

Annual Portfolio Overview

Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot

January 2010

Introduction

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 the size of Switzerland. The total population of the hotspot is approximately 3,235,250 but 65 percent of the population is found in Hawaii and Fiji. Within the hotspot, six countries and territories do not meet the criteria to be eligible for CEPF support. These include Nauru; the U.S. state of Hawaii; the U.S. territories of American Samoa and Guam; the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Tuvalu.

CEPF's \$7 million investment was launched in September 2008 with a call for proposals by Conservation International's Pacific Islands Program, which was selected as the Regional Implementation Team (RIT). This portfolio overview describes achievements until 30 September 2009 but this analysis would not be appropriate without acknowledging the catastrophic events that resulted from the earthquake and tsunami that struck the south coast of Upolu, Samoa on 29th September 2009. CEPF and the RIT team extend their sincere condolences to the communities, families and friends in Samoa suffering from the loss of life, property damage and economic impacts of the two natural disasters.

The geographic complexity and isolated nature of Pacific Islands have led to the development of extremely high levels of endemism in this hotspot. The various mechanisms of island biogeography and evolution have been able to work particularly clearly in the Pacific free of continental influences. As a result, the hotspot is home to approximately 5,330 native vascular plant species, of which 3,074 (57 percent) are endemic; 242 breeding native bird species of which approximately 164 (68 percent) are endemic; 61 native terrestrial reptiles, of which 30 (49 percent) are endemic; 15 native mammals, all bats, 11 (73 percent) of which are endemic; and three native amphibians, all endemic. Although there are no true native freshwater fish, at least 96 marine species are found as adults in freshwater and 20 species are endemic. Knowledge of invertebrate diversity is very patchy, but for many groups that have been studied, it is high. Land snail diversity is particularly high with over 750 species in Hawaii alone and perhaps 4,000 species in the insular tropical Pacific.

Island ecosystems and species are extremely vulnerable to impacts, such as habitat destruction and invasive species, and therefore the flora and fauna of this hotspot ranks among 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. Plant, bird, and invertebrate diversity in the hotspot are particularly high, but diversity of non-volant mammals, reptiles and amphibians is low.

The major threats to Pacific biodiversity are human-induced and include invasive species, habitat alteration and loss, destructive harvesting techniques, and over-exploitation of natural resources. The impact of extreme natural events such as cyclones, drought, and fire may also be significant at times. The future impact of climate change and sea level rise is uncertain at this stage but threaten to be devastating, especially to low lying islands and atolls which could be submerged completely. While many of the threats to native Pacific biodiversity are similar to those in other

tropical regions of the world, Pacific Island biotas are particularly vulnerable because the biota evolved in the absence of mammalian predators, grazing herbivores, and many of the diseases that evolved on larger land masses. Furthermore, the small size and isolated nature of the Pacific Islands result in increased vulnerability to disturbances that may be relatively minor on a larger land mass.

Niche for CEPF investment

Overview

The Ecosystem Profile for Polynesia Micronesia was developed in 2003 to 2004 through a consultative process lead by Conservation International's Pacific Islands Program but engaged many of the key stakeholders in the hotspot. Species outcomes in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot include all those species that are globally threatened according to the 2003 IUCN Red List, the most recent Red List at the time the outcomes were defined in the profiling process for the 14 eligible countries and territories. These comprised 244 threatened species that were used to define the universe of species outcomes for this hotspot. A further prioritization identified 67 species to become the focus of CEPF's investment.

Site outcomes were determined by identifying the sites in CEPF eligible countries that contain populations of at least one globally threatened species. This analysis identified 161 sites within the hotspot, each containing at least one globally threatened species, and however, this was too vast for one fund to handle alone. Consequently, sites were prioritized based on irreplaceability, which resulted in a total of 60 top priority sites identified for CEPF support.

The appropriate niche for CEPF investment has been developed based on an analysis of three major themes: species and site outcomes; major threats to endangered species; and current environmental investments together with national and regional conservation strategies.

Major findings of this analysis include the following: our knowledge of the hotspot's biodiversity is patchy, incomplete and poorly managed; terrestrial species and site conservation is currently weakly supported; conventional forms of protected area management have been largely ineffective; and invasive species are the major threat to native biotas, but tackling invasive species is relatively poorly supported. Finally, while there are many existing regional and national conservation strategies, these strategies need much stronger support for implementation.

