

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Mauritian Wildlife Foundation
Project Title:	Support to Private Sector to Engage in the Conservation of Mauritius' Threatened Endemic Birds
Grant Number:	65990
CEPF Region:	Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands
Strategic Direction:	2 Enable civil society to mainstream biodiversity and conservation into political and economic decision-making.
Grant Amount:	\$222,225.00
Project Dates:	July 01, 2016 - June 30, 2019
Date of Report:	September 26, 2019

Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

Ferney Valley Conservation Trust (Bambou Mountains): Provided a field station at the release site; and assisted with the maintenance of the field station and clearing; Provided release aviaries for the Echo Parakeet and Pink Pigeon; and assisted with the maintenance of those structure; Provided logistical support when needed; Provided assistance with the marketing of the MWF's conservation initiatives.

Ebony Forest (Chamarel): Provided accommodation at the release site; and assisted with its maintenance; Provided release aviaries for the Echo Parakeet and Pink Pigeon; and assisted with the maintenance of those structures; Provided logistical support when needed; Provided assistance with the marketing of the MWF's conservation initiatives.

Frederica Reserve (Bel Ombre): Provided access and tenting facilities at the release site; storage facilities including freezer; Provided assistance with the marketing of the MWF's conservation initiatives.

National Parks and Conservation Service: Provided accomodation at sites in the Black River Gorges National Park, use of the Black River captive breeding centre; Provided permissions to release birds, and supported work permits for expatriate staff.

Conservation Impacts

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

- **The distribution of 3 threatened endemic bird species were increased through releases of birds in Bel Ombre (Mauritius Kestrels), Ferney Valley and Ebony Forest (Echo Parakeet and Pink Pigeons). The IUCN red-list of the Pink Pigeon was dowlisted from Endangered to Vulnerable, and discussion is very advanced to downlist the Echo Parakeet from Endangered to Vulnerable.**
- **73 Echo Parakeets were released in the Ferney Valley from 2015 to 2017. At least two breeding attempts have been produced to date by released Echo Parakeets; one un-ringed juvenile was caught and ringed in the release aviary in the 2016/17 breeding season, and the first Echo Parakeet breeding site in the Bambou ranges was discovered in the 2018/19 breeding season.**
- **49 Echo Parakeets have been released in Ebony Forest from 2018 to 2019. Individual Echo Parakeets are observed in the area frequently, and it is hoped that this might help encourage immigration from the Bel Ombre subpopulation.**
- **30 Pink Pigeon were released in the Ferney Valley in 2017, and the subpopulation seems to have become established there very quickly. At least thirteen Pink Pigeons have fledged from breeding attempts made by released birds in the area.**
- **50 Pink Pigeon have been released in Ebony Forest from 2017 to 2018. At least one Pink Pigeon has fledged from breeding attempts made by released birds in the area.**
- **47 Mauritius Kestrels have been released in the Frederica Reserve in Bel Ombre. These individuals will help reinforce the Mauritius Kestrel subpopulation in Bel Ombre**

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
? The extinction risk of the Mauritius Kestrel, Echo Parakeet and Pink Pigeon is reduced by all partners working collaboratively, as evidenced by improvements in IUCN red-list status.	The distribution of 3 threatened endemic birds were increased through releases of birds in Bel Ombre (Mauritius Kestrels), Ferney Valley and Ebony Forest (Echo Parakeet and Pink Pigeons). This objective has been achieved; further releases of these birds are planned in the future. The IUCN red-list of the Pink Pigeon was dowlisted from Endangered to Vulnerable in November 2018, and the downlisting of the Echo Parakeet to Vulnerable is in process.
? Capacity of 30 conservation personnel in MWF and private sector companies is increased through training by experienced practitioners	Capacity of more than 30 conservation personnel in MWF and private sector companies was increased through training by experienced practitioners
? Visibility and awareness on endemic birds and conservation is raised by all partners individually and or collectively through frequent (if not daily) visits by the public and tourists and at least one feature every quarter.	Visibility and awareness on endemic birds and conservation was raised by all private partners individually through frequent visits by the public and tourists to the release sites, and by MWF. There were at least monthly online posts or articles or presentations about the reintroduction of the birds.
Incentive for greater habitat restoration developed within private sector companies, with a minimum of 5-10 ha restored at each of these sites over the funding cycle.	Between 5 and 10 ha of habitat was restored in both Ferney Valley and Ebony Forest but it appears that no restoration took place at Compagnie de Bel Ombre due

	to financial crisis.
Collaboration between government, private sector and civil society in conservation nurtured by all participating institutions, through Memoranda of Understanding.	A memorandum of understanding between Government of Mauritius, Ferney Valley Co. Ltd. and Mauritian Wildlife Foundation is in advanced stage at the State Law Office. A memorandum of understanding between Government of Mauritius, Ebony Forest Ltd and Mauritian Wildlife Foundation was also prepared and we believe could be at the State Law Office. We were informed that a MoU between the Government of Mauritius, the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation and Domaine de Bel Ombre was not required to cover the Mauritius Kestrel re-inforcement. However, the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation may develop a separate MoU with Domaine de Bel Ombre.
Ecosystems functions (trophism, seed / fruit dispersal) restored through actions taken by the parties to this project e.g habitat restoration.	Ecosystems functions (trophism, seed / fruit dispersal) were restored in Ferney Valley and Ebony Forest as Pink Pigeons and Echo parakeets are known seed dispersers of native plants. Habitat restoration also supports birds that in turn disperse fruits and seeds in a mutualistic relationship. Restored habitats are also known to be more productive in fruit production, that supports higher numbers of Mauritius Fruit Bats that further help in ecosystem functions.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The Mauritius Kestrel sub-population at Bel Ombre (created in the late 1980s) is expanded through releasing 60 more birds in the core area and periphery by MWF field biologists	47 Mauritius Kestrels have been released in the Bel Ombre area over the 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19 breeding seasons. 7 (33%) of the kestrels released in 2017/2018 were observed in the 2018/2019 breeding season, and one kestrel (20%) from the 2016/2017 release. 5 released kestrels were confirmed to have formed 3 breeding pairs that made 3 breeding attempts in the 2018/2019 breeding season; 2 chicks fledged successfully. The kestrels released in Bel Ombre, and the offspring they produce, will contribute to the expansion of the Mauritius Kestrel subpopulation in Bel Ombre. All data is meticulously kept and results are reported in the Mauritius Kestrel Annual Report.
A new sub-population of 30-60 Echo Parakeet is created at Ebony Forest by the MWF field biologists	50 recently fledged Echo Parakeets were captured from the Gorges and Bel Ombre subpopulations within the Black River Gorges National Park. One Echo Parakeet died in captivity (thought to be a result of the Psittacine Beak and Feather Disease), and so 49 were released in the Ebony Forest Reserve in 2018 and 2019. At the time of writing at least 5 birds (21% of all birds released) had been seen at least once post release at Ebony Forest.
The recently created (2015, 2016,	The reintroduction of Echo Parakeets back into their

