, without further ado, it is now my great pleasure to declare the meeting open. Vinaka vaka levu for providing me with this opportunity.

To Return, click [1.1 Opening Address](#)

## Appendix 4. Welcome Speech by Patricia Zurita, CEPF.

I'm extremely sorry I cannot be with you all these next days to share the joy of your successes and learn from your lessons. Unfortunately meetings with donors in another portfolio kept me from attending the final assessment workshop of the CEPF portfolio in Polynesia Micronesia.

Despite my inability to be with you all today and through the next couple of days, I've learned a lot during the last three years, since I took the lead of CEPF, and have been able to follow up your progress through the reports of your grants as well as the great accounts of Leilani, John and other members of the RIT and my team.

I wanted you to all know that we at the Secretariat as well as our donors, are extremely proud of what you have been able to accomplish. From the great work fighting to eradicate invasive species and allowing local plants and animals to recover and continue to thrive, to your efforts to combine conservation and development, to the creation of new protected areas, to amazing networking efforts such as the Pacific Islands Learning Network, we have been amazed at the creativity, pragmatism, level of delivery and successful results that this portfolio has produced.

You all will have the opportunity to learn more about what CEPF has been able to support and what your colleagues and friends have been able to achieve to conserve and protect the unique biodiversity of this amazing region. I am particularly proud of having had the opportunity to bring everyone together at this venue so you can have the opportunity to meet with each other and hopefully make these connections last longer than our investment in this region.

I would like to thank Leilani for her amazing work taking on the lead of the RIT and being such an important part of our team as well as Siniva for her dedication to financial management and administration of the grant portfolio. You both have been amazing and a key partners to John, Laura and the rest of us in DC. I must also recognize the significant contributions by James Atherton, Francois Martel in developing the ecosystem profile and together with Mike Donoghue for their stewardship of CEPF's investment.

To the members of the Technical Advisory Group, chaired so artfully by Greg Sherley, please accept our gratitude for supporting CEPF and being a great RIT during the last five years. A huge thanks to John for leading this complex portfolio with humor and good spirit championing your efforts at all times. John, we're very proud of your work. And a big thank to you, our grantees, our partners, for being part of the CEPF family, for joining our fight against the loss of biodiversity, for proposing great projects to protect it and ensure that livelihoods are maintained and that future generations have the opportunity to enjoy the wonders we're seeing in the Pacific.

I look forward to hearing the results of your workshop and wish you all the best during these coming days so you can learn, share and connect strengthening the conservation community of Polynesia Micronesia for the years to come.

With my best regards,

Patricia

To return click [1.2 Response and Welcome](#)

## Appendix 5. Projects undertaken in the Polynesia/Micronesia Region with funding from CEPF.

Organization / Grantee & Location	Project Title	Country
Te Ipukarea Society	Enhance the breeding capacity of the reintroduced Rimatara Lorikeet ( <i>Vini Kuhlii</i> ) on Atiu by reducing harassment by Common Myna	Cook Islands
Birdlife International	Conservation in the Cook Islands. Setting priorities; building capacity	Cook Islands
Cook Islands Natural Heritage Trust	Biodiversity Management and Ecotourism Development on Atiu, Cook Islands	Cook Islands
Te Ipukarea Society	Saving Suwarrow's Seabirds: Restoring a Key Biodiversity Area.	Cook Islands
Te Ipukarea Society Inc	Sustainable Management of the Rarotongan Flycatcher/Enhanced breeding Capacity of the Rimatara Lorikeet	Cook Islands
ONF Conosur S.A. ONF	Demonstrative Pilot Actions to Fight Against Invasive Plants on Easter Island	Easter Island
Birdlife International	Fijians for Fijians Forests – supporting community driven protected area establishment in Fiji	Fiji
Institute of Applied Science USP, Fiji	Rapid Biological Assessment Survey of Southern Lau, Fiji	Fiji
Fiji Nature Conservation Trust	Conservation of the endangered Fiji Flying Fox <i>Mirimiri acrodonta</i> on Taveuni Island, Fiji	Fiji
Fiji Nature Conservation Trust	Emergency response to introduced Green Iguanas ( <i>Iguana iguana</i> ) in Fiji	Fiji
SPREP	Community Turtle Conservation and Monitoring Network	Fiji
Institute of Applied Science USP, Fiji	A Pilot Study of the Impacts of Climate Change on Fiji's Cloud Forest	Fiji
The Field Museum of Natural History	An Overlooked Flora of the Fijian Islands: Diversity and Implications for Conservation	Fiji
Fiji Nature Conservation Trust	Building community support to search for the Red-throated Lorikeet in Fiji	Fiji
Landcare Research NZ Ltd	Catalogue and Distributional Database for the Fijian Landsnail Fauna	Fiji
Institute of Applied Science, USP, Fiji	Conservation of Fiji's Endemic and Rare Butterflies: <i>Hypolimnys inopinata</i> and <i>Papilio schmeltzii</i>	Fiji
Institute of Applied Science USP, Fiji	Conservation, systematic and cultural connection of Fiji's Endemic <i>Placostylus</i> Land Snails	Fiji
National Trust of Fiji	Economic valuation of Biological Diversity in the Sovi Basin Conservation Site	Fiji
Institute of Applied Science USP, Fiji	Fiji Land Snails	Fiji
Institute of Applied Science USP, Fiji	Increasing Public Awareness of Fijian Dragonflies – A Pocket Guide to Species on the Main Island of Viti Levu	Fiji

