

**The 'Taveuni National Park' – Enhanced Conservation for a Key Biodiversity Area**

**CEPF Final Project Completion Report**

**June 2013**



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**Report Prepared By:**

**Nunia Thomas**

**Report Number: 2013/**

**Date: 22 May 2012**

**Authorised By:**

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**Signature:**



**Position: Director**

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## CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Fiji Nature Conservation Trust
<b>Project Title:</b>	The Taveuni National Park – Enhanced Conservation for a Key Biodiversity Area
<b>Date of Report:</b>	11 <sup>th</sup> June 2013
<b>Report Author and Contact Information</b>	Nunia Thomas nuniat@naturefiji.org

**CEPF Region:** Polynesia-Micronesia

**Strategic Direction:** 2. Strengthen the conservation status and management of 60 Key biodiversity areas.

**Grant Amount:** \$143,400

**Project Dates:** Nov 1, 2011-Dec 31, 2012

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

The project was able to engage key stakeholders involved in Fiji's Protected Areas network. Most importantly, it engaged community members, landowners and residents living on Taveuni, which was the main objective of this project: to engage first and foremost, the resource owners and generate discussions about Taveuni's protected areas.

The Provincial Office and Council were approached by NFMV and the National Trust of Fiji at the beginning of the project to engage the communities. All other stakeholders were informed of the progress of this project, and engaged in discussions, but kept separate from the communities until towards the end of the project, when communities had had their discussions amongst themselves and generated their list of Frequently Asked Questions for the stakeholders.

The key stakeholders, who would eventually take the lead in this project once the communities had been consulted, were:

iTaukei Lands Trust Board, Fiji Department of Forests, Cakaudrove Provincial Council and the National Trust of Fiji.

**Table 1: Table of project stakeholders and their level of involvement in the Green iguana emergency response project.**

	Level of involvement in project					
<b>Project Partner</b>	Personnel/ Awareness campaign	Partner Organisation	Supporting organization	National Protected Areas Committee	Consulted organisation	Co-funding
Local	x		x		x	

Communities						
Cakaudrove Provincial Council			x		x	
Cakaudrove Provincial Office	x	x	x		x	
National Trust of Fiji	x	x	x	x	x	
iTaukei Affairs Board					x	
Fiji Department of Forests	x	x		x	x	
Fiji Department of Environment			x	x		
Department of Culture and Heritage			x	x	x	
Fiji Department of Agriculture					x	
Biosecurity Authority of Fiji	x	x	x		x	
Fiji Police Force			x		x	
Pacific Invasives Initiative			x		x	
University of the South Pacific (Institute of Applied Sciences)			x		x	
iTaukei Lands Trust Board						
Taveuni Tourist Association			x		x	
EU – BirdLife International Pacific Invasives			x			x

## Conservation Impacts

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

*Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.*

This project contributes directly to CEPF Strategic Direction 2 (“Strengthen the conservation status and management of 60 key biodiversity areas”) as it has created nationwide awareness on moves to have the Taveuni Forest Reserve, the Ravilevu Nature Reserve and the Bouma Heritage Park combined as a single protected area that will cover 87 percent of the Taveuni KBA (a CEPF priority site). The project has also implemented elements that relate to SD 3 (“Build awareness and participation of local leaders and community members in the implementation of protection and recovery plans for threatened species”) through the awareness with community groups and school children on the implementation of the Fiji Flying Fox Species Recovery Plan (a product of a previous CEPF-funded NFMV project on Taveuni); and to SD 1 (“Prevent, control, and eradicate invasive species in key biodiversity areas”) by initiating a an incursion response plan to prevent the establishment of the American Iguana on the island.

### **Project Approach (500 words)**

The project built up on previous work that had been previously conducted on Taveuni, by communicating to all stakeholders of previous government plans that had been made for Taveuni’s forests and tourism potential. There were five expected results, which have been described below:

Result 1: Working relationship with Cakaudrove Provincial Council is fostering unity of purpose for conservation amongst the forest landowners:

- The Cakaudrove Provincial Office pledged their support for the project and led the launch of the project on Taveuni in early 2012. By November 2012, the Cakaudrove Provincial Council pledged their support and challenged both NFMV and the landowners to work towards establishing the Taveuni National Park.
- A Taveuni Discussion paper which incorporates community feedback on the consultations has been produced from this project. This project has raised more questions than answers on the road towards the establishment of a Taveuni National Park.
- The community feedback and concerns have been captured in a list of Frequently Asked Questions that relevant stakeholders can use as a guide to prepare themselves when addressing the Taveuni national park issue with communities.
- A Capacity building tour was organized for 50 individuals from the landowning mataqali and the Provincial office. The tour was made to other areas in Fiji where landowners have successfully or unsuccessfully managed their resources for livelihoods.

