

Darwin Initiative – Final Report

(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders
darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/) -

(<http://>
it is

expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Darwin project information

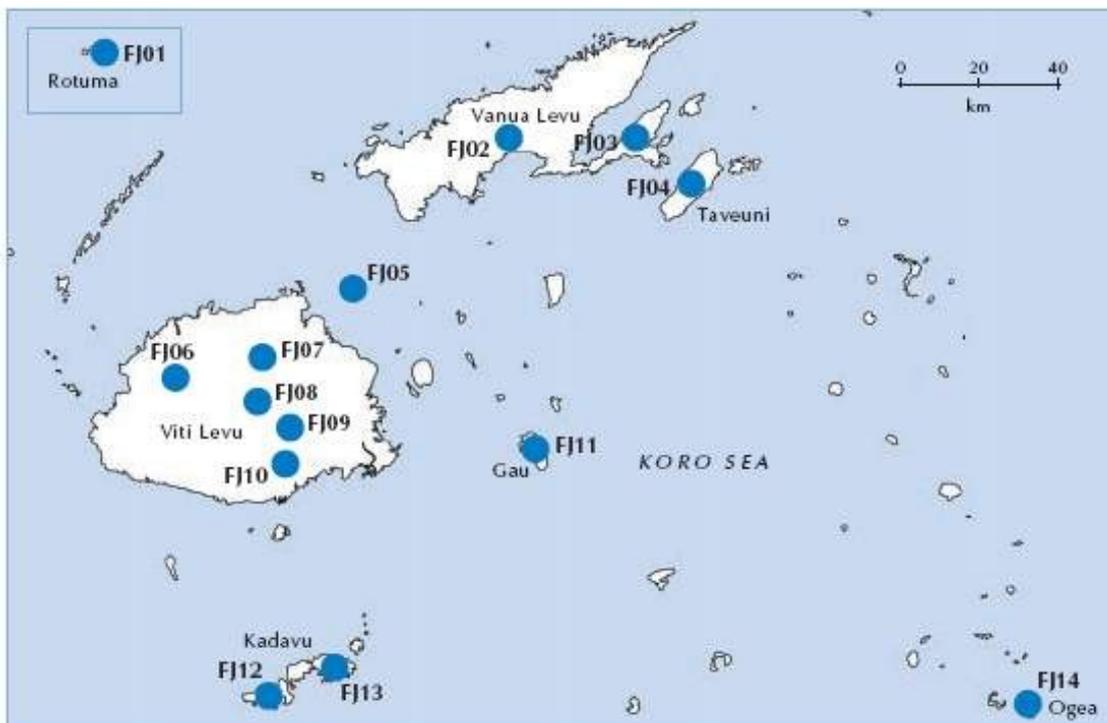
Project Reference	162/15/019
Project Title	Community Based Conservation Groups at Fiji's Key Conservation Sites
Host country(ies)	Fiji
UK Contract Holder Institution	BirdLife International
UK Partner Institution(s)	BirdLife International
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	BirdLife International Fiji Programme
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Project Leader Name	James Millett
Project Website	http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/sites/pacific_ibas/fiji/index.html
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1 Project Background

The BirdLife International Fiji Programme identified 14 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) as sites of global biodiversity importance in Fiji under a Darwin Initiative funded project (Identifying Sites of Global Biodiversity Importance 162/14/019) and these have subsequently been promoted as priority areas for sustainable management. Eleven of the 14 IBAs are areas old growth forest under varying degrees of threat from invasive species, unsustainable logging and agricultural encroachment. Whilst a number of Protected Areas (PAs) exist in Fiji these are almost without exception unmanaged and unmonitored and under most circumstances do not conform modern paradigms of community based conservation.

This project sought to address the problem of the limited capacity to develop, manage and monitor protected areas in Fiji. The Project Purpose was to enhance management tools and capacity to develop and sustainably manage protected areas on up to four priority terrestrial IBAs. This is to be achieved by delivering four outputs; 1) Establishing models of community based terrestrial Protected Areas; 2) Developing management plans for priority IBAs; 3) Disseminating information on biodiversity change and threats to key stakeholders and 4) To enhance the capacity of government and civil society to implement effective Protected Area management. The project sought to test approaches to address threats to forest on a range of sites under different conditions.

Previous work established enduring relationships with stakeholders including government departments, NGOs and land owning communities and this provided a sound basis for the implementation of the project. The project has been successful in its objectives with the establishment of **two new community based PAs**, the promotion of **management planning on one existing PA** and has contributed to the development of a **Protected Area Committee (PAC)** as well as assisting in the capacity development of several key local institutions.



Location of Important Bird Areas in Fiji

2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Contribution to CBD Articles and Crosscutting themes

The project has supported a number of articles and crosscutting themes under the CBD objectives; main contributions have been estimated at **Article 7 identification and monitoring (20%)**, **Article 8) in situ conservation 40%** and **Article 12) research and training 30%** and about a 10% contribution to other measures (see Annex 3). The project has contributed to crosscutting themes of Ecosystems approach, Forest Biodiversity, Indicators, Protected Areas, Sustainable Use and Biodiversity, and Biodiversity and Tourism. Of particular note is the contribution of the project to the adoption and funding of the Protected Area Programme of Works (PoWPA) in Fiji.

Specific contributions to these articles include:

Article 7: through development and of an IBA monitoring baseline that quantifies the status of IBAs, the production of an IBA monitoring handbook and the training of students and stakeholders in bird and IBA monitoring.

Article 8: by the development of two new community-based protected areas on previously unprotected sites with associated community management planning processes in place. The effective engagement of Government and communities and production of a management plan for a statutory Protected Area. In addition, the project has made over all contributions to the development of a Protected Area Committee and a coherent and planned approach to protected areas in Fiji

Article 12: a major component of the project has been the skill enhancement of the staff of the BirdLife Fiji Programme, project partners and students in biological monitoring, community conservation, management planning and fund-raising.

Additional contributions to other thematic areas have included, for example, Incentive measures – the development of village enterprises and sustainable agriculture that directly reduce pressures on forests in parallel with PA development, has promoted sustainable use of forests and Biodiversity and Tourism.

Contribution to the Programme of Works on Protected Areas

An important contribution of the project has been the raising of awareness of the PoWPA in Fiji, the subsequent support of the adoption the PoWPA process and assistance with submitting a successful POWPA GEF grant application valued at 150,000US\$. The PoWPA project is focussed on undertaking a gap analysis to support the design of a representative protected area system and to draft new protected area legislation.

Contribution to the National Biodiversity Action Plan

The Project has had regular interaction with the CBD focal point (Department of Environment) through the Principal Environment Officer's participation in the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the PAC. The project has contributed to the objectives of the Fiji BSAP in the following ways:

Focus 1: Community support, awareness, involvement and ownership

The project has strengthened community support and involvement with two LCGs established and supporting community protected areas, both directly through training activities and indirectly through the development of conservation professionals.

Focus 2: Improving our Knowledge

Ecological knowledge specifically bird diversity, IBA monitoring and improving understanding on technical and scientific knowledge.

Focus 3: Developing Protected Areas

The development of community-declared protected areas has been a successful activity implemented under this project with a follow-up project intended to develop these community-declared PAs into legally established PAs and with the successful implementation of the POWPA project highly likely to contribute to the development of protected areas in other IBAs.

Focus 6: Capacity Building and Strengthening

The development of skills and knowledge of the staff of the BirdLife Fiji Programme and other national institutions staff has been a crucial component of this project; individual skills have been developed through participation at national and regional meetings and conferences. Conservation professionals at national and regional level have been trained in key areas including proposal writing and fundraising, protected area management planning, IBA monitoring, natural resource management and principals of community conservation. National capacity has been strengthened through the contribution of conservation professionals from the BIFP and Secretariat in government and non-governmental forums. Key beneficiaries include the BirdLife Fiji Programme, the National Trust of Fiji and a newly formed NGO Nature Fiji. These three local institutions have become key in the development of Protected area planning in Fiji and have been successful in engaging other government agencies.

3 Project Partnerships

The BirdLife International Fiji Programme has been the main implementing body for this project and has been supported by the BirdLife International Cambridge Secretariat and the Pacific Partnership Secretariat. At the end of project the Fiji Programme was staffed by four Fijian conservationists (all recent graduates, one of whom has completed a Masters degree, under this project). The regional and UK based staff have provided technical, financial and project management support to the Fiji Programme Team.

The national partners were reviewed and updated in 2007 following changes to roles and the restructuring of the Government. The main national level partners are:

National Trust of Fiji: has become a key partner in the project, and developed a more predominant role in protected area planning and development through the chairing of the PAC and as the recipient of the POWPA grant.

NatureFiji-Mareqeti Viti (NF-MV): new local conservation NGO launched in 2007 and remains the only national NGO focusing on terrestrial biodiversity conservation and is a prospective BirdLife International Partner in Fiji. The NGO has become active in the project and eventually took the lead on work on Taveuni, which is continuing post project. BirdLife International has

supported the development of a NF-MV strategic plan based on the FNBSAP and supported the development and funding of a portfolio of projects for NF-MV.

The University of the South Pacific (USP) continued to remain a lead partner in the project, with two students being fully supported under the project. BirdLife International staffs were involved in postgraduate lecture courses. The University includes the *Institute of Applied Science (IAS)* a semi-independent research institute which is the focal point of the *Fiji Locally Managed Marine Protected Areas (FLMMA)*. Under FLMMA is the *Cakaudrove Yaubula Management Team (CYMST)* and *Kadavu Yaubula Management Team (KYMST)*, both essentially provincial chapters of FLMMA covering the project sites of Natewa Tunuloa and Taveuni (Cakaudrove) and Nabukelevu and East Kadavu respectively.