<b>Organization / Grantee &amp; Location</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Country</b>
Birdlife International	Managing Invasive Species at Key Biodiversity Areas in Palau and Fiji	Fiji
Birdlife International	Petrels, Communities and Conservation	Fiji
Fiji Nature Conservation Trust	Resolving an Enigma: Conservation Management of the Fiji Petrel	Fiji
National Trust of Fiji	Restoring the Native Vegetation of Monuriki Island, Fiji. National Trust of Fiji	Fiji
National Trust of Fiji	Species Recovery Plan for the Fiji Crested Iguana	Fiji
Wildlife Conservation Society	Strengthening Conservation and Management Across the Mt. Navotuvotu-Mt. Kasi Forest Corridor, Fiji. Wildlife Conservation Society	Fiji
Fiji Nature Conservation Trust	The Taveuni National Park? Enhanced Conservation for a Key Biodiversity Area	Fiji
SOP MANU	Makatea, a site of major importance for endemic birds	French Polynesia
SOP MANU	Improving the status of Gallicolumba erythroptera, species in critical danger of extinction	French Polynesia
Te mana o te moana	Dual Research Program on sea turtles of the Society Archipelago - French Polynesia	French Polynesia
Bristol Conservation & Science Foundation	A Model Release for Captive Bred Polynesian Tree Snails	French Polynesia
SOP MANU	Creation of Site Support Groups and eco-tourism activities on the KBA islands of Rimatra's and U'a Huka's to protect their unique natural heritage	French Polynesia
Association Tuihana	French Polynesia Invasive Plants Knowledge and Control Training Workshop	French Polynesia
Conservation et Restauration des Iles de Polynesie	Morane, Tenararo, Vahanga, the need to protect a unique natural heritage	French Polynesia
Simon Fraser University	Outcome of Habitat Restoration and Planning for Reintroduction of Tuamotu Sandpipers	French Polynesia
Simon Fraser University	Rat Eradication on Toreauta (Tahanea Atoll, Tuamotu Archipelago, French Polynesia)	French Polynesia
Te rau ati ati a tau a hiti noa tu	Restoration & Conservation of Remnant Native Forests on Maraeti'a Plateau, Punaruu Valley, Tahiti, French Polynesia	French Polynesia
Simon Fraser University	Restoration of Breeding Habitat for the Endangered Tuamotu Sandpiper on Toreauta and Kotuetue Isles and Assessment of the Feasibility of Reintroductions Elsewhere	French Polynesia
SOP MANU	Save the Last Monarchs of Polynesia, Two Critically Endangered Birds, for Future Generations	French Polynesia
Eco-Oceania	Biosecurity Plan for the Phoenix Islands Protected Area - Kiribati	Kiribati
Pacific Expeditions Limited	Pest Eradication of priority Islands in the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA)	Kiribati

