

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Conservation Society of Pohnpei
Project Title:	Conserving the Biodiversity of the Pohnpei Watershed Forest Reserve by Managing Invasive Weeds
Date of Report:	May 2013
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CEPF Region: Polynesia-Micronesia

Strategic Direction: 1. Invasive species prevention

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Acronyms:

EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
CCO	Community Conservation Officers
CSP	Conservation Society of Pohnpei
COM-FSM	College of Micronesia, Federated States of Micronesia
CES	Cooperative Extension Service
CRE	Cooperative Research Extension
FSM-R&D	Federated States of Micronesia, Resource and Development
IS	Invasive Species
iSTOP	Invasive Species Taskforce of Pohnpei
NRCS	Natural Resources Service
PII	Pacific Invasive Initiative
PILN	Pacific Invasive Learning Network
PRMC	Pohnpei Resource Management Committee
RISC	Regional Invasive Species Council
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
OEA	Office of Economic Affairs

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

Invasive Species Taskforce of Pohnpei (iSTOP) formerly known as Pohnpei Invasive Species Taskforce (PIST), provides full support on the project, build wider local partnership support and ensure that all iSTOP partners continue to dialogue and discuss Pohnpei's priority invasive issues and network to meet the iSTOP action strategies developed.

Pohnpei State Government (Department of Land and Natural Resources) provides assistance in collaboration with our local government to achieve our project aim. This link is valuable and help CSP reach out to the wider resource management agencies in state government that make up the Pohnpei Resource Management Committee (PRMC). Division of Forestry has one technician, Mr. Gurney Amor, who is working with CSP Staff on control and eradication programs. Mr. Saimon Lipa, Chief of Division of Forestry) is also actively involved. With this partnership, Forestry has contributed \$1,000 for the Nanmadap Youth group as incentive to help control and eradication of Mile-a-minute.

Office of Economic Affairs and Office of Agriculture are both actively involved as iSTOP members, Mr. Adelino Lorens, Chief of Agriculture and one of his staff are actively involved as iSTOP activities.

Local Governments and Traditional Leadership Council provides valuable link and access to the communities and actively participated in invasive species workshop and trainings and provide advice for the team on project implementations. Community Conservation Officers (CCO's) are key partners to the implementation team on eradication of invasive species.

United State Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) also has a field office in Pohnpei and is actively involved in control and eradication activities. Mr. Gibson Santos from NCRCS is the current Chairman of iSTOP. NRCS has been fully supported the project from the beginning, one of their staff was assigned to work with Paies site in Kitti Municipality on controlling Mile-a-minute and adjacent areas. They have contributed a vehicle and staff time to implement iSTOP activities.

Senior Staffs from Pohnpei Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are actively involved as iSTOP members.

Senior Staffs from the COM-CRE has been actively involved in iSTOP activities.

PII promotes the application of best practices, procedures and quality control through the facilitation of peer review of project plans and reports. The PII will promote and disseminate information of the project through its network for wider distribution. The PII may also facilitate the participation of eradication experts from elsewhere in the Region and also offer training to CSP staff.

SPC-North Pacific is also actively involved as iSTOP member and provides financial support for one of the iSTOP member to join the RISC meetings.

PILN and SPREP also supports CSP by continuing to provide opportunities for peer learning experience and partnership engagement with the wider region. Additionally, PILN will be key in supporting CSP through identification of key partners and donors that can continue to support Pohnpei's effort.

Conservation Impacts

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

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

Conservation Society of Pohnpei (CSP) in partnership with Pohnpei State Forestry and the Invasive Species Taskforce of Pohnpei (iSTOP), formerly known as Pohnpei Invasive Species Taskforce (PIST) teamed up in 2010 to carried out a preliminary field/site assessment through organized site visits to all known invasive sites and confirmed the status of all locations for the five target species and produce invasive species maps.

CSP was able to hire an invasive species consultant for 200 hours per year to help on the implementation of the invasive species activities of the project from the beginning. One of the main activities for the consultant was to train Community Conservation Officers (CCO's) on how to identify invasive and control invasive species. The consultant was helping in the production of awareness material like weed poster and booklet on invasive species identification. We were able to develop and implemented awareness on invasive species program as part of CSP's Youth to Youth and Green Road Show ongoing programs. CSP was able to produce and distribute invasive booklets and posters for the public. Within the same year, we were able to complete our invasive species workplan and developed 2010-2013 iSTOP Strategic Action Plan.

