

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization
Project Title:	Protecting Kosrae's Upland Forest
Date of Report:	January 30, 2013
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CEPF Region: Polynesia-Micronesia

Strategic Direction: 2. Improve management of key biodiversity areas

Grant Amount: \$67,697

Project Dates: December 1, 2011-November 30, 2012

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

The following are the international and regional partners, in no particular order, who contributed to the time and effort in the implementation of the project.

Department of Resource and Economic Affairs (DREA):

A government agency mandated to oversee the balance of environmental resources and economic development in Kosrae. This agency provides assistance in delivering awareness in schools and communities in Kosrae and technical assistance in identification of vectors affecting crop production and posing threats to the upland ecosystem and biodiversities.

Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA):

A semi-autonomous government agency mandated to oversee the wise use and protection of Kosrae's environment and natural resources; consisting of the following divisions and programs: forestry, GIS, permitting and development, environmental education, conservation education, forest stewardship, cooperative forest health, invasive plants program, and an administrative unit. KIRMA provided financial, technical, and in-kind assistance for the successful delivery and implementation of the project objectives. Component #1 and #4 were successfully implemented with the in-kind

support of the GIS and Invasive units particularly toward the plant inventory and mapping of invasive plants under the species identification component of the project.

Kosrae Department of Education (KDOE):

The department is responsible for the central administration of all aspects of education and related services in the state of Kosrae, Micronesia. The primary duty is to promote education to the people of Kosrae and to ensure effective implementation of education policy. It also aims to ensure that children, through participation at schools, reach the highest possible standards of educational achievement. Through this department, KCSO's awareness outreach program has been successful since the inception of the organization.

Yela Environmental Landowner Authority (YELA):

Aiming to protect and conserve the last intact Ka (Terminalia) Forest in the world, this non-profit environmental conservation organization also performs activities focused in protecting and sustaining the nature and viability of its watershed areas, and those of adjacent watershed areas, YELA contribute significantly to the successful implementation of component 3 public education and outreach awareness program in schools and the community.

Malem Municipal Government (MMG):

Malem Municipal Government- the host community of the propose protection area with a local government represented by elected official from the community to oversee both environmental and economic structure of the community on behalf of the people of Malem. Through the community we achieved support and commitment pushing forward the main goal of the project; to protect the environment and biodiversities for the benefit of the people of the community.

Olum Watershed Protection Corporation (OWPC):

Olum Watershed Protection Corporation is a community based organization incorporated to conserve nature of the property and to provide a positive image for the State of Kosrae, as well as global recognition to the FSM as a nation through protection and promotion of watershed area, with positive outcomes, achievements and collaborations as a result of protecting the watersheds from the ridge to the reef and its surrounding environment.

International and Regional partners;

The Nature Conservancy (TNC):

TNC has provided technical and financial assistance since the inception of the watershed conservation efforts in the region. They have hosted a series of trainings that enhance the organizations facilitations skills and provide necessary tools for implementation and evaluation.

The New York Botanical Garden (NYBG)

NYBG- continuously provides up to date information on the plant identification component of the project. For their technical expertise we were able to have a general checklist for Kosrae and an additional updated version for Olum watershed area.

Pacific Invasive Initiative (PII):

Pacific Invasive Initiative has contributed a huge amount of time and efforts through the component #4 invasive identification mapping. With their technical expertise we successfully completed invasive species feasibility a major output for the project.

Conservation Impacts

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

In the Kosrae, the watershed areas make up about 17,369 acres (7,032 hectares) of soils rated “high” or “very high” for water erosion, mainly due to their steepness or composition. These soils are very likely to erode severely if subject to inappropriate land uses, including clearing of forests and building of roads and other construction. Such erosion would be harmful to the watersheds and adversely affect all downstream users of water and land.

Olum watershed area being designated under the Protected Area System will be a major solution to land and water degradation and is a major contribution to the FSM's commitment to the Micronesia Challenge. The project promoted upland forests conservation as a pro-active approach to addressing potential impacts on species population and ecosystems. With the project, data on areas devastated by invasive species is now available. The project also enable us to identify new plant species and potential terrestrial areas of biodiversity significance (ABS). These new plant species will be included into the Kosrae floral checklist after peer review by experts and partners for learning and future research purposes. Most importantly, with involvement of community participation, watershed stewardship has been enhanced and awareness of the values of upland ecosystem has increased over the one year project.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

Since the inception of the Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization, its main target was biodiversity conservation on Marine Ecosystem where the Utwe Biosphere Reserve (UBR) and the Tafunsak Marine Protected Area (TMPA) were initially declared by the community as Marine Protected Areas (MPA). In 2010, the Protected Area Act was enacted and it established a protected area system for Kosrae. The Protected Area Act recognized the UBR to be the first officially-designated protected area in the state of

Kosrae. With the legislation in place, more efforts are on the way by private landowners and environmental agencies to work with our government to include community-declared upland forest protected areas into the system.