Result 2: Working relationship with Government Departments is providing energy to address PA related issues:

- NFMV has advocated for the concept of a Taveuni National Park to the National Protected Areas Committee; the Minister for Primary Industries; the Cakaudrove Provincial Council; the Taveuni Tourist Association; the Department of Culture and Heritage and to the iTaukei Lands Trust Board.

- The Department of Culture and Heritage, after meeting with NFMV have confirmed that Taveuni will be nominated to Fiji's WHS tentative list.
- In October 2012, the NFMV team joined the Department of Forests team in their awareness campaigns on the encroachment into the reserves. The Department of Forests also used in their annual boundary marking of the reserves, individuals who had been nominated to participate with them from the landowning mataqali.
- Unfortunately, the project was not able to engage the Department of Agriculture as much as the project had planned to – this is an issue that will need to be followed up on in the next project. Much of the project's energy and time was put into engaging the landowners in this phase.

Result 3: Selected landowner groups (mataqalis) are building on their own existing enthusiasm and drive to protect their own forests:

- The Fiji Department of Forests have been able to facilitate the training of local community members in boundary marking; and in reforestation of illegally cleared areas;
- In November 2012, the Fiji Department of Forests was able to hold meetings with those encroaching into the Forest reserve and discuss their vacating illegal settlements;
- The Fiji flying fox species recover plan was implemented through:
  - More surveys for the Fiji flying fox with detailed technical reports produced;
  - Communication materials produced on Fiji's flying foxes and bats; and on Fiji's bat caves and threats to their habitat quality;
- We have not been able to identify local community groups to continue the implementation of the Fiji flying fox recovery plan; but the awareness of its existence has been made to all the schools on Taveuni.

Result 4: Taveuni's Tourism Industry is actively promoting eco-tourism opportunities for communities:

- Communication materials produced:
  - Taveuni National Park booklet (English)
  - Taveuni National Park brochure (English and Fijian)
  - Poster on the Fiji Flying Fox (English)
  - Poster showing the characteristics of Fiji's flying foxes and bats (English and Fijian)
  - Brochure on Fiji's cave dwelling bats (English and Fijian)
  - Brochure on Fiji's fruit bats (English and Fijian).
- Presentations were made to the Taveuni Tourist Association; and they have provided their support for the project through sound advice and discussing other ways of funding the project beyond the CEPF grant.

Result 5: Presence of NFMV office on Taveuni provides leadership to the American Iguana Eradication Task Force (AIETF):

- NFMV established an office on Taveuni in March 2013.
- NFMV continued to provide technical support to the Department of Agriculture and the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji through:
  - Assisting BAF with their proposals to government;
  - Taking the National Strategic Planning staff to Qamea and Taveuni to visit the sites to monitor for the American iguana;

- Communicating nationally on the American iguana and assisting BAF in their responses to queries from the public and from the Fiji government.
- Responding to sightings of the American iguana on Taveuni and receiving reports from Qamea and Matagi; and maintaining contact and support for trained individuals (Temporary Biosecurity Officers).

**Link to CEPF Investment Strategy**

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

The long-term objective of this project is the creation of a single fully protected Key Biodiversity Area and World Heritage Site on Taveuni, combining the Ravilevu Nature Reserve, the Taveuni Forest Reserve, and the Bouma National Heritage Park into one "Taveuni National Park"

**Actual Progress Towards Long-term Impacts at Completion:**

At the completion of this project, all stakeholders had become more aware of previous government plans for Taveuni and the concept of a Taveuni National Park. The concept has been made public and queries and questions and discussions have been made.

The National Protected Areas Committee has pledged their support for the project by advising NatureFiji-MareqetiViti to go ahead and establish a steering committee to lead the process. The Fiji Department of Culture and Heritage, upon learning about previous work that had been done on Taveuni in relation to World Heritage Sites tentative list for Fiji, have indicated that Taveuni will be nominated to the tentative list and may very well be Fiji's first nomination to the natural landscape list of World Heritage Sites.

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

The short-term objective of this project is the recognition by the people of Taveuni and the Government of Fiji of the "Taveuni National Park" concept as the most important biodiversity conservation site in Fiji alongside the Sovi Basin Reserve.

**Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:**

The recognition of the model of the Sovi basin conservation area has been made by landowners and government alike. This is evident in the responses from the landowners; from the iTaukei Lands Trust Board and the National Protected Areas Committee.