Government of Fiji: partnerships have developed with government departments over the lifetime of the project. Department of Environment (CBD Focal Point) remains a key partner sitting on the PSG and PAC. The department of Forestry as the competent authority for Nature and Forest Reserves has become increasingly engaged in the protected area process and actively participates in the PAC and work on Taveuni. In addition, representatives from Department of land-use and Agriculture regularly participate in the community work to establish new protected areas.

Conservation International is a stakeholder in Fijian protected areas through the development of the Sovi Basin Protected Area and is a lead participant in the PAC and POWPA implementation.

Effective national partnerships were supported through the PSG which met twice a year and was attended by representatives from Dept. of Environment and Dept. Forestry, the National Trust of Fiji, the University of the South Pacific and NFMV. The steering committee continues to act as an advisory body to the project and the Fiji Programme as a whole.

Regional skill-sharing is a strength of this project, and this has been developed through BirdLife International's Pacific Islands' Regional Partners: *The Ipukarea Society (TIS, Cook Islands)*; *Dick Watling / Fiji Programme (Fiji)*; *Société d'Ornithologie de Polynésie – MANU (French Polynesia)*; *Société Calédonienne d'Ornithologie (New Caledonia)*; *Palau Conservation Society (Palau)* and *O Le Siosiomaga Society (Samoa)*. Staffs from partners have participated in exchanges; the [Fiji community conservation model](#) is being used by partners to develop site-based conservation programmes on IBAs and staff of the BIFP have facilitated training in New Caledonia.

4 Project Achievements

4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The project has had a measurable direct impact and also indirect impacts on the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable management of natural resources and community livelihoods, specifically:

Direct impacts:

- The establishment of two new community-based protected areas in Fiji (Natewa Peninsula 6,625ha and Nabukelevu 344ha). These forest blocks were imminently threatened by logging (Natewa) and agriculture (Nabukelevu).
- The development of management planning process and community engagement on two community PAs and previously unmanaged Taveuni reserves.
- Communities have developed management plans and been trained in techniques that will lead to an improvement in livelihoods and sustainable management of natural resources.

Indirect impacts:

- A contribution to the establishment of a constituency in Fiji that supports the development of a modern protected area system and the Implementation of the Programme of Works on Protected Areas
- The strengthening of technical capacity of key institutions and individuals contributing to the strengthening of key organisations and partnerships for the management and establishment of protected area

Whilst it is impossible to quantify how much habitat would have been destroyed / degraded without this intervention, we can identify that a proportion of the Natewa protected area would have either been logged or logging leases signed, as logging companies attempted to enter into agreements with communities and the LCG, and were refused. A large part of the peninsular has already been logged. Similarly, the degradation of Nabukelevu is expected to have continued, with attrition to the forest edge.

The net impacts can be measured against the BSAP, and have contributed to

Focus 1: Community Support: two LCGs have declared and are responsible for protected areas and community work has been facilitated (through training or support of partners on additional sites)

Focus 2: Improving Knowledge: the project has contributed to the baseline information available on the condition of IBAs and on monitoring birds as indicators.

Focus 3: developing protected areas: directly creating two protected areas and contributing to the management of PAs more widely in Fiji

Focus 4: Species conservation has benefited, particularly globally threatened taxa, on large tracts of remaining old-growth forests which is habitat to the threatened silktail bird *Lamprolaima victoriae kleinschmidti*, and birds endemic to Kadavu

Focus 5: Alien species: a small contribution has been made by the incorporation of measures to reduce the risk of introduction of alien species in the plans for Taveuni

Focus 6: Capacity Building: has been the cross cutting theme of the project, building individual capacities, LCGs, those of key national bodies and supporting the development of a national group promoting PAs. It is these contributions to Fijian conservation that will be critical for sustain the result

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The project was successful in achieving the Purpose. Two Community protected areas covering almost 7,000ha of priority forest were established. Local conservation groups including a representative from each land owning clan declared the forest protected signing two MOUs and entered in to management planning processes. Management plans were completed for Natewa and are underway on Nabuelevu. A management plan for Taveuni's statutory reserves was produced. The management planning process was taken forwards through an awareness programme and consultative process with stakeholders on the island. This was led by NatureFiji and the National Trust of Fiji along with the Department of Forestry and identified three key post project management actions 1) awareness 2) implementation of management of the protected areas and 3) bio-security. This is the first time that there has been any cohesive programme to promote conservation and PA management on Taveuni. An IBA monitoring baseline was also established and captured on the World Bird Database for Fiji's IBAs.

The project has influenced behaviour towards protected areas and sustainable management of forests at a number of levels.

Regionally: community conservation has been promoted using Fiji community protected areas as demonstration sites. Partners from the New Caledonia and French Polynesia have greater

appreciation and understanding of the importance and application of community conservation. This is evidenced by Manu (Birdlife Partners in French Polynesia) including establishment of LCGs as a central activity in new projects post training.

Nationally: the project has contributed to the development of a constituency supporting and working towards the establishment of a modern and representative protected area network. In particular a review of legal mechanisms for protecting land in Fiji raised awareness of the constraints of the existing PA options and the recommendations of management planning training promoted the establishment of the Protected Area Committee. This has in-turn resulted in the accessing of further resources and implementation of PoWPA (previously PoWPA was unknown in Fiji).

At an organisational level the project has strengthened The Birdlife Fiji Programme, NatureFiji, and the National Trust to develop community based protected areas, promote management plans, and monitor priority sites. Critically the Fiji Programme, NatureFiji and the National trust have developed strong partnerships to undertake protected area development and management.

At the community level, the project has influenced communities to develop and manage two reserves. In doing so created an integrated PA model that manages biodiversity and supports livelihoods.

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

1. Models of community based terrestrial protected areas

The project established two community-based protected areas on FJ03 Natewa Tunuloa Peninsular (6625ha) and FJ12 Nabukelevu, Kadavu (344ha). These protected areas have been agreed under an MOU by Local Conservation Groups¹ (LCGs) and represent a new model for terrestrial protected areas in Fiji.

The LCG on the Natewa Tunuloa Peninsular was established in 2005 prior to the start of the project and consisted of five clans who were interested in sustainable management of their forest. The LCG was expanded to incorporate 11 clans with contiguous land holdings. The landowners on Nabukelevu had an existing relationship with BirdLife staff from previous survey work but had not formed a LCG. Extensive consultations were undertaken with communities with initial awareness raising over the importance and value of forest, Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) and a consultation on the options for protecting Forest in Fiji. (for example, statutory reserves, land lease, covenant or community managed reserves under an MOU). Ultimately it was the community managed reserve that was the preferred option selected by the LCG.

Eleven clans declared a protected area in Natewa Tunuloa with communities entering an agreement for a period of 10 years. Two clans at Nabukelevu, Kadavu have signed an agreement to protect their forests for a period of 5 years. The declarations have been supported by local government; successful meetings have been held with provincial executive heads (*Roko Tui's*) and presentations have been made to provincial councils, where these models of protected areas have been tabled and endorsed. Communities have formulated by-laws to govern the use of this community-declared PA. Plans for community-based sustainable livelihood projects identified by the communities themselves to be undertaken at each village are included as a part of the management plan

One of the lessons learned during the course of the project is that the establishment of effective grass-roots protected areas is likely to be a slow and iterative process. Landowners are quiet understandably unlikely to commit to binding agreements on land-use without a lengthy consultative process and reasonable certainty of support in long-term resource management

¹ Local Conservation Group (synonymous with Site Support Group) is a group of local stakeholders that form an association to manage and/or monitor an IBA. In the Fijian context SSGs are primarily or exclusively composed of representatives of land owning clans or Mataqali (pronounced Matanga-lee in Fijian). The land is legally owned by the Mataqali and held in trust by the Government of Fiji

from government or non-governmental partners. This situation is compounded by weak policy, legislative and institutional frameworks in Fiji that at this time do not offer protected area models that conform to modern conservation paradigms of sustainable use and benefit sharing.

The two sites have provided a new dimension to the face of protected areas in Fiji and offers three advantages over conventional models:

1. the model places the responsibility of management with the land owning communities and empowers land owners to make informed decisions
2. The model does not offer direct compensation, and therefore does not raise expectations; but does make provision for the development of village businesses that are complementary to the management of the protected area
3. The model promotes wider sustainable land use including agricultural land and contributes to policy objectives including food sustainability, and in doing so gains wider governmental support. Decision makers in the communities also identify with this model which maximises the value of lands and contributes to incomes, compared to a traditional PA model

The model has been presented at various fora, in particular the Protected Area Committee and has attracted considerable interest from stakeholders as an alternative to the statutory and lease models. The dissemination of these models post project will be important post project activities.

A series of community consultations were held with landowners on FJ13 East Kadavu as a potential third site for the establishment of a protected area. However, disagreements over landownership prevented progress on developing a protected area. Some members of the community continue to show support shown for forest protection and the support from the Kadavu Provincial office has been very positive. This perhaps demonstrates some of the challenges facing the development of protected area in a complicated multi owner environment.

2. Management plans for priority IBAs

A management planning workshop held in April 2008, facilitated by a member of the IUCN Commission on PAs had wide attendance from government and non-governmental stakeholders and resulted in the design and publication of guidelines for management planning for PAs and community managed PAs in Fiji.

