

CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Société d'Ornithologie de Polynésie Manu
Project Title:	Creation of Site Support Groups and eco-tourism activities on the KBA islands of Rimatara's and Ua Huka's to protect their unique natural heritage.
Date of Report:	22/02/2013
Report Author and Contact Information	Caroline Blanvillain, cblanvillain@manu.pf

CEPF Region: Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 3.3 "Raise the environmental awareness of communities about species and sites of global conservation concern through social marketing and participatory planning and management approaches."

Grant Amount: USD 19809

Project Dates: 1 May 2012 – 31 December 2012

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

Mayor: The mayor of Ua Huka, Nestor Ohu, provided help in the identification of the future worker (as guide) by presenting one candidate, Geoffray Sulpice. He also provide a contact: Christophe Peterano, that became G.S. mentor and thus a strong support for following project's activities. As a leader of his community, his choices are very important and respected by local people who follow his directives. He decided the calendar of SSG meetings, give recommendations on where and when establish contact with the population (for improve project efficiency), help us with local transport, and was at the origin of the first SOP 'door to door' contact campaigns which has been so successful in Rimatara one month later. 84 inhabitant of Ua Huka were favorable to the quarantine project (100 % of them). Numerous commune's salaries are now implicated in the SSG and actively helping the project.

The mayor of Rimatara, Damas Utia, has been a major partner: his interest and comprehension for the project has increased with time and its implication during the second journey for the quarantine project was determinant: he is at the origin of the agreement by the entire Rimatara council of the quarantine project, the Rimatara city Hall accepts to be the administrator of the future quarantine disposal on the wharves.

Members of local community that puts bait in the rat stations. Two peoples: Robert Sulpice, an employee of the public agricultural department (SDR) in Ua Huka and Siméon Tehio, SDR employee in Rimatara were in charge of this protection in 2009. Only Siméon was effectively still implementing this protection at the start of the project, early 2012. The 10 remaining stations in Ua Huka were all empty while no station remained in Rimatara – destroyed by young people. Robert Sulpice illness, with some misunderstanding with the previous SOP staff may explain this situation in Ua Huka. Despite the destruction of Rimatara's stations, Siméon Tehio was providing poison directly in soil/stones. Siméon is today an active SSG member and take part of the training of Tiraha Moorooa while Robert Sulpice start to be re-motivated and helped recently the guide to perform stations restoration in Ua Huka. Both are important members of the island community.

Site support Groups. They have now 9 members in Ua Huka and 8 in Rimatara. Both include the mayor of the island, the guide, the guide's mentor (SOP members), volunteers from different origin (SDR, teacher, city hall's representants and owners of each guest house). The first Rimatara SSG, under the dynamism of Georges Hatitio (SOP member), presented 4 candidates for the future guide position. Tiraha Moorooa was selected after several tests. SSG, particularly through their respective guide mentor's, allowed the SOP staff to know what was done and what was to improve in each island. When the idea of quarantine raised progressively for protect the island or rats potentially hidden in some merchandizes (cars, material of construction...), Moorooa Tiraha and Georges Hatitio and Caroline Blanvillain (in charge of the field work) go round all the houses of the three villages of the island in order to present the quarantine project to all Rimatara population and biosecurity measures that it implies. And the results are here: 384 on 386

contacted people were favorable. SSG meeting take place once for Ua Huka during the project period (it was created in April 2012), it take place twice in Rimatara : in June and December 2012.

BirdLife International Fiji. Unfortunately, the visit of Mark O'Brien in Tahiti in December was delayed because of a missed flight.

Pacific Invasives Initiative. Assistance has been demanded for the list of potential vectors of rats/little fire ants on island near John Mather j.mather@auckland.ac.nz with Souad Souyad Boudjelas (s.boudjelas@auckland.ac.nz) in end of 2012. We are still waiting an answer from them since and we have also send them the rapid response action plan and biosecurity plan for both islands for reviewing the documents.