**Please provide the following information where relevant:**

**Hectares Protected:**

**Species Conserved:**

**Corridors Created:**

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

The main challenge towards the achievement of the short-term and long-term impact objectives is the fact that we have not been able to secure funding for the second phase of the project – which is to engage other key stakeholders. The project has successfully communicated about the concept of a National park; the responses have been both positive and negative and are a good indication that those who have received the message are indeed thinking about the issue and care enough to ask the tough questions that need to be asked regarding Conservation areas in Fiji.

Another challenge is the lack of published/ printed case studies of conservation areas in Fiji. This is the reason that the Capacity building tour of other community managed conservation areas in Fiji was organized – to allow the mataqali representatives to witness other conservation areas in Fiji and learn from their challenges and successes. It was a costly exercise, but the impact was evidently positive.

***Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?***

There had always been an expectation that there would be resistance to the concept of a National Park, especially amongst communities because there are not many publicized case studies of these in Fiji. The project was designed in such a way that these case studies could be made known to the landowners of Taveuni.

**Project Components**

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

**Component 1 Planned:**

Local forest land-owners on Taveuni, supported by the Cakaudrove Provincial Council (CPC), have a clear understanding of the potential type and benefits of a combined "Taveuni National Park"

**Component 1 Actual at Completion:**

All local forest owning mataqali were informed of the concept of a Taveuni National Park through village meetings, district level meetings and the Provincial Council meetings.

In total there were three rounds of consultations, within which there were there were 17 meeting dates.

\* Landowners were allowed time to discuss amongst themselves of the concept of a National Park and its implications. By the end of the project thirteen of the targeted nineteen mataqali signed up their support for the concept of a Taveuni National Park, in full awareness of the fact that there is still a lot more consultations, awareness and capacity building to be conducted. The landowners are now aware of the difference between a Forest reserve and a community managed forest park; that landowners can participate in forest reserve or conservation area management; but that they need to have the capacity to do so – and this is something the landowners identified they still greatly lacked.

All discussions have been with the presence of the Cakaudrove Provincial Office. The first round of PA landowner discussions was conducted in the first quarter of 2012. The second was



conducted in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter as a tour of existing protected areas in Fiji whereby the landowners had the opportunity to meet with and talk with other indigenous landowners participating in protected areas management and eco-tourism ventures. The third round of discussions was conducted with the additional participation of the iTaukei Lands Trust Board and the Fiji Department of Forests; and representatives who had participated in the tour in the 2<sup>nd</sup> round of consultations.

The landowner representatives who assisted the third round of consultations were very helpful in explaining to landowners on behalf of NFMV about the Taveuni National Park concept and issues that they should be aware of; management options and confirming that the Taveuni National Park is a concept that is still new and needs landowners' active involvement, preceded by capacity building.

The discussions generated a list of 'Frequently Asked Questions' which have been disseminated to relevant stakeholders for their insight.

This project has generated a lot more questions on the establishment of Protected areas in Fiji, and how landowners can and should participate. The protected areas legislation is still being drafted, and this will have a significant impact on how the Taveuni National Park is established.

**Component 2 Planned:**

The Government of Fiji is committed to the establishment and protection of a "Taveuni National Park"

**Component 2 Actual at Completion:**

Support has been received from the National Protected Areas Committee, which is a sub-committee of the National Environment Council. All members of the NPAC (Department of Environment, Department of Forests, Department of Culture and Heritage, iTaukei Affairs Board, National Trust of Fiji, World Wildlife Fund for Nature, Wildlife Conservation Society and Conservation International) pledged their support for the initiative, but, because of the status of the protected areas legislation (Fiji currently does not have one, and it is being drafted at the moment), they were not able to give further advice other than to establish the Taveuni National Park Steering Committee, and make recommendations on the membership of this committee.

The administrator of native lands on behalf of the indigenous landowners (mataqali), the iTaukei Lands Trust Board pledged their full support for the Taveuni National Park, recommending that the model used for the Sovi Basin Conservation Area be used for the National Park. This is the only model that they recognise to date, and recommend this to all other stakeholders wishing to establish protected areas on native land.

All these stakeholders, including the Fiji Department of Forests recognise, that in the near future, having a forest reserve will not be enough because of the returns that a government declared reserve has for landowners. The Fiji Department of Forests recognizes that there needs to be further awareness and consultations with landowners to discuss the best way to manage the protected areas on Taveuni, and that there is a need to discuss the agricultural threats to the protected areas with the Fiji Department of Fisheries (as recommended by numerous groups that have worked on Taveuni).