<p>ongoing) sub-population of Echo Parakeet at Ferney Valley is reinforced through releases of 30 more birds by MWF field biologists</p>	<p>former range began in the Ferney Valley in 2015. Fourteen Echo Parakeets were released in 2015, 29 were released in 2016 and 30 were released in 2017, hence 73 birds have been released in Ferney to date. There are 11 nest boxes available to released Echo Parakeets in the Ferney Valley and two in the Vallée de l'Est. There were therefore thirteen nest boxes available to released Echo Parakeets in the Bambou Mountain Range; none have been used by Echo Parakeets to date. An un-ringed Echo Parakeet was caught and ringed towards the end of the 2016/17 breeding season. This is believed to have originated in a breeding attempt that was never located that season. The second recorded Echo Parakeet breeding attempt was discovered in the Bambou ranges during the 2018/19 breeding season. A breeding pair were found to have laid two eggs in a tree cavity in Vallée de l'Est. One chick hatched, but unfortunately the breeding attempt failed. Regardless, this is the first breeding site discovered, and will give the team a point to focus their search efforts for future years. If breeding continues to increase over time, and becomes more successful, there may not be an immediate need to release more Echo Parakeets in the area.</p>
<p>A new sub-population of the Pink Pigeon is created at Ebony Forest through releases of 30 birds by MWF field biologists</p>	<p>The translocation of Pink Pigeons to Ebony Forest (Chamarel-Le Morne KBA) took place between January and May 2018 and further translocation took place in November 2018. A total of 54 Pink Pigeons were collected from Pigeon Wood, Plaine Lievre and Combo sub-populations and translocated to Ebony Forest. However 4 pigeons died during heavy thunderstorms. Despite this, the target of 30 Pink Pigeons released in Ebony Forest was achieved with 50 Pink Pigeons released in total and Pink Pigeons can now be seen at the site on a routine visit. At least one successful breeding attempt has been made by released birds (one juvenile produced).</p>
<p>The recently created sub-population (forecasted 2016) of Pink Pigeon at Ferney Valley is reinforced through further 50 birds released by MWF field biologists</p>	<p>The reintroduction of Pink Pigeons to Ferney Valley started in December 2016, with the first birds released as from January 2017. Over the three past reporting period, 30 birds were released. Of note, the Minister of Agro-Industry and Food Security officially released Pink Pigeons in the Ferney Valley, amidst wide national media coverage. At least thirteen Pink Pigeons have successfully fledged from breeding attempts made by released birds, these constitute the first in over a century for the Bambous Mountains KBA. Although less birds were released (30 vs 50), the sub-population has</p>

	<p>bred rapidly producing 13 birds and sustained breeding is forecasted, which will lead to a population of 50 birds in the near-future. The instant Pink Pigeon reproduction is an indication that the reintroduction and management of birds in the wild is a success. Should the sub-population increase through natural recruitment, further bird releases into Ferney Valley may not be required.</p>
<p>Capacity of 5 field biologists in the captive breeding and release of the Mauritius Kestrel built through this project</p>	<p>The capacity of 6 field biologist was built in the captive breeding of the Mauritius Kestrel. 11 field biologists were exposed to the release of Mauritius Kestrels, mainly contributing to the 'hacking' stages; feeding and taking care of nestlings pre- and post-fledging at the release site on the Black River Gorges National Park/Frederica Reserve border.</p>
<p>Capacity of 5 field biologists in the release of the Echo Parakeet built through this project Capacity of 5 field biologists in captive breeding and release of Pink Pigeon built through this project</p>	<p>Capacity of 15 field biologist built in the release of the Echo Parakeet through conducting the translocation and release of individuals to Ferney and Ebony Forest. In 2018, 5 MWF field staff were trained in captive breeding and hand-rearing and animal health care of the Pink Pigeon, whilst 9 staff were exposed to these practices. The staff of Ebony Forest were also exposed to captive breeding and hand-rearing of Pink Pigeons. It is to be noted that three of the senior-most staff of Ebony Forest are ex-staff members of the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation. Two have hands-on and highly relevant bird management experience. Local capacity building will be reported in the Pink Pigeon Annual Reports. 2 staff of Ferney Valley Co Ltd staff were exposed to the work.</p>
<p>The distribution of 3 threatened endemic birds (all focal species classed as 'Endangered') increased through releases of individuals by MWF field biologists 25 staff from NGO, private sector and government institutions trained in the conservation of birds communities by MWF</p>	<p>The distribution of 3 threatened endemic birds were increased through releases of birds in Bel Ombre (Mauritius Kestrels), Ferney Valley and Ebony Forest (Echo Parakeet and Pink Pigeons). This objective has been achieved; further releases of these birds are planned for the future. More than 25 staff from NGO, private sector and government institutions have been trained in the conservation of birds communities by MWF. Further training will be conducted in the future.</p>
<p>The collaboration between Government, private sector and civil society in conservation strengthened through close working and 3 memoranda of understanding or voluntary agreement.</p>	<p>A memorandum of understanding between Government of Mauritius, Ferney Valley Co. Ltd. and Mauritian Wildlife Foundation was finalised by all parties but is at the State Law Office for clearance. A memorandum of understanding between Government of Mauritius, Ebony Forest Ltd and Mauritian Wildlife Foundation was agreed by all parties but is at the State Law Office for clearance. We were informed that a MoU between the Government of Mauritius, the Mauritian</p>

	Wildlife Foundation and Domaine de Bel Ombre was not required to cover the Mauritius Kestrel re-inforcement. However, the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation may develop a separate MoU with Domaine de Bel Ombre.
Commitments to national and international obligations (National Biodiversity and Strategy Action Plan (2016-2025), Non-Sugar Sector Strategic Plan (2016-20), CBD, Aichi targets, SDG 15) partly met through this project.	This project meets the commitments to national and international obligations (National Biodiversity and Strategy Action Plan (2016-2025), Non-Sugar Sector Strategic Plan (2016-20), CBD, Aichi targets, SDG's, and supports the 'Protected Area Network Expansion Strategy' (2017-2026).