Conservation Impacts

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

The island of Rimatara (Priority for Site-Level Investment CEPF n° 120, and an Important Bird Area /Key Biodiversity Area PF 19) hosts two endemic bird species : the Rimatara Lorikeet *Vini kuhlii* (CEPF priority species rank 2 and classified as Endangered on the IUCN Red List) and the Rimatara Reedwarbler *Acrocephalus rimatarae* (Vulnerable). SOP Manu plan to introduce the Critically Endangered Tahiti Monarch *Pomarea nigra* (CEPF priority species rank 1) in order to establish a security population for the species in this black rat-free island.

The island of Ua Huka (Priority for Site-Level Investment CEPF n° 130, and an Important Bird Area /Key Biodiversity Area PF 11) hosts six endemic land bird species : two of them are Endangered – the Ultramarine Lorikeet *Vini ultramarina* (CEPF priority species rank 2), and the Marquesan Imperial-pigeon *Ducula galeata* (CEPF priority species rank 1); one is classified as Vulnerable : the Iphis Monarch *Pomarea iphis*;

The protection of the islands of Rimatara and Ua Huka against the Black Rat invasion is an absolute necessity. The ultramarine lorikeet already vanished from all other Marquesas' islands (at least Nuku Hiva, Hiva Oa, Ua Pou, Tahuata and Fatu Hiva), because of black rats. The Rimatara lorikeet already vanished from Rurutu and 4 islands from Cook islands because of black rats. As *Vini ultramarina* captive breeding program in San Diego Zoological Garden, one of the best Zoo in the world for parrot, has failed, **Ua Huka is now the last chance of survival for this flagship species.** None of the *Pomarea* species that faced black rats in their respective island was able to maintain viable population without rat control.

The Strategic Direction 3.3 "Raise the environmental awareness of communities about species and sites of global conservation concern through social marketing and participatory planning and management approaches." is the first approach of this category in French Polynesia for the sustainable protection of its native endemic bird. This is a pilot project and from its success will result several perspectives for other sites.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project against the expected results detailed in the approved proposal.

Result 1 – Monitor the rat situation and look for new pests, train and equip the local community members and guides for biosecurity and create a Site Support Group with local people

- SOP Manu staff will perform one mission to each island to assess the status of Black Rat
Rat trapping has been performed by SOP staff (1 mission in Ua Huka, 2 missions in Rimatara) and also by the guide, every month. On Ua Huka, 78 Polynesian rats were trapped in 312 trap-nights. On Rimatara, 108 rats (77 Polynesian et 31 Norway rats) on 208 trap-night were trapped.

- Purchase and provide good quality rodent bait and bait stations to the local community
On Ua Huka, there are 30 stations in activity against 0 at the start of the project
On Rimatara, 25 stations against 0 in June 2012

- During these missions, SOP Manu will establish a Site Support Groups (SSG) on each island, including the future guides

SSG members are detailed in following tables

SSG Rimatara				
Nom	téléphone	mail	remarque	fonction
Damas Utia	94 43 39 94 42 80	rimatara@mail.pf		Maire
Tiraha Mooroa	94 43 41 26 51 29			Patenté
Etera Tematahotoa	94 42 61 24 67 95			Remplaçante du patenté
Georges Hatitio fils	71 19 57 94 42 77	h.georges@mail.pf	Parain de Tiraha	Agent Equipement, Membre SOP
Siméon Tehio	28 92 65		Référent SDR	Agent SDR
Claudine Utia	94 42 78	utia.claudine@mail.pf	Référente éducation	Directrice Ecole
Georges Hatitio père	74 66 13 94 42 88	ueue.rimatara@mail.pf	Référent pension <i>ue ue</i>	
Aline Kato	30 58 23 94 44 16	laperrucherouge@mail.pf	Référent pension Perruche rouge	
Tehio Pererina				Présidente CJA