The Fiji Department of Culture and Heritage confirmed at the first meeting of the National Protected Areas Committee meeting in 2013 that they will be seeking to nominate Taveuni Island to Fiji's Tentative List for World Heritage Sites; and work towards making Taveuni Fiji's first natural World Heritage Site.

**Component 3 Planned:**

Taveuni's tourism industry is actively promoting eco-tourism opportunities for communities

**Component 3 Actual at Completion:**

The project team was able to present to the Taveuni Tourism Association twice during the project. The Taveuni Tourism Association supported the initiative, and like other stakeholders, highlighted the need for landowner support and thorough consultations with all stakeholders to ensure that a good plan is put in place for Taveuni.

Since the initial presentation to the Taveuni Tourist Association, the association has been supportive through participation in the American iguana awareness campaign and in offering their advice in the strategic direction to be undertaken by the project in order for the concept of having a Taveuni National Park to become a reality and one that benefits communities, biodiversity and the Tourism sector.

**Component 4 Planned:**

Taveuni's unique IAS-free status is maintained through the American Iguana Eradication Task Force (AIETF) supported by NFMV

**Component 4 Actual at Completion:**

NFMV facilitated the awareness campaigns on the American iguana in this project. Together with the EU funded project on invasives species in Fiji, NFMV, the Cakaudrove Provincial Office and the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji, with minimum funds kept the issue alive with the trained Temporary Biosecurity Authority Officers of Qamea Island.

Through the EU project, an American iguana incursion response was drafted. This has been sent around to stakeholders for comments. An economic survey on the communities' perceived impacts of the American iguana was also conducted through the EU project – this has added value to NFMV's baseline knowledge of current community perceptions.

The Taveuni office responded to reports on the island of Taveuni by attending to reports - all of which remain unconfirmed.

Reports of captures and sightings of American iguanas on the islands of Qamea and Matagi continued to be sent in to the NFMV office; and these were relayed to the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji.

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

No. All components were covered in the implementation. The interesting factor lies in the outcome. The resistance to the concept of a National Park infrastructure from the very communities that would benefit the most from it was the most surprising; and highlights the need to cautiously tread on established community based ventures.

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

## Lessons Learned

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

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

The design of the project was done such that it built up on work (Technical reports, surveys, government plans) that was already done for Taveuni since the 1980s. The team was fortunate to have an individual who was aware of these government plans from the 1980s for Taveuni; and was able to identify aspects of these plans that were relevant Fiji's conservation priorities today. This had a positive impact because it highlighted aspects of Taveuni that are of international and national importance; and we were able to communicate this to the communities and to government.

Interestingly, despite the fact that the concept of a National Park was initially a government proposal, there was no to little awareness conducted on this concept within government and with the local communities. The design assumed that because this was initially a government initiative, it would easily be accepted by government; and that with government, NatureFiji-MareqetiViti would talk to landowners and the tourist sector. This was a good design, but not a good assumption to make; and the major lesson learnt here is that even though there have been good plans put in place by government that address sustainability, biodiversity conservation and livelihoods; they do not always get implemented, and government officers also need to be part of the target audience in the awareness campaigns from the design stage of the project.

The project was designed to first and foremost consult local communities and gather their initial thoughts on the concept of a National Park. It was a good and important objective to have and even though there were queries from other stakeholders on why they were not consulted as heavily as the communities were, this design has allowed the project to capture the communities' concerns and grievances; and we have been able to produce a list of Frequently

Asked Questions that can help other stakeholders prepare themselves before they meet with the communities and answer their queries.

The project established an office on Taveuni Island for NFMV presence and visibility on the island. This was important in that the office was to become a resource centre for landowners wishing to know more about NFMV and the project itself.

The project had a resident of project officer on Taveuni, who was well aware of the networks and traditional linkages on the island; and used this as a means of communicating about the Taveuni National Park concept.

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

The project execution was conducted cautiously whereby the first quarter of the project focused on consultation meetings with stakeholders on how to implement the project and engage landowners to actively participate in the meetings.

There were challenges in the implementation, mainly in meeting deadlines because of unexpected logistical delays in the meetings. At the beginning of the project, despite the pre-meeting consultation and confirmation of meeting dates, attendance of the meetings were poor for some meeting sites. Meeting attendance only improved after the first and second round of consultations; when individuals became more interested to hear about the project.

An important and crucial component of the project implementation was the tour to other protected areas in Fiji. The landowners were not only taken on a tour, but at every site they visited, they were tasked with writing down lessons that they had learnt from that site through evaluation questions prepared by the project team; they were divided into groups that would discuss issues and lessons learnt; and before they returned to Taveuni, they had, through the written answers to the evaluation questions already written their reports to their mataqali. The team was careful to monitor this and design the tour as such so that it did not become just a tour but, an educational one with real life lessons learnt; and so that these individuals could communicate back to Taveuni a more honest and realistic view of establishing a conservation area.