Organization / Grantee & Location	Project Title	Country
WCS	Holding the Lines – Restoration of the northern Line islands, Kiribati	Kiribati
New England Aquarium	Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA) Trust Initiative	Kiribati
Marshall Islands Conservation Society	Traditional Landowner Protection of the Endangered Ratak Imperial Pigeon ( <i>Ducula oceanic ratakensis</i> ) and the overwintering Bristle-thighed Curlew ( <i>Numenius tahitiensis</i> ) in key atoll of the Marshall Islands	Marshall Islands
Yela Environment Landowners Authority	Yela Forest Reserve: A Critical Ecosystem and Natural Habitat	Micronesia
The Nature Conservancy - Micronesia Program	Building Conservation Capacity in Micronesia: Towards Sustainable Watershed Management in Key Terrestrial Biodiversity Sites	Micronesia
Conservation Society Pohnpei	Improving Invasive Species Eradication and Control in Pohnpei, FSM to protect the Pohnpei Watershed Forest Reserve and Biodiversity	Micronesia
Kaday Community & Cultural Development Organization	Nimpal Communities - Protecting the Yap Flying Fox	Micronesia
Kosrae Conservation & Safety Organization	Protecting Kosrae's Upland Forest	Micronesia
Isle Botanica	Rare Plants of Niue	Niue
SPREP	Surveys to identify the current status of threatened fauna of Niue with a focus on Huvalu forest KBA	Niue
Landcare Research NZ	An evaluation of the feasibility of eradicating invasive macaques from the Republic of Palau	Palau
Palau Animal Welfare Society	Spay/Neuter Clinic to Prevent the Spread of Crab-eating Macaques in the Republic of Palau	Palau
Coral Reef Research Foundation	Documenting an Existing Invasion to Prevent Future Introductions of non-Indigenous Species in the Island-like Marine Lakes	Palau
Palau Conservation Society	Preventing the spread of Crab-eating Macaques in the Republic of Palau	Palau
Ebil Society Inc.	Camp Ebiil - Cultivating knowledge of Palau's Flora and Fauna	Palau
Belau Cares	Documenting lessons learned and best practices for community-based conservation	Palau
Palau Conservation Society	Management planning for the Mesekelat Watershed Conservation Area, Babeldaob, Palau	Palau
Birdlife International	Managing Invasive Species at Key Biodiversity Areas in Palau and Fiji	Palau
Belau National Museum	Native Birds & Flying Foxes: Natural Aids to Forest Restoration in Lake Ngardok Nature Reserve	Palau
University Adelaide	Threatened Endemic Plants of Palau	Palau



Organization / Grantee & Location	Project Title	Country
Palau Conservation Society	Threatened Species Awareness and Capacity Building in Palau	Palau
Coral Reef Research Foundation	Tourist Introduced Threats in Marine Lakes: Assessing the Effect of Sunblock on Jellyfish Health to Inform Sustainable Management	Palau
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	Safeguarding the endemic Henderson crane (Porzana atra) during the restoration of the Henderson Island World Heritage Site	Pitcairn
MNRE	Restoration of Nu'utele and Nu'ulua Islands (Aleipata Group), Samoa through the management of introduced rats and ants	Samoa
Ecosure	Building Community capacity to achieve conservation outcomes	Samoa
SPREP	Mongoose Eradication in Samoa	Samoa
New Zealand Butterfly Enterprises Ltd	Capacity building to secure endemic Samoan swallowtail butterfly as a model for valuing and conserving butterflies distinctive in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot	Samoa
SPREP	Enhancing Knowledge and Understanding of the Biodiversity of Upland Central Savaii	Samoa
David Butler Associates Ltd	Leading the recovery of two of Samoa's most threatened bird species, the Tooth-billed Pigeon (manumea) and the Mao (ma'oma'o), through ecological research to identify current threats	Samoa
SPREP	Raising Awareness of Environmental Laws	Samoa
Isle Botanica	Rare Plants of Samoa	Samoa
Eco-Oceania	Action Plan for Tokelau Islands Biosecurity and Restoration	Tokelau
Eco-Oceania	Survey of Indigenous Biota and Pests in the Tokelau Islands	Tokelau
Tonga Community Development Trust	Developing Model Species Recovery Plan in Tonga	Tonga
Isle Botanica	Rare Plants of Tonga	Tonga
University of Queensland (Applied Environmental Decision Analysis)	Evaluating outcomes from conservation actions in the Polynesia-Micronesia hotspot	Regional
Pacific Invasive Initiative	Developing long-term capacity for invasive species management in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot	Regional
Environmental Futures Centre Griffith University Australia	Assessment of Chytrid fungus prevalence amongst native amphibian populations and introduced Cane Toad in the Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot Towards establishing the economic value of invasive species impacts in the Pacific	Regional
Birdlife International	Convening the CEPF Mid-Term Evaluation Conference for the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot	Regional