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 will be on CEPF eligible countries only. 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.

Portfolio Status

The Ecosystem Profile for Polynesia Micronesia was endorsed by the CEPF Donor Council in May 2007 after a delay of three years. This was followed by a broad call for proposals distributed in July 2007 for civil society organizations or consortia of organizations to undertake the role as the Regional Implementation Team throughout the region. Following this competitive

process, Conservation International’s Pacific Islands Program was contracted as the Regional Implementation Team in 1 May 2008.

CEPF’s full investment builds upon the significant achievements of previous grant program supported by the Australian Government’s Regional Natural Heritage Program managed by CEPF. Under this funding allocation a total 18 projects, under Strategic Direction 1: prevent, control and eradicate invasive species in key biodiversity areas, were supported. Many of these projects resulted in feasibility studies for future eradication and control campaigns against invasive species in conjunction with Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII). Thus, there was considerable groundwork laid for implementing these projects once CEPF’s funds were available. As a result both calls for proposals received many letters of inquiry seeking support (Table 1).

	Approved	Pending	Withdrawn	Total
1. Invasive species prevention	6	7	9	22
2. Improve management of key biodiversity areas	3	8	9	20
3. Safeguard and restore threatened species	3	10	15	28
4. Strategic leadership through an RIT	1	0	2	3
5. Small Grants Mechanism for Polynesia-Micronesia				0
	13	25	35	73

It is important to note in Table 1 that the 25 projects listed under the “Pending” column are the result of the World Banks review of the eligibility of Overseas Territories in Polynesia Micronesia.

Table 2 provides a breakdown of the grants that have been awarded up until 30 September 2009 by Strategic Direction.

Strategic Direction	Total US \$ awarded to date	Percentage of the funds available by Strategic Direction	Average Grant award by Strategic Direction
1. Invasive species prevention	1,111,762	37 %	185,294
2. Improve management of key biodiversity areas	327,522	19 %	109,174
3. Safeguard and restore threatened species	261,908	19 %	87,303
4. Strategic leadership through a regional implementation team	849,930	100 %	
4.1 Small Grants Mechanism	467,464		
Overall Average		43 %	215,613

As anticipated, both calls for proposals received letters of inquiry under Strategic Direction 1: addressing the prevention, control and eradication of invasive species based upon the preparatory work undertaken previously. Many of these projects, especially restoration campaigns are

extremely costly which is reflected in the average funding request under Strategic Direction 1 being US \$ 185,294, above the CEPF global mean of US \$ 130,541.

Applications for projects under Strategic Directions 2 and 3 have also been received, but the freeze on grants to Overseas Territories only 19 percent of the available funds being contracted. Now that this issue has been resolved, these projects will be contracted over the course of the upcoming year.

Coordinating CEPF Grantmaking

Following the competitive process to select the most relevant Regional Implementation Team (RIT), the CI PIP was successful in their application to be the stewards of the ecosystem profile.

The RIT team comprises:

- James Atherton, Conservation Outcomes Manager
- Leilani Duffy, Grant Manager
- Joanna Matthes-Tuisila, Grant Coordinator
- Pauline Johnston, Finance Manager

The CEPF Grant Manager, Ms. Leilani Duffy has dedicated a significant amount of time to reviewing applications and communicating with possible grantees to refine applications. In addition, Leilani has tracked the progress of the grant portfolio against the targets defined in the monitoring plan and responding to the huge number of requests from potential grantees. In addition, since joining the team, Leilani has undertaken trips to French Polynesia for the launch of the call for proposals in March 2009. Having come from the UNDP/GEF Small Grants Program, Leilani has adapted to the CI and CEPF systems and policies extremely well.

One of the initial tasks was to secure GEF Focal Point Endorsement for the four countries and territories that were outstanding at the launch. Working around this situation, the first call for proposals was issued on the 1 September 2008 for 10 countries and territories in the hotspot where GEF Focal Point Endorsement had been secured (the Cook Islands, Easter Island (Chile), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tonga and Tokelau). Having secured the additional GEF endorsements a second call for proposals was issued on 1 March 2009 but focused more on Overseas Territories, especially the islands of French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna and Pitcairn.