An interim management plan was drafted for the Taveuni Ravilevu Nature Reserve which faced initial delays in adopting the management plan due to restructuring in the Department of Forestry. Successful consultations have since been held with the Departments of Forestry and Environment. In the third year of the project the management planning process was taken forwards through a Conservation Action Planning Workshop held in Taveuni. This was the first time that all stakeholders attend a forum by communities in Taveuni to discuss and identify threats to the reserves and agree actions. This has been led by NatureFiji and the National Trust of Fiji supported by the Birdlife Fiji Team and DoF. At the end of the project "Strengthening Taveuni's Protected Areas" is being taken forwards by this partnership with financial support from PoWPA and the Jensen Foundation

The Fiji Programme staff and Partners (NatureFiji, National Trust of Fiji) have enhanced their knowledge and skills in management planning for community based protected areas through formal training and also through the development of management planning models suitable for local conditions. A management planning workshop was held for communities at Natewa Tunuloa and a management plan has been produced and adopted by the land owners for the community-declared PA. The management planning process has been introduced to the Nabukelevu LCG, however, it was not possible to hold a management planning workshop before the EOP (sustainable agriculture workshops were prioritised and scheduled ahead of management planning). The management planning process is scheduled for October 2009 supported by a GEF small grant.

3. Information on Biodiversity change and threats is available to key stakeholders to inform decision making

An IBA monitoring framework for Fiji has been designed based on the Global IBA Monitoring Framework and was adopted agreed an IBA monitoring Workshop held in February 2009. The monitoring framework has since been disseminated through a series of presentations to the Department of forestry. The Guidelines for Fiji are with the publishers at the EOP.

A baseline IBA status report has been completed and circulated to key stakeholders in Fiji and the IBA condition baseline has been captured on the World Bird Database (WBDB).

Research by the two Darwin sponsored students has been completed. One Masters Degree has been awarded and the second dissertation had been submitted and returned by the external reviewer with corrections at the EOP. These findings will guide future bird monitoring, and broadly show that native species assemblage is likely to be the best parameter for in-depth monitoring of IBAs, whilst the use of specific species as indicators is unlikely to be effective.

4. Enhanced capacity of government and civil society to implement effective PA management

The project undertook a wide range of training activities in the core areas of fundraising, management planning and IBA monitoring through a series of workshops. In addition, other training activities were undertaken including day to day training of the project team, international exchanges and secondments, participation in courses and formal studies at the University of the South Pacific. Conservation professionals trained have taken skills to the communities through workshops and practical training sessions. One of the unplanned results from the training activities was the establishment of a Protected Area Committee following the recommendations made during a training visit by a Protected Area Specialist. At the end of the project we can identify individuals working in Protected Area related fields with enhanced skills from the training, at least four organisations with enhanced capacity and an improved national Capacity (through PAC) to develop and manage Protected Areas.

Two fundraising and project design workshops were organised with c20 participants at the first and c15 at the second. The training was led by BirdLife International Development Managers (Caroline Pridham and Maaïke Manten) and included the secretariat of the Fiji GEF Small Grants programme (SGP). This promoted GEF SGP to conservation practitioners and provided real project concepts for participants to design. One project was successfully developed and a grant awarded for Nabukelevu, Kadavu. Hands on training in fundraising and project design has been provided the Technical Advisor and Development Manager, resulting in a range of supporting proposals being submitted (including to PoWPA grants, CEPF, Pacific Island Development Trust, South Pacific Commission and Embassies). Local staff have taken an increasing role in project development.

In the second year of the project a protected area management planning workshop was held lead by John Parr. Lessons and principals from management planning processes were taken and adapted to Fijian conditions by the workshop participants; these have been published as management planning guidelines for Fiji. In the Final Year of the project a four-day workshop on IBA monitoring and data management was led by UK expert Mike Evans. This had 12 participants; this training has been supported by several remote training sessions on data management for the Fiji team using Skype.

The IBA monitoring and WBDB training was run back to back with a workshop on community conservation. This was funded by a grant from the Jensen Foundation and brought five conservation professionals from the French Overseas Territories (New Caledonia and French Polynesia). Community conservation is not widely practiced in the French OTs and participants were trained in the tools and practice of community conservation and then taken on a 3 day field trip to the Natewa Tunaloa Community Protected area where they were involved in the Management planning process.

Other major training activities / events included: one staff from the Fiji programme was awarded a grant to be trained in monitoring in New Caledonia and to share lessons on

community conservation (2 weeks), two Fiji Programme staff visited the UK and were trained in IBA monitoring, bird banding and communicating biodiversity (Darwin Scholar with the Field Studies Council). Two staff visited Guam to attend the Island Species Led Action Course (ISLA) in 2008 and three staff attended the second ISLA course held in 2009 in Fiji.

Project staff attended regional and international meetings including one team member to the Pacific Partnership Meeting in Palau 2007, and one to the Birdlife Global Conference in Buenos Aires in 2008 where she presented on community conservation in Fiji – lessons learned.

The project team was established at the start of the project with two established staff and two trainees were recruited over the course of the project and additional staff primarily working on other projects participated in training activities and shared learning. Four staff trained under the project are working for Birdlife International at the EOP. One staff (Senior Conservation Officer) moved to Conservation International to continue working on protected areas in Fiji. Two MSc students were recruited at the start of the project and successfully undertook studies, they received wide training including extensive training in field methodologies as well as participation in workshops. One of the students joined the team after completing studies.

A good media profile has been maintained, with regular local and international press releases, importantly the project team have become practiced at the writing of press materials. A range of posters and leaflets (see annex 5 for details)

LCG members from Natewa Tunuloa and Nabukelevu, Kadavu have been involved in a series of bird identification training and monitoring principles. Conservation professionals who have received training in proposal writing and fundraising have assisted community groups at the two project sites, Natewa Tunuloa & Nabukelevu, Kadavu develop specific community-based projects. In response to the needs of communities during the development of the PA model, training has been broadened to include soil conservation and sustainable agricultural practices, forest restoration and the establishment of a nursery and a model farm on FJ 12. This is to support the communities in holistic land management and with village livelihoods. The Project Team has benefited from the training given by Agriculture and Department of Land Use

The national capacity of government and statutory bodies has certainly been enhanced with the establishment of a National Protected Area Committee, which sits under the National Environment Committee, and is mandated to take lead on reviewing protected area networks in Fiji. The National Trust of Fiji, a statutory body with management responsibility is taking lead on this, supported by IUCN, CI, BirdLife and government departments, Environment and Forestry.

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

Please refer to Annex 4 (project standard measures) and Annex 5 (publications).

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

The Project has promoted national and international technical cooperation, in particular between BirdLife International and the key local partners (Fiji Programme, University of the South Pacific, National Trust of Fiji and NatureFiji) on the themes of fundraising, protected area management, IBA monitoring and data management with four workshops being hosted by British or European trainers.

The Protected Area model has been very successful at integrating a range of technologies including those outside the traditional forest conservation, in particular sustainable agriculture practices and soil management. In doing so this has created a multidisciplinary team who can be more responsive to the holistic land use needs of communities.

Community protected area models have been widely promoted in the region and globally, with five partners from French territories receiving technical training in community conservation in Fiji, and one of the project team provided training in community based protected areas during a

visit to New Caledonia. In addition, lessons learned have been disseminated through regional BirdLife Meetings, SPREP meetings and the Birdlife Global Conference.

The project has also engendered national level cooperation promoting the formation of the PAC (a recommendation of the protected area training). This has provided a forum for key responsible agencies (Department of Forestry, Environment and the National Trust of Fiji) together with NGOs and other stakeholders. This has led to the initiation of a gap analysis and a review of PA legislation.

4.6 Capacity building

Capacity building is one of the four outputs of this project and is detailed in Section 4.4 and in Annex 1. This section is focused on the capacity enhancements at the EOP compared with a baseline at the start of the project and also identifies some of the unanticipated benefits and results of capacity building exercises

Organisational development: key organisations (NatureFiji, National Trust of Fiji, BirdLife International Fiji Programme) for the sustainable management of protected areas in Fiji have increased capacity. These local organisations have increased staff and institutional capacity and are all implementing protected area programmes or projects at EOP. At the outset of the project the **BirdLife Fiji Programme** had no experience or capacity in the development of protected areas, previous work had focussed on research and biodiversity awareness on several sites, and whilst a LCG had been established on the Natewa Peninsular there was not a clear roadmap for the sustainable management of the forest / Protected Area. At the EOP, community protected areas with associated management planning processes were established on two sites and the programme was supporting partners on additional sites. **NatureFiji** was launched in 2007 (2nd year of the project) and was included as a partner in revised project plans. The Pacific Partnership Secretariat has supported NatureFiji in strategic planning, fundraising, project design and promoted them to lead on one project site (Taveuni). NatureFiji have also established a LCG on a second site; Tomanivi and are implementing a Project to promote Permanent Forest Estates² (PFE) in Fiji. In the medium term, NatureFiji is expected to become the national BirdLife Partner in Fiji. The **National Trust of Fiji** has statutory responsibility for several reserves; Trust has been able to enhance its capacity and role in Protected Area Management and through a partnership with Conservation International to develop a lease based PA in the Sovi Basin and through this project. The Trust was the applicant for a POWPA-GEF grant written with support from the BirdLife team and are the focal point for the PAC. The staff of all of these partners, and of the Department of Forestry have benefited from training leading to improved skills and knowledge.