In 2012, the team was able to produce Invasive Species Control plan and it was adopted by iSTOP. The following are the general accomplishments the invasive team has completed:

- Develop and finalized iSTOP Strategic Action Plan for the period of 2010-2013
- Production of invasive species geological maps.
- Out of the 5 targeted species all known sites have been treated and can be confirmed that at 94% of the False sakau (*Piper auritum*) has been eradicated, Chain of love (*Antigonon leptopus*)-94% has been eradicated, and there is only one site left. Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*)-87% eradicated, Mile-a-minute (*Mikania micrantha*) 67% can be confirmed to be eradicated. It will be difficult to achieve an eradication of Mile-a-minute because it is very wide spread. And Octopus tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*) 100% has been eradication.
- Community Conservation Officers (CCO's) were trained on the identification of invasive species, as a result, some CCO's reported new sites of Invasive Species (IS)
- An invasive weed education and awareness program was developed and implemented as a part of CSP's Youth to Youth & Green Road Show ongoing awareness programs.

- Public awareness material produced (posters and booklets) and distributed to the public and stakeholders
- Community outreach and awareness on invasive species impact.
- Community and youth involvement on controlling Mile-a-minute in Nanmadap Sokehs.

Project Approach (500 words)

iSTOP has identified a list of invasive species, which have a potential to be eradicated. These species causes biodiversity losses and ecosystem disturbances, which includes False sakau, Mile-A- Minute, Chain of Love, Ivy Gourd and Octopus tree.

In 2002, CSP partnered with Division of Forestry and iSTOP to begin control work of the above mentioned species. With support from CEPF, we have completed the following activities: (1) Re-asses our current invasive management efforts and formulate exit strategy to enable maximum invasive program effectiveness; (2) Refined and implement invasive species eradicate plan and/or control five of the most detrimental species and (3) Continue awareness activities on prevention of invasive species into Pohnpei and the WFR through collaboration with state and national quarantine; and (4) involve Community Conservation Officers (CCOs) to report sites with invasive species and help in public awareness to speed up the eradication effort and build more local capacity in the management of the Pohnpei WFR.

In close collaboration with iSTOP, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and FSM quarantine and Pohnpei State Forestry, the College of Micronesia's Cooperative Extension Services (CES) and regional partners such as PII and PILN were able to accomplish over 80% eradication on 4 of the targeted species in the Watershed Forest Reserve (WFR). With this support, we have extended our relationship with community conservation officers and improve their skills in the implementation of invasive species eradication to advance our effort and to reach our goal to completely eradicate 100% of the 5 target species. We were unable to reach 100% of eradicating the 5 target species, but were able to fully eradicate one out of the 5 target species and the rest of the other 4 target species all known sites are under control about 94% eradication. (See table 2 for the five target species table results)

We also aim to expand our eradication reach by adding the fifth target species to finally accomplish the aim of the Pohnpei State Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (BSAP) Goal 4: "Address the invasive species problem in Pohnpei state by strengthening the quarantine program and controlling and/or eradicating at least five (5) selected species." Activity #4 will provide a unique opportunity to build capacity of our partner CCOs and help the effort to sustain the Pohnpei eradication initiative. CSP also brings or engages on board independent invasive expert consultant with years of experience on the subject that help formulate a more effective invasive management program and reach our invasive eradication targets.

Forest monitoring of cleared areas for native flora is part of CSP priorities. CSP uses GPS in both its forest monitoring protocol and invasive species eradication program to record the locations of invasive species. The GPS coordinates are then submitted to our GIS expert who makes map of these locations. This allows CSP to evaluate the status of its target invasive species and progress of eradication for bench mark achievements.

GOALS

– An enhanced Watershed Forest Reserve (WFR) protects biodiversity and water resources, with community support and compliance.

- Communities initiate environmental stewardship, with partner support
- Enhance and improve CSP's invasive program strategies through consultancy support to aim to have an effective invasive comprehensive management action plan

OBJECTIVES

- By April 2010 hire an expert Consultant to undertake development of a new strategic invasive management direction to improve invasive program management and effectiveness.
- By May 2010 the plan to eradicate and/or control the most detrimental plants will be refined and implemented.
- By August 2010 begin to incorporate the Community Conservation Officers (CCOs) into the eradication program to speed up the eradication effort and build more local capacity in the management of the Pohnpei WFR.
- By 2012 the public will be better educated about invasive species and how to prevent introducing them.
- By end of 2012 five selected invasive weed species will be successfully eradicated.