However, in August 2009, the World Bank questioned the eligibility of the overseas territories in Polynesia-Micronesia for CEPF funding, resulting in an immediate suspension of all the grant applications from the second call for proposals. The Overseas territories include:

1. Easter Island (Chile)
2. Pitcairn (United Kingdom)
3. Tokelau (New Zealand)
4. French Polynesia (France)
5. Wallis & Futuna (France)

It is important to note the subtle difference that Cook Islands and Niue are “*self-governing in free association*” and are fully responsible for internal affairs. The former colonial power, New Zealand, retains some responsibility for external affairs and defense, in consultation with the Cook Islands however, these responsibilities confer no rights of control and are only exercised at the request of the Government of Niue and the Cook Islands. Tokelau is a “self-administering

territory of New Zealand”, but it is moving towards having free association with New Zealand eventually.

The issue of Overseas Territories was favorably resolved on 5th January 2010 with the restriction that the total large and small grants awarded in Overseas territories cannot surpass US\$ 1 million threshold out of the total portfolio. Thus, after a five month delay, the grantees have been given a green light to proceed with submitting the full proposals to CEPF for consideration.

Since the launch of the investment, CI-PIP has fulfilled the roles and responsibilities admirably, adhering to CEPF policies and safeguards, filtering applications received, and coordinating the review in an open and transparent manner. In addition, the RIT has managed a small grants program (<US \$20,000) through which 12 small grants have been approved and are being implemented.

One of the greatest strengths of this RIT is the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) which has provided an extremely thorough review of all proposals received. The TAG’s feedback to grantees has been instrumental in shaping the grant portfolio into a cohesive suite of projects that are already forging links with a greater impact than the sum of their individual parts. The TAG is comprised of the following members:

- Dr. Greg Sherley, Biodiversity Officer - United Nations Environment Program and TAG Chair
- Ms. Ana Tiraa - South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP)
- Mr. James Millet - BirdLife;
- Mr. Jean-Yves Meyer - French Polynesia Dept of Environment & Research;
- Ms. Souad Boudjelas- Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII)
- Mr. Marika Tuiwawa – University of the South Pacific;
- Mr. Willy Kostka – Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT).
- Francois Martel CI-PIP
- James Atherton, CI-PIP Conservation Outcomes Manager
- Leilani Duffy, CI-PIP Grant Manager

Regretably, Ms, Ana Tiraa has recently left SPREP and her role on the tag will shortly be filled by another SPREP team member and Mr. James Millett has been replaced by Mr Steve Cranwell.

Collectively these individuals and institutions comprise one of the most knowledgeable panels to undertake the review of LOIs and provide relevant feedback, to avoid duplication of efforts with other on-going or up-coming initiatives such as the Agence Française de Développement’s Coral Reef Initiative for the South Pacific (CRISP). An additional benefit is the recent appointment of Dr. Greg Sherley as the Biodiversity Officer for UNEP. This establishes a direct link between UNEP’s activities as well as maintaining the links with the New Zealand Department of Environment, where Dr. Sherley worked previously.

Performance Assessment

Within Polynesia-Micronesia, CEPF funding was greatly anticipated as a result of the delay between developing the Ecosystem Profile and the call for proposals. The anticipation combined with the feasibility studies prepared in 2005-2006 under the Australian Government’s Regional Natural Heritage Program, both calls for proposals received considerable attention for both large and small grants. This has resulted in a diverse portfolio of grants across the region aside from overseas territories.

One aspect that should be highlighted is that the small grants mechanism under the jurisdiction of the RIT has been regarded as one of the most relevant sources of funds providing sums of money for community conservation initiatives and piloting approaches. In addition, these funds have effectively put in place a rapid response fund that can react at very short notice to reports of invasive species being sighted on virgin territories.