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

Success

- **We have noted high survival post release for the Echo Parakeet, Pink Pigeon and Mauritius Kestrel; indicating that our chosen method of translocation and release has been effective in regards to its impact on the birds.**
- **At least two breeding attempts produced by released Echo Parakeets in the Bambou Range. One of the breeding attempts was successful, and therefore constituted the first Echo Parakeet fledged in the Bambou Range since the species went locally extinct. One breeding site was successfully located, and will therefore help focus the monitoring and search effort in the future. Both developments are important steps towards establishing a viable subpopulation in the Bambou Range.**
- **At least thirteen Pink Pigeons have fledged from breeding attempts made by released birds in the Ferney Valley; these therefore constitute the first Pink Pigeons fledged in the Bambou Range since the species went locally extinct. This release has been particularly successful, and it seems to be progressing well towards establishing a viable Pink Pigeon subpopulation in the Bambou Range.**
- **At least one Pink Pigeon has fledged from a breeding attempt made by released birds in Ebony Forest.**

Challenges

- **4 Pink Pigeons were lost during the captive phase of the Ebony Forest release due to abnormally intense lightning (the worst episode in 40 years). Lessons were learnt in regards to the importance of having the correct weather conditions during release, and also about reacting quickly to threats.**
- **Fewer Echo Parakeets have been seen post-release in Ebony Forest than were seen in Ferney. However, this is likely due to the close proximity of the Bel Ombre subpopulation to Ebony Forest. However, with time these releases may help draw birds from Bel Ombre to Ebony Forest.**

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?



With the successes of Pink Pigeon releases, the Government of Mauritius has asked us to consider releases at another site on the Bambou Mountains, Osterlog Valley. A feasibility study was conducted, but regrettably the site was found unsuitable for Pink Pigeons (and even Echo Parakeets). However, a small number of Pink Pigeons have been housed in a display aviary on site.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Expansion of Mauritius Kestrel sub-population at Bel Ombre (December 2016 - March 2019)	1.1	The extinction risk of the Mauritius Kestrel is reduced, and the aim to downlist the bird from Endangered to Vulnerable in the medium to long term achieved, as evidenced by the IUCN Red-List and publications ? ?	47 kestrels released in Bel Ombre over the last three years. 7 (33%) of the kestrels released in 2017/2018 were observed in the 2018/2019 breeding season, and one kestrel (20%) from the 2016/2017 release. 5 released kestrels were confirmed to have formed 3 breeding pairs that made 3 breeding attempts in the 2018/2019 breeding season; 2 chicks fledged successfully. These releases, and subsequent breeding of released birds, will help contribute to efforts to downlist the species from Endangered to Vulnerable, and may mean that further releases in the area are not necessary. The Mauritius Kestrel downlisting will be published as DOI by IUCN in future. No publications have materialised from these releases yet, but are forecasted. However, the releases are detailed in the Mauritius Kestrel Annual Reports.
1	Expansion of Mauritius Kestrel sub-population at Bel Ombre (December 2016 - March 2019)	1.2	Release of 60 Mauritius Kestrels in vacant areas Bel Ombre forest achieved, as evidenced by Mauritius Kestrel Annual Reports (containing bird ID and colour ring combinations)	47 kestrels released in Bel Ombre over the last three years. 7 (33%) of the kestrels released in 2017/2018 were observed in the 2018/2019 breeding season, and one kestrel (20%) from the 2016/2017 release. 5 released kestrels were confirmed to have formed 3 breeding pairs that made 3 breeding attempts in the 2018/2019 breeding season; 2 chicks fledged successfully. These releases, and subsequent breeding of released birds, will help contribute to efforts to downlist the species from Endangered to Vulnerable, and may mean that further releases in the area are not necessary.
1	Expansion of Mauritius Kestrel sub-population at Bel Ombre (December 2016 - March 2019)	1.3	Increase the population of Mauritius Kestrels in Bel Ombre area by 60 birds, as	47 kestrels released in Bel Ombre over the last three years. 7 (33%) of the kestrels released in 2017/2018 were observed in the 2018/2019 breeding season, and one kestrel (20%) from the 2016/2017 release. 5 released kestrels were confirmed to have formed 3 breeding pairs that made 3 breeding attempts in the 2018/2019

			evidenced by Mauritius Kestrel Annual Reports (containing bird ID and colour ring combinations)	breeding season; 2 chicks fledged successfully. These releases, and subsequent breeding of released birds, will help contribute to efforts to downlist the species from Endangered to Vulnerable, and might mean that further releases in the area are not necessary. The data is meticulously collected and reported in the Mauritius Kestrel Annual Reports.
1	Expansion of Mauritius Kestrel sub-population at Bel Ombre (December 2016 - March 2019)	1.4	Increase the distribution of Mauritius Kestrels in Bel Ombre by at least 25%, as evidenced by Mauritius Kestrel Annual Reports (containing locations of nest boxes and territory maps)	47 kestrels released in Bel Ombre over the last three years. 7 (33%) of the kestrels released in 2017/2018 were observed in the 2018/2019 breeding season, and one kestrel (20%) from the 2016/2017 release. 5 released kestrels were confirmed to have formed 3 breeding pairs that made 3 breeding attempts in the 2018/2019 breeding season; 2 chicks fledged successfully. The kestrels released in Bel Ombre, and the offspring they produce, have contributed towards an increase in the distribution of Mauritius Kestrels in Bel Ombre by over 25%. The installation of new nest boxes in the Frederica reserve, and the establishment of new breeding pairs within those nest boxes will increase the distribution of the Mauritius Kestrel in Bel Ombre. All data is meticulously kept and results are reported in the Mauritius Kestrel Annual Report.
1	Expansion of Mauritius Kestrel sub-population at Bel Ombre (December 2016 - March 2019)	1.5	Local capacity building in the captive rearing of the Mauritius Kestrel is developed through 2 MWF staff trained, 3 MWF staff and at least 1 private company staff exposed, as evidenced by Mauritius Kestrel Annual Reports	The capacity of 6 field biologists was built in the captive breeding of Mauritius Kestrel. 11 field biologists and 1 private company staff was exposed to the release of Mauritius Kestrels, mainly contributing to the 'hacking' stages; feeding and taking care of nestlings pre- and post-fledging at the release site on the Black River Gorges National Park/Frederica Reserve border.
1	Expansion of	1.6	Local capacity	10 MWF field staff and 1 private company staff was

	Mauritius Kestrel sub-population at Bel Ombre (December 2016 - March 2019)		building in the release and management in the wild of the Mauritius Kestrel developed through 3 MWF field staff trained, 3 MWF staff and at least 1 private company staff exposed, as evidenced by Mauritius Kestrel Annual Reports	exposed to the release and management in the wild of the Mauritius Kestrel.
1	Expansion of Mauritius Kestrel sub-population at Bel Ombre (December 2016 - March 2019)	1.7	International capacity building in restoration of raptors developed through 5 seasonal contract staff trained or seconded staff from other organisations exposed to the work, as evidenced by Mauritius Kestrel Annual Reports	<p>The following people were responsible for the monitoring and management of the population for the breeding season, and also were responsible for the release of captive reared individuals in Bel Ombre:</p> <p>In the 2016/17 breeding season MWF staff Denis Li Lung Hok (Mauritian), Attishay Ramdonee (Mauritian), and Daniel Jones (British); In the 2017/18 breeding season Edward Byers (British) and Shawn Daniel (British); In the 2018/19 breeding season, MWF staff Katiana Saleiko (British), Gonzalo Paez (Spanish), Calum Ramage (French), Kate Downes (British), Stephan Mellier (Mauritian) and Sion Henshaw (British, resident in Mauritius).</p> <p>The following people were responsible for the captive rearing of the Mauritius Kestrel; In 2016/17 Victoria Kaldis from Chester Zoo; In 2017/18 James Ellis from The Zoological Society of London; In 2018/19 Claire McSweeney (British) and Jasmine Sinclair (British) from The Zoological Society of London, and MWF staff Virgine Azor (Mauritian). In all years the captive rearing was supported by MWF staff Nadine Andriamanolo (Mauritian). The staffing is reported in the Mauritius Kestrel Annual Reports.</p>
2	Feasibility study for re-introduction of the Echo	2.2	Local capacity building in design, conduct and	<p>More than 12 Mauritian staff were trained in the design, conduct and analysis of a feasibility study.</p> <p>Due to other urgent work activities linked to the opening of the site to public visitors, no staff from Ebony Forest</p>