Link to CEPF Investment Strategy

WFR has been prioritized in the Polynesia-Micronesia Biodiversity Hotspot Ecosystem Profile for CEPF investment as Key Biodiversity Area #36. Although this project focuses on CEPF primary strategic direction number one, prevent, control and eradicate invasive species in key biodiversity areas, it also incorporates aspects of number two, strengthen the conservation status and management of 60 key biodiversity areas, and number three, build awareness and participation of local leaders and community members in the implementation of protection and recovery plans for threatened species. Eradicating priority invasive plants and other species identified in the Pohnpei BSAP from the Pohnpei WFR, a priority conservation area identified in the ABS, will carry on CSP's aim to restoring and maintaining an ecological balance and promote habitat diversity. In doing so, we are already addressing the protection of our most important native species that are vital to maintaining our watershed ecosystem and biodiversity. Invasive species are shallow rooted, which causes soil degradation and erosion. Eradicating invasive species allows for native species to be reestablished thereby improving the integrity of the WFR. Pohnpei's forest boasts significant plant (110 native species found nowhere else) and bird (26 bird species found nowhere else) diversity that are interdependent on each other and with the increasing threat of invasive species to our vital WFR we stand to lose our native forest, which is essential habitat for scores of endemic species.

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

To restore the Pohnpei Watershed Forest Reserve to its natural state

Actual Progress Towards Long-term Impacts at Completion:

In collaboration with United States Forest Services it is envisioned that Pohnpei state through FSM government would continue to be supported by USFS grants with emphasis in forest health and invasive management actions. CSP has established a strong link with USFS through state Forestry and we will continue to support and advocate the continuity of these actions to maintain on the ground actions and sustainably supported. The envisioned outcome of this project should springboard future weed management efforts utilizing this site and species focus specific approach being planned under this project.

In partnership with Pohnpei state Forestry we were able to work with Nanmadap community and youth group to control and manage Mile-a-minute at Nanmadap Sokehs. With this partnership Nanmadap youth community were able to received incentives to support the youth group on controlling and managing Mile-a-minute from the site.

The project will aim to establish new standard such as: utilizing project peer review, development of monitoring plans and advance our weed management techniques. We will document our lessons learned to help improve how we conduct invasive management in the future on other invasive species beside our current priority targets. We will also share these lessons through learning exchange with PILN and partners in Micronesia through our engagement with the Regional Invasive Species council (RISC) and iSTOP.

CSP and iSTOP partners were able to work with communities or involve the communities on controlling and managing invasive weeds from Pohnpei watershed. We were able to complete several trainings with the CCO's. We were able to note and documented our challenges and lessons learned during the project period and share with PILN and partners in Micronesia through our engagement with the Regional Invasive Species council (RISC).

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

To completely eradicate the five most critical weeds from the Pohnpei Watershed Forest Reserve and controlled sites island wide and scale up capacity

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

CSP, along with iSTOP was able to work together on controlling and managing 5 target species. Out of the 5 target species we can confirm that one species it's fully eradicated from Pohnpei but the other four species still need more work to be done in order to confirm its eradication since these species required 3 or more years to confirm its eradication. If no new sites were identified during the project period, the team will fully meet the short term impacts at the completion period.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: 3.4866 hectares

Species Conserved:

Corridors Created:

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

Success: 100% of the known sites are under control. Octopus tree can be confirmed it's eradicated and 3 other species are almost eradicated.

Challenges: It was not expected that there were many new sites when the project started. High in number of rainy days made the field work very difficult. Also, steep mountains made it difficult to access some of the areas. In the long term, it can be expected that 4 of the 5 species will be eradicated within the next 3 years.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Positive impacts: The public has good understanding of invasive species and are willing to cooperate.

Negative: There were more unexpected sites especially for Mile-a-minute. Mile-a-minute spread so fast in the area close to Nanmadap in Sokehs and Kitti municipality.

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:

Complete eradication of 5 most critical invasive weeds/plants from Pohnpei's 5,100 hectares of WFR and controlled sites in partnership with PIST and local communities.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

Activity 1.1.

