

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT



Organization Legal Name:	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Project Title:	Institutional Capacity Building for Invasive Bird Control in the Pacific
Date of Report:	28/2/2013
Report Author and Contact Information	Jamieson Copsey Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust Les Augres Manor, La Profonde Rue, Trinity, Jersey JE3 5BP, UK Jamie.copsey@durrell.org

CEPF Region: Polynesia-Micronesia

Strategic Direction: 1. Invasive species prevention

Grant Amount: \$74,873

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

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

Conservation Impacts

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

The aim of this project was to support the CEPF Strategic Direction 1: *Prevent, control, and eradicate invasive species in key biodiversity areas. 1.3 Perform research, provide training in management techniques, and develop rapid response capacity against particularly serious invasive species.*

The project has contributed to the implementation of this strategic direction by developing the capacity within government and non-government organisations within CEPF focal countries (and beyond) for the planning and delivery of invasive bird management projects. The project had a specific focus on the management options for introduced myna birds, a species of significant concern within the region.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

The immediate aims of the project were to:

- 1) Train a minimum of 15 invasive species managers from countries within CEPF focal island states in the planning, implementation and evaluation of invasive bird management programmes
- 2) The initiation of new myna control/eradication programmes within CEPF focal island states to minimise the spread of the species across the region

3) The improved efficacy of Samoa's existing myna management programme as a contribution towards the Government's National Invasive Species Action Plan 2008 – 2011

In reality the project achieved the following:

- 1) Twenty participants from eight island states attended the training workshop delivered in July 2012
- 2) Five draft feasibility/control/eradication plans (in powerpoint format) were developed during the workshop designed to contribute to the control of invasive birds across the region. One eradication plan for myna birds in Kiribati (using live traps) was supported by the project as a consequence of cost-savings made during the workshop
- 3) One of these five plans included recommendations for revisions to the existing myna management programme on-going in Samoa

The development and dissemination of the 'Best Practice' guidelines for invasive bird management through regional networks (e.g. Pacific Invasives Learning Network PILN) should ensure that lessons learned from this project can be applied to the wider region.

Project Approach (500 words)

The Pacific Invasives Initiatives (PII) experience in informing myna management projects in the region has highlighted the impacts of a historic failure to set clear management goals and an uncertainty in how to deploy known techniques to achieve them. Management goals need to be determined consensually and there must be strong leadership and long-term commitment if they are to be realised.

The current project consisted of three stages:

- 1) Review of existing myna control techniques employed internationally, their efficacy and applicability to Pacific island circumstances. This stage occurred prior to arrival in Samoa
 - 2) Training in the development of feasibility and operational plans for myna bird removal/eradication. A key component of these plans was the application of monitoring (and adaptive management) to optimize operational outcomes and to allow lessons to be learnt. This took place over a two week training workshop in Samoa (July 2012)
 - 3) Support in developing management plans for mynas on other Pacific islands.
- Although planning began during the workshop, it continued afterwards as participants developed their plans back home. The training workshop brought together invasive bird managers from CEPF qualifying countries. Training was based around a tailored version of PII's Resource Kit for invasive species management. The kit leads project managers through: Project Selection, Feasibility Study, Project Design, Operational Planning, Implementation and Sustaining (e.g. stakeholder engagement, Monitoring and Evaluation). As these control measures may involve the use of recognised pesticides training included conducting environmental impact assessments and mitigating the adverse impacts of pesticide use on non-target species and human lives and livelihoods. Training considered the guidelines as laid out in World Bank Procedure BP 4.01- Annex C. To help in this delivery World Bank Biodiversity Specialist, Dr. Valerie Hickey was consulted in the development of the workshop and reviewer of workshop content.

A seminar was held on the final day of the workshop, where Heads and senior officials from government and regional non-government organisations based in Samoa were

invited to hear the results of participants' deliberations and draft plans for invasive bird management in their respective countries.

A technical report summarizing case studies and lessons learnt in invasive bird management globally was produced and disseminated region-wide through the PILN network, providing a resource for invasive bird management projects region-wide. Both the training workshop and the technical report emphasized the need for feasibility studies to be conducted prior to embarking on full control or eradication programmes.

