

BirdLife International Pacific Regional Programme 2009 – 2012

The Conservation Programme of the BirdLife International Pacific Partnership

2009 – 2012

ACTION FOR BIRDS AND PEOPLE IN THE PACIFIC
Making a difference through Partnership



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SPECIES - PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Undertake immediate conservation action on the 9 most threatened critically endangered species and through the Preventing Extinctions Programme (Species Guardians and Species Champions Initiatives).
- Develop and Implement Species Action Plans for the most threatened birds in the Pacific Region
- Undertake a concerted effort to search for the Pacific Region's species that are currently lost (have no known population)
- Conduct research on the regions most threatened birds to inform effective and incisive conservation action
- Develop an extensive programme of seabird work including research and alien species management

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Strategic objective	Expected Result	Activities
Species		
1.1. Prevent extinctions Indicator: Population trends of Critically Endangered bird species	1.1.1. Species Guardians actively working to protect and monitor 9 Critically Endangered species	Partners become or appoint Species Guardians who implement work on at least 9 of 19 priority Critically Endangered species. Partnership to seek potential Guardians in non-network countries Priority species expected to include: Kakapo, Faichuck White-eye, Orange-bellied parrot, White-chested White-eye Fiji Petrel, Tahiti Monarch, Polynesian Ground dove, Tuamotu Kingfisher, Fatu Hiva Monarch
	1.1.2. Species Action Plans produced for 9 Critically Endangered species	Species Action Plans reviewed, developed and implemented or supported for at least 9 of 19 priority species. Priority species expected to include: Kakapo, Faichuck White-eye, Orange-bellied parrot, White-chested White-eye Fiji Petrel, Tahiti Monarch, Polynesian Ground dove, Tuamotu Kingfisher, Fatu Hiva Monarch
	1.1.3. Research underway for 14 Critically Endangered species	Research undertaken to enhance understanding of ecological factors influencing a total of 14 of 19 Critical species including 8 SG species and surveys undertaken for 6 further species without known populations. Priority species for searches expected to include: Beck's Petrel, Pohnpei starling, Night Parrot, Red-throated Lorikeet, Samoan Moorhen, New Caledonian Owlet Nightjar
	1.1.4. Species management conservation actions underway for 9 Critically Endangered species	Recovery programmes implemented for 9 of 19 Critically Endangered species Priority species expected to include: Kakapo, Faichuck White-eye, Orange-bellied parrot, White-chested White-eye Fiji Petrel, Tahiti Monarch, Polynesian Ground dove, Tuamotu Kingfisher, Fatu Hiva Monarch
	1.1.5. Species-specific publicity & awareness actions underway for 13 Critically Endangered species	Awareness material disseminated by national partners to target audiences for 13 of 19 Species Priority Species include 8 Species Guardian species and Night Parrot, Red-throated