Product/deliverable 1.1.

1.1.1 Assess current invasive management progress on five critical target species through ground visits by end of the first month from the project start date

CSP in partnership with Pohnpei State Forestry and iSTOP carried out a preliminary field/site assessment through organized site visits to all known invasive sites and confirmed the status of all locations for the five known target species first month the project started. Below, a table summary of the results and status of our first assessment:

Table one: total number of Invasive Species known sites: from the beginning of the CEPF project (2010-2013)

Species	Number of Invasive species known sites starting of the project in 2010,	Known sites by December 2012
False sakau	118	126
Chain of Love	29	33
Mile-a-minute	8	22
Ivy-Gourd	13	15
Octopus Tree	30	33

The following are result and status at the end of project period:

Out of the 5 targeted species all known sites have been treated and one can be confirmed to be eradicated False sakau all known sites (126) have been treated with herbicides. There are still 7 active sites which need follow up work. it can be confirmed that at 94% of the False sakau has been eradicated and there is a good opportunity to get a 100% eradication within the next 3 years. Chain of love a total number of known sites are 33, all treated with herbicides, one site still active, that is 97% eradicated, Ivy gourd there are 15 known sites, all treated with herbicides, 1 site is still active and needs to follow up , that is 93% eradicated. Mile-a-minute-total number of known sites are 22, all treated with herbicides and 8 sites still active, about 67% eradicate, and it will be difficult to achieve a 100% eradicated because there were too many unexpected sites. Octopus tree total numbers of known sites are 33, no active site and that is 100% fully eradicated.

The following table shows the result of the three year project on eradicating invasive species from Pohnpei.

➤ Table two: Overall of known sites

Species	Number of known sites	Number of eradicated sites	Number of active sites	Percentage eradicated
False sakau	126	119	7	94%
Chain of love	33	32	1	97%
Mile-a- minute	22	14	8	67%
Ivy-gourd	15	14	1	93%
Octopus tree	33	33	0	100%

1.1.2 Update controlled invasive sites through GIS mapping exercise by end of the first month from the project start date

CSP and invasive partners were able to do the field site visits and use GPS to get coordinates for each known invasive sites and produce map for invasive weeds. For the following maps were the results of all known invasive sites located. Please refer to appendix: invasive map 2010, invasive map as of June 2010, Appendix Jan 2011 appendix invasive map 2013 in separate email attachments.

1.1.3 Develop a detailed management workplan (including timelines and monitoring) and adapt as necessary. 1.1.4 Have management plan peer reviewed

In cooperation with our hired consultant, we were able to conduct a team exercise and develop a weed management operational work plan with monitoring timeline which was circulated for wider peer review and was finalize on July 2010.

1.1.5 Implement the work plan in collaboration with (PIST) as now it called iSTOP , CCOs and target site communities

CSP and partners were able to implement the work plan with iSTOP and CCO's and target communities on how to manage and control invasive weeds. With this work plan it helped all partners to involve in the invasive field work.

1.1.6 Evaluate implementation progress on a quarterly basis & 1.1.7 Report on progress with partners through quarterly PIST or iSTOP meetings

We were able to evaluate our progress on quarterly basis by each partner reporting the progress and activities on iSTOP meetings. We were able to completed our quarterly meetings every year and please refer to the agenda and minutes for the iSTOP meetings will send in separate attachments.

Activity 1.2.

Product/Deliverable 1.2.

1.2.1-Review current PIST management strategy by end of the first month from project start date

CSP in collaboration with PRMC, which serves as the state high level resource management advisory group to the Office of the Governor and iSTOP convened a stakeholder wide project partnership launch with all our key relevant partners in state and national level on June 16, 2010, A project team review of the current iSTOP strategic action plan (SAP) was carried out. The review focused on successes, challenges and our lessons learned to guide our future invasive management strategies.

1.2.2-Identify consultant to facilitate a 3 day PIST strategic planning workshop by end of second month from project start date; 1.2.3-Conduct strategic planning exercise by end of third month after project start date & 1.2.4-Circulate plan for peer review and finalize by end of fourth month from project start date

CSP located and hired a short-term consultant to coordinate several of the key enabling activities. Details of the deliverables are specified in the consultant contract. (see separate attachment for the consultant contracts). Through consultancy support and we were able to convene and conduct a 3 day iSTOP Strategic Action Planning workshop to develop Pohnpei's future invasive management strategy, a draft SAP was being peer reviewed with key state partners, Pacific Invasive Initiative (PII) and our key national government partners. We were able to complete review and establish 2010-2013 Invasive Species of Pohnpei (iSTOP) Strategic Action Plan 2011-2013 & Invasive Species Control plan was produced in July 2010.