On a hotspot-wide scale and at the request of the CEPF Donor Council, the RIT has undertaken an analysis to identify and map 1) terrestrial KBAs that have a marine component and KBAs that are adjacent to a CRISP (Coral Reef Initiative for the South Pacific) sites or 2) a MPA or marine reserve, as well as KBAs that have turtle nesting beaches. The conclusion of this assessment was that there were relatively few of the 60 priority KBAs that also have a priority marine conservation aspect. The three sites of greatest important for both criteria are:

- Suvarrow Atoll National Park on the Cook Islands,
- Bokak Atoll in the Marshall Islands and
- Babeldaob and Koror Mangrove Forests in Palau

The RIT has also developed the Portfolio Monitoring Plan to track progress against the ecosystem profile objectives. This includes using the “Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools” for protected areas and production landscapes. However, initial feedback on these tools is that these are difficult to apply to projects being implemented on small islands.

Portfolio Investment Highlights by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction 1

Across the Pacific, invasive species pose the dominant threat to the native biota and ecosystems of the hotspot. Dealing more effectively with invasive species, especially by preventing their introduction to alien-free islands and habitats, must be a major goal of the CEPF investment strategy. Implementation of this strategic direction will be performed in close collaboration with a number of regional initiatives including GEF-funded Pacific Invasive Species Management Program, the IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group’s (ISSG) Cooperative Initiative on Invasive Alien Species on Islands, the Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk project, SPREP’s Invasive Species program to ensure collaboration and enable the lessons learned from applying prevention, control and restoration techniques that have been pioneered in temperate climates to tropical island systems can be collated to everyone’s benefit.

Highlights to Date

Under Strategic Direction 1: prevent, control and eradicate invasive species in key biodiversity areas, CEPF supported the restoration of the Nu'utele and Nu'ulua Islands that form part of the Aleipata group off Samoa's southwest coast. These islands support the last remnant of undisturbed native Samoan lowland coastal forest, a vital habitat for the friendly ground dove *Gallicolumba stairi* and the tooth-billed pigeon *Didunculus strigirostris*.

As detailed in the feasibility study and environmental impact assessment prepared under the Regional Natural Heritage Program, preparation for this project involved catching 26 individual friendly ground doves that were transferred to the Vailima area on the mainland as well as many specimens of the green lizard *Emoia tongana* that is endemic to Samoa and Fiji. This was to ensure that there was a sub-population that could be reintroduced back onto the islands if there was any risk that these species would be adversely affected by the bait.

A helicopter was chartered and shipped from New Zealand to disburse the brodifacoum rat bait across the steep terrain of the islands attempts a minimum of 14 days apart as recommended by PII. The dates were as follows:

- 15 August 2009, partly affected by subsequent light rain.
- 24 August 2009 however this was only half completed due to a combination of equipment failure and rain
- 26 August 2009, successful dispersal of the bait.

The captive friendly ground doves were re-released back on the Island of Nu'utele on 17th September 2009 followed by the lizards 14-18 December 2009 after all the remaining bait had been disbursed and rendered harmless to these species.

All early indications appear positive, however, the eradication campaign can only be declared successful after one year of monitoring.

With regard to invasive species, prevention is far better than a cure. With this mindset, CEPF supported the Kiribati government in developing a biosecurity plan for the Phoenix Islands Protected Area, as well as supporting implementation of established species recovery plans for the Fijian crested iguana *Brachylophus vitiensis* and Kuhl's lorikeet *Vini kuhlii*

Strategic Direction 2

This Strategic Direction addresses the need to improve the conservation of key biodiversity sites and landscapes, even those that are already nominally protected by law. Learning from other approaches CEPF and the RIT emphasize co-management of key sites where local communities are intimately involved in the establishment and management of such areas. This allows traditional tenure systems and the relevant government authorities to work jointly in the hope that new protected areas to conserve priority sites can be gazetted. This investment focuses on improving the management of existing 67 protected areas that are priority sites; and support for studies and information sharing research that will provide information to improve site management.

Currently the keystone grant under this strategic direction is to develop community-based conservation agreements in two key biodiversity areas in Mt. Nabukelevu and Natewa Peninsula, Fiji.

Another important investment was a grant awarded to the New England Aquarium to assist in the creation of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area Trust. This project was approved despite the fact that the Ecosystem Profile did not include an investment priority pertaining to sustainable funding opportunities. However, because of the delay of several years in launching the CEPF's investment in Polynesia Micronesia several new opportunities had arisen within the region in many fronts. Not least was the inclusion in the CEPF Strategic Frame Work for 2008-2012 of the intermediate target to support, "*At least 10 sustainable financing mechanisms established or strengthened with initial capital secured.*"

Given the importance of the opportunity to assist in build the Phoenix Islands Protected Area Trust Fund, CEPF regard this as a suitable opportunity for funding.