	Parakeet and the Pink Pigeon to Ebony Forest (2016 and 2017)		analysis of a feasibility study increased through the participation of 3 staff from MWF and at least 2 staff from Ebony Forest Ltd, as evidenced in the feasibility study report	Ltd were free to be trained. However, three key staff of Ebony Forest are ex-MWF staff and are very familiar with the design, conduct and analysis of reintroduction feasibility studies.
3	Creation of new sub-population of Echo Parakeet at Ebony Forest (releases January 2018 and January 2019)	3.1	The extinction risk of the Echo Parakeet is reduced, and the aim to downlist the bird from Endangered to Vulnerable in the medium to long term achieved, as evidenced by the IUCN Red-List and publications ? ???	Releases were done in Ferney in 2015, 2016 and 2017; 73 Echo Parakeets have been released in total. In Ebony Forest, releases were done in 2018 and 2019; 49 birds were released in total. These releases will contribute to efforts to downlist the species from Endangered to Vulnerable, and discussions with BirdLife International on this downlisting are well advanced.
3	Creation of new sub-population of Echo Parakeet at Ebony Forest (releases January 2018 and January 2019)	3.2	Increase the global distribution of Echo Parakeets by at least 10%, as evidenced by Echo Parakeet Annual Reports (containing locations of nest boxes and natural	73 Echo Parakeets were released in the Ferney Valley from 2015 to 2017. There are 11 nest boxes available to released Echo Parakeets in the Ferney Valley and two in the Vallée de l'Est. There are therefore thirteen nest boxes available to released Echo Parakeets in the Bambou Range. There has been at least one successful breeding attempt in Ferney in the 2016/17 breeding season; an un-ringed fledgling was caught and ringed in the aviary. This bird will have fledged from a nest site that has yet to be discovered. The first Echo Parakeet breeding site was discovered in the Bambou Range in the 2018/19 breeding season. A breeding pair was found to have laid two eggs in a tree cavity in Vallée de l'Est, one chick hatched, but

			cavities used, and territory maps)	unfortunately the attempt failed. 49 birds have been released in the Ebony Forest Reserve to date. This constitutes the first release of Echo Parakeets into a private reserve on the West coast of Mauritius. The data is meticulously collected and reported in the Echo Parakeet Annual Reports.
3	Creation of new sub-population of Echo Parakeet at Ebony Forest (releases January 2018 and January 2019)	3.3	Local capacity building in the release and management in the wild of the Echo Parakeet developed through 3 MWF field staff trained, and at least 2 Ebony Forest Ltd staff exposed, as evidenced by Echo Parakeet Annual Reports	Sixteen MWF staff were trained in the management in the wild of the Echo Parakeet. 5 Ebony Forest Ltd staff were exposed to the release and management of the Echo Parakeet; Dr Christine Griffiths (Ebony Forest Manager) and Nethyanand Chunwan, both Ebony Forest Ltd staff members, assisted with some aspects of the release in 2018. On the 22nd of February 2019, Arnaud Berthelot, General Manager of the Conservation Trust at Ferney, along with three Ecotour guides from Ebony Forest, visited Plaine Lievre to learn about the Echo Parakeet project. On the 27th of February 2019, 3 Ebony Forest guides visited Plaine Lievre to learn about the Echo Parakeet project. On the 24th of May 2019; 5 Ferney Ecotour guides visited Plaine Lievre to learn about the Echo Parakeet project.
3	Creation of new sub-population of Echo Parakeet at Ebony Forest (releases January 2018 and January 2019)	3.4	International capacity building in restoration of parrots developed through 5 seasonal contract staff trained or seconded staff from other organisations exposed to the work, as evidenced by Echo Parakeet Annual Reports	Six seasonal MWF contract staff trained on the project since the beginning of the CEPF project.
4	Creation of a	4.1	The extinction	30 wild caught Pink Pigeons were released at Ferney

	new sub-population of Pink Pigeon at Ebony Forest (releases as from October 2018)		risk of the Pink Pigeon is reduced, and the aim to downlist the bird from Endangered to Vulnerable in the medium to long term achieved, as evidenced by the IUCN Red-List and publications ? ?	Valley and 50 at Ebony Forest. Birdlife and IUCN based on the growing population and creation of new sub-population has decided to downlist the Pink Pigeon species to Vulnerable (https://globally-threatened-bird-forums.birdlife.org/2018/05/pink-pigeon-nesoenas-mayeri-revise-global-status/). The downlisting is documented on the IUCN Red-List and available as a printable DOI publication.
4	Creation of a new sub-population of Pink Pigeon at Ebony Forest (releases as from October 2018)	4.2	Increase the global distribution of the Pink Pigeon by at least 10%, as evidenced by Pink Pigeon Annual Reports (containing territory maps)	The global distribution of the Pink Pigeon has been increased by at least 10% through the reintroduction of birds to Ferney Valley on east Mauritius and Ebony Forest (South West Mauritius), where the species were extirpated. This increase in distribution are documented in the Pink Pigeon Annual Reports. As the population increases at both release sites, this will cause a further increase in the global distribution of the species. Already, the new sub-populations have contributed to the downlisting of the Pink Pigeon from Endangered to Vulnerable.
4	Creation of a new sub-population of Pink Pigeon at Ebony Forest (releases as from October 2018)	4.3	Local capacity building in the captive breeding and hand-rearing, and animal health care, of the Pink Pigeon is developed through 2 MWF staff trained, and 3 MWF staff and 2 Ebony Forest Ltd staff exposed, as	4 MWF field staff were trained in captive breeding and hand-rearing and animal health care of the Pink Pigeon, whilst 9 staff were exposed to these practices. The staff of Ebony Forest were also exposed to captive breeding and hand-rearing of Pink Pigeons. It is to be noted that three of the senior-most staff of Ebony Forest are ex-staff members of the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation. Two have hands-on and highly relevant bird management experience. Local capacity building will be reported in the Pink Pigeon Annual Reports.