1.2.5-Develop a monitoring plan to measure progress part to the management strategy

In cooperation with our hired consultant and iSTOP partners were able to develop a monitoring plan to measure progress on the management strategy. Each partner has their own responsibilities and out puts that need to be done in the 3 year plan.

Component 2 Planned:

Education and awareness strengthened and incorporated as part of CSP's ongoing awareness programs to reach at least 70% of Pohnpei's residents.

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

Project Component 2.

Activity 2.1.

Product/Deliverable 2.1.

2.1.1.-Review available print awareness materials on invasive weeds/plants & 2.1.2-Strengthen and incorporate invasive awareness in CSP's ongoing awareness programs such as Green Road Show, Youth-to Youth and community outreaches.

We were able to complete a full review of the available print materials at CSP. Invasive awareness materials that were used in schools as part of our education and awareness program are as follows: Specific posters for the five target species False sakau, Chain of love, Mile a minute, Ivy gourd and Octopus tree and the booklet of invasive weeds of Pohnpei. These materials are being used in our highly interactive, ongoing education and awareness program as part of the CSP Youth to Youth (Y2Y) and Green Road Show (GRS). These two programs are instrumental in delivering and increasing public awareness on invasive issues and the impact they have on biodiversity loss and livelihoods. Through these programs we are able to reach out to all public schools' children and teachers at 27 Schools Island wide. This target audience alone is over 1000 people our two programs are able to reach. . These invasive awareness materials are also being disseminated to the communities by the CSP staff during their field work in the communities as well as our regular outreach events in various communities.

2.1.3-Develop awareness materials for public dissemination at schools, community centers and public places

CSP and iSTOP partners were able to develop invasive species poster and reprint invasive weed booklet for the schools and communities. Over thousand copies were printed and disseminated to the public and through community outreaches.

Public Awareness Poster

In March 2011 with the help of Invasive consultant Mr. Konrad Englberger a poster was designed, showing the eight most wanted invasive plant species which are under eradication in Pohnpei. The objective of the poster is for people to report the species if they see them in their communities. Five hundred copies were printed in Guam in April and were funded by CEPF. During May 2011 the posters were distributed to schools, communities and placed at public places. It is expected that people will report to Pohnpei Agriculture, Forestry, NRCS or CSP if one of the eight species is sighted. Attached is a soft copy of the poster developed (Attachment 1.4). As a result of the invasive poster we were able to receive phone calls and report from the communities on the invasive sites.

School visits 2011-2012

In February CSP staff was able to arrange four school visits two at College of Micronesia-FSM (COM, National) and other two at Pohnpei campus (COM, Pohnpei). Over 50 students attended the invasive species lectures at COM-FSM national and COM-FSM Pohnpei campus. Additionally CSP staff was able to arrange another school visit with one of the public schools in Pohnpei called Omine Elementary school. Over 60 six graders students attended this invasive presentation. After the school visit CSP was able to receive phone calls from students reporting new sites of the target species. CSP invasive coordinator was able to complete total of four school visits at the College of Micronesia from 2011-2012.