Strategic Direction 3

The focus of this strategic direction is to develop and implement species recovery plans for the prioritized set of threatened species, especially the Critically Endangered species needing special attention in addition to conserving their habitat. In keeping with CEPF's global program the emphasis of this strategy will be on civil society and local community participation in such plans.

Traditional tenure systems and local cultures in the Pacific are extremely important and complicated. For any project to succeed, these approaches need to be incorporated into the project. However, within this strategic direction several grants seek to raise awareness of conservation issues and ways for communities to become conservation champions.

One such project involves integrating the local communities in the recovery of the Tooth-Billed Pigeon locally know as "manumea" and the Mao *Gymnomyza samoensis* locally known as "Ma'oma'o."

Finally an exchange program between two Fijian communities and the successful Vanau-Tai Monitor's Network in Vanuatu has been supported to showcase how communities can engage in monitoring turtle nesting beaches.

Collaboration with CEPF donors

The Regional Implementation Team and members of Technical Advisory Group with their respective networks represent a powerful means to learn about and integrate with other activities within the region. An example of this has been the collaboration with the Agence Française de Développement CRISP program. In addition, there are very clear opportunities to complement the activities of the UNDP Small Grants Fund throughout the region and upcoming projects under the GEF/UNEP Pacific Alliance for Sustainability, a US \$ 100 million investment now underway.

On a broader scope within the Pacific region there are considerable opportunities to work in partnership with other international and local organizations and programs. CI Pacific Islands Program have built collaborations with a number of donors that fund conservation effort in the region, including the New Zealand AID, US State Department, the Packard Foundation and others, in order to minimize any duplication of effort.

Conclusion

Overall, the first year of CEPF's investment has resulted in a dynamic and impressive portfolio of grants under the three strategic directions. Some of these have arisen from the preparatory work under the Regional Natural Heritage Program funds but also from opportunities that have been identified. The breath and scope of the portfolio will improve greatly once additional grants in the overseas territories – which harbor a considerable proportion of the Pacific's biodiversity - can be awarded.

The turn around time on grant contracting from the call for proposals to transferring the initial funds took longer than anticipated for a variety of reasons, but the RIT and CEPF Secretariat have looked at ways and means to improve this for the third call for proposals that is planned for 1st March 2010.

Charts – CEPF Investment in the Polynesia Micronesia Hotspot from 1 May 2008 – 30 Sept 2009