			evidenced by Pink Pigeon Kestrel Annual Reports	
4	Creation of a new sub-population of Pink Pigeon at Ebony Forest (releases as from October 2018)	4.4	Local capacity building in the release and management in the wild of the Pink Pigeon, and animal health care developed through 3 MWF field staff trained, and at least 2 Ebony Forest Ltd staff exposed, as evidenced by Pink Pigeon Annual Reports	MWF field staff were trained in the release and management in the wild of the Pink Pigeon, and animal health care through releases of birds at Ebony Forest. Three local volunteer working with MWF were exposed to the Pink Pigeon release. Six staff of Ebony Forest were exposed to release, management and health care of Pink Pigeons when birds were translocated there in January and November 2018. It is to be noted that three senior-most Ebony Forest staff are ex-MWF staff, and two have directly relevant hands-on experience working with endemic birds, including Pink Pigeons. Staff trained in Pink Pigeon management will be listed in the Pink Pigeon Annual Reports. Several trained MWF staff are now working at Ebony Forest and Osterlog Valley, demonstrating MWF's ability to develop local capacity.
4	Creation of a new sub-population of Pink Pigeon at Ebony Forest (releases as from October 2018)	4.5	International capacity building in restoration of pigeons developed through 5 seasonal contract staff trained or seconded staff from other organisations exposed to the work, as evidenced by Mauritius Kestrel Annual Reports	5 staff hired by MWF or seconded from other organisations to MWF were exposed to the restoration of pigeons. 5 interns working with Ebony Forest were also exposed to the Pink Pigeon release. These international staff will be listed in the Pink Pigeon Annual Report 2018.
5	Reinforcement	5.1	The extinction	73 Echo Parakeets have been released in Ferney from

	of recently created (2015, 2016, ongoing) sub-population of Echo Parakeet at Ferney Valley		risk of the Echo Parakeet is reduced, and the aim to downlist the bird from Endangered to Vulnerable in the medium to long term achieved, as evidenced by the IUCN Red-List and publications	2015 to 2017. 49 birds were released in Ebony Forest from 2018-2019. There have been at least two breeding attempts made by released birds in Ferney; one of which fledged at least one chick, and one breeding site has been located. These releases will contribute to efforts to downlist the species from Endangered to Vulnerable, which in an advanced state with BirdLife International. See: https://globally-threatened-bird-forums.birdlife.org/2019/05/echo-parakeet-psittacula-eques-revise-global-status/
5	Reinforcement of recently created (2015, 2016, ongoing) sub-population of Echo Parakeet at Ferney Valley	5.2	Increase the population of Echo Parakeets in Ferney Valley by at least 15 resident birds, and distribution in the Ferney Valley and Bambous Mountain Range by at least 10, as documented in the Echo Parakeet Annual Report	Echo Parakeets reintroduced into their former range on east Mauritius in the Ferney Reserve in 2015. 73 birds have been released in Ferney to date. There are 11 nest boxes available to released Echo Parakeets in the Ferney reserve and two in the Vallée de l'Est hunting land. There are therefore thirteen nest boxes available to released Echo Parakeets in the Bambou Mountain Range. Since releases began there have been a number of observations of Echo Parakeets in different locations within the Bambou Mountain Range, specifically; in Ferney, in a fruit plantation in Domaine de l'Etoile, in Vallée de l'Est, in Grand Port and in Bois des Amourettes. There have been at least two breeding attempts made by released birds in Ferney; one of which fledged at least one chick, and one breeding site has been located. All observations are accurately noted in the Echo Parakeet Annual Reports.
5	Reinforcement of recently created (2015, 2016, ongoing) sub-population of Echo Parakeet at Ferney Valley	5.4	International capacity building in restoration of parrots developed through 3 seasonal contract staff trained or seconded staff from other	Six seasonal contract staff trained on the project since the beginning of the CEPF project. Details are contained in the Echo Parakeet Annual Reports.

			organisations exposed to the work, as evidenced by Echo Parakeet Annual Reports	
6	Reinforcement as from 2017 of a newly re-introduced sub-population of Pink Pigeon at Ferney Valley (initial releases planned in October 2016)	6.1	The extinction risk of the Pink Pigeon is reduced, and the aim to downlist the bird from Endangered to Vulnerable in the medium to long term achieved, as evidenced by the IUCN Red-List and publications	30 wild caught Pink Pigeons were released at Ferney Valley and 50 at Ebony Forest. Birdlife and IUCN, based on the growing population and creation of new sub-populations, have decided to downlist the Pink Pigeon species to Vulnerable (https://globally-threatened-bird-forums.birdlife.org/2018/05/pink-pigeon-nesoenas-mayeri-revise-global-status/). The downlisting is documented on the IUCN Red-List and available as printable DOI publications.
6	Reinforcement as from 2017 of a newly re-introduced sub-population of Pink Pigeon at Ferney Valley (initial releases planned in October 2016)	6.2	Increase the population of the Pink Pigeon in Ferney Valley by at least 25 resident birds, and distribution in the Ferney Valley and Bambous Mountain Range by at least 10%, as evidenced by the Pink Pigeon Annual Report (containing the territory map)	30 wild caught Pink Pigeon were released in Ferney Valley and 10 fledglings were observed during the reporting periods from which 8 were ringed, leading to a population of 36 Pink Pigeon in the Ferney Valley. These releases increased distribution in the Ferney Valley and Bambous Mountain Range by at least 10%. Details are contained in the Pink Pigeon Annual Reports.

6	Reinforcement as from 2017 of a newly re-introduced sub-population of Pink Pigeon at Ferney Valley (initial releases planned in October 2016)	6.3	Local capacity building in the captive breeding, hand-rearing and animal health care of the Pink Pigeon is developed through 2 MWF staff trained, and 3 MWF staff and 2 Ferney Valley Ltd staff exposed, as evidenced by Pink Pigeon Kestrel Annual Reports	4 MWF field staff trained were trained in captive breeding, hand-rearing and animal health care of the Pink Pigeon. 2 staff of Ferney Valley Co Ltd staff were exposed to the work. Details are contained in the Pink Pigeon Annual Reports.
6	Reinforcement as from 2017 of a newly re-introduced sub-population of Pink Pigeon at Ferney Valley (initial releases planned in October 2016)	6.4	Local capacity building in the release and management in the wild of the Pink Pigeon developed through 3 MWF field staff trained, and at least 2 Ferney Valley Co Ltd staff exposed, as evidenced by Pink Pigeon Annual Reports	5 MWF field staff trained were trained captive in the release and management in the wild of the Pink Pigeon. 2 staff of Ferney Valley Co Ltd staff were exposed to the work. Details are contained in the Pink Pigeon Annual Reports.
7	Mainstreaming conservation in private sector engagement model	7.1	Provision of private land and facilities for conservation purposes at	The private sector companies agreed to provide access and facilities varying from field station, release aviaries, technical assistance, weeding support, management support etc so that the conservation projects could progress. Regarding MoU's:

			<p>three sites, Bel Ombre, Ebony Forest (Chamarel) and Ferney Valley (Bambous Mountains), as evidenced by the Memoranda of Understanding documents</p>	<p>The Mauritian Wildlife Foundation has previous to this project entered into a MOU with the CIEL Group A MoU is in advanced stage between the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation, CIEL Group and the Government of Mauritius MWF has signed an agreement with Ebony Forest for Rules and Regulations for MWF staff working there and discussed a draft MoU with Ebony Forest MWF awaits advice from the Government of Mauritius regarding a need or form of a MoU with Ebony Forest and Bel Ombre.</p>
7	Mainstreaming conservation in private sector engagement model	7.2	<p>Formalising partnerships for bird reintroduction through 3 Memoranda of Understanding or best practice guidelines, as evidenced by the documents and photos of signing ceremony</p>	<p>The memorandum of understanding between MWF, Government organisation and Ferney Valley has been agreed but is currently with the State Law Office for verification before signature. The management protocols and agreements with Ebony Forest was discussed between MWF ad Ebony Forest, and we understand that the National Parks and Conservation Service is also in discussion with Ebony Forest.</p>
7	Mainstreaming conservation in private sector engagement model	7.3	<p>Devising short and long term funding mechanisms at each site so that the private sector can support conservation activities, as evidenced by the number of initiatives developed at each site (>1 per site)</p>	<p>Discussions were engaged between Mauritian Wildlife Foundation and Ferney Co Ltd so that the company could consider funding a greater proportion of conservation expenses. MWF continues to assist Ferney for the development of education and ecotourism in the valley through training of guides. Ebony Forest has developed an ecotourism project that opened to visitors during the reporting period. The revenues from the ecotourism project will help fund conservation at the site. Discussions were held with the Domaine de Bel Ombre. There was an interest to explore ways to include Mauritius Kestrel feeding as part of the ecotour, so as to help raise funds.</p>

7	Mainstreaming conservation in private sector engagement model	7.4	Businesses adopt conservation standards in management and operations at the sites, as evidenced by a 'Conservation and Business Model' developed for each site	<p>The three private sector companies are striving to adopt conservation standards. However, the Model still needs to be defined for each site.</p> <p>There were also exploratory discussions with the BirdLife's 'Business and Biodiversity' project. This has been very successful in some African countries (e.g. South Africa).</p> <p>On 3rd September 2018, a meeting with CEPF regional students (project 66399 Developing Indian Ocean Capacity for Conservation Through Training and Exchange) and local private sector companies involved in project 65990 was organised to share experiences from Mauritius and the region relating to private sector engagement in conservation.</p>
7	Mainstreaming conservation in private sector engagement model	7.6	Private sector areas promoted as conservation models for at least 5 other private land owners through visits, workshops, and links with the Protected Area Network project, as evidenced by photos	<p>The three private sector companies are participating in the Protected Area Network project, and their staff have received funds towards restoration of habitat and training, where they share their experience with other companies.</p> <p>6-8 Echo Parakeets released at Ferney Valley were reported feeding at Jardin de l'Etoile. MWF is discussing the development of a partnership with the owners of the Jardin that is mutually beneficial. On 3rd September 2018, a meeting with CEPF regional students (project 66399 Developing Indian Ocean Capacity for Conservation Through Training and Exchange) and local private sector companies involved in project 65990 was organised to share experiences from Mauritius and the region relating to private sector engagement in conservation. Photos are available.</p> <p>There were discussions to develop endemic bird display and habitat restoration in the Vallee d'Osterlog Endemic Garden Foundation, described as 'a corporate body established under the Vallée d'Osterlog Endemic Garden Foundation Act 2007 and it operates under the aegis of Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security.' There were also interests from private owners Lavilleon (https://www.facebook.com/lavilleonnaturalforest) and R Lagesse (Chamarel), S Rouillard and Kestrel Valley (Anse Jonchee).</p>
7	Mainstreaming conservation in private sector engagement model	7.7	Synergies with other programmes involving the private sector developed e.g.	<p>The three private sector companies are participating in the Protected Area Network project, and their staff have received funds towards restoration of habitat and training, where they share their experience with other companies. One company, Ferney Co Ltd, regularly hosts visits by other company staff, as part of CSR-related</p>

			<p>corporate social responsibility programmes and 'Protected Area Network' project, as evidenced by notes of meetings and or photos</p>	<p>activities.</p> <p>On 3rd September 2018, a meeting with CEPF regional students (project 66399 Developing Indian Ocean Capacity for Conservation Through Training and Exchange) and local private sector companies involved in project 65990 was organised to share experiences from Mauritius and the region relating to private sector engagement in conservation. Photos of meeting available. There were discussions to develop endemic bird display and habitat restoration in the Vallee d'Osterlog Endemic Garden Foundation, described as 'a corporate body established under the Vallée d'Osterlog Endemic Garden Foundation Act 2007 and it operates under the aegis of Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security.' There were also interests from private owners Lavilleon (https://www.facebook.com/lavilleonnaturalforest) and R. Lagesse (Chamarel), S. Rouillard and Kestrel Valley (Anse Jonchee), amongst others.</p>
7	Mainstreaming conservation in private sector engagement model	7.8	<p>Synergies with the local communities of each privately owned site developed, as evidenced by photos of participants to activities</p>	<p>The three private companies are developing links with local communities by providing employment to villagers in their surroundings, and also by educational activities with schools in their regions. Photos of local community members in employment at the beneficiary sites are available upon request.</p>
7	Mainstreaming conservation in private sector engagement model	7.9	<p>Training of at least 2 staff from the named private sector companies included in this appeal in conservation principles and practice, as evidenced by certificates of attendance and photographs of awardees</p>	<p>Staff from two companies participated in training courses organised by the Protected Area Network project. Certificates were awarded to attendees and participants.</p>