<b>Organization / Grantee &amp; Location</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Country</b>
Pacific Invasive Initiative	Accelerating Invasive Species Management in the Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot	Regional
The Little Design Company	Critical Ecosystems Partnership Funded Conservation Projects: Lessons Learned from the Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot.	Regional
IUCN Oceania	Developing an effective resource/tool for the prioritization of management action against invasive alien species that threaten the biodiversity value of the 161 priority sites identified for site-level investment by the CEPF	Regional
SPREP	Development of the regional framework (action plan) for marine turtle conservation and capacity building in turtle work	Regional
Auckland UniServices Ltd	Expansion of the Database of Invasive Species Impacts on Island Biodiversity & Ecosystems	Regional
IUCN Oceania	Hosting of a Pacific Islands Species Forum	Regional
French Ichthyological Society	Improving the conservation of threatened freshwater fish and crustaceans in Polynesia through a synthesis (handbook format) of existing knowledge on their taxonomy, ecology, biology and the management of their habitats	Regional
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Institutional Capacity Building for Invasive Bird Control in the Pacific	Regional
SPREP	Pacific Invasive Learning Network (PILN): Expanding and consolidating the network to build capacity....	Regional
IUCN Oceania	Strengthening information for Regional Assessments of the Conservation Status and Distribution of Biodiversity in the Pacific Islands	Regional
Landcare Research NZ	Towards establishing the economic value of invasive species in the Pacific	Regional
Auckland UniServices Ltd	Training Course for Invasive Plant Prioritization and Management	Regional
Landcare Research NZ Ltd	Valuing the Impact of Selected Invasive Species in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot	Regional
Landcare Research NZ	Workshop to Develop a Biocontrol Strategy for the Pacific	Regional

## Appendix 6. List of Attendees.

<b>Attendee</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Origin</b>
<b>Nias, Ray</b>	Island Conservation	Australia
<b>Lenne, Pierre</b>	ONF Conosur	Chile
<b>Evans, Jacqui</b>	Te Ipukarea Society	Cook Islands
<b>Wragg, Graham</b>	Pacific Expeditions Limited	Cook Islands
<b>Erasito, Elizabeth</b>	National Trust of Fiji	Fiji
<b>Pippard, Helen</b>	IUCN Oceania	Fiji
<b>Acton, Ged</b>	Wildlife Conservation Society	Fiji
<b>Atalifo, Katarina</b>	GEF Small Grants Programme	Fiji
<b>Brodie, Gilliane</b>	Institute of Applied Science USP, Fiji	Fiji
<b>Harakh, Neha</b>	BirdLife International	Fiji
<b>Leslie, Helen</b>	New Zealand High Commission, Fiji	Fiji
<b>Neitoga, Ilisapeci</b>	Australian High Commission, Fiji.	Fiji
<b>Niukula, Jone</b>	National Trust of Fiji	Fiji
<b>O'Brien, Mark (TAG)</b>	BirdLife International	Fiji
<b>Qarau, Pita</b>	Yadua Island, Bua	Fiji
<b>Ravuso, Miliana</b>	BirdLife International	Fiji
<b>Rigamoto, Morena</b>	BirdLife International	Fiji
<b>Saili, Charmina</b>	Pacific Islands Forum	Fiji
<b>Sakiti-Waqa, Hilda</b>	Institute of Applied Science USP, Fiji	Fiji
<b>Saunders, Alan</b>	Landcare Research NZ	Fiji
<b>Stewart, Don</b>	BirdLife International	Fiji
<b>Teo, Feleti Penitala</b>	Pacific Islands Forum	Fiji
<b>Thomas, Nunia</b>	Fiji Nature Conservation Trust	Fiji
<b>Tuiwawa, Marika (TAG)</b>	Institute of Applied Science USP, Fiji	Fiji
<b>Tulele, Ilaisa</b>	FAO	Fiji
<b>Tutora, Akuila</b>	Kia Island, Macuata	Fiji
<b>Waqainabete-Tuisese, Susana</b>	Conservation International	Fiji
<b>Watling, Dick</b>	Fiji Nature Conservation Trust	Fiji
<b>Whistler, Art</b>	Isle Botanica	Hawaii
<b>Teatata, Aobure</b>	Kiribati	Kiribati
<b>Sanney, Jacob</b>	Kosrae Conservation & Safety Organisation	Kosrae
<b>William, William K.</b>	Yela Environment Landowners Authority	Kosrae
<b>Aitken, Joanne</b>	The Little Design Company	New Zealand
<b>Boudjelas, Souad (TAG)</b>	Pacific Invasives Initiative	New Zealand
<b>Gerbeaux, Philippe</b>	French Ichthyological Society	New Zealand
<b>Greenhalgh, Suzie</b>	Landcare Research NZ	New Zealand
<b>Nagle, Bill</b>	Pacific Invasives Initiative	New Zealand
<b>Pagad, Shyama</b>	Auckland UniServices Ltd	New Zealand
<b>Stirnmann, Rebecca</b>	Massey University, Auckland	New Zealand
<b>Miles, Joel</b>	Consultant	Palau
<b>Otto, Caleb</b>	Palau Conservation Society	Palau
<b>Singeo, Anne</b>	Ebiil Society Inc.	Palau