SSG Ua Huka				
Nom	téléphone	mail	remarque	fonction
Nestor Ohu	91 60 26 77 54 65	comm-uahuka@mail.pf		Maire
Geoffray Sulpice	34 66 69 92 60 53	comm-uahuka@mail.pf		Patenté
Hinapootu Sulpice	31 79 05			Remplaçante du patenté
Christophe Peterano	92 61 89 79 14 81	comm-uahuka@mail.pf	Parain de Geoffray	Policier communal, membre SOP
Ken Taaviri		vaipae@dep.pf taaviri_ken@yahoo.fr		Instituteur
Leonard Teatiu	91 60 26 75 52 49	Teatiu_leonard@yahoo.fr		Agent communal
Florentine Scallamera	92 60 19 79 09 48	Scallamera.florentine@mail.pf		Adjointe au Maire
Alexis Scallamera		Cf florentine		Pension Chez Alexis
Antonia Pantehea	79 18 50			Présidente coopérative agricole
Taro Aunoa	92 61 84 71 52 92	revemarquisien@mail.pf		Pension rêve Marquisien

- During these missions, SOP Manu will train any voluntaries and guides:

a) to raise awareness in their communities about the risks of pests invasions, Black Rats and other invasive species;

The problematic has been presented to 86 inhabitants of Ua Huka and 386 inhabitant of Rimatara (the expertise of SOP staff increased!) 86 and 384 of them are favorable to quarantine in order to protect their birds;

This quarantine will be established against black rat and little fire ant.

Liflets were produced and spread in the islands



Flyers produced for Ua Huka



Liflets produced for Rimatara

b) in invasive species detection techniques;



Norwegian and Polynesian rats Black rat: long tail & ears Coconut eaten by black rat

Tables, mensurations, material for measurement and weighting the rat were provided to both guide as well as training in trapping, measurement, calculation of trap-night ratio and rat identification; Geoffray Sulpice was sent to Fatu Hiva in June 2012 for training in black rat control and identification (with the SOP staff implementing the recovery program of Fatu Hiva Monarch Pomarea whitney, also a CEPF granted program. For the rest of the community (SSG and boat staff), rapid techniques of identification (size of body, ears and tail) were provided (see above) as well as typical damage performed on coconut tree by black rat for help in its detection.

Danger of little fire ant and first symptoms were also described to people.

c) in wharves protection;

The number and the efficiency of station were progressively improved with the help of SDR members and SOP guide's mentor. The main problem has been the fact that poison was brought outside station in both islands by crabs and hermit crabs. It was solved by changing the baits or placing them in plastic bags. This problem was found in both island and was solved at the second trip of SOP staff. On both islands, young/adolescents in contact with the station are now aware on the protective function of the station for the birds. This in order to reduce station destruction that occurred in the past.

d) for anticipate the arrival of a new pest and implement a rapid response/action plan to stop eventual invasion.

64 old baiting stations from *Pomarea* sp. Recovery programs were sent in each island. They consist of tubes that could be spaced every 50 meters and filled with poison since 2-4 months in case of Black rat alert. In each island, a pack of 25 kg of poison is always present as reserve in order to deploy the dispositive in an emergent procedure. Training will be implemented on the third visit (granted by BEST program) early 2013

This SSG may become an independent association according local wishes

This point is still in discussion: some associations already existing propose to integrate biosecurity in their aims; other people prefer to create a new structure. The SSG is for the moment a neutral place where several associations can work together. This is the positive point. The negative point is that this SSG has no administrative support to raise fund for the future. It is probably why it would be better if an association, including the actual members, is created.

- Prepare a biosecurity plan for the two islands

The biosecurity plan (as for the rapid response/action plan is not finalized because we are waiting for answer from collaborators (PII) for their review. A quarantine project has also been redacted and submitted to agricultural ministry as well as mayors of both islands.