Link to CEPF Investment Strategy

The specific strategic direction addressed was Strategic Direction 1. Prevent, control, and eradicate invasive species in key biodiversity areas.

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

The long-term goal of the project is to build capacity within the Pacific (and specifically within CEPF focal island states) for the successful management of invasive bird species, with a particular focus on mynas. In achieving this goal this project will have the following long-term impacts:

- 1) Capacity established within the region for the successful management of mynas in key biodiversity areas
- 2) Quick-response protocols in place to prevent the establishment of populations in newly invaded areas/islands, thereby controlling the spread of the species through the region
- 3) Enhanced strategic planning and fund-raising capabilities for the implementation of invasive bird management programmes across the region
- 4) The establishment of quick-response teams within the region, trained in the process of invasive bird control/eradication, able to respond quickly and effectively to new invasive species threats as they arise

Actual Progress Towards Long-term Impacts at Completion:

The project was able to train more than the target number of conservation professionals from across the region, injecting new skills and understanding into their respective organisations. The current project focused on developing the skills and understanding required to prevent further spread and control or eradicate existing populations where possible. By highlighting the potential impacts of invasive birds on island ecosystems in the Pacific we hope to have raised awareness of the importance of responding to new arrivals as and when they occur.

All participants have access to the procedures and protocols involved in conducting feasibility studies to determine in a timely manner the options available to island authorities for the management of new arrivals and are familiar with their importance. All participants have been connected to an invasive bird management expert network (extending beyond the region) which they can draw on as and when required to meet their needs.

The training workshop provided skills and understanding in strategic planning and fund-raising to support the implementation of invasive bird management programmes within the region. Finally, the project developed institutional and individual linkages across the region enabling peer support in invasive bird management when required. These

linkages will be supported longer term through the PILN network. Library resources purchased by the project now reside at SPREP headquarters in Samoa, where they are available to invasive species practitioners from across the region.

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

On completion of the project we will have had the following short-term impacts:

- 1) A minimum of 15 invasive species managers from countries within CEPF focal island states trained in the planning, implementation and evaluation of invasive bird management programmes
- 2) The initiation of new myna control/eradication programmes within CEPF focal island states to minimise the spread of the species across the region
- 3) The improved efficacy of Samoa's existing myna management programme as a contribution towards the Government's National Invasive Species Action Plan 2008 – 2011

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

- 1) Twenty invasive species managers from across the region were trained in the planning, implementation and evaluation of invasive bird management programmes
- 2) Five draft management/feasibility plans (in powerpoint format) were developed during the workshop providing the raw material for new projects to be developed and existing ones to be refined. In addition as a consequence of financial savings made during the workshop we were able to offer a post-workshop grant. The successful recipient was the participant from Kiribati who secured the grant to implement a myna eradication project for Betio island, the main entry point to Kiribati from other Pacific islands. The plan involves the development of myna traps to live-trap the birds for removal- no toxins are therefore involved.
- 3) One of these five plans- produced by MNRE staff- considered recommendations for improvements to the existing myna management programme, on-going in Samoa

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: N/R
Species Conserved: N/R
Corridors Created: N/R

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

The primary challenge to realizing change on the ground within the region, with regards to invasive bird management, is the ability of participants on the workshop to apply what they have learnt back in the workplace. This will in part depend on the institutional support that exists to make invasive bird management a priority.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

While the focus (and financial resource) was directed to CEPF focal countries, participants from New Caledonia, American Samoa and New Zealand invested in attending the workshop in July. This broadened the network of peers that CEPF country participants could draw upon and brought additional skills into the workshop. As a

consequence of the workshop, a plan is currently being developed to control the spread of the red-vented bulbul in New Caledonia and in New Zealand experiments have begun to test the efficacy of trapping techniques for myna birds.

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:

Developed “best practice” protocols for the management of myna populations on islands.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

‘Best practice’ guidelines produced. The guidelines have been developed further- along with lessons learned from the workshop- to produce a CEPF technical series report (number 20) which will be distributed region-wide.

Component 2 Planned:

Designed and delivered a training workshop to build capacity, in particular within CEPF target island states, for the strategic planning and implementation of control/eradication programmes for mynas.