In the Land Use Plan, the upland forest are labeled as 'community forests', meaning that they remain publicly owned under the management of the state government. But, even after years of so-called government management, these critical ecosystems and resources have not been put under rigorous protection. Additionally, in the recent past, a constitution amendment seeking the transfer of ownership of upland areas back to traditional owners and descendants of pre-WWII landowners passed referendum. Hence, it places Kosrae's upland areas at a highly vulnerable position for potential forest defragmentation and exploitation.

This is a major issue for Kosrae's intact interior forests, therefore the designation of upland protected areas raised by concern citizens as an adaptive tool to the aforementioned threat to the upland ecosystem. The project was focused on the following components; 1) General Survey and Inventory on Plants 2) Promotion of Olum watershed area for protected area status 3) Awareness program in schools and communities of Kosrae and 4) identification of areas overwhelmed by invasive species All four components of the project fabricates partnership and enhanced capacity among local agencies, farmers and landowners toward sustainable management in the upland forest.

The greatest impact encountered through the project was the increased awareness in the community and enhanced commitment and support with partners and private landowners. We have encountered a tremendous cooperation during the planning and designation of the new conservation site for Kosrae, focusing on the Olum Watershed in Malem municipality.

Project Approach (500 words)

The first component of the project was an inventory survey where we are fortunate to extend collaboration with Dr. Wayne Law from the New York Botanical Garden where four (4) 10x20 meter plots were surveyed in addition to previous data on the project site. As suggested, an inventory was documented on species habitat, composition and diversity compared to previous data collected. These baseline data will be used as reference for further management planning in Olum watershed.

The second component of the project was successfully completed where we establish affiliation and cooperation with the host protected area community. Participants include representatives from the local leaders, senior citizens, land owners, farmer's women and youth members from the community. Following the consultation meeting there was also a general overview on the status of the Olum watershed area with respect to the Protected Area System Law. A Conceptual Modeling workshop was also conducted where selected members of the community were gathered to identify existing natural and social targets within the community as well as the proposed protection area. A three day workshop was conducted on the second phase of the project where we had full effort from the community. These workshops enable the community to set their vision, goals and management objectives for the Olum watershed area. Kosrae Conservation and

Safety Organization will seek additional support to hire a consultant to review and develop a final draft for the management plan.

During the project, the awareness component was completed with all four rounds of school visits to the six public schools in Kosrae targeting 8th grade students in each school. In each visits, PowerPoint presentations were presented where students were encourage to share their thoughts and discuss issues concerning ways to protect and conserve Kosrae's upland forest and coastal areas. Along with the quarterly school visits, a weeklong summer activities were conducted with promotional fun fairs and lectures on Kosrae Protected areas; functions and benefits of watershed areas, impacts of invasive species, and the diversity of plants in Kosrae's upland forest.

We also conducted a total of 5 community meetings (1) and workshops (4) in Malem, the host's community of the proposed watershed protection area. We gather community leaders, private landowners, senior citizens, youth and women to participate in each of the meetings especially the workshops where we compensate the caterings that each of the community groups prepared for each of the workshop. With this approach we were able to gather both ages regardless of gender during all five meetings. We were able to compile a draft of their Goals, Vision and Objectives toward conservation of Olum watershed area with an additional Marine Protected Area for the community. We have encountered a fair participation of about 30 to 40 representing all stakeholders required.

Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization in partnership with Conservation Society of Pohnpei conducted a watershed learning exchange on June, 2012. Participating the event was 4 farmers from each the municipality, 1 from Department of Resource and Economic Affairs and 2 staffs from KCSO. The purpose of the exchange was to build sustainable capacity among local upland farmers and landowners from Kosrae where they observe management practices and delineation watershed conservation sites in Pohnpei.. They were also shown the Grow Low Sakau project in Nett Municipality where they try to avoid upland clearing and farming practices that caused major land degradation and water pollution in Pohnpei. There was a presentation on Invasive species and control methods conducted by ISTOP where these farmers learn different invasive weed species and control methods applied. Most importantly was for them to learn about success and challenges with respect to conservation efforts in Pohnpei. Participants

KCSO and Pacific Invasive Initiative (PII) successfully implemented an invasive plant feasibility study in Kosrae that prioritized an area of relatively undisturbed, rare low land forest within the Olum watershed. This area was found to have only a few invasive plants and is a significant fresh water catchment that supplies the entire community. During field observations, the following species were found to be well established on the island along road side and abandoned cultivated areas. These species were *Chromolaena odorata*, *Sphagneticola trilobata*, *Mikania micrantha*, *Ischaemum polystachium* and *Aeschynomene americana*. Most of these species were recommended for immediate control according to Mr. John Mather a consultant from PII, strongly suggests a rapid response to the least existence species such as, *Clerodendrum quadriculare*. He also suggests proactive control to species not on the list such as *Clerodendrum chinense*, *Lantana camara* and *Eichornia crassipes*.