Result 2 - Promote the natural heritage of the islands:

The leaflet created for both islands (see before) were determinant for this promotion

- SOP Manu and the local Site Support Groups will design a school program to explain to the children the importance of their natural heritage;

The Ua Huka trip takes place during holidays. Power point presentation of native endemic birds and the dangers they face have been given to professor member of the SSG (Ken Taaviri) but conferences are going to take place early 2013. 6 presentations in Rimatara schools allowed to raise awareness for a total of 108 children (43 on Anapoto, 65 on Amaru). Leaflets are at disposition of schools.

- The SSGs will include the key stakeholders (mayor and the different administration) on the islands and promote the prevention of the introduction of pests;

Implication of Mayor/Commune/SDR has been great and improved (see before) in the lead of the action.

- SOP Manu and the SSGs will raise awareness among local boat companies (leaflet, contact, etc...) of the importance of regular rat control and other pests on their boats.

Awareness of boat company started on wharves with the merchandize control action of each guide, contacts has been taken with key stakeholders of Biosecurity in Papeete :

1) Le port Autonome de Papeete (his officer in charge of security);

2) l'Huilerie de Tahiti (which produce monoï oil with coconut and give back old coprah bags to Rimatara and Ua Huka) : technical director and PDG + different agents;

3-4-5) head of the office, captains and/or security agents of Tuhaa Pae IV (deserving Rimatara), Taporo IX and Aranui III (deserving Ua Huka), ultrasonography rodent repulsive were distributed to all of them in order to place them in strategic place to avoid rats hide themselves on merchandizes.

6) Even the security service of the airport has been contacted in Papeete because some rats were see going out from planes twice in Rimatara in four years (and were killed).



Romina Wong (Aranui III)
Office



Nicolas Bronstein (Taporo IX)
Security agent



Yves (Tuhaa Pae IV)
Security agent



Capitain of Taporo IX

- SOP Manu and the SSGs will advocate among decision-makers for better laws, rules and regulations with regards to introduced mammals, birds and even ants.

With the quarantine project, explained in an article published on January 13th in the local press (including one title in the first page of the newspaper), and accepted by 84/84 peoples in Ua Huka and 384/386 in Rimatara and its council at the unanimity, a municipal law is enough to start quarantine. In Rimatara, they need some organization details to be fixed before to propose this law, we want to perform in Ua Huka the same contact campaign than in Rimatara (ie door to door campaign near all the houses of the island) in order to try to get the same success.

- SOP Manu and the SSGs will create and promote ecotourism activity around Ua Huka and Rimatara bird species including guide training and formation, providing bird-watching material and creation of internet site in order to promote bird-watching in those two islands. The promotion could scope out all the eco-tourism options for the site: diving, hiking, birding, historic visits, village tours etc...

Guide training, bird-watching material, pictures for the internet web-site has been completed; the internet site is more long to finish. Texts are ready in French and need to be translated.

- BirdLife International will promote the project outcomes to a global audience using a news story on this website which is visited by over a million people per annum.

We are waiting the termination of the web-site to use this global audience

- The SSGs will be in charge to control the bio-security work of the guides.

This is the case and efficient, and more than a simple control: The SSG is a support for the guide action, that is determinant for the success of the project. Both guides are now proud of themselves, moreover with the increasing number of inhabitant knowing, supporting (and acknowledging them) for this biosecurisation.