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

An eight-day workshop was delivered in Apia, Samoa in July 2012. Topics covered included strategic planning and the implementations of control/eradication programmes for mynas.

Component 3 Planned:

Enabled participants to produce draft management plans or review existing ones for the control/eradication of mynas within their island state

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

Five draft management/ feasibility plans (in the form of power point presentations) were developed for further discussion within participants’ own organisations and island states.

Component 4 Planned:

Established a network of invasive species managers able to draw on expertise from within and beyond the region to help plan future control/eradication programmes for new invasive bird species problems as they arise.

Component 4 Actual at Completion:

The twenty participants on the workshop have access to each other through the PILN network, including access to the invasive bird management experts within and beyond the region. They are also connected through the Durrell Conservation Learning Network which provides them with access to approximately 1000 peers globally. Cost-savings during the project enabled us to provide \$3000 for the purchase of training equipment and library resources to be based at the SPREP headquarters. This facility is made available to invasive species practitioners across the region providing an in-region additional resource to support future invasive species management projects.

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

While the five draft management/ feasibility plans were produced we would have ideally liked all participants to develop them further on return to their organisations. This is an on-going process and we are currently following up with participants to track project development and to provide support where necessary.

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

The main products from this workshop are contained within the CEPF Technical Series Report (number 20) on Lessons Learnt in Invasive Bird Management

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.

This information is contained within the CEPF Technical Series Report (Number 20)

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

This information is contained within the CEPF Technical Series Report (Number 20)

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

This information is contained within the CEPF Technical Series Report (Number 20)

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

This information is contained within the CEPF Technical Series Report (Number 20)

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.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount (\$)	Notes
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	A	6000	50% staff time (1 month in total)
Landcare Research	A	10,000	50% staff time (1 month in total)
Pacific Invasives Initiative	A	16,800	100% staff time (3 weeks in total)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Samoa), Government of Samoa	A	8,250	Staff time for support in the planning and delivery of the workshop
MNRE, Samoa	A	1,000	Contribution to venue hire for the workshop

***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 concern, as discussed previously, is in ensuring that an enabling environment is created for participants once they complete training. Implementation of the skills and understanding gained from the capacity-building initiative will depend largely on willingness of decision-makers to enable their staff to put the new skills and understanding into practice. I believe this is an important area of focus for any future

funding rounds. While we endeavored to consult with and involve decision-makers from participants' own organisations, we will need to track them to determine if they are encouraged to apply the new skills and develop the plans or recommendations emanating from the workshop. Future training projects should consider how they nurture an enabling environment within the organisations from which participants come, to facilitate the application of skills acquired to projects on the ground.

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.

While the project itself did not have adverse impacts on the environment we had a responsibility to ensure those trained were aware of how to mitigate potential impacts on the environment of pesticide use. Consequently, we built into the project training in mitigating impacts on non-target species and human livelihoods. This training is in line with the recommendations laid out by the World Bank in documents including Bank Procedure 4.01- Annex C. Note World Bank biodiversity Specialist Dr Valerie Hickey was invited to the workshop and played an important role in developing workshop content.

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, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: Jamieson Copsey
Organization name: Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Mailing address: Les Augres Manor, Trinity, Jersey, UK, JE3 5BP
Tel: 01534 860011
Fax:
E-mail: Jamie.copsey@durrell.org

*****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) Dec 1, 2011-Dec 31, 2012				
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			
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No			
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	20 invasive species management practitioners trained	15 practitioners trained	
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	As above			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.				