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Strategic objective	Expected Result	Activities
Species		
		Lorikeet, Samoan Moorhen, New Caledonian Owlet Nightjar, New Caledonian Lorikeet
	1.1.6. Species-relevant policy, legislation & enforcement actions underway for 1 Critically Endangered species	Advocacy to improve species protection for 1 species Marquesan Imperial Pigeon
	1.1.7. Status of all Critically Endangered species monitored annually and indicators developed	Annual reporting on all critical species in Partner countries and liaise with partners in non-network countries Species with known populations; Faichuck White-eye, Orange-bellied Parrot, White-chested White-eye, Fiji Petrel, Tahiti monarch, Polynesian Ground-dove, Tuamotu Kingfisher, Fatu Hiva Monarch
1.2. Improve the status of Globally Threatened Birds	1.2.1. Species Guardians actively working to protect and monitor 23 Endangered and Vulnerable species	Partners become or appoint priorities for Species Guardians for up to 23 priority species of 112 Endangered and Vulnerable Species Priorities and opportunities for Species Guardians are reviewed regularly Priority species to include: Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, B-eared Mynah, Gouldian finch, White eyed starling, Malleefowl, Khul's Lorikeet, Rarotonga Monarch, Long-legged warbler, Pink-billed Parrot Finch, Phoenix Petrel (Govt), Tuamotu Sandpiper, Marquesan Ground dove (Govt), Polynesian Imperial Pigeon, Rimatara Lorikeet, Ultramarine Lorikeet, Marquesan Monarch (Govt), Mao, Micronesian Ground dove, Tooth-billed Pigeon, Kagu, Ouvea Parakeet, Crow Honeyeater, Micronesian Megapode
Indicator: Red List Index for birds. (<i>Showing changes in overall threat status. Improvements in threat status result from increases in population and/or range size, or slowing population declines.</i>)	1.2.2. Species Action Plans produced for 23 Endangered and Vulnerable species	Set Priorities, develop and implement Species Action Plans for 23 species of 112 Endangered and Vulnerable Species Priority species to include: Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, B-eared Mynah, Gouldian finch, White eyed starling, Malleefowl, Khul's Lorikeet, Rarotonga Monarch, Long-legged warbler, Pink-billed Parrot Finch, Phoenix Petrel (Govt), Tuamotu Sandpiper, Marquesan Ground dove (Govt), Polynesian Imperial Pigeon, Rimatara Lorikeet, Ultramarine Lorikeet, Marquesan Monarch (Govt), Mao, Micronesian Ground dove,

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Strategic objective	Expected Result	Activities
Species		
		Tooth-billed Pigeon, Kagu, Ouvea Parakeet, Crow Honeyeater, Micronesian Megapode
	1.2.3. Species management conservation actions underway for 44 Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened species	<p>Conservation management implemented or supported for up to 44 species of 112 Endangered and Vulnerable Species</p> <p>Species listed in 1.2.1 and Henderson Crake, Henderson Lorikeet, Bridled White-eye (research), Australasian bittern, Superb Parrot, Western Bristle-bird Aitu Swiftlet, Mangia Kingfisher, Rarotonga Starling, Friendly Ground dove, Ogea Monarch, Rotoma Myzomela, Giant Forest Honeyeater, Gould's Petrel, Polynesian Storm Petrel, Tahiti Reed Warbler, Tahiti Petrel, Samoan Flycatcher, Samoan White-eye, Micronesian Imperial Pigeon</p>
	1.2.4. Species-specific publicity & awareness actions underway for 25 Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened species	<p>Undertake species specific publicity and awareness for up to 25 species of 112 Endangered and Vulnerable Species.</p> <p>Priority species to include: Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, B-eared Mynah, Gouldian finch, White eyed starling, Malleefowl, Rarotonga monarch, Long legged warbler, Pink billed Parrot Finch, Tahiti Petrel, Phoenix Petrel, Tuamotu Sandpiper, Marquesan Ground dove, Polynesian Imperial Pigeon, Khul's Lorikeet, Ultramarine Lorikeet, Marquesan Monarch, Mao, Pigeon Tooth-billed Pigeon, Kagu, Ouvea Parakeet, Crow Honeyeater, Micronesian Megapode, Micronesian , Imperial Pigeon</p>
	1.2.5. Species-relevant policy, legislation & enforcement actions underway for 2 Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened species.	<p>Develop advocacy to improve protection for at least 2 species</p> <p>Tahiti Petrel and Micronesian Imperial Pigeon</p>
	1.2.6. Red List status of all species evaluated every four years and Red List Indices produced.	<p>Information from Partner countries submitted to Combs.</p> <p>National red-lists developed/ updated for Partner countries</p>