Chart 1. Approved Grants by Strategic Direction

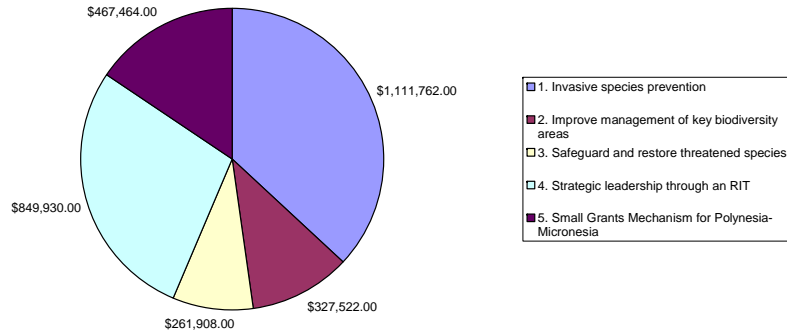


Chart 2: Portfolio Status by Strategic Direction

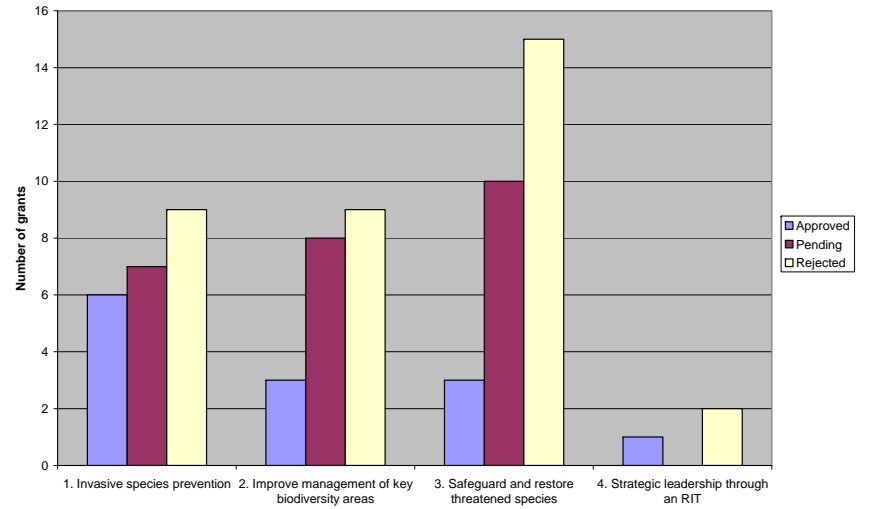
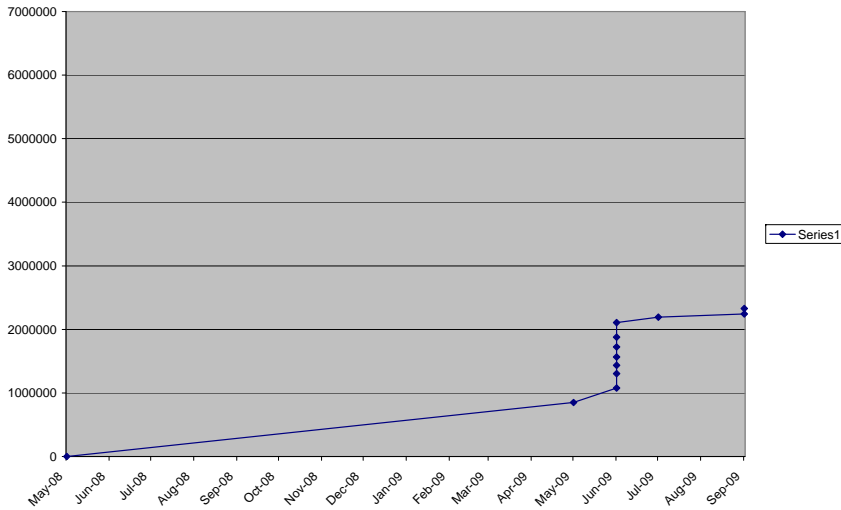


Chart 3. Combined Values of Grants Awarded from 1 May 2008 - 30 Sept 2009



Polynesia-Micronesia Ecosystem Profile Logical Framework

Objective	Targeted Outcome Indicators	
<p>Counteract threats to biodiversity, especially from invasive species, throughout the Polynesia-Micronesia hotspot focusing on key biodiversity areas.</p>	<p>NGOs and civil society actors, including the private sector, actively participate in conservation programs guided by the CEPF ecosystem profile for Polynesia Micronesia Hotspot.</p> <p>Alliances and networks among civil society groups formed to avoid duplication of effort and maximize impact in support of the CEPF ecosystem profile for Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot.</p> <p>60 priority key biodiversity areas with strengthened protection and management.</p>	<p>The first two calls for proposals were distributed widely to over 300 contacts within the hotspot and beyond. The first was on 1 September 2008 and the second on 1 March 2009. By 30 September 2009, 73 applications for large grants had been received. Following the TAG review the portfolio is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved grants = 13, - Pending World Bank resolution of overseas eligibility criteria = 25 and - Rejected grants = 35. <p>GEF Focal Point Endorsement has been secured for eligible countries and territories.</p> <p>On a hotspot wide scale a grant to support to Pacific Invasives Initiative will provide hotspot wide technical advice and training as well as preventing duplication of activities support by other funding sources.</p>
Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Outcome Indicators	Progress
<p>Outcome 1: Invasive species have been prevented, controlled or eradicated from priority key biodiversity areas</p> <p>\$2,500,000</p>	<p>Number of sites containing key biodiversity areas that are free of invasive species increased</p> <p>Hotspot-wide strategies to prevent invasive species from establishing new areas</p> <p>Rapid response program to respond to sightings of invasive species</p> <p>Improved awareness by civil society of the threat posed by invasive species</p>	<p>The key Habitat restoration of Nu'utele and Nu'ulua islands through the management of Pacific rats and yellow crazy ants has been accomplished (KBA 156).</p> <p>The invasive crab-eating macaques around Babeldaob Island in Palau have been sterilized to prevent further population increase (KBA 146).</p> <p>A program of control of myna birds <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> has been initiated in a bid to boost the breeding success of the reintroduced Kuhl's lorikeet <i>Vini kuhlii</i> on Atiu Island, Cook Islands</p> <p>The small grants mechanism has been established and is effectively a rapid response mechanism that can provide up to US\$ 20,000 to address emergency issues, as exemplified by the community leaders and traditional landowners in establishing conservation areas on islets and to implement recovery plans for the Ratak imperial pigeon (<i>Ducula oceanica ratakensis</i>) and migratory bristle-thighed curlew (<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>)</p>