Training and human resources development was a large component of the project, a number of individuals in several organisations deploying skills at the EOP. Vilikesa Masibalavu (Snr Conservation Officer), received extensive technical training under the project before the Conservation International team working on the Sovi Basin protected Area. Miliana Vukunisiga, Tuverea Tuamotu, and Elenoa Seniloli were all recruited shortly before or at the start of the project as inexperienced graduates and are now established conservation officers with the Fiji Programme using the skills to continue work on Kadavu, Natewa peninsular and also to build on the lessons learned and develop protected areas on restored (rat eradicated islands) under the Darwin Project *Restoration of Priority Pacific Island Ecosystems for People and Biodiversity* 17-026. Nunia Thomas, Conservation Coordinator for NatureFiji has also received training under this project in and is deploying skills on two IBAs and through the management of the PFE project. Two students were trained to MSc level and one is working for Birdlife in PA development at EOP. Communities on two project sites, formerly with no sustainable management have declared protected areas with management plans agreed or underway.

Enabling environment: enhancing an enabling environment was not identified as one of the original capacity development outputs, and it was not until basic research on *Legal options for Protecting Land in Fiji*³ was undertaken, that it became apparent that the establishment of

² Permanent Forest Estate is a management unit being promoted under the current Fiji Forestry Policy and includes protection forest and production forest and plantations managed as permanently forested areas. This is very similar to the model PAs developed under this project and potential exists for sharing lessons learned.

³ A study commissioned by Birdlife International and undertaken by IUCN's legal advisor to the Pacific

legally protected areas in Fiji was unlikely to conform to social expectations (benefit sharing etc) and that existing reserves were facing difficulties in fulfilling obligations to manage biodiversity, did not benefit land owners and were not secure (they could be de-gazetted). The document stimulated debate and resulted in the commission of a sister paper on options for MPAs. Cohesive thinking by BirdLife, National Trust, IUCN and Conservation International was further informed by the recommendations of the management planning training, in particular the establishment of a Protected Area Committee. This was formed with the National Trust being the focal point, and for the first time brought stakeholders together. The PAC has been endorsed by the National Environment Committee as a subgroup and has statutory recognition.

Development of incentives: the project did not at the outset aim to establish compensation models and incentive measures have ultimately been established through a two-way process of agreeing the protected area model. The compensation model through a lease in Fiji has proven to be a protracted process, and the project team felt that whilst in the long-term endowments or trust funds should not be ruled out, in the short and medium term it was better to promote Protected Areas on the basis “Vanua” (the spiritual connection of a clan with their lands), wider benefits of forests (ecosystem services) and other more direct benefits of tourism. This has evolved in response to the needs of the community to include wider sustainable land management and agriculture; i.e. farms and forest are managed together by the village in a way that enhances livelihoods but places responsibility with the villages.

The BirdLife UK Secretariat and Pacific Partnership Secretariat have enhanced capacity at the EOP to support the Fiji Programme and other key Partners. The Pacific Team have two technical advisors working on protected area related projects in Fiji and one Development Manager compared to a baseline of one technical advisor.

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

Project Team and Partners: the project team will continue working on protected area establishment and management under a range of projects. The work will be up-scaled to include the establishment of community PAs on small islands. The Fiji team continue to work with partners post project with increasing collaboration with NatureFiji. The project material assets will continue to be used on the legacy of the project.

Community Protected Areas: this project has focused on empowering local landowning communities and building on the existing knowledge of traditional, cultural and natural resources whilst trying to conserve birds and their forest habitats. The two community based protected areas will require ongoing inputs and mentoring, this will be done by the Fiji Programme Team funded under small portfolio of projects. The Protected Areas will be further formalised as Natural Heritage Parks under an MOU with Government and ideally progress to a statutory designation (subject to a legal “park” designation that conforms to modern PA expectations). The Fiji Programme will continue working with communities to develop the model, but management responsibility may be moved to another organisation in the future.

Management Planning: Management planning processes for the two community-based reserves will continue post project and be supported by the Fiji Programme. The Management plan for Nabukelevu will be finalised post project (in October 2009). The management planning and consultative process initiated on Taveuni will be continued by NatureFiji and supported by the Fiji Programme and National Trust and forestry. This complex situation, where land has statutory protection but no enforcement and is threatened primarily by settlers (not land owners) will require long-term inputs and the responsible authorities (forestry and National Trust will require ongoing support from the partnership to promote management).

IBA monitoring will be continued by the Fiji Programme, and ultimately become the responsibility of the Birdlife Partner in Fiji.

The PAC, now formalised by the government of Fiji, will continue to act as national level forum. The Protected Area Gap analysis will promote the establishment of a representative PA system and the review of legislation will result in legal designations that are fit for purpose.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

One of the key lessons learned from this project is the importance of a two way process between resource owners and conservationists in developing practical management models that are suitable for local conditions. At the outset the project did not have clear vision on how protected areas should be structured. Though protracted consultations and trial and error, an empirical model was developed.

Importantly the project has successfully excluded discussions on monetary compensation for community-declared protected forests or promoting dependence on external funds to sustain community conservation initiatives. Instead, this project has promoted local participation and together with the local communities designed a mechanism to try and solicit alternative sources of livelihood, and build on the capacity of LCGs, to enhance protection of birds and forests. This places ownership and responsibility in the hand of the resource owners, unlike current statutory or lease models. The project has, in all aspects built on existing traditional knowledge and culture from the communities; noting that these are powerful elements in the Fijian society.

The project has also demonstrated the time required to develop protected areas, due to the need for relationship and consensus building. This is a long-term and continuous investment and we may expect that the PAs will require support (from a local body) to be functional for the management of biodiversity. This can be demonstrated by the condition of statutory reserves that are legally protected but subject to degrading activities due to the lack of management, awareness, enforcement and incentive measures.

The lessons learned has also been communicated to BirdLife partners in the region who are implementing site based conservation and working with indigenous landowning communities. Some partners are experiencing difficulties in moving forward with site conservation because of non-participation from communities. This project has linked capacity development of local people to the development of site based, community conservation models, which can be replicated locally and regionally.

Lessons learnt from this project have been disseminated through field missions to BirdLife partners in the region (one of which was publicised in a French newspaper) and through facilitation of workshops and community visits for local project partners and regional partners. Successes and achievements at project sites such as declaration of community-declared PAs, management planning workshop for PA, and the establishment of reforestation and sustainable agriculture programs have all received extensive coverage in the local media. Additionally, the work done at the two respective communities are highlighted separately when publicised in a local magazine *Na Mata* that is distributed to all 14 provinces in Fiji, and which the respective provincial offices are tasked with delivering to all villages. This local magazine is published quarterly by the media department of the Ministry of Fijian Affairs. This partnership with the Ministry of Fijian Affairs media department will continue after the completion of this project and will do so as long as the Fiji Programme continues to work with local communities. The Fiji Programme has surpassed its media targets.

The dissemination will continue post project, essential work to progress the two community protected Areas will be supported CEPF and GEF SGP, and it is hoped the additional funding can be levered to disseminate the results within Fiji and beyond and to establish at least one additional Protected Area on Viti Levu. The Project team would also like to publish and present the PAs as case studies.

5.1 Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative identity and brand has been promoted throughout the project implementation. The Darwin logo appears on all four leaflets (Important Bird Area, Globally Threatened Birds, Kadavu and Natewa Tunuloa leaflets in Fijian vernacular) and two posters published during the project. For every press release regarding this project, Darwin Initiative has also been mentioned as the main donor. The same has been done for every resource

material published under this project, including the Fundraising Manual Guide, PA management planning guide for Fiji and IBA monitoring framework guide.

This is the second Darwin Initiative-funded project to be implemented by BirdLife International and publicity over completed projects, as well as this one has been extensive with coverage in local media, local television and on the BirdLife website. There is general knowledge and wide appreciation of support provided by Darwin Initiative from the community to government level, as well as with local and international non-government organizations.

6 Monitoring and evaluation

The original logframe was found to be quite difficult to use as a project management tool and a revised logframe was submitted and approved at the end of the first year of the project and measurable indicators and means of verification were used to measure delivery of project outputs. The OVIs were found to be useful indicators in the revised logframe.

The Fiji team Senior Conservation Officer (Miliana) maintained a detailed workplan that was used to track progress of each activity and was invaluable in managing quite a complicated the project effectively. The Project Steering Group that meets every 6 months (and will continue post project) provided important external perspectives on the project progress and helpful steering and decision making.

The project has undergone two annual report reviews. The first annual review highlighted some concerns which were very helpful to the project team in redesigning the logframe and clarifying key partners. The second year review highlighted the positive achievements of the project, including the ability to maintain a lasting legacy for the project and the major and sustainable impact the project can have on Fiji's terrestrial biodiversity.

The project was not subject to a mid-term review, however project outputs were evaluated under and post project review of a regional project that gave a very [positive review](#) of the grassroots conservation approaches.

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The Logframe and project partners were revised, submitted and approved in response to the 2007 Annual report review. There are no outstanding issues to date.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

Total Budget and expenditure

	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Total Spend	Over / under spend	Variance (%)
Staff Costs					
Rents rates heating lighting					
Postage telephone stationery					
Travel & Subsistence					
Printing					
Conference Seminars etc					
Capital Items					
Others Training courses (professional)					
Awareness Materials					
Annual Financial Audit					
Community meetings training					
Total					

The budget was revised at the end of the financial year 1, 2 and 3. This was required under some demanding financial conditions. The value of the Fiji dollar rose sharply against the pound in FY 2008/09 (varying between 3.3 to 2.4 Fj\$ to the UKP) before the dollar was devalued on 15 April 09, followed by rapid inflation. Budgets were also adjusted as additional Co-financing became available. Variations greater than X% occurred in four budgets over the lifetime of the project:

Rents, rates, heating lights: under-spent despite a budget reduction due to the availability of other co finance that contributed to office costs. This freed up funds to be used in other project areas that would contribute to outputs such as printing and travel.