Green Road Show

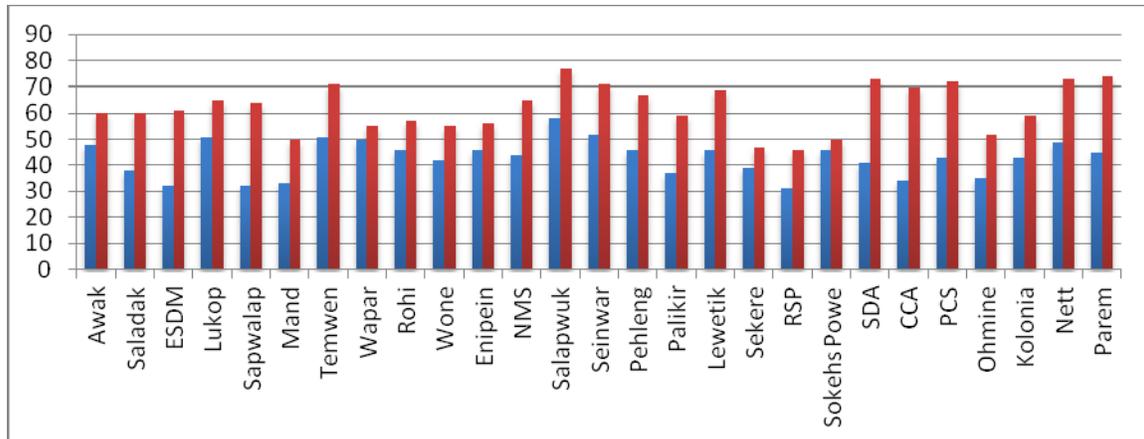
Every school year, CSP two educators are able to deliver the environmental messages to the 5th grade students through the green road show program. In this program invasive plants management eradication and control is one of the awareness messages that the CSP awareness educators teach the students. This program helps the 5th graders all around Pohnpei to understand the impacts of invasive plants and other environmental

issues that we are facing in Pohnpei. It also helps distribute the invasive awareness materials, which includes the invasive weed booklets and invasive posters to the 5th grade students. More than 900 students in all 27 schools island wide were able to receive copies of the weed booklets and poster for their references available at all schools. The following table shows the result of pre test and post test for all the 27 schools.

School Year 2012-2013

Blue color: Pretest

Brownish color: Post test



Youth to Youth

Youth to Youth program it is another way that CSP staffs distribute the invasive awareness materials and at the same time teach the 6th graders about the impacts of the invasive plants. Through this program CSP terrestrial program staff was able to work with one school each year, and share the impacts of invasive plants and other related environmental issues. This helps the invasive awareness to reach different school and spread the word of invasive impacts on our island to the public especially the young kids. Below Youth to Youth School fair 2012:

On May 18th, 2012, the Conservation Society of Pohnpei (CSP) and its partner agencies held the 11th Annual Youth-to-Youth (Y2Y) Environmental Fair. More than 350 participants including students, teachers, and parents attended the fair. The Honorable Marcelino K. Peterson, Lt. Governor of Pohnpei State delivered the keynote address while the representative from the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, Honorable McGarry Miguel and Sendilina Lekka, were part of the inspired audience. The purpose of the Fair was to allow the sixth graders to showcase what they learned throughout the 2011-2012 school year. The Environmental Fair was held at the COM-FSM Pohnpei Campus gymnasium in Kolonia. Students, teachers, principals, and parents from the eight schools came together and delivered informative presentations about the environment.

Sokehs Powe students presented posters and skits about the impacts of having climate change disaster on Pohnpei and how to prepare for natural disasters. Pohnlangas students presented Raised bed Gardening, a gardening method they learned from USDA NRCS. Pohnpei Catholic School students presented the CHEEF (Culture, Health,

Environment, Economy, and Food Security) "Lets Go Local" campaign. Seventh Day Adventist (SDA) presented importance of Pohnpei Mangrove Ecosystems. Pohnlangas group 2 students presented what they learned about invasive species and concluded with a song. Invasive species are one of the biggest contributors to biodiversity and economic loss in Pohnpei.

Appendix: photo of Youth to Youth fair 2012, students from Pohnlangas School presentation on invasive

CSP summer camp 2011

On August 2011, CSP along with the partner agencies were able to conduct a terrestrial-based environmental summer camp for the two high schools in Pohnpei- Nanpei Memorial High School in Kitti and Pohnlangas High School in Senpehn Madolenihmw. More than 40 students from these two high schools participated and learned from different partner agencies. During the summer camp, the students were able to learn different environmental topics and issues from the partners including invasive plants and their impacts on the environment. At the end of the summer camp the students were able develop their own annual work plan.

2.1.4-Conduct at least 4 community visits on invasive species each year with PIST collaboration

In collaboration with iSTOP members and CSP education program we were able to carry out 8 community visits or outreach program in Nett, Kitti, Sokehs and Madolenihmw municipality. The outcome of the outreach, CSP was able to increase community feedback and phone calls from people who recognized the target species in their communities.

Kolonia Women Club

On February 10, 2011, CSP staff and iSTOP members made a power point presentation to 19 members of the Kolonia Ladies Club on invasive species activities. The ladies were very interested in the subject matter and offered their cooperation to help in public awareness.