A Feasibility Report was completed on the survey and will be distributed to appropriate agencies prioritizing invasive plant management to be used as a guide to effective management of invasive species in Kosrae.

All four components of the project strengthen the organizations capacity and created new alliance with regional and international expertise with great expectation for future ecosystem and biodiversity conservation efforts for the Micronesia-Polynesia hotspot.

Link to CEPF Investment Strategy

The project is directly linked to the CEPF strategic direction 2:

- Strengthen the conservation status and management of 60 key biodiversity areas

Kosrae's upland forest has been identified as one of 60 sites prioritized for intervention by CEPF in the Polynesia-Micronesia Hotspot. Olum watershed is one of Kosrae's major watershed areas and through this project, it has been declared and designated by the Malem community and the Olum land owners as a watershed protected area.

Furthermore, KCSO and its community partners, the community of Malem and Olum landowners, have developed a draft management plan for the Olum watershed area. The management plan, once finalized, will serve as a guide for the Malem community to strengthen the protection and conservation efforts at Olum. With the results of the feasibility study available to the community and environmental agencies in Kosrae, proper management and control of invasive species in Olum and other parts of the Kosrae's upland forests will be streamlined.

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

Olum watershed area being designated under the Protected Area System will contribute to the FSM's commitment to the Micronesia Challenge. The project will promote upland forests conservation as a pro-active approach to addressing potential impacts on species population and ecosystems. Furthermore, data on watershed areas devastated by invasive species will be available and their spread will be monitored and controlled. This will allow native plant communities to recover. The project will also enable us to identify new plant species and potential terrestrial areas of biodiversity significance (ABS). These new plant species will be included into the Kosrae floral checklist for learning and future research purposes. Areas identified to have endemic and endangered plant species will be protected. The capacity of community members to be stewards of their own resources will be enhanced.

Actual Progress towards Long-term Impacts at Completion:

The designation of the Olum watershed has received community approval and is currently under review and inclusion process into the protected area system.

A thorough survey conducted by Invasive Initiative has indicated low impact of invasive species in the upland forest except the current existence of the naturalize species (ie. *Meremia peltata*, *Cheliocostus speciosa*, *Rubus mollucanus*). The infestations of the least existence species(i.e. *Lantana camara*, *Water hyacinth*, *Clerodendrum*

quadriculare, etc) can only be found around the coastal strands and abandoned cultivated areas.

With continuous assistance provided by the New York Botanical Garden, an updated checklist of floral species was completed for Olum watershed area. Olum is among the most pristine in the state in terms of diversity of native flora and scarcity of invasive species. There are five endemic species identified during the inventory survey in Olum watershed; *Cyrtandra kusaimontana*, *Medinilla diversifolia*, *Pandanus kusicolus*, *Phretia kusaiensis* and *Polyscias subcapitata*.

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

The project will improve community understanding of the functions and benefits of watershed areas, the impacts of invasive species, the diversity of plants in Kosrae's upland forest, and the significance of protecting species and ecosystems on the island. Community participation toward conservation efforts in Kosrae will increase. Community members will learn to plan and manage their resources.

Actual Progress toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

The education awareness team completed all four rounds of school visits to the six public Elementary Schools in Kosrae. In these visits, power point presentations were presented and students were also encouraged to work in groups and apply environmental fun games to help them understand each topic discussed. Through the school awareness program, young students were encouraged to share their thoughts and discuss issues concerning ways to protect and conserve Kosrae's upland forest, watersheds, marine protected areas, and coastal areas or even our natural and biological environment. Along with the quarterly school visits, a week long summer youth to youth was made possible by KCSO staff and partners to promote awareness on Kosrae Protected areas. In this summer program students were having field trips to both marine and upland protected areas.