<b>Ucharm, Gerda</b>	Coral Reef Research Foundation	Palau
<b>Obispo, Francesca</b>	Conservation Society of Pohnpei	Pohnpei
<b>Atherton, James</b>	Consultant	Samoa
<b>Chape, Stuart</b>	SPREP	Samoa
<b>Duffy, Leilani (TAG)</b>	Conservation International	Samoa
<b>Enoka, Fialelei</b>	MNRE	Samoa
<b>Enosa, Siniva Tuuau (TAG)</b>	Conservation International	Samoa
<b>Evaimalo, Niualuga</b>	MNRE	Samoa
<b>Galavao, Easter (TAG)</b>	SPREP	Samoa
<b>Moverley, Dave</b>	SPREP	Samoa
<b>Sherley, Greg (TAG)</b>	UNEP	Samoa
<b>Skelton, Posa</b>	SPREP	Samoa
<b>Chan, Maxime</b>	Te rau ati ati tau a hiti noa tu	Tahiti
<b>Coote, Trevor</b>	Bristol Conservation & Science Federation	Tahiti
<b>Meyer, John-Yves (TAG)</b>	French Polynesia	Tahiti
<b>Petit, Matthieu</b>	Te mana o te moana	Tahiti
<b>Raust, Philippe</b>	SOP Manu	Tahiti
<b>Foliaki, Papiloa</b>	Tonga Community Development Trust	Tonga
<b>Andreozzi, Phil</b>	Observer	USA
<b>Langrand, Olivier</b>	Observer	USA
<b>Watkin, John (CEPF)</b>	CEPF	USA

## APPENDIX 7. Agenda.

Day -1 Monday, 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2013

Time	Activity	Presenter/Lead
<b>THEME: Introduction</b>		
<b>Session -1 Chaired by Don Stewart, Birdlife Pacific</b>		
09:00	Prayer	Representative from Participants
	Opening Address by Guest of Honour	Rep from Fiji Government
	Response and Welcome	Rep Conservation International Pacific Islands Program
	Break for photographs	
10:00	Coffee	
<b>THEME: CEPF Polynesia-Micronesia Investment Summary &amp; Results</b>		
<b>Session – 2 Chaired by Souad Boudjelas TAG Member (Pacific Invasive Initiative)</b>		
10:30	Introductions	Mark O'Brien
	Review objectives and agenda	
	Housekeeping	
	Presentation: Poly Micro Portfolio of projects and summary of results	Leilani Duffy-Iosefa
	Presentation: Managing CEPF projects	CEPF Washington
	Presentation: Grantee Questionnaire Findings	Leilani Duffy-Iosefa
	Brief discussion on portfolio – questions. How CEPF Investment has work for you. Lessons learned	
	Presentation: Outcomes and Lessons Learned, as perceived by the Technical Advisory Group	Greg Sherley, on behalf of TAG
13:00	Open Discussion	
	Lunch	
<b>THEME: CEPF Grantees Sharing Lessons Learned</b>		
<b>Session – 3 Chaired by Easter Galuvao TAG Member (SPREP)</b>		
13:45	Introduction to Breakout Groups	Leilani Duffy-Iosefa
14:00	Breakout groups by Strategic Direction. Groups will	TAG members will facilitate group discussion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review results of the grantee questionnaire and come up with solutions to address any issues raised</li> </ul>	
14:45	Tea	
15:00	Each of the groups to report back to Plenary 3 members from each group to present on behalf of the group.	Group Presentation - Participants
16:00	Introduce aims of next Breakout Group	Leilani Duffy-Iosefa
16:15	Breakout groups by Strategic Direction Groups will - Share lessons learned and consolidate a poster to best illustrate each Strategic Direction results (based on grantee perspective).	TAG members will facilitate group discussion
17:00	Wrap up, Summarise findings from the Day.	Chair – Easter Galuvao
17:15	Day Ends.	