Travel: was under budgeted for the amount of local and international travel in the implementation of a project with this level of training and technical co-operation project. Even though many of the international flights were covered by cofinance.

Printing: was over budget because the print runs and quality of outputs exceeded the original project plans, in particular the fundraising guide.

Community Meetings: underspend primarily because co-finance projects supported many of these costs, particularly GEF small grant.

The first Annual report review highlighted variation in budgets and the project team has worked to improve this area with the Fiji based Finance Manager receiving a month of training in the UK in 2008 with the Cambridge based Finance team.

Salary Breakdown

Year	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	Total
Snr Tech Advisor - James Millett					
LCG Specialist - Jonathan Barnard					
Conservation Officer - Vilikesa Masibalavu					
Conservation Officer - Miliana Vukunisiga					
Trainee IBA Officer - Tuverea					
Trainee IBA Officer - Mere					
Finance manger - Nirmala Chand					
USP students					
Total					

Capital Items

Financial Year	Cost UKP
06/07	
Binoculars x8	
Laptop	
Laptop	
Copier/printer	
Survey equipment	
Laptop	
Guillotine	
Boots	
Ext hard-drive	
Field Equipment	
Desktop PC	
07/08	
Laptop repair	
Desk	
Brochure display	
Desktop PC	
08/09	
Computer screen	
Laptop repair	

Office chair replacement parts
Vehicle replacement parts
Financial Year 09/10
Copier replacement part
Office window replacement parts
Total

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

The co-finance in the original project plan was from Birdlife International core funding and from a regional EC funded project that supported many of the operational costs for the Regional Office. The project was successful at leveraging additional funds to contribute to the project purpose, these include:

British Birdwatching Fair raised 215,000UKP for a regional parrot project; 6000UKP has supported community work in Fiji and additional allocations have supported the Regional Development Manager

Packard Foundation Granted two projects to work on seabirds and the restoration of seabird islands for \$US220,000 (identifying seabird IBAs) and \$US893,800 for the restoration of islands was not used as direct co-finance. staff employed under this project benefited from training and are using skills at EOP.

GEF Small Grant of \$US47,230 was direct co-finance to progress sustainable management of the protected area on Nabukelevu

Jensen Foundation Small Grant: 22,972UKP was granted to Nature Fiji to establish a LCG on Tomanivi and is considered highly complementary to the project purpose and a further 4000UKP was allocated for regional training in community protected areas

Durrell Foundation awarded a Grant of US\$1,500 for training and dissemination of community conservation in New Caledonia

Tuverea Tuamotu was awarded a Grant of 3000UKP to attend the *Field studies Council* course in 2008

Four grants of \$US1,700 were also awarded to four staff to attend the ISLA courses organised by DICE and the *Durrell Foundation* in Guam and Fiji

The project team helped to lever a *PoWPA GEF* grants (awarded to the National Trust of Fiji) totalling \$US150,000. Some of this has directly co funded management planning activities on Taveuni

Towards the EOP, a grant of \$US155,346 was awarded by *CEPF* to progress and enlarge the community protected areas established under this project.

Further in kind contributions of staff time from Birdlife International and from National Partners including National Trust of Fiji, NatureFiji, Department of Forestry, department of Land use and Department of Agriculture.

7.3 Value of DI funding

This funding has been critical in the progression from the identification of important sites for biodiversity to implementing practical management solutions. In the words of an independent reviewer to Fiji, *the tragedy, having identified IBAs would be simply to monitor their degradation and loss*. The project proposal identified that very few programmes were working on sustainable management of forest in Fiji and that threats were severe. However in 2005 there were not good practical working models of forest conservation. Specifically, we can identify that without this funding:

The Fiji Programme would not have been able to develop community protected Areas and there is a high probability that Natewa PA would have been logged.

The Fiji team would not have been developed and would not have worked with other stakeholders to form a constituency to support national coordination of protected areas

Resources would not have been leveraged for the Fiji Programme, NatureFiji or the National Trust of Fiji.

a. Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2007 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity, • The sustainable use of its components, and • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		<p>Two Local Conservation Groups are managing extensive tracts of priority forest and are supported by a strengthened national Protected Area constituency</p>	<p>(do not fill not applicable)</p>
<p>Purpose Management tools and capacity are enhanced to develop and sustainably manage protected areas on up to 4 priority terrestrial sites (IBAS) in Fiji</p>	<p>Model community-managed protected areas are developed</p> <p>Management is enhanced on one existing statutory protected area</p> <p>Baseline data and procedures are available for programme to monitor biodiversity change in 4 selected IBAs</p>	<p>Two model community protected areas have been declared and are supported by local communities</p> <p>Management with a strong focus on consultation and awareness are being led two local agencies on Taveuni</p> <p>IBA baseline condition data has been captured on the WBDB</p>	
<p>Output 1. Models of community based terrestrial protected areas</p>	<p>1.1 Community managed protected areas developed for at least two sites by end of project</p> <p>1.2 A roadmap for developing protected areas available for stakeholders by end of project</p>	<p>1.1 Community PA are established at Natewa Tunuloa under an MOU with 11 clans to conserve forests for 10 years. Community managed PA developed at Nabukelevu, with two clans signing MOU to conserve forests for five-years.</p> <p>1.2 Community-declared PAs in both Natewa Tunuloa and Nabukelevu both provide models for the development of community driven PAs in Fiji. Both models are developing forest-based income generating activities to support livelihoods, whilst pursuing legal declaration of PA status. This has been submitted in a paper, tabled and endorsed by the Cakaudrove Provincial Council and is available to stakeholders.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Engagement meetings at priority sites with key land owning communities and other stakeholders</p>		<p>Meetings with communities held at all project sites. A consultation workshop held at FJ03 resulted in an initial five landowning clans making an agreement to protect their forests. In follow up meetings a total of 11 landowning clans joined the agreement. Meetings with FJ12 communities</p>	

		<p>have resulted in more clans agreeing to protect their forests.</p> <p>Presentation to provincial councils and meetings with the executive provincial heads (<i>Roko Tuis</i>) were held on a regular basis. The respective <i>Roko Tuis</i> have attended almost all meetings and workshops conducted at the priority sites.</p> <p>A community stakeholder workshop was conducted in FJ04, this was attended by key land owning communities of the reserves, the <i>Roko Tui Cakaudrove</i> and the Paramount chief of Cakaudrove.</p>
Activity 1.2 PLAs are undertaken with priority landowning communities		<p>PLAs have been undertaken at FJ03 and FJ04. A PLA was conducted at FJ12 by the Institute of Applied Sciences. The PLA in FJ13 undertaken as it became clear during provisional meetings that exiting conflicts between tribal heads over land ownership would not make PA development feasible in the lifetime of the project.</p>
Activity 1.3 Community groups are formed and objectives agreed		<p>Local Conservation Groups have been established and developed at FJ03 and FJ12 with both LCGs adopting a Terms of Reference and committed to conserving biodiversity within the IBA.</p>
Activity 1.4 Options for PA models are assessed and agreed		<p>Review of legal and social options for protected areas in Fiji was undertaken and disseminated to stakeholders including to LCGs. A consultation workshop has been held with landowning communities at FJ03, who have agreed on the type of PA model to adopt (National Heritage Park). This will be taken forwards under a follow-up project. Consultations were done with Department of Forestry and the Native Lands Trust Board (statutory body responsible for managing land issues in Fiji) and the report by IUCN on PA options in Fiji was used as a reference guideline.</p>
Activity 1.5 Protected area models are developed on priority sites		<p>A community-declared PA models has been implemented on FJ03 and FJ12, both of which can be replicated on other IBAs, or taken to a regional level to PICs undertaking community-based site and species conservation.</p>
Output 2. Management plans for priority IBAs	<p>2.1 Management plans produced for one statutory reserve agreed by stakeholders end of year 2</p> <p>2.2 Management plans for two community managed reserves produced by end of project</p>	<p>2.1 The draft management plan for FJ04 (Taveuni) has been presented to the Department of Forests and a series of presentations has been done to the Conservator of Forests. This has led to stakeholder meetings and the subsequent launch of the Taveuni Awareness Campaign to promote the management of the reserves with land owning communities and non landowning settlers. This is led by Nature Fiji and continues beyond the EOP funded by a GEF PoWPA grant.</p>

		2.2 The community-based management plan for the FJ03 community-declared PA has been drafted. The FJ12 community-based management plan is being prepared and will be completed at a workshop after the end of project (supported under a GEF Small Project).
Activity 2.1 Consultation undertaken with key stakeholders in government including Dept of Environment and Dept of Forestry		<p>Presentations have been made to the Conservator and Deputy Conservator of Forests at the Department of Forestry, and the department supports work at priority sites. Meeting and workshop reports have been submitted to the department. BIFP has developed good working relationships with senior forestry officials in the Northern Division, who have attended and co-facilitated all workshops held at the two sites. Technical assistance has been provided to local staff with the availability of forest maps at the two priority sites FJ03 & FJ04.</p> <p>Principal Environment Officer at the Department of Environment continues to be a key figure in all matters pertaining with DoE. The PEO is a member of the Project Steering Committee and BIFP has had continued liaison with PEO, particularly with new technical information on PAs and invasive alien species. BIFP continues to be represented at stakeholder consultations for the review and implementation of the Fiji NBSAP.</p>
Activity 2.2 Communities engaged and informed over management planning		A management planning workshop was conducted in FJ03 which saw landowning communities contribute to the formulation of the management plan for the community-declared PA. Communities have agreed on customary rules to be enacted for the protection of the community-declared PA and have identified feasible community-based livelihood projects to undertake, in order to enhance the protection of the PA.
Activity 2.3 Expert advice used to develop management plan priorities and format		A PA management planning workshop was held in April 2008, this was facilitated by a visiting consultant who is a member of the IUCN Commission on PAs. A PA management planning guideline for Fiji was developed following the workshop and has since been edited by BI staff and published as an output.
Activity 2.4 Management plans are drafted and agreed by key stakeholders		<p>Community-based management plan for FJ03 has been drafted and was agreed by landowning communities.</p> <p>A management plan has been produced for Taveuni (FJ04) and a community awareness programme for the Taveuni Forest Reserve has been conducted with the communities and key stakeholders (DoF, DoE). DOF have initiated management actions including marking and monitoring the reserve boundaries.</p>