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Strategic objective	Expected Result	Activities
Species		
1.3. Keep common birds¹ common – reduce the decline in common species Indicator: Wild Bird Index <i>(Showing population trends of a sample of representative species.)</i>	1.3.1. Research conducted on common bird declines and range changes (actual and predicted), and their causes.	Undertake research on agricultural systems in Australia, tropical forest systems and seabird populations in New Zealand and other Pacific Island countries
	1.3.2. Action underway in at least 2 countries tackling the broad issues affecting common bird species.	Undertake advocacy measures in Australia, New Zealand and New Caledonia.
	1.3.3. International policy mechanisms and initiatives developed or reinforced to ensure the conservation of migratory species.	Promote implementation of JAMBA, CAMBA, ROKAMBA in Australia Advocacy programme to regional governments and RFMO continued and developed
	1.3.4. Climate change adaptation measures incorporated into national, regional and global conservation planning.	Advocacy to government by Partners mitigation measures against the impacts of climate change as appropriate. Identify and document priority climate change threats to species and promote inclusion in conservation planning
	1.3.5. Common bird monitoring underway in 8 countries and Wild Bird Indices produced.	Birds Australia's Atlas project and Nest Record Scheme New Caledonian forest surveys Develop seabird monitoring programmes in Partner countries and promote monitoring in countries without Partners

¹ 'Common birds' should be interpreted as meaning all bird species of concern that are not at present globally threatened or near-threatened. This may include nationally or regionally threatened species – it should not include, for example, pest species or alien invasives that are not likely targets of conservation efforts.

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SITES - PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Complete terrestrial IBA inventories for all Pacific Countries and Territories
- Identify Marine IBAs in the tropical Pacific and New Zealand waters
- Field based IBA research promoted in high biodiversity, data-deficient countries to enhance IBA desk research
- IBA monitoring frameworks developed in Partner countries
- Networks of Site Support Groups actively managing significant proportion of IBAs in Partner countries

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Strategic objective	Expected Result	Activities
Sites		
2.1. Identify and monitor a network of international Important Bird Areas (IBAs) Indicator: <i>Number of IBAs fully documented and with regular monitoring information in the World Bird Database</i>	2.1.1. IBAs identified and fully documented for all countries, and data incorporated into WBDB	Research and disseminate findings Marine IBA studies in Partner countries Identify terrestrial IBAs in PNG, American Samoa, Cook Islands and USMOT using desk based methods and field based methods where possible Develop opportunities to back up existing desk studies with field research
	2.1.2. IBA identification process underway for international waters	Marine IBA research in NZ completed , and studies undertaken in NC and FP
	2.1.3. Process for updating IBA information agreed and implementation underway across the Partnership.	Partners agree national monitoring and reporting frameworks Capacity to monitor IBAs is enhanced
	2.1.4. IBA monitoring framework operational across the Partnership on at least a 4-yearly cycle.	National monitoring plans in place designed by Partners. Monitoring plans are implemented
	2.1.5. Results from IBA monitoring effectively communicated and feeding into decision-making at national, regional and global levels.	All Partners report 2012 to the WBDB, National communication plans implemented by partners.
	2.1.6. Understanding advanced of the needs and mechanisms for linking and buffering IBAs in the wider landscape.	Buffer zones and IBA corridors to be investigated and developed by SCO and BA.
2.2. Conserve, protect and restore the global network of IBAs	2.2.1. Priorities and plans for IBA conservation action developed in all network countries.	IBA priorities set, and action plans in place for P, S, FP, NC, Fj, Au, CI
	2.2.2. IBA advocacy informs national level policy and planning, implementation	Promote Integration IBAs in to PA networks S, P, NC, FP, Fj and CI