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									
Total																					

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

SUCCESSFUL POST-WORKSHOP GRANT APPLICATION

Myna Bird Eradication in Betio Village, Tarawa

Myna bird is considered an invasive species due to impacts they cause to the Kiribati biodiversity. Myna Birds in Betio did feed on breadfruits, coconut tree spathe, pawpaw and pumpkin. They are also aggressive and noisy birds that can also out-compete other native bird species if they are not eradicated soon given that their number is low at the moment. There was a survey done last year (2012) in June and July with help from expert from PII. There are other continuation of surveys done afterwards during September and October and the number of myna bird was around 10-20. There are sites in Betio being surveyed, however, there is no sign of myna bird presence beside Betio Port and close by areas around Betio Port. Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) have done a survey at Onotoa Island in November 2012 to verify the 2003 report, and confirms that there are 6 Common Myna bird present at Otowae Village only with no presence at Aiaki Village. The roosting and breeding site is at one location which is the Protestant Church meeting house (maneaba) in Otowae Village. The impact they cause to the biodiversity in Otowae Village, is that they eat breadfruits, pawpaw, pumpkin, coconut trees spathe and even eat dried salted fish. They are also mannerless birds that can fly in and out of the meeting house whenever they want so you have to be careful of them, otherwise, they will injure a person sitting in their direction. There is another Island need to be verified for the Myna Bird Presence, and that is Tabiteuea North Island in the Southern Kiribati. This awaits visits for verification and if possible during the visit, eradication process can be undertaken.

Eradication of myna bird at an earlier stage with low abundance is a very crucial step that needs to be undertaken rather than to wait for them to breed and raise their number contributing more damage to our Kiribati biodiversity.

Eradication of Myna Bird in Betio (Sample)

The removing of Myna Bird in Betio Village will definitely help, guide and assess an effective approach to eradicate these birds. The outcome of this eradication activity will enable Kiribati to identify activities, methods and way forward to do an effective and cost saving eradication at other infested outer islands. This will also help to identify and expand other ways to do eradication activity base on what has been experienced with the eradication activity in Betio Village.

Eradication activity does need participation of communities, locals, government bodies which is relevant with their activities under Invasive Species, as well as communities and locals living nearby the infested area for their involvement in doing the eradication activity. This will enable ongoing voluntary and monitoring participation when the funds came to an end.

Myna Eradication Project compliment with Pacific Regional Plans

Kiribati is now undergoing the first step in doing the eradication, review and update of National IAS strategic Action Plan and Implementation process under the GEF PAS-IAS Project which was coordinated by SPREP. This project runs for 3 years starting from this year 2013 until 2015. Part of the implementation of the project is to collect important information on IAS on different islands where Tabiteuea North , Onotoa and other islands in the Line were to be documented, before doing the eradication and management plan.

Myna Eradication Project is one of the crucial tools in paving way forward to identify, expand, support and improve ways to strengthen the management plans and also when doing the eradication process. This process was coordinated by SPREP with help from PII and PILN as advisory bodies during the process.

Recommendation

Since Kiribati is a small island state with limited resources that tries to conserve and manage its state of biodiversity to maintain and sustain livelihoods of its people, one of the obligations is to identify causes and address threats that did contribute to the loose in quantity and quality of our environment. With such small activity and readiness of funds, will surely help our small Island Country to expand and build on activities done with eradication process which would be very useful when doing eradication process in other infested Island.

Workplan for Myna Bird Eradication at Betio Village, Kiribati				
Date	Activities	Sub-Actions	Tools and Equipment needed.	Cost estimate
6 & 7th May 2013	Engagement of key stakeholders	Letter dissemination to engage those living by roosting and feeding areas of Myna Bird (Betio Wharf stores, Government companies such as Kiribati Copra Mill, Kiribati Oil Company, and Kiribati Institute of Technology, including locals that live around the roosting and feeding areas of Myna Bird at Betio Village. Other government bodies that have inline activities with invasive species such as Quarantine, Agriculture, Customs, and Port centers.) This was base on survey results conducting in June and July 2012.	Papers, Printer's Toner, Electricity bill	\$150.00
		Meeting with key identified stakeholders held in preparation before the training workshop	Sitting allowance, meeting stationeries (papers) venue, tea stuffs	\$800.00
20-21 May 2013	Training/Workshop (2) days	Identification of myna types and behavioural characteristic.	Projector hire, venue hire, sitting allowance, mesh wire for traps, nails, hammer, boards, workshop stationeries (marker pen, folders, pens, cellotape)	\$1,500.00
		Mainstreaming invasive species into existing environment law (Environment and Agriculture) to pave ways to stop reinvasion.		
		Identification of other roosting and feeding areas as well as other roosting and feeding sites known by participants of the workshop.		
		Doing traps in groups		
		Site visit, put traps at different sites at Betio Village.		