We also conducted 4 workshops in Malem with participation of community leaders, private landowners, senior citizens, youth and women. We have encountered a fair participation of about 30 to 40 representing all stakeholders required.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected:

Preliminary area set for conservation in Olum watershed is about 3.3 hectares with an additional propose area of 150 hectares for a total area of 153.3 hectares which corresponds to expected areas for protection in Olum watershed. The 3.3 hectare contains the land area that is owned by the landowners adjacent to the propose protection area. With the exception of these landowners, this figure (153.3) will be added

to the final demarcation following approval of the senate to designate the nature reserve site.

Species Conserved:

Table 1.1) Rare, Endemic and Endangered Species that will benefit by protection of Olum watershed area.

Scientific name	Kosrae name	Life Form	Status
<i>Cyrtandra kusaimontana</i>	None	Shrub	Endemic-Common
<i>Medinilla diversifolia</i>	None	Shrub	Endemic-Rare
<i>Pandanus kusaicolus</i>	'Mweng finol'	Tree	Endemic-Common
<i>Phreatia kusaiensis</i>	None	Orchid	Endemic-Rare
<i>Polyscias subcapitata</i>	None	Shrub	Endemic-Common
<i>Terminalia carolinense</i>	Ka	Tree	Endemic-Common
<i>Ducula oceanica</i>	Ule	Pigeon	Endangered-Rare
<i>Zosterops cinereus</i>	Tuhram	Bird	Endemic-Common
<i>Pteropus mariannus ualhus</i>	Fak	Mammal	Endangered-Common

Corridors Created:

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

The one key success of the project was the support of the leadership and of the late Mayor Kilafwasru of Malem. Mayor Kilafwasru and his administration participated in all our community workshops and have contributed greatly to the development of the draft management plan. Participation of community members in project activities is also a success. Throughout the duration of the project, we have developed great partnerships with individual community members and groups as well as regional organizations that share common values and desires to protect upland forests.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Negative impacts encountered at the final phase of the project was the delay in the management planning sessions as scheduled and difficulties in legal endorsement of the required documents (MOU) for the project due to busy time of the year, especially for the holiday season and the transition that the community is having with the deceased

of the Mayor of the host community for the Olum watershed. There was no dispute over private land ownership which is an indication of community buy-in to achieving the project goals. Another positive impact is that the community of Malem decided to work toward designating an additional marine protected area into the system.

Project Components

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

Component 1 Planned:

General survey and inventory on plants.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

Three inventory survey conducted at 100 meter elevation plots within the propose protection area in Olum watershed. There was a previous survey conducted on the watershed but was on 200 to 400 meter elevations. Data the previous survey were analyzed and documented for reverence. For the current survey, we were fortunate to extend collaboration with Dr. Wayne Law from the New York Botanical Garden (NYBG) to do the same method at the lower vegetation for comparison to preliminary surveys. An updated floral checklist was also analyzed naming all 66 plant species for Olum watershed.

Component 2 Planned:

Olum watershed area will be promoted for protected area status.

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

Through a series of meetings and workshop with the host community of the proposed protected area, we have achieved an agreement supporting the inclusion of Olum watershed into the protected area system. This commitment involves the community leaders, members and the landowners of Olum watershed area. For many years, the community has finally declared support to designate protected areas in Malem. Such threats from both natural and human induced to the watershed and marine ecosystem. The outcome of this component is to ensure that the biodiversity, water supply and

cultural values for the Olum watershed forest are protected. A management plan for the project area is currently drafted and will be officially declared upon approval from environmental agencies and the State government.

Component 3 Planned:

Awareness program in the schools and communities of Kosrae.

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

The final school visit for KCSO Education Program for the year 2012 was completed on November 28th. This visit focused on Kosrae's Coastal Areas to increase the student's understanding and also to allow them to learn the importance of protecting our beaches and mangroves. In this school awareness program, young students were encouraged to share their thoughts and discuss issues concerning ways to protect and conserve Kosrae's natural and biological environment.

Similar to the previous visits, a PowerPoint presentation was presented on coastal areas. Students were divided into groups and was asked to list some commonly found in the coastal areas with life span of each. Knowing the decomposition process for non biodegradable rubbish gives them a sense of responsibility keeping the natural beauty of the island. They have learned the importance of getting rid of their trash through proper segregation of biodegradable and non- biodegradable objects.

At the end of each visit, a post survey was given to all the target level at each school to determine the level of understanding of the topics discussed for the entire year. Survey shows an average increase by 10% to 50% on each of the questionnaires compare to the pre survey given at the beginning of the awareness program.

Component 4 Planned:

Areas overwhelmed by invasive species will be identified

Component 4 Actual at Completion:

Invasive alien species have caused major biodiversity loss and ecosystem disturbance on island. In Kosrae it competes with other plants for space, nutrients; and some overgrow and kill useful plants.