Activity 2.5 Plans are resourced and implemented	Landowning communities at FJ03 have identified sustainable forest based livelihood projects that are stated in the management plan. BIFP have provided support through the development of these projects. Community PA development will be implemented through a two-year CEPF project on FJ03 and FJ12. In addition, GEF-SGP funded project has been initiated for the conservation of Mount Nabukelevu and communities have begun implementing reforestation and sustainable agricultural activities supported under this fund. Other funds to support the work have been applied for including South Pacific Commission (Small Grant and Darwin Post Project Funding).
Output 3. Information on Biodiversity change and threats is available to key stakeholders to inform decision making	<p>3.1 Monitoring framework and baseline in place by end of year 2.</p> <p>3.2 Baseline monitoring data available for three sites by EOP.</p> <p>3.1 IBA Monitoring Guideline for Fiji has been reviewed & submitted to a publisher. The baseline IBA status report has also been produced and will be updated on the BirdLife World Bird Database.</p> <p>3.2 Research has been completed by the two Masters students and baseline monitoring data has been made available to identify potential indicator species.</p>
Activity 3.1 Monitoring framework developed for IBAs in Fiji based on global IBA framework	The IBA Monitoring Guidelines for Fiji has been written and submitted for publication. The framework based on the global IBA monitoring framework written in conjunction with UK based staff presented in a workshop of Pacific Partners in February 09.
Activity 3.2 Data sources accessed and information analysed for baseline	An IBA status report has been completed whereby the baseline data will be updated on the BirdLife WBDB and circulated for monitoring at priority sites.
Activity 3.3 Students undertake research on species richness and forest management and inform indicator based monitoring	Two Darwin-funded masters' students have completed research, both submitted and one awarded at EOP. The available data will inform indicator based monitoring for potential species and enable forest management at priority sites.
Activity 3.4 Methodology for detailed indicator based monitoring produced	Research findings suggest that there are probably not good indicator species for high biodiversity forest and that bird numbers were also unsuitable. The best assessment method for measuring forest quality using birds as indicators is the native species assemblage.
Output 4. Enhanced capacity of government and civil society to implement effective PA management	<p>4.1 Fifteen trained conservation practitioners using skills for protected area development/management at EOP</p> <p>4.1 Conservation professionals have been trained in Fund-raising (x20) Protected Area Management Planning (10) and IBA monitoring (12) in addition 5 team members trained in project management and project reporting; proposal writing & fundraising. Most of the individuals are continuing to work in the conservation sector and are using skills acquired.</p>

	<p>4.2 Twenty community members deploying skills in resource management gained from trained Fijian conservationists by end of project</p> <p>4.2 NGO staff, government officials and community members report enhanced capacity to develop and manage PA by end of the project</p>	<p>4.2 over 100 LCG members have been trained in bird conservation and identification, management planning, and sustainable land management.</p> <p>A National Protected Area Committee has been established under the National Environment Committee, with the National Trust of Fiji as the focal point. This was established in response the recommendations of the Management Planning Workshop. The PAC will be developing a national PA network supported by a PoWPA GEF grant. At the EOP the National Trust is undertaking a Gap Analysis and seeking a review of protected area laws (following the legislation review commissioned by this project). Members of the PAC include NGO staff (including BI), government officials and statutory bodies. Local staff on the committee has increased their knowledge and now enhancing experience with PA management.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Steering committee convened and meets on regular basis: training needs and orientation agreed</p>		<p>The Project Steering Committee has on a 6-monthly basis and has representation from important stakeholder groups (NGO, Statutory Agency and Govt. Departments). The meeting records have been minuted.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 Project implementation team developed to implement project</p>		<p>The Fiji Programme Team was developed over the lifetime of the project. Two new staff, both recent graduates, were recruited as trainee Conservation Officers before being made permanent staff. Miliana Vukunisiga who started on the team as a conservation assistant was promoted Senior Conservation Officer and replaced the existing Snr Conservation Officer (who joined the Conservation International Fiji Programme in January 2009 taking a lead role in Protected Area development, and hence using skills developed). The Fiji team were line managed by Pacific Partnership Staff and undergo annual performance appraisals.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 Hands on training of implementing team by Technical Advisor</p>		<p>The Technical Advisor and regional staff provided on-hands training in: project management, project proposal writing and project reporting. This has been undertaken through practical implementation with Fiji Team staff writing funding proposals, undertaking project planning and reporting and a wide range of other tasks.</p>
<p>Activity 4.4 Training programme for communities designed and implemented</p>		<p>Communities have undergone extensive training in bird identification, basic monitoring protocols, sustainable land use and village based businesses. This training programme is being continued post project.</p>
<p>Activity 4.5 Two students recruited and trained</p>		<p>The two MSc Darwin-funded students enrolled at the University of the Sough Pacific were given technical support and training during their</p>

	research by the BirdLife Team and the Dept of Forestry. One of the students has been recruited to the project team.
Activity 4.6 Fundraising training workshop undertaken and fundraising manual produced	<p>A four-day fundraising workshop was held in June 2007, facilitated by Caroline Pridham of the BirdLife International Secretariat in the UK. A concept paper developed at this workshop was successful under the GEF-Small Grants Programme. The grant provided support to project activities implemented under this Darwin project in FJ12, and activities are currently ongoing at the site.</p> <p>A follow-up fundraising workshop was held in March 2008, facilitated by the Senior Technical Advisor and the new Development Manager for the Pacific Secretariat.</p> <p>A fundraising manual was developed following the first workshop, was reviewed after the second workshop and was published and launched in August 2008.</p>
Activity 4.7 Protected area management workshop and manual produced	A PA management planning workshop was held in April 2008 and facilitated by UK PA expert John Parr, who is a member of the IUCN Commission on Protected Areas. Management Planning Guidelines for Protected Areas in Fiji was published.
Activity 4.8 IBA monitoring workshop and manual produced	An IBA monitoring consultation was held in February 2009 with local stakeholders and regional partners. The IBA framework was reviewed and refined and a manual is with the publishers.
Activity 4.9 Advocacy materials produced	Leaflets promoting conservation of priority sites and globally threatened species were produced during the project. Leaflets on FJ03 & FJ04 IBAs and FJ12 IBA were produced in the Fijian language whilst the leaflet on the globally threatened birds in Fiji was produced in the English language. A poster was also produced to increase awareness of the Endangered birds of Fiji and a poster on the Critical Red-throated lorikeet. All advocacy materials have been disseminated widely to communities and schools at the priority sites.
Activity 4.10 Media profile maintained	The Fiji Programme has continued to receive wide publicity through the local media on its conservation work. The declaration of a community-conserved PA received great publicity and was highlighted in all the local press outlets, the local online websites and the BI website. The development of reforestation programmes and sustainable agriculture on FJ12 as a means of sustaining their forests was again highlighted in all

	<p>local press outlets and again the BI website.</p> <p>Local staffs were interviewed on Radio Australia for the outstanding achievements in working with indigenous communities to try and conserve their forests and protect endangered birds. The Project Web Page has also been maintained.</p>
Activity 4.11 National secondment opportunities identified and secondments developed between NGOs and government	A ranger from the DoF has facilitated bird ID & biodiversity training for the LCG in FJ03 and supported and trained Darwin Students. BIFP has continued to work with DoF rangers in the North for the implementation of monitoring protocols at priority sites.
Activity 4.12 Regional and International network meetings attended	The Senior Conservation Officer represented the Fiji Programme Team at the 2007 Pacific Partnership Meeting in Palau and the BirdLife Global Conference in 2008. The latter was also attended by NatureFiji's Project Coordinator. Fiji staff attended international network meetings held in the region including Pacific Invasive learning Network, Pacific Invasive Initiative and the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas (with a special meeting of the BirdLife International / SPREP Birds Working Group) in November 2007.
Activity 4.13 International and regional exchanges/training visits undertaken	BIFP has worked in close collaboration with BirdLife International Pacific Partners to facilitate regional training. Staff from Partners from the French OCTs (<i>Société Calédonienne d'Ornithologie SCO</i> in New Caledonia and <i>La Société d'Ornithologie de Polynésie MANU</i> in French Polynesia) as well as two representatives of New Caledonian Provincial Government and one community based project leader participated in IBA monitoring and Community Conservation Training. The Fiji Programme staffs have also undertaken a series of international training activities. Two local staff undertook an 'Island Species Led Action Course' (ISLA) organised by the Durrell Foundation in Guam in February 2008 and three staff participated in the 2009 ISLA course in Fiji. One of the staff visited SCO in New Caledonia in November 2008 to introduce community-based PA development. In 2006 The Senior Conservation Officer visited the UK to promote Pacific Conservation at the British Birdwatching Fair (fund-raising event) and participated in UK based training. One conservation assistant received won a Scholarship to attend Field Studies Council "Communicating Biodiversity" and participated in IBA monitoring and data and reserve management training in 2008.

b. Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity, • The sustainable use of its components, and • The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose Management tools and capacity are enhanced to develop and sustainably manage protected areas on up to 4 priority terrestrial sites (IBAS) in Fiji</p>	<p>Model community-managed protected areas are developed</p> <p>Management is enhanced on one existing statutory protected area</p> <p>Baseline data and procedures are available for programme to monitor biodiversity change in 4 selected IBAs</p>	<p>CBD reports</p> <p>IBA monitoring report</p>	<p>Government provides an enabling environment for the development of protected areas</p>
<p>Output 1. Models of community based terrestrial protected areas</p>	<p>1.1 Community managed protected areas developed for at least two sites by end of project</p> <p>1.2 A roadmap for developing protected areas available for stakeholders by end of project</p>	<p>1.1 Records of community group constitutions</p> <p>1.2 Community group declarations of PA status</p>	<p>1.1 Communities continue to support sustainable management of natural resources</p> <p>1.2 Logging activities do not degrade sites prior to intervention</p> <p>1.3 An organisation takes over the role of a central support coordinator for community PAs within two years of the end of the project</p>
<p>Output 2. Management plans for priority IBAs</p>	<p>2.1 Management plans produced for one statutory reserve agreed by</p>	<p>2.1 Management plan</p>	<p>2.1 Government departments support the implementation of</p>

	<p>stakeholders end of year 2</p> <p>2.2 Management plans for two community managed reserves produced by end of project</p>	<p>2.2 Management plan implementation reports</p>	<p>protected area management plans</p> <p>2.2 Competent authorities have sufficient resources to implement management plans</p> <p>2.3 Arising conflicts between traditional owners and government lessees are resolvable</p>
<p>Output 3. Information on Biodiversity change and threats is available to key stakeholders to inform decision making</p>	<p>3.1 Monitoring framework and baseline in place by end of year 2.</p> <p>3.2 Baseline monitoring data available for three sites by EOP.</p>	<p>3.1 Monitoring framework</p> <p>3.2 National monitoring report</p> <p>3.3 Global IBA status reports</p>	<p>3.1 Responsibility for co-ordination of monitoring activities held by an agreed organization by end of project</p> <p>3.2 Decision makers accept and use monitoring results</p> <p>3.3 An organisation has sufficient resources and agrees to undertake monitoring</p>
<p>Output 4. Enhanced capacity of government and civil society to implement effective PA management</p>	<p>4.1 Fifteen trained conservation practitioners using skills for protected area development/management at the end of the project</p> <p>4.2 Twenty community members deploying skills in resource management gained from trained Fijian conservationists by end of project</p> <p>4.3 NGO staff, government officials and community members report enhanced capacity to develop and manage PA by end of the project</p>	<p>4.1 CBD reports</p> <p>4.2 Organizational annual reports</p> <p>4.3 Community assessment reports</p>	<p>4.1 Government departments have resources / policy framework to deploy skills.</p> <p>4.2 Trained stakeholders have the opportunities to apply their skills after EOP.</p>
Activities		Activity Milestones	

<p>1.1 Engagement meetings at priority sites with key land owning communities and other stakeholders</p> <p>1.2 PLAs are undertaken with priority landowning communities</p> <p>1.3 Community groups are formed and objectives agreed</p> <p>1.4 Options for PA models are assessed and agreed</p> <p>1.5 Protected area models are developed on priority sites</p>	<p>1.1 Engagement meetings held and reported</p> <p>1.2 PLAs submitted</p> <p>1.3 Community group constitutions drawn up</p> <p>1.4 Options documented and appraised</p> <p>1.5 Protected areas agreed according to preferred model</p>
<p>2.1 Consultation undertaken with key stakeholders in government including Dept of Environment and Dept of Forestry</p> <p>2.2 Communities engaged and informed over management planning</p> <p>2.3 Expert advice used to develop management plan priorities and format</p> <p>2.4 Management plans are drafted and agreed by key stakeholders</p> <p>2.5 Plans are resourced and implemented</p>	<p>2.1 Consultation and liaison meetings held and reported</p> <p>2.2 Community engagement meetings reported</p> <p>2.3 Management plan model developed and disseminated</p> <p>2.4 Management plan agreed</p> <p>2.5 Management plans implementation framework in place</p>
<p>3.1 Monitoring framework developed for IBAs in Fiji based on global IBA framework</p> <p>3.2 Data sources accessed and information analysed for baseline</p> <p>3.3 Students undertake research on species richness and forest management and inform indicator based monitoring</p> <p>3.4 Methodology for detailed indicator based monitoring produced</p>	<p>3.1 Monitoring framework disseminated to key stake holders</p> <p>3.2 Baseline IBA status report disseminated</p> <p>3.3 Research results available for monitoring methodology</p> <p>3.4 Indicator based monitoring methodology disseminated</p>
<p>4.1 Steering committee convened and meets on regular basis: training needs and orientation agreed</p> <p>4.2 Project implementation team developed to implement project</p> <p>4.3 Hands on training of implementing team by Technical Advisor</p> <p>4.4 Training programme for communities designed and implemented</p> <p>4.5 Two students recruited and trained</p> <p>4.6 Fundraising training workshop undertaken and fundraising manual produced</p> <p>4.7 Protected area management workshop and manual produced</p> <p>4.8 IBA monitoring workshop and manual produced</p>	<p>4.1 6-monthly Steering committee meetings minuted</p> <p>4.2 Implementing team restructured and staff recruited</p> <p>4.3 Training reports, report on team capacity</p> <p>4.4 Training visits undertaken and reported</p> <p>4.5 Two Masters theses submitted</p> <p>4.6 Fundraising Workshop held and materials disseminated, FR Manual</p> <p>4.7 PA management workshop held Month 18 PA Manual produced</p> <p>4.8 IBA/PA monitoring workshop held, manual produced</p> <p>4.9 Leaflets and posters produced</p>

<p>4.9 Advocacy materials produced</p> <p>4.10 Media profile maintained</p> <p>4.11 National secondment opportunities identified and secondments developed between NGOs and government</p> <p>4.12 Regional and International network meetings attended</p> <p>4.13 International and regional exchanges/training visits undertaken</p>	<p>4.10 Media releases</p> <p>4.11 Secondment / exchange opportunities undertaken</p> <p>4.12 Regional and international meetings attended</p> <p>4.13 Regional exchanges undertaken</p>
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c. Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use	0	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	20	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	40	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation	0	Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	0	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	0	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	30	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	0	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts	0	Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources	0	Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology	0	Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information	0	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge.
19. Bio-safety Protocol	0	Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution	10	Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

d. Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	N/A
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	NA
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	1 Awarded, 1 submitted and under review at EOP
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	5x Certificates of Completion for the ISLA course (Durrell Foundation and DICE University of Kent) and 1x FSC Communicating Biodiversity Cert of Completion.
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	35 undergraduates - Biology lectures
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	0
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	32 PG students received lectures in bird conservation & monitoring; 15 students received bird lectures under PICCC course & 2 PG students received training in PA management planning
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	2-day lecture at USP; 1 day lecture for Pacific Island Community Conservation Course (PICCC); 3 days training in PA management planning); 2 students 30+ days each field training in monitoring methods
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(ie not categories 1-4 above)	2 Trainee IBA monitoring officers recruited and trained; 5 FJ Programme staff received hands-on training in host country
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	4 PCS staff from Palau visited to community-based island restoration project in Fiji x2 weeks July 2006 1 FJ staff received training in bird handling & IBA monitoring in UK x2 weeks Aug 06 20 professionals received fundraising training x1 week June 07 1 SCO staff from New Caledonia accompanied BL FJ team x2 week survey to Ringgold Isles Aug 2007 4 FJ staff received WBDB practical

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
		<p>training Oct 07</p> <p>2 FJ staff attended ISLA course x 2 weeks Feb 08</p> <p>13 professionals received fundraising training x1 week Mar 08</p> <p>18 professionals, including FJ staff received training in PA management planning x1 week Apr 08</p> <p>1 FJ staff received training on IBA monitoring & indicators; communicating biodiversity & field training in ornithological methods (FSC Darwin Scholarship) Aug-Sept 08</p> <p>11 professionals, including FJ staff & partners received training in WBDB & community conservation principles x1 week Feb 09</p> <p>1 FJ staff underwent GIS training Apr 09</p>
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	16 weeks
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	1 Fundraising manual (x1000); 1 Protected Area management planning guideline (x500); 1 IBA monitoring manual (x500 in press)
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	<p>1 week visit by Programme Development Manager for fundraising training June 07</p> <p>1 week visit by UK consultant for PA management planning training</p> <p>2 weeks by Conservation Data Manager for WBDB training Feb 09</p> <p>c.75 weeks Senior technical Advisor</p>
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	<p>1 management plan for a statutory reserve (Taveuni Forest Reserve)</p> <p>1 community based management plan for community-declared PA (Natewa Tunuloa)</p>
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	NA
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	NA
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for	NA

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	publication elsewhere	
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	NA
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	1 World Bird Database IBA, bird species information & monitoring updated IBA data uploaded and made available in the public domain (Datazone)
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	NA
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	NA
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	Natewa Tunuloa SSG Mtng Feb 07 Taveuni community workshop May 2007 East Kadavu IBA workshop June 2007 Presentation to Conservator of Forests, July 2007 Presentation to Department of Forestry, Northern Division Oct 07 Natewa Tunuloa Community Mtng October 2007 Natewa Tunuloa SSG Mtng Oct 07 Natewa Tunuloa Community Mtng December 2007 Natewa Tunuloa SSG Mtng Dec 07 East Kadavu workshop March 2008 Natewa Tunuloa SSG mtng April 2008 Natewa Tunuloa SSG advisors Mtng June & July 2008 Nabukelevu Workshop July 2008 Natewa Tunuloa SSG Mtng Oct 08 Presentation to Departments of Agriculture & NLTB, Northern Oct 08 Natewa Tunuloa Consultation Workshop Oct 2008 SCO workshop, New Caledonia Nov 2008 Nabukelevu community workshop,