June - July 2013	Implementation Plan	Engaging of 7 locals to be counterparts to use traps being constructed during the training and other simple methods to trap birds over a 2 month period. Those 7 locals can volunteer to continue on the work when funding resources came to an end.	Their allowance to involving in the eradication plan.	\$2,500.00
		Construction of traps	Mesh wire, nails, hammer, baits (banana or bread).	\$400.00
		Environment and Conservation Division to do survey every 1 week to see how that progresses (how many myna bird caught and killed, how many more sited)	Fuel cost and overtime	\$100.00
		Data sheet to be filled and updated, pictures to be taken for the whole process to be included in the report.	Digital camera	\$300.00
30th August 2013	Report Writing	Submission of report		\$5,750.00 (AUD)



Miraneta Williams-Hazelman
Information Resource Centre & Archives Manager (IRCAM)
SPREP

RESOURCES IDENTIFIED FOR PURCHASE FOR THE SPREP INFORMATION RESOURCE CENTRE

Introduction

The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) has been charged by the governments and administrations of the Pacific region with the protection and sustainable development of the region's environment. SPREP is based in Apia, Samoa, with over 70 staff.

VISION - The Pacific environment, sustaining our livelihoods and natural heritage in harmony with our cultures.

MEMBERS - SPREP's members are American Samoa, Australia, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES - SPREP's activities are guided by its Strategic Action Plan 2011-2015. Develop through extensive consultation with Members, Secretariat programme staff and partner organisations, the Plan establishes four strategic priorities:

- Climate Change
- Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management
- Waste Management and Pollution Control
- Environmental Monitoring and Governance

THE PILN MISSION IS:

“to empower effective invasive species management through a participant-driven network that meets priority needs, rapidly shares skills and resources, provides links to technical expertise, increases information exchange, and accelerates on-the-ground action.”

PILN serves Teams of Pacific Island agencies responsible for invasives management, including agencies responsible for agriculture and natural resource management, international trade and border control, as well as environment and conservation. <http://www.sprep.org/Pacific-Invasives-Learning-Network-PILN/piln-welcome>

NETWORK ACTIVITIES - Periodic network meetings are held, where the participants determine the specific invasive species issues that they will address using the network, PILN's activities and agenda being determined by the individual and shared needs of the participants. PILN works closely with the Pacific Islands Initiative (PII), to help spread the lessons learned from PII demonstration projects in the region. Examples of projects include:

- Developing a national invasives strategy;
- Designing a public awareness programme;
- Eradicating various invasive weeds;
- Restoring offshore islands by the removal of rats, ants and other invasive species.

The PILN secretariat has been established at SPREP in Samoa. The network coordinator recruits the teams, organizes meetings and activities, and provides ongoing support to network participants. PILN Soundbites, an outline of regional activities and achievements, is periodically distributed to the network to celebrate success. <http://www.sprep.org/Pacific-Invasives-Learning-Network-PILN/pilndocuments>

Resources Identified for Purchase for the SPREP Information Resource Centre

1. \$1000 to be spent on acquisition of resource materials/publications

2. \$2000 to be spent on equipment

Related books on invasive species issues as recommended by SPREP's Invasive Species Adviser – Mr. David Moverly and our Pacific Invasive Learning Coordinator, Dr. Posa Skelton in the Pacific would be acquired from the following book dealers. These will be added to the collection of which anyone can have access to them through the SPREP library.

1. Book Orders	Description of item	Price per unit	Price
Earthprint	Invasive species resources		\$200
NHBS Ltd	Invasive birds related resources		\$200
AMAZON	Invasive species related resources		\$200
Journal Subscriptions	Pacific Conservation Biology (Annual)		\$400
2. Equipments			
	Portable projector		\$700-\$900
	Projector screen		\$300
	Kindle readers		\$400
	Exhibition display board		\$300-\$400
	Total		\$3000

The above equipments will be used for in-country trainings, workshops and meetings of our Invasive Species team. It will also be available for the use of MNRE staff.

Thank you for your interest in us and we look forward in confirming this

We look forward to completing this order to your satisfaction.

Sincerely,

Miraneta Williams-Hazelman
Information Resource Centre & Archives Manager (IRCAM)
SPREP

P.S. If you would like to discuss items in this quote, or if you need any additional information, kindly let me know.