Result 3 – Create two Service contracts with individuals (the future guides) for the protection and the eco-tourism exploration of these islands

- SOP Manu and the SSGs will identify two key individuals for implement these activities (bio-securisation and eco-tourism) on Ua Huka and on Rimatara

Geoffroy Sulpice (Guide on Ua Huka) and as replacing/complement, his sister, Hinano Sulpice; Mooroa Tiraha (Guide on Rimatara) and as replacing/complement Etera Tematahotoa are the peoples in charge with these activities



Geoffroy Sulpice



Etera Tematahotoa and Tiraha Mooroa

- SOP Manu will help the creation of this service contracts (as licensed) through the remuneration of safeguarding activity in the island and the accompaniment of the guide for the creation of their activities Done for both of them

- SOP Manu will train these people and promote their eco-tourism activity (website, formation, assistance) Done for both of them, we are waiting for results of a grant in order to produce leaflet in order to promote the tourist activity (and give the phone number of each guide/complement), a special place in the website promote those two islands, a consultant is actually making a qualitative study of the potential of those birds for the international tourists and 25 % of 200 peoples representative of the local upper class already said that see those birds could be determinant for select an island trip.

- The SSGs will be in charge to help the future guides to develop their tourism activities.

As all pension are represented in the SSG, they are in first position to understand the interest of the project.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected:

Rimatara is 800 ha (8 km²) and Ua Huka is 8100 ha (81 km²)

Species Conserved:

The island of Rimatara hosts two endemic bird species: the Rimatara Lorikeet *Vini kuhlii* (CEPF priority species rank 2 and classified as Endangered on the IUCN Red List) and the Rimatara Reedwarbler *Acrocephalus rimatarae* (Vulnerable). SOP Manu plan to introduce the Critically Endangered Tahiti Monarch *Pomarea nigra* (CEPF priority species rank 1) in order to establish a security population for the species in this rat-free island.

The island of Ua Huka hosts six endemic land bird species : two of them are Endangered – the Ultramarine Lorikeet *Vini ultramarina* (CEPF priority species rank 2), and the Marquesan Imperial-pigeon *Ducula galeata* (CEPF priority species rank 1); one is classified as Vulnerable - Iphis Monarch *Pomarea iphis*;

Corridors Created: 0

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

Short-term objectives :

Monitor the rat situation and look for new pests, train and equip the local community members and guides for biosecurity and create a Site Support Group with local people

This aim is reached at the term or the project. On Ua Huka, 78 Polynesian rats were trapped in 312 trap-nights. On Rimatara, 108 rats (77 Polynesian et 31 Norway rats) on 208 trap-night were trapped. The little fire ant has been identified as an additional pest that could impact on the bird population and included in the quarantine procedure. Probably several complementary spots in the island need to be checked for black rats detection. A kind of Black rat fear has developed in Ua Huka during the second stay and three 'black rat alerts' raised by the population, but with still no black rat trapped since (and no coconut sign).

Promote the natural heritage of the islands:

This aim is reached at the term or the project. However, we are late for the internet site. An additional grant near Te Me Um foundation has been ask for develop ecotourism liflets and promotion.

Create two Service contracts with individuals (the future guides) for the protection and the eco-tourism exploration of these islands

This aim is reached at the term or the project.

Long term objective:

The objective of this proposed CEPF project is to protect Rimatara and Ua Huka against an invasion of Black Rats for the long term, thus providing a safe habitat for the endemic birds of these two islands. To achieve this, the project will support, train and empower the local communities and one guide on each of these two islands to learn them to protect their own islands, and to earn money through eco-tourism.

The real challenge is starting now: did the guide and SSG will continue by themselves this protection. If the guide earns 2500 FCP per tourist, 16 tourists a month will be enough but probably this will take at least one year before to become a reality (the internet site is not finished).

We suspect that a transition period will be necessary, or because of insufficient number of tourists or because the guide will still need to be controlled / re-motivated when SOP staff will stop the regular visit of the islands.

In this case, the next step may be to transform this group in local association, more reliable in order to raise additional fund for complement the per diem of the local guide until the touristic exploitation of the island became a reality; in the mean time, complementary money can be raised by the members of the association by:

- making a party and selling sandwiches/food
- selling biosecurisation Tee-shirts...
- ask complementary funds to the city hall of each island or environment or SDR

It is very difficult to generate a fruitful touristic activity and a perfect guide in only six month period but people has very well understood the challenge of the project for the protection of their own native avifauna, in both islands as well as in the boat companies, and the necessity of its respective bio protection.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Establish quarantine in both islands was not an objective of the project, its necessity is becoming slowly a reality in the head of Rimatara and Ua Huka inhabitant and this will be a major unexpected positive impact of the project.