CSP and iSTOP members participated in World Food Day festivities by establishing a learning exchange booth with educational resources as well as specimens of eight target weeds for public awareness. One of the visitors to the booth recognized the sample of False sakau and informed the team of a previously unknown site for the weed. As part of the awareness program activity CSP's Invasive Coordinator, Mr. BJ Obispo and iSTOP members gave multiple presentations about invasive to over 50 students at the College of Micronesia.

Outreach to adjacent islands.

On November 2011, CSP invasive coordinator was able to deliver an invasive management awareness presentation with the community of Pakin. More than 80 people participated on this day to learn about how invasive species impacts our island. Since this place is really isolated from the main island of Pohnpei, it is a great opportunity to share this message with the community. This approach is best for it allow communities to be aware of preventive measures before introduction of invasive species to their island. At this particular outreach, Pakin community raised issues regarding the presence of monitor lizards, which are destroying and killing their live stocks such as

chickens and birds. CSP and partners acknowledged the community issue and will take as a future project and continue to seek support to address the issue.

CSP and iSTOP members participated in two recent RISC meeting one held in Kosrae on October 2010 and other one held in Palau on December 2010. Vice-Chairman, BJ Obispo and Secretary Konrad Englberger attended the events to share strategies and successes with the regional network.

2.1.5-Produce a series of public announcement commercials for television and radio, which highlight each species and the adverse effects of invasive on Pohnpei's natural ecosystem

CSP with iSTOP members and invasive consultant were able to produce quarterly news letter about the project and announce in Kaselehria press, V6AH radio station, and part of CSP quarterly news letter. We were not able to produce invasive awareness video but we were successfully shared the outcomes of the invasive project through our newsletters, CSP websites and face book fans.

Radio panel discussion

The questionnaires and answers for radio panel discussion on invasive species were drafted in February 2011 with the help of invasive consultant and iSTOP members. It was broadcasted on the radio in May 2010 by the iSTOP members and there was a good response by the public. This radio panel discussion help the people in Pohnpei, understand more on the goals and objectives of the iSTOP committee and our project aim. As a result of the panel discussion, The Nahnmarki (Paramount Chief) of Sokehs invited iSTOP to present to the traditional leadership of Sokehs.

On May 7, 2011, iSTOP members attended the traditional leadership meeting in Sokehs and presented the current iSTOP activities and challenges. Over 50 people attended the leadership meeting. The meeting was a success, which was set up to gain traditional leadership support to further spread our message to reach all communities and gain support from the grass-roots.

Component 3 Planned:

Strengthen the PIST and CCOs capacity to maintain eradication efforts in the future.

Component 3 Actual at Completion: CSP and iSTOP members, with the help of invasive consultant, were able to fulfill three trainings on invasive project for Community Conservation Officers (CCOs) and key stakeholders in three separate workshops. The purpose of the training is to enhance how to identify the target species and if necessary how the species can be controlled in the communities. The workshop was conducted in three different days for three different groups with presentation in the morning and field site visit in the afternoon to identify the species. The first group was from Nett and U municipality CCOs, second group was from Madolenihmw CCOs and the last group was the stakeholders. The outcome of the CCO's and key stakeholders training 4 new sites of invasive species were reported by the trained people. The training was reported and was on aired on February 2011 via Pohnpei public radio station.

Within the same year in 2011 we were able to arrange and conducted 2nd partnership capacity training with Community Conservation Officers (CCO's) and iSTOP. Participants included CCO's officers from Nett, U, and Madolenihmw municipalities, partners from Pohnpei state Government, like agriculture, forestry, local Government and interns from College of Micronesia-FSM (COM-FSM). The Work shop was one whole day with presentation in the morning and identification of invasive species plants field site visit took place in the afternoon.

CSP in cooperation with invasive consultant and Pohnpei State Forestry were able to arrange 3rd annual partnership capacity training with Community Conservation Officers (CCO's) and iSTOP on April 25, 2012. Participants included CCO's officers from Nett, U, and Madolenihmw municipalities, partners from Pohnpei state Government, like agriculture, forestry, and local Government. The Work shop was one whole day with presentation in the morning and identification of invasive species plants field site visit took place in the afternoon.