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Strategic objective	Expected Result	Activities
Sites		
<p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>IBA Condition Index</i> <i>IBA Threat Index</i> <i>IBA Action Index</i> <i>IBA Protected Area Coverage Index</i> <i>(Based on IBA monitoring data and the overlap of IBAs with Protected Areas. The IBA Condition Index tracks the state of IBAs and increases when overall condition of IBAs improves.)</i></p>	<p>of multilateral environmental agreements and donor and corporate safeguard policies</p>	<p>Promote new PA or managed areas NC, P, S, FP, Au (CI)</p> <p>Align and contribute to NBSAP targets, Fj, S, P, FP, (CI)</p> <p>Contribute provincial strategies NC</p> <p>Integrate IBA conservation in to forestry management activities and policy in Fj</p> <p>Inform state level land use planning P</p>
	<p>2.2.3. Local stakeholders effectively engaged in IBA conservation at 77 sites in 5 countries, through networks of IBA Local Conservation Groups.</p>	<p>Support the creation of effective networks of site support groups based on appropriate national, cultural and tenure conditions</p> <p>Ssg targets: FP 5, NC 5, P4 S4, Fj7, CI2, Au up to 50</p>
	<p>2.2.4. Targeted, effective BirdLife action and advocacy in place for 46 IBAs, and across all network countries.</p>	<p>Advocacy undertaken to support enhanced management action on 19 IBA (additional to 2.2.3)</p> <p>Ssg targets: FP 5, Fj 2, NC 10, S 2</p>
<p>2.3. Promote IBAs as key biodiversity areas</p>	<p>2.3.1. IBAs recognised nationally, regionally and globally as an effective initial set of key biodiversity areas.</p>	<p>Regionally and Globally promoted as Biodiversity conservation priorities to SPREP, CEPF, CBD, GEF and NGOs.</p> <p>Nationally and at state levels to FP, NC, Fj, S, P, Au. Governments</p>
<p>Indicator:</p> <p><i>Recognition of key biodiversity areas (including IBAs) in national, regional and global policies, plans and agreements²</i></p>	<p>2.3.2. Collaborative work underway in 8 countries to identify the wider network of key biodiversity areas, and improve documentation of the role of IBAs in conserving other taxa.</p>	<p>Collaboration in: NC, P, FP, Fj, S to ensure integration of KBAs and IBAs</p> <p>PPS liaises with Key agencies (CI and SPREP) over KBAs/IBAS in non network countries.</p> <p>Wider biodiversity studies undertaken / documentation undertaken in Fj, P, NC, FP</p>

² BirdLife is not tracking this indicator at present

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HABITATS - PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Develop a framework for the identification and prioritization of key habitats in the Pacific Region
- Develop a programme of farmland conservation in Australia and New Zealand
- Seek opportunities to develop landscape scale conservation programmes including sustainable forestry and catchment management supported by information on wider ecosystem values

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Strategic objective	Expected Result	Activities
Habitat		
3.1. Identify and monitor habitats of international importance for birds and the environment Indicator: <i>Changes to cover and condition of priority habitats⁴</i>	3.1.1. Framework for identifying priority habitats agreed and globally applied.	Develop a framework for identifying key habitats for bird conservation in the Pacific (including priorities for restoration, IAS management and climate change threats)
	3.1.2. Monitoring approaches piloted and tested for 2 priority habitats.	Implement monitoring of Australian agricultural systems and assess remote sensing opportunities in Melanesia.
	3.1.3. Assessment and valuation of ecosystem services piloted for 1 habitats and results communicated for advocacy.	Investigate opportunities in Fiji to identify ecosystem values and develop a regional model.
3.2. Develop, implement and advocate policies to safeguard priority habitats for birds Indicator: <i>Existence and completeness of policies designed to safeguard priority habitats at national, regional, and global levels⁴</i>	3.2.1 Underlying drivers of habitat loss and degradation identified and mitigation approaches agreed.	Undertake studies on Australian agricultural systems Identify threats and mitigation for island ecosystems from invasive alien species. Promote a national integrated pest management strategy for priority habitats in NZ Assess threats to priority habitats from climate change.
	3.2.2. Relevant policy mechanisms (national, regional, global) used to safeguard natural terrestrial and freshwater habitats.	P: watershed management advocacy / ecosystem based management on Babeldaob Au: Programme of freshwater, brackish and saline wetland advocacy developed. Alien species threats and appropriate management advocated to Partner Govts. NZ Strong national advocacy for the protection of fresh water habitats especially braided rivers. <i>Freshwater habitats should include saline and brackish wetlands</i>
	3.2.3. Relevant policy mechanisms (national, regional, global) used to ensure	Au Birds on farms advocacy continued.