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.

- Some problems in the organization of the work and its efficiency arise and were discovered only when SOP staff arrives on the island for the second trip: in the mean time, even the older guide, the mentors and the SSG were unable to formulate themliflets by phone or mail. That why regular visit and human contact are essential.
- Door to door campaigns are incredibly efficient for the propulsion of a project/problematic in a top position
- When you work on a remote island, only one contact (it was the SDR agent in 2009) is insufficient to secure that the work is performed; the principle of SSG and one agent is fantastic because this 'triangulation' allow a better control but this situation is more complex and may be that the motivation will stop progressively if the tourist are not coming.
- SSG are time consuming to set up, difficult to animate, and it is difficult to motivate the people to come at this kind of meeting. That why it is crucial to include the mayor of the island. SSG are very good pretext to include key stakeholders and some very good surprise may happen (as it was the case in the project with the excellent implication of the mayor of both islands)

Hopefully our project will continue at less one more year thanks to additional fund raised and I suspect that 2-3 years are necessary to bring enough tourists and/or change so radically the use of people that never taken care and understood what was bio securisation before.

Islander are isolated people, help and recognition from the International community as well as from the entire population of the island are essential for maintain guide motivation.

Be careful to do not present too many problematic at the same time: focus on one simple message at each trip

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

Triangulation between SOP – SSG and one local guide as service contract + door to door campaigning

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

Both Rimatara and Ua Huka lorikeets are magnificent, and the quality of the liflets was determinant in the success. If you work with a beautiful bird, ask enough money to have enough flyers, prepare the nicest one you can make. They are easily a limiting factor of success for people awareness and tourism development.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

If a functionary performs a biosecuration project in a remote island and a country where wildlife protection is not a use, all will depend to its self motivation. If it is a service contract, he know he may lose his job in case of failure

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
European Union	A	22 623	BEST project 2012-2014

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

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*
- B** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF 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.

At every trip, we were improving: more people implicated, contacted, thus more people that understood the Guide' work. Rimatara's success opens the doors to a similar result in Ua Huka if visit continue

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

Now we have a quarantine project very near to its finalization in Rimatara and the potential to import this success in Ua Huka very soon

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

Awareness of 1) Rimatara and Ua Huka populations; 2) Mayors and commune of both islands; 3) Offices, captains, staff of the three boats deservng the island ; 4) Papeete wharves and Airport of Papeete have been performed

Local population and commune of Rimatara also support a quarantine project which could help to prevent the introduction of black rat and little fire ant in the island; this aspect is in progress on Ua Huka

Sustainability of the wharves protection by a future guide is set-up

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Funding from E.U. is ongoing until march 2014 on these activities

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: Caroline Blanvillain
Organization name: Société d'Ornithologie de Polynésie
Mailing address: BP 7023, 98719 Taravao
Tel: 00 689 52 11 00
Fax: idem
E-mail: sop@manu.pf

*****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

Creation of Site Support Groups and eco-tourism activities on the KBA islands of Rimatara's and Ua Huka's to protect their unique natural heritage.

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.	No			Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	no			Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
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.	yes	8 + 81 km ²	?	Biosecurity of the island with the support of the islanders
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes but hectare not relevant			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	yes	2		

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table.

Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics							Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit													
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Increased Income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services									
Inhabitants of Rimatara island	X	X	X			X	X			X		X								X	X
Inhabitants of Ua Huka island	x	x	x			x	X			x		x								x	x
Total	2	2	2			2	2			2		2								2	2

If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit: protection of cultivation against black rat degradation, protection of public health (against leptospirosis), protection of their beautiful native land birds, ecotourism opportunity