7	Mainstreaming conservation in private sector engagement model	7.10	Guide of best practices in control of predators developed for Mauritius and Seychelles.	We understand that a best practices guide for predator control has been developed in the Seychelles as part of another CEPF-funded project, and are looking forward to adapt this guide to the Mauritian context. Independently, we have been developing a 'mainland island' in Brise Fer forest, Black River Gorges National Park, with very encouraging results. We trust that the trial will be expanded and be replicated in other areas.
8	Monitoring and safeguards	8.1	Strengthened institutional capacity of Mauritian Wildlife Foundation, as evidenced by comparison of Civil Society Tracking Tool scores at project start and end	The Civil Society Tracking Tool at the project start and end have been filled-in and submitted to CEPF, indicating strengthened institutional capacity.
8	Monitoring and safeguards	8.2	Compliance with pest management plan monitored, as evidenced by annual reports submitted to CEPF	We understand that a pest management plan has been developed in the Seychelles as part of another CEPF-funded project, and are looking forward to receiving the final approved document so that we may be able to adapt this plan to the Mauritian context in the future. In the interim, we have received funds from the National Geographic Society for the trial of self-resetting A 24 rodent traps that negate the need for the use of rodenticides. The positive results are promising for a change in rodent management that will include little or no rodenticides.
1	Expansion of Mauritius Kestrel sub-population at Bel Ombre (December 2016 - March 2019)	1.8	Increase awareness and visibility of Mauritius Kestrel, as evidenced by number of visitors to the project area (> 300), public lectures (> 10), media articles produced and	<p>Since the project began, it is estimated that more than 15,000 people have visited the project area (Ferney and Bel Ombre) and were exposed to Mauritius Kestrels. See below for a sample of the online articles produced. The information will be included in the Mauritius Kestrel annual report.</p> <p>http://bit.ly/2mMUf9t http://defimedia.info/alexis-dunienville-lhomme-qui-domptera-le-chulu-far-east-pour-la-cause-environnementale https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/nov/26/its-very-easy-to-save-a-species-how-carl-jones-rescued-</p>

			facebook/web site posts (>5); info synthesized in Mauritius Kestrel Annual Reports	more-endangered-animals-than-anyone-else https://www.zsl.org/blogs/science/notes-from-the-field-mauritius-kestrel-recovery-program
1	Expansion of Mauritius Kestrel sub-population at Bel Ombre (December 2016 - March 2019)	1.9	Partnership between MWF, Domaine de Bel Ombre Ltd and Government to reintroduce threatened birds to Bel Ombre reinforced, as evidenced by the development of a Memorandum of Understanding or best practices manual document, and photos of signing ceremony	We have been advised that since the releases are conducted within the border of the Black River Gorges National Park, a MoU was not required.
2	Feasibility study for re-introduction of the Echo Parakeet and the Pink Pigeon to Ebony Forest (2016 and 2017)	2.1	Feasibility report produced, include key characteristics of sites for the focal bird species (Echo Parakeet, Pink Pigeon), suitability for reintroduction and	The feasibility study for the re-introduction of both the Echo Parakeet and the Pigeon to Ebony Forest was produced. The site was identified as suitable for the re-introduction of both species. The report has been produced which details the study, its findings and management requirements.

			management requirements	
3	Creation of new sub-population of Echo Parakeet at Ebony Forest (releases January 2018 and January 2019)	3.5	Increase awareness and the visibility of the Echo Parakeet, as evidenced by the number of visitors to the project area (>20 000), public lectures, media articles and facebook/web site posts produced (>25); info included in the Echo Parakeet Annual Reports	<p>During the reporting period, more than 15,000 people visited the Ferney Valley and more than 25,000 visited Ebony Forest: visitors were exposed to the Echo Parakeets.</p> <p>More than 25 articles produced on the Echo Parakeet since the project was initiated (some examples listed below). The information is included in the Echo Parakeet Annual Report covering the reporting period.</p> <p>Des failles mettent en danger nos espèces. Scope. Page 34 http://www.cotenordmag.com/travel-iles-by-cote-nord/faune-locale-grosse-cateau-verte-oiseau-miracle/ https://gogetfunding.com/mauritian-wildlife-foundation-saving-the-mauritius-echo-parakeet http://www.cotenordmag.com/travel-iles-by-cote-nord/faune-locale-grosse-cateau-verte-oiseau-miracle/ https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b04hkypv?fbclid=IwAR39j5Wl6bQj1aj_nReA6kDy-R00iCbkieBColtBOEnudooAO0aMggz7Q7E http://ebonyforest.com/index.php/en/ourbirds-53</p>
3	Creation of new sub-population of Echo Parakeet at Ebony Forest (releases January 2018 and January 2019)	3.6	Partnership between MWF, Ebony Forest Ltd and Government of Mauritius to reintroduce threatened birds to Ebony Forest developed, as evidenced by the development of a Memorandum of Understanding and photos of the signing ceremony	MoU between MWF, Ebony Forest Ltd and Government of Mauritius drafted and submitted to the National Parks and Conservation Service for vetting.

4	Creation of a new sub-population of Pink Pigeon at Ebony Forest (releases as from October 2018)	4.6	Increase awareness and the visibility of the Pink Pigeon, as evidenced by the number of visitors to the project area (>20 000), public lectures, media articles and facebook/web site posts produced (>25); info included in the Pink Pigeon Annual Reports	During the reporting period, more than 15000 people visited the Ferney Valley and more than 25000 visited Ebony Forest; visitors were exposed to Pink Pigeons. 25 facebook posts were done and 10 online articles, see some examples below and one Newspaper article. The information is included in the Pink Pigeon Annual Reports.
4	Creation of a new sub-population of Pink Pigeon at Ebony Forest (releases as from October 2018)	4.7	Partnership between MWF, Ebony Forest Ltd and Government of Mauritius to reintroduce threatened birds to Ebony Forest developed, as evidenced by the development of a Memorandum of Understanding document and photos of the signing ceremony	Management agreements and field protocols between MWF, Ebony Forest Ltd and Government of Mauritius (as applicable) being developed.
5	Reinforcement of recently	5.3	Local capacity on release and	12 MWF field staff were trained in the release and management in the wild of the Echo Parakeet. 6 staff of

	created (2015, 2016, ongoing) sub-population of Echo Parakeet at Ferney Valley		management in the wild of the Echo Parakeet, as well as animal health care, developed through 3 MWF field staff trained, and at least 2 Ferney Valley Co Ltd staff exposed, as evidenced by Echo Parakeet Annual Reports	Ferney Valley Co Ltd staff were exposed to the work. On the 22nd of February 2019, Arnaud Berthelot, General Manager of the Conservation Trust at Ferney, visited Plaine Lievre to learn about the Echo Parakeet project. On the 27th of February 2019, 3 Ebony Forest guides visited Plaine Lievre to learn about the Echo Parakeet project. On the 24th of May 2019; 5 Ferney Ecotour guides visited Plaine Lievre to learn about the Echo Parakeet project.
5	Reinforcement of recently created (2015, 2016, ongoing) sub-population of Echo Parakeet at Ferney Valley	5.5	Increase awareness and the visibility of the Echo Parakeet, as evidenced by the number of visitors to the project area (>20 000), public lectures, media articles and facebook/web site posts produced (>25); info included in the Echo Parakeet Annual Reports	<p>During the reporting period, more than 15,000 people visited the Ferney Valley and more than 25,000 visited Ebony Forest: visitors were exposed to the Echo Parakeets.</p> <p>More than 25 articles were produced on the Echo Parakeet within the reporting period (some examples listed below).</p> <p>The information is included in the Echo Parakeet Annual Report covering the reporting period.</p> <p>Des failles mettent en danger nos espèces. Scope. Page 34 http://www.cotenordmag.com/travel-iles-by-cote-nord/faune-locale-grosse-cateau-verte-oiseau-miracle/ https://gogetfunding.com/mauritian-wildlife-foundation-saving-the-mauritius-echo-parakeet https://gogetfunding.com/mauritian-wildlife-foundation-saving-the-mauritius-echo-parakeet http://www.cotenordmag.com/travel-iles-by-cote-nord/faune-locale-grosse-cateau-verte-oiseau-miracle/ https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b04hkypv?fbclid=IwAR39j5Wl6bQi1aj_nReA6kDy-R00iCbkieBColtBOEnudooAO0aMggz7Q7E http://ebonyforest.com/index.php/en/ourbirds-53</p>
5	Reinforcement of recently	5.6	Partnership between	The collaboration between relevant conservation organisations (Mauritian Wildlife Foundation and