<p>Outcome 2: The conservation status of a prioritized set of key biodiversity areas is improved</p> <p>\$1,500,000</p>	<p>Number of protected areas with strengthened protection and management.</p> <p>Number of hectares of key biodiversity areas with strengthened protection and management.</p> <p>Number of newly established hectares or expanded protected areas.</p>	<p>Site support groups have been developed for Mt. Nabukelevu and Natewa Peninsula in Fiji</p> <p>An assessment of the potential for rehabilitating of Orona, Enderbury and Birnie Islands in the Phoenix Island Protected Area has been undertaken.</p> <p>Funds have been provided to the Line and Phoenix Islands Wildlife Conservation Unit to implement established conservation and management recommendations in a comprehensive and integrated approach to restore the ecology of the Northern Line Islands</p> <p>Support to a learning exchange by representatives of community groups to experience the successful community turtle monitoring program by the Vanua-Tai Resource Monitors Network. This project will allow the representatives from two Fijian communities to learn from the Vanua-Tai's long experience in turtle monitoring.</p> <p>Support has been provided to assist in the establishment of a long-term financing mechanism managed by the PIPA Trust Organization</p>
<p>Outcome 3: A prioritized set of threatened species are restored and have effective conservation safe guards</p> <p>\$1,150,000</p>	<p>Effective stewardship of biodiversity and ecosystem services by indigenous and local communities in enabled focal areas</p> <p>Number of projects outside protected areas that integrate biodiversity conservation in management practices</p> <p>Number of targeted communities involved in managing productive use of natural resources that show socioeconomic benefits</p> <p>Hectares in productive landscapes with improved management for biodiversity conservation or sustainable use</p>	<p>Research is being undertaken on the nesting sites of the little known Fiji petrel (<i>Pseudobulweria macgillivrayi</i>) the tooth-billed pigeon (<i>Didunculus strigirostris</i>) and the ma'oma'o (<i>Gymnomyza samoensis</i>)</p> <p>CEPF is supporting the implementation of the IUCN Crested Iguana Species Recovery Plan</p> <p>A Species Recovery Plan is being developed and implemented through a community-based approach for the Niuafo'ou megapode or Malau (<i>Megapodius pritchardii</i>)</p> <p>Core scientific monitoring and research and being undertaken to ensure the conservation of the endangered kakerori (<i>Pomarea dimidiata</i>) through to safeguard this flagship species in the Takitimu Conservation Area, Cook Islands</p>
<p>Intermediate Outcomes</p>	<p>Intermediate Outcome</p>	

	Indicators	
<p>Outcome 4: An effective regional implementation team to coordinate the CEPF investment is established.</p> <p>\$850,000</p>	<p>Number of groups receiving grants that achieve a satisfactory score on final performance scorecard</p> <p>Number of learning exchanges and participatory assessments of portfolio-level results hosted and documented</p>	<p>The RIT was selected and contracted on 1 May 2008, and a Technical Advisory Group has been appointed providing broad technical advice and transparent review of the proposals received.</p> <p>Grantmaking has been initiated with two calls for proposals.</p>
Strategic Funding Summary	Amount	
Total Budget Amount	US \$6,000,000	