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
		December 2008 Natewa Tunuloa community workshop January 2009 WBDB & Community Conservation Training workshop Feb 2009 Natewa Tunuloa management Planning workshop Feb 2009 Natewa Tunuloa SSG Mtng Feb 09
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	Seminar-Minister of Environment & CEO July 2006 PII 3 rd Partners Conference July 2006 BirdFair UK August 2006 BirdLife International UK STP meetings August 2006 Kadavu Provincial Council Mtng Dec 2006 FSM Eradication Symposium Feb 2007 Natewa Tunuloa District Council Mtng March 2007 Cakaudrove Provincial Council Mtng May 2007 BirdLife Pacific Partnership Mtng May 2007 Pacific Invasives Initiative July 2007 Nabukelevu District Council Mtng August 2007 Fiji NBSAP Launch & Consultation Forum Sept 2007 Pacific Invasives Learning Network Sept 2007 Cakaudrove Provincial Council Mtng October 2007 SPREP Conference, PNG Oct 07 Island Species Led Action Course Workshop Feb 2008 Natewa Tunuloa District Council Mtng April 2008 Cakaudrove Provincial Council Mtng May 2008 Cakaudrove Yaubula Management Support Team Workshop May 08 FSC Darwin Scholarship Program

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
		Aug 08 BirdLife Global Conference Sept 08 Cakaudrove Provincial Council Mtng May 2009 Taveuni community consultation workshop June 2009
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	46 (please refer to Annex 5)
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	NA
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	1 article each in 'World Birdwatch', 'RSPB Birds' and 'Bird Watching' July 2006; 1 article in 'World Birdwatch' Sept 2006; 2 BirdLife website March 2009 & World Birdwatch September 2009 (refer to Annex 5)
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	NA
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	NA
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	NA
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	NA
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	Project Steering Committee established; 6 bimonthly mtgs held Fiji Protected Area Committee established
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	11 Participation in national mtng to develop large PA themed GEF project for Fiji, Samoa, and Niue Participation in National Forest Inventory Consultation Sept 2007 Presentation at National Resource Owners Workshop Nov 2007 Participation in Ozone Cartoon Book Consultation, Ministry of Environment Nov 2007 Participation in GEF (SGP) Dec 07 Participation in National Environment Week June 2008 Participation in Ministry of Environment nomination forum for Environment Council July 2008

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
		Participation in Forest Certification Standard Consultation August 08 Participation in POWPA Analysis Workshop August 2008 FNBSAP Consultation April 2008 PAC Network established & mtng commenced April 2008
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	2 5-minute coverage on National TV July & August 2006 & 5-min July08
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	NA
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	NA
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	NA
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	10 interviews/features x3 <i>Domo ni Vanua</i> Fijian language programme on Radio Fiji One July & August 2006 15-minute interview Radio Fiji One Sept 2006 x3 <i>Domo ni Vanua</i> Radio FJ 1 Oct 07 15-min interview Radio New Zealand Oct 07 15-min interview Radio FJ1 Mar 08 15-min interview Radio Australia Mar 09;
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	NA
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	NA
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	NA
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	2000UKP
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	NA
22	Number of permanent field plots established	NA
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	Approx 77,000UKP excluding PoWPA GEF grant, CEPF awarded at the end of the project and

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
		regional grants
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		
	Area of community based protected areas	Natewa Peninsula 6,625ha Nabukelevu 344ha

e. Publications

Type * (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Article	*Birds of Fiji face Danger, 06 June 2006	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	*Move to Save Pacific Birds, 28 August 2006	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	*Rats Make Way for Bird Tours, 31 August 2006	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	*Mongoose & humans push Rare Beauties to brink – The Green Page, 11 September 2006	Fiji Sun, Suva	http://www.fijisun.com.fj	
Journal	*Fiji Joins Rat Race, 2006	Pacific Seabirds Journal		
Article	*Hunt for the Elusive Bird – Fiji Petrel, The Green Page, 08 January 2007	Fiji Sun, Suva	http://www.fijisun.com.fj	
Article	*Funds for Endangered Birds, 5 February 2007	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	*Race to Save our Glorious Parrots – The Green Page, 12 February 2007	Fiji Sun, Suva	http://www.fijisun.com.fj	
Article	* <i>Long legged Warbler</i> , Kaila! Culture & Heritage Column, Feb 28 – Mar 6 2007	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	* <i>Red throated Lorikeet</i> , Kaila! Culture & Heritage Column, Mar 7 – Mar 13 2007	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	

Article	* <i>Pink billed Parrotfinch</i> , Kaila! Culture & Heritage Column, Mar 14 – Mar 20 2007	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	'Vanikoro Broadbill', <i>Nai Lalakai</i> , Fijian vernacular publication, 16 March 2008	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	'Polynesian Triller', <i>Nai Lalakai</i> , Fijian vernacular publication, 23 March 2008	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	* <i>Fiji Petrel</i> , Kaila! Culture & Heritage Column, Mar 28 – Apr 3 2007	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	'Wattled Honeyeater', <i>Nai Lalakai</i> , Fijian vernacular publication, 30 March 2008	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	* <i>Fiji Parrotfinch</i> , Kaila! Culture & Heritage Column, Apr 4-10 2007	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	* <i>Lesser Shrikebill</i> , Kaila! Culture & Heritage Column, Apr 18-24 2007	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	* <i>Fiji Bush warbler</i> , Kaila! Culture & Heritage Column, Apr 25–May 1 2007	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	* <i>Silktail</i> , Kaila! Culture & Heritage Column, May 16- 22 2007	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	*11 Bird species face extinction, 1 June 2007	Fiji Sun, Suva	http://www.fijisun.com.fj	
Article	*BirdLife: Forest & Birds in Arbor Week, 1 June 2007	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	Fundraising Workshop, <i>Na Mata</i> , Fijian language publication, Qtr II, 2007	Ministry of Fijian Affairs, Suva		
Article	*Mapping of BirdLife IBAs, GIS Newsletter, June 2007	Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)		
Article	*Bird areas under threat, The Green Page, Oct 2007	Fiji Sun, Suva	http://www.fijisun.com.fj	
Article	*Birds are indicators of Environment, The Green Page, 1 October 2007	Fiji Sun, Suva	http://www.fijisun.com.fj	

Article	*Fiji bird on USFWS endangered birds list, 7 March 2008	Fiji Daily Post, Suva and US Embassy, Suva	http://www.fijidailypost.com	
Article	Fiji bird on USFWS endangered birds list, <i>Nai Lalakai</i> , Fijian vernacular publication, 7 March 2008	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	*Pacific Birds Stare at Extinction May 24 & 27 2008	Fiji Sun, & Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijisun.com.fj http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	*Dissemination of conservation knowledge in NC by BLFP, 04 Dec 2008	New Caledonia News	http://www.lnc.nc/	
Article	*EBM Partnership Newsletter, January 2009	Wildlife Conservation Society	http://www.wcs.org	
Article	*Kudos for BirdLife, 18 February 2009	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	*BirdLife commended for conservation work, 20 February 2009	Fiji Daily Post, Suva	http://www.fijidailypost.com	
Article	*BirdLife aims to protect forests & wildlife, 07 March 2009	Fiji Broadcasting Commission	http://www.radiofiji.com	
Article	*Fiji Programme to be South Pacific Model, 07 March 2009	Fiji Live	http://www.fijilive.com	
Article	*Villagers vow to protect forests, birds 09 March 2009	Fiji Times	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	*Communities protect Fijian forests, 10 Mar 2009	BirdLife International	http://www.birdlife.org	
Article	*BirdLife workshop promotes grassroots conservation, March 10 & 12 2009	Fiji Daily Post & Fiji Sun, Suva	http://www.fijisun.com.fj	
Article	*Saving Natewa's Rich Biodiversity, 15 Mar 2009	Fiji Sun, Suva	http://www.fijisun.com.fj	
Article	Establishment of a Community-declared PA, <i>Na Mata</i> , Fijian language publication, Qtr I, 2009	Ministry of Fijian Affairs, Suva		
Article	*BirdLife Kadavu workshop yields results, June 10 & 12 2009	Fiji Daily Post, Suva Tahiti Press, Tahiti	Tahitipresse.pf	
Article	*Birds down Mt Washington, 'The Weekender', 13 June 2009	Fiji Sun, Suva	http://www.fijisun.com.fj	
Article	*Restoration on Mount Washington,	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	

	13 June 2009			
Article	*Integrated Development, 'Editorial', 14 June 2009	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	*Villagers sign pact to protect their forests, 16 June 2009	Fiji Times, Suva	http://www.fijitimes.com	
Article	*Conservation Initiative introduced, 17 June 2009	Fiji Village	http://www.fijivillage.com	
Article	*New grassroots approach help conserve Fijian forest, 29 June 2009	BirdLife International	http://www.birdlife.org	
Article	New grassroots approach help conserve Fijian forest	World Birdwatch September 2009 P6		

f. Darwin Contacts

Ref No	162/15/019
Project Title	Community Based Conservation Groups at Fiji's Key Conservation Sites
UK Leader Details	
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