Day 2 – Tuesday 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2013

Time	Activity	Presenter/Lead
<b>THEME: Review CEPF Tracking Tools and Ecosystem Profile Poly-Micro Hotspot</b>		
<b>Session – 4</b>		
<b>Chaired by Jean-Yves Meyer TAG Member (French Polynesia Research Department)</b>		
08:30	Review previous day findings, continue on with previous day presentations and introduce topics for today	Leilani Duffy-Iosefa
08:45	Poster Presentation by Strategic Direction Panel Discussion – 3 members from each group to present	Group Presentations - Participants
09:45	Discussion on CEPF Monitoring Tools Quick assessment exercise with participants of the following tools; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- METT Tools</li> <li>- Civil Society Tracking Tool</li> </ul>	Mark O'Brien
10:15	Coffee	
10:30	Review of the Polynesia-Micronesia Investment Strategy: Breakout Groups by Strategic Directions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to assess achievements in the Ecosystem Profile Logframe</li> <li>- to assess gaps in the Ecosystem Profile Logframe</li> <li>- Assess gaps in the Ecosystem Profile – Next Steps</li> <li>- Log frame and summary of the first day (Lani presentation)</li> </ul>	Leilani Duffy-Iosefa  TAG members to facilitate the group discussions
12:00	Working Groups Report back to Plenary	Participant Presentation
13:00	Lunch	
<b>THEME: Way Forward for the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot</b>		
<b>Session: 5</b>		
<b>Chaired by Marika Tuiwawa TAG Member (University of the South Pacific – FSTE)</b>		
14:00	What is happening? What other funding sources have you identified? Follow-up regarding projects/ funding etc. Split into working groups. How can we help? Creative opportunities for funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify continuing projects</li> <li>• Funders for above</li> <li>• Opportunities for future projects.</li> </ul>	John Watkin
14:40	Report back to Plenary - Discussion.	Participant presentation
15:15	Tea	
15:30	Prepare closing statement highlighting successes, identifying future funding opportunities and benefits for region. 1 page max.	John Watkin
16:15	Wrap Up.	Leilani Duffy-Iosefa
16:30	Close-workshop assessment	
18:30	Talanoa Session – Grantee share experiences This is CEPF	Mark O'Brien

**Donor Round-Table Meeting**  
**Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2013**  
**Pacific Theological College Conference Room, Suva Fiji**  
 Draft Agenda.

Time	Activity	Presenter/Lead
08:30	Welcome ceremony Prayer Introduction and greetings	Don Stewart (BL Pacific) Representative Participants Secretary General PIF Secretariat
09:15	Introduction re CEPF	John Watkin Grant Manager CEPF
09:45	Present closing statement highlighting successes, identifying future funding opportunities and benefits for region. 1 page max.	Leilani Duffy (photo presentations)
10:00	Discussion	All
10:30	Quick introduction from each of the funding organisations present. Focussing on activities in region that relate to Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood	Participants – Donor Reps
11:00	Coffee and Photo Session	
11:30	Overview of Aid Programme in the Pacific Aid Harmonization and Synergies for Environment Programme in the Pacific Region	Representative PIF Secretariat
12:00	Discussion	All
12:20	Presentation of Summary Posters for each Strategic Direction, together with 2-3 examples of each individual poster.	Participants – CEPF Grantees
12:45	Conclusions from the day.	All
13:00	<b>Lunch.</b>	
18:30-22:30	Closing Ceremony Reception at The Fiji Club.	

**Day 4 Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> April 2013**

Fieldtrip to Sigatoka Sand dunes and onward coach to Nadi for those flying out of country – 09.00 am