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Habitat		
	sound management of agricultural habitats.	<p>NZ Promoting sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>Working with farmers organisations to get agreement on native vegetation clearance rules. Accord with Forest Owners.</p>
	3.2.4. Relevant policy mechanisms (national, regional, global) used to safeguard marine habitats	<p>MPAs are developed in Palau Micronesia challenge.</p> <p>NZ: Involvement with national MPA programme. Submitting marine reserve proposals.</p> <p>Advocacy for sustainable fisheries and an amendment of the Fisheries Act to allow a precautionary approach to Fisheries management.</p>
	3.2.5. Action taken to restore priority habitats	<p>Eradication of invasive alien species and rehabilitate island ecosystems in FP, NC, P, Fj, S and the management of “mainland islands” in NZ. Monitoring of restored habitats undertaken</p>

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PEOPLE - PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Traditional land owning communities are supported and empowered to manage natural resources in Pacific countries through the work of Partners and at least 3,500 people are actively involved in conservation and resource management
- Levels of awareness are enhanced in network countries and 20,000 people experience birds and biodiversity through the work of Partners
- A sustainable BirdLife presence is established in at least two priority countries and at least two affiliates become designates, and at least two affiliates or designates become Full Partners
- Develop and implement effective national and regional fundraising strategies that will maintain existing funding streams and access novel sources and maximise the sustainability of Partners and programmes

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Strategic objective	Expected Result	Activities
People		
<p>4.1. Engage and expand a global constituency of people who care for birds and their natural environment</p> <p><i>Indicator: Membership of BirdLife NGOs and associated local conservation groups</i></p>	<p>4.1.1. Profile of birds and biodiversity raised within three key target audiences (children, public & decision-makers) in each network country</p>	<p>Au, news letters, membership magazine, redevelop website, media targets (print, radio, television), seminars and workshops, Journal continued, conservation supplements. Direct lobbying. Education courses delivered through Discovery Centre</p> <p>P: Schools programme, community presentations news letter, videos, TV and radio show, website, provides information to decision makers. Publications produced and disseminated (inc. IBAs inventory and state of Palau's birds)</p> <p>FP: communication office in place, newsletter, website, media profile maintained, themed days and science week, ministerial meetings (2x each year), Dissemination strategies for IBA and bird book implemented</p> <p>Fiji: communications officer implementing communications plan, liaison with nature Fiji, schools programmes</p> <p>NC: options assess for enhanced communications by SCO, newsletter, website, media profile maintained, themed days and science week, partnership with education NGO maintained</p> <p>S: recruit communications officer, newsletter, website, media profile maintained</p> <p>CI: public consultation with communities, TIS newsletter, media profile maintained, youth co-ordinator maintained – youth programme developed</p> <p>Regional: news letter, website maintained, bird-conservation movie</p> <p>Local language materials: Fj, P, S, NC, CI, FP</p> <p>Needs for each partner to measure from now on.</p>
	<p>4.1.2. 22,000 people have experienced birds and biodiversity in their natural environment each year through the work of BirdLife Partners</p>	<p>Au: fill in target for members groups activities (7500 members and 2500 addition persons access activities)</p>

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Strategic objective	Expected Result	Activities
People		
		<p>P: Birding for locals, community reps participation biodiversity monitoring, promote bird-watching in IBAs (100 persons/year)</p> <p>FP: expand activities (100 persons/year)</p> <p>NC: monthly walks – 200persons/year</p> <p>S: 60-70 persons on tours/ year</p> <p>CI – 250 students visit CA, eco tourism, World Biodiversity Day field trip each year Community field work: c200/year, support Nature Fiji to develop schools and field programme</p> <p>NZ: involvement of 10,000</p> <p>Numbers of persons to be recorded.</p>
	4.1.3. > 3500 people actively participating in bird conservation programmes in each network country	<p>CI – volunteer programme – 6