	created (2015, 2016, ongoing) sub-population of Echo Parakeet at Ferney Valley		MWF, Ferney Co. Ltd., Valley de Ferney Conservation Trust, and Government of Mauritius to reintroduce threatened birds to Ferney Valley reinforced, as evidenced by the development of a Memorandum of Understanding	National Parks and Conservation Service) and the private sector company, was reinforced, as evidenced by the releases of birds at Ferney Valley, and the official release of Pink Pigeons by the Minister of Agro-Industry and Food Security, Hon. Mr Mahen Seeruttun. The Memorandum of Understanding was in an advanced stage.
6	Reinforcement as from 2017 of a newly re-introduced sub-population of Pink Pigeon at Ferney Valley (initial releases planned in October 2016)	6.5	Increase awareness and the visibility of the Pink Pigeon, as evidenced by the number of visitors to the project area (>20 000), public lectures, media articles and facebook/web site posts produced (>25); info included in the Pink Pigeon Annual Reports	During the reporting period, more than 15000 people visited the Ferney Valley and more than 25000 visited Ebony Forest; visitors were exposed to Pink Pigeons. 25 facebook posts were made and 10 online articles produced, as well as one Newspaper article. The information is included in the Pink Pigeon Annual Reports.
6	Reinforcement as from 2017 of a newly re-introduced sub-population of	6.6	Partnership between MWF, Ferney Co. Ltd., Valley de Ferney	The collaboration between relevant conservation organisations (Mauritian Wildlife Foundation and National Parks and Conservation Service) and the private sector company, was reinforced, as evidenced by the releases of birds at Ferney Valley, and the official release

	Pink Pigeon at Ferney Valley (initial releases planned in October 2016)		Conservation Trust, and Government of Mauritius to reintroduce threatened birds to Ferney Valley reinforced, as evidenced by the development of a Memorandum of Understanding	of Pink Pigeons by the Minister of Agro-Industry and Food Security, Hon. Mr Mahen Seeruttun. The Memorandum of Understanding was in an advanced stage.
7	Mainstreaming conservation in private sector engagement model	7.5	Related activities that support bird reintroduction (habitat restoration, education, ecotourism, environmental management, research) promoted, as evidenced by Management Plans of private sector companies with inputs from other stakeholders for each site	All sites have a variety of conservation activities. The Ebony Forest is developing a management plan. Indirectly related to this deliverable, was a meeting with CEPF regional students (project 66399 Developing Indian Ocean Capacity for Conservation Through Training and Exchange) and local private sector companies involved in project 65990 organised on 3rd September 2018 to share experiences from Mauritius and the region relating to private sector engagement in conservation.

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

Feasibility studies were designed to investigate the suitability of sites for bird reintroductions and serve as a template for such further studies. This includes the feasibility for the reintroduction of Pink Pigeons and Echo Parakeets to Ebony Forest (Chamarel Mountains) and to Osterlog Valley (Bambou

Mountains). We also developed a Mauritius Kestrel Chick Release Manual and an Echo Parakeet Release Manual. These documents can be provided upon request.

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:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

In 2015, when this CEPF project was initiated, it had been a number of years since the MWF had conducted Echo Parakeet and Mauritius Kestrel releases (10 years and over 10 years respectively). At the end of the CEPF reporting period, we had restored and upgraded the expertise and technical knowledge required within the organisation for translocating these species, and so are now in the position to be able to conduct future releases to a high standard based on the protocols that we have established.

Mauritian Wildlife Foundation continues to spearhead capacity development in bird conservation on Mauritius, the region and internationally. Many of our staff are now in employment in other governmental, non-governmental and private organisations, locally and internationally, thanks to the high level training received at the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation.

Sustainability / Replication

Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

- The successes during the project have been very encouraging, and this includes the downlisting of the Pink Pigeon from Endangered to Vulnerable <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-2.RLTS.T22690392A131665077.en> and similarly for the Echo Parakeet (<https://globally-threatened-bird-forums.birdlife.org/2019/05/echo-parakeet-psittacula-eques-revise-global-status/>), as well as updating protocols for handrearing and releases.
- Discussions have also been engaged in with several private land owners who have shown an interest in conservation.
- The development of MoUs was slow, as it is subject to lengthy governmental scrutiny, but thankfully these did not prevent the conduct of the project. However, once finalised, the MoUs will ensure the sustainability of the bird and larger conservation works.

- Financial mechanisms have been set up to support conservation at Ferney Valley and Ebony Forest. It is regrettable that due to financial constraints and non success in applying for grants, one beneficiary, Bel Ombre, did not develop conservation to the same extent, although there appears to be interest still.
- The development of local capacity by the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation is allowing Ebony Forest and Osterlog Valley (not an original beneficiary) to continue conducting conservation beyond the CEPF project.
- Links were made between the current CEPF project and a regional training project implemented by Durrell Conservation Academy, ensuring replication both nationally and in the region.
- For the Echo Parakeet, there was a lot of concern around the impact of Psittacine Beak and Feather Disease (Pbfd) on translocated individuals. However, post release survival has been high, and so we can confirm, that in regards to survival, the release method employed has been effective.
- The development of a 'mainland island' using self-resetting A 24 traps designed in New Zealand, through independent funding, has attracted much interest from government and private sector.
- The project closely followed on from a UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme Strategic Funding in the Ferney Valley and links were made between the two projects.

Safeguards

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

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 CEPF investment

Total additional funding (US\$)
\$319,352.00

Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of 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)*

Organisation	Funding	Categor
	\$	y
Mauritian Wildlife Foundation	128,122	A
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	7,500	A
North of England Zoological Society	53,714	A
Ebony Forest	22,986	A
UNDP GEF	32,531	A
Ferney Trust	10,586	A
University of Kent	6,857	A
National Parks and Conservation Service	39,806	A
Zoological Society of London	17,250	B
TOTAL	319,352	

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.

1. Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below

vtatayah@mauritian-wildlife.org