Starting in 2010 with the help of the consultant and expert from PII - was able to carry out 3 day pesticide training workshop for iSTOP partners for correct application and safe use and environmental safety issues. and one of the iSTOP members was able to join the CAPI training that held in Fiji 2012

Component 4 Planned: Conduct project quarterly progress and financial report including final close out report

Component 4 Actual at Completion:

CSP was able to complete all 8 progress reports including final report and 12 quarterly financial reports and submitted.

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

We were unable to completely eradicate all the five target species due to additional sites identified last year 2012 and these sites need more than 2-3 years to confirm its eradication. If we did not find any new sites for the last year we can confirm that all the known sites for the five target species are eradicated. We still consider the sites that identified last year as active sites and we may require few more years to confirm full eradication. During final reporting period we can confirm that we have fully eradicated Octopus tree from Pohnpei. False sakau about 94%, Chain of love 97%, Mile-a-minute 67%, and Ivy gourd 93% eradicated.

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

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.

It was underestimated that the eradication takes longer for various reasons; unexpected new sites and seed banks where seed can germinate for 3 years or longer, high number of rainy days and mountains which make it difficult to access sites.

It is best to involve the community and traditional leaders on all projects from the planning to implementation stages. This will enhance community ownership and boost management.

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

Expectations of the project were rather overwhelming to eradicate the five target species. 3 years is not enough to confirm full eradication, especially to a high humidity island like Pohnpei.

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

- We learned on review that our old strategy was overly ambitious because we lacked resources to be able to meet our intended goals and objectives. We need to be focused and clear with our strategy to be more effective
- Not all iSTOP partners are on the same level at the same time. Invasive management has not fully become priority of Pohnpei state with resource allocation given this critical need at the state and national levels. This is a challenge across the entire Pacific for the most part.
- It is very difficult to make plans for field work due to high numbers of rainy days
- Field staff should be able to change plans, be more flexible to do field work when a weather condition is suitable.
- The big problem is that we don't know how many unknown sites we are having?
- Sometimes it's difficult to eradicate invasive species from private property.
- It will be very difficult to achieve eradication of Mile-a-minute in Nanmadap because the area is very large, and the land is difficult to access.
- We learned that increased participation of the community partners through CCOs training and awareness program is absolutely positive for our management efforts. We have more resources and eyes out in the rural communities leading us to discovery of new sites within this reporting period. It is expected that we will likely find new sites as we expand our engagement with the CCOs and the general public through our mass media awareness efforts.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

- The big problem is that we don't know how many unknown sites we are having; we know the known sites by completing our first assessment and on our field work on the ground.

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
Conservation Society of Pohnpei	Partnership	\$5,000	
Packard Foundation	Private Foundation	\$35,320.58	
US Forest Service	(US) Federal Funding	\$8,432	

***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.

Successes of sustainability with this project includes: Nanmadap youth and community involvement in controlling and managing Mile-a-minute. Involvement of traditional leaders and community in the project, development of monitoring plans and advance our weed management techniques. Documenting our lessons learned and share through learning exchanges with PILN, RISC meetings and iSTOP members.

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:

Name: Francisca Sohl Obispo

Organization name: Conservation Society of Pohnpei

Mailing address: P.O. Box 2461, Kolonia, Pohnpei, FSM 96941

Tel: 691-320-5409

Fax: 691-320-5063

E-mail: cspterrestrial@serehd.org

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



Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

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	3.4866	3.4866	<p>Number of stem and coverage area been controlled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • False sakau : 10,088 sq.m (2.5 acre) area discovered, area eradicated is 9,396sq.m • Octopus tree: 4,872 sq.m (1.20 acre) area discovered, area eradicated 4,872sq.m • Chain of love: area discovered was 980 sq.m (0.24 acre), area eradicated is 486sq.m • Ivy gourd: area discovered was 540 sq.m (0.13 acre), area eradicated is 520sq.m • Mile-a-minute : area discovered was 155,401sq.m(38.4acre), area eradicated is 19,592sqm
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No			Our project focuses on controlling invasive weeds on an already state established watershed forest reserve so we are only supporting best management of Pohnpei's forest health and sustainability. This established protected site by state law covers over 5,100 hectare of pristine forest matrix worth keeping invasive out.
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	yes	3.4866	3.4866	

many hectares.				
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	no			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	No			

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

Total																					

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