These very individuals have since volunteered to work with the project team in communicating about lessons that they have learnt from other sites in Fiji; and issues that landowners should look out for when discussing the future management of Taveuni's protected areas. Again, the team was fortunate to have individuals in the organization who have had prior knowledge and experience of working at the sites visited; and a good relationship with stakeholders such as the National Trust of Fiji, Conservation International and with Fiji Water.

There were several communication materials planned for the project: Posters, brochures and booklets in the Fijian and English language. Of these, the brochures and booklets were printed. The team was again fortunate to have a member who was well versed in the historical background of Taveuni, its biodiversity and on the issue of establishing conservation areas in relation to landowners. This made the production of the materials relatively easy; and the information concise and informative. A booklet (English language only) and brochure (English and Fijian) were produced and disseminated.

Despite the team's efforts, we have not been able to secure funding to further support the continuation of the project and project office on the island of Taveuni. The project did raise quite a few controversial issues such as reserve encroachment, new views on the management of conservation areas, challenging the current approach to key biodiversity areas; and these may have contributed to a lukewarm response to progressing the Taveuni National Park concept.

***Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:***

1. Community consultations. Focusing on community consultations in this project has been very rewarding for the project team. We now have a better idea of what the communities' concerns, fears and expectations are; and can now (funding permitting) engage other stakeholders with their roles and the communities' expectations of them identified well beforehand.
2. Raising community expectations. Unfortunately, in engaging the communities first and foremost and not directing the same energy to government and other stakeholders has led to an abrupt halt to the momentum of the project. We have tried to keep the issue alive despite the lack of funds; and in the meantime sought funding from various other organizations. While the project team was aware of the next steps to take, we were all focused on implementing the project; and no one was on guard to more aggressively secure further funding for the project.
3. Engaging community members. Building the capacity of the community members through the tour and then using them as part of the awareness team has been the most rewarding activity. The tour was designed in such a way that the participants would actively engage in the discussions and provide constructive criticism to the concept of a National Park. This was successful; as is evident in the manner in which the individuals then supported the awareness team; and still do to this date. They were also able to identify the need for more capacity building for landowners; and their need to participate more objectively and take responsibility for the conservation areas.
4. Information resource. This project was fortunate to have a wealth of information on Taveuni printed and available to the team. From this information and the feedback gathered from the community consultations, a Taveuni National Park discussion paper was written and sent out to stakeholders for their review and comments. Being able to produce such a paper is important for these types of projects; as the project is addressing key governance issues and the restructure of conservation area management in Taveuni and indeed in Fiji as whole.

## Additional Funding

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

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Type of Funding*</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Aage V Jensen Foundation	B	€22,650	Through the lessons learnt from this project, we were able to secure funding to use Taveuni as one of the case studies to assess community perception of Ecosystem Services using the TESSA (Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessments).
AusAid	A	FJD 67, 463	Through AusAID, NFMV was able to purchase a new vehicle; and the old vehicle could be taken to Taveuni to use for the project. This helped save costs in transportation on the island.
BirdLife International – EU Invasive species project	B	EUROS 14, 600 EUROS 15, 050	This project was able to contribute towards the printing of communication materials and travel for the American iguana component.
Austrop Bats	A	AUD 2, 500	This project supported the participation of an intern (a Masters Student) who produced the communication materials for NFMV and wrote the technical reports on the component of the Fiji flying foxes.

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

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*

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

#### **Sustainability/Replicability**

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

The main challenge for this project has been and still is securing further funding to continue the consultations towards establishing the Taveuni National Park. Discussions in mid and late 2012 (with the National Protected Areas Committee) had confirmed funding from the government administered Global Environment Facility grant on Protected Areas, but this to date has not been confirmed. NFMV will have to search elsewhere for follow-up funding.

***Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.***

#### **Safeguard Policy Assessment**

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

#### **Additional Comments/Recommendations**

#### **Information Sharing and CEPF Policy**

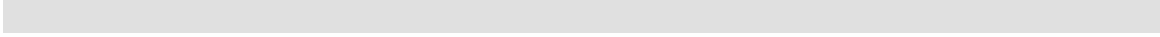
CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

**Please include your full contact details below:**

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





**Performance Tracking Report Addendum**

**CEPF Global Targets**

**(Enter Grant Term)**

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

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.				
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?				
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				

5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.				
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**If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table**



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