Field surveys for this component was launched on the 13th of January 2012 in a remote village on the west side of the island, where we located two patches of *Chromoleana odorata* and one small patch of *Clerodendrum quadriculare* (see map). There is no doubt that the *C. quadriculare* was brought in by flower gardeners as it found in abandoned residential area. For the *Chromoleana odorata*, we believe that it was introduced during

the construction of the school campus ten years ago. There was another species (*Pseuderanthemum carruthesii*) spotted at the same location but seem to be existed for a long time according to adjacent residents. A report was send to KIRMA, since the species (*Clerodendrum quadriculare*) is one priority species for control and eradication. According to the invasive species coordinator, *C. quadriculare* (*bronze leaf*) eradicated.

One of the worst weed known to farmers and weed control agencies, *Mikania micrantha* (mile-a-minute), was found close to 200 meter on the north side of the island. This noxious species are dominating these areas where its scattered along the road from the commercial port where most of the target species can be seen.(see map on Feasibility study)

Before conducting the Invasive Feasibility Study we mapped 21 sites with occurrences of the following species, *Clerodendrum quadriculare*, *Clerodendrum chinense*, *Chromoleian odorata*, *Sphagneticola trilobata* and *Aeshchymonene americana*

A new species, *Clerodendrum chinense*, wasspotted only in Malem where the proposed protection site is located. However, it is in small patches where eradication and control is feasible. Therefore, it may not be a risk but need to be eradicated before spreading. Another new species found to be poisonous to livestock were found mostly in backyard gardens on the north to the east and to the south of the island. They can be found in three different colors, yellow, purple and red. These showy ornamental was recommended for public awareness and eradication.

There was another aquatic plant that was found at about 200 meter elevation on the north side of the island known as the Water hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipies*) that needs immediate control. It has been present in the area for approximately 6 years. A survey of down-stream areas of the watershed is required. The species is capable of forming very dense populations, blocking waterways, exacerbating flooding and preventing the regeneration of native species.

The most widespread species found during the survey was the *Ischaemum spp.*, *Aeschynomene americana*, *Meremia peltata* ,*Sphagneticola trilobata*, *Chromoleana odorata* and *Micania micrantha*.

Other new species of concern were; *Ipomea indica*, *Pennisetum polystachyon*; *Hedychium coronarium*; *Water hyacinth* and *Lantana camara*.

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

All of the four components of the project were implemented as proposed.

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

All activities carried out during the project have been disseminated among partners and stakeholders through KCSO's H.O.M.E newsletter and our web site (kosraeconservation.org).

Lessons Learned

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

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

In designing the project, we learned that it is most helpful to involve all project partners in all stages of the proposal development, including partners from other parts of the nation or region who are implementing similar projects or can provide technical support to this project.

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

One lesson learned while implementing component 4; identification of areas overwhelmed by invasive species, activity 4.2; mapping of invasive occurrences and spread, is the shortage of GIS specialist on the island. It will be a major improvement for KCSO if it has its own GIS training/software to improve terrestrial work on the ground.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Additional Funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization	Project co-financing	\$15,000.00	KCSO's Terrestrial conservation program had a fuel budget for \$3,000 that was used to support the project. KCSO also contributed a power point projector and screen worth \$1,000 which has been instrumental during community and school visits. Other necessary project equipment and field supplies, including a digital camera, boat, vehicles, etc., had been used for the project and they were estimated to worth \$11,000
Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority	Grantee and Partner Leveraging	\$20,000.00	Contributed to the development of the project proposal; assist in awareness programs and community consultations; participated in plant survey; assist in drafting management plan; worked with municipal government to develop upland forest ordinance; provided financial assistance, and presented results to the Kosrae State Legislature.
New York Botanical Garden	Regional/Portfolio Leveraging	\$10,000.00	Provided review of project proposal; and offered technical and financial support for the project.

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

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

Sustainability/Replicability

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

The project has created interest among adjacent communities watershed conservation. To the west of the project area is the Utwe Biosphere Reserve. This community has a conservation area which entails three zones, core, buffer, transition. The core zone has a marine protected area (MPA) where fishing and logging is prohibited. Recently this community has updated its management plan including an additional conservation to its transition zone on watershed areas feeding the core zone of the initial delineation of protected areas.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

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

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.

Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	Yes	153.3 hectares	153.3 hectares	
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	Yes	Same as above	Same as above	
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes	Same as above	Same as above	
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes	Three municipalities	Three municipalities	
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	Yes	One community	One community	

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

Total	2	3	3		3	1			3	2		1	2		3		1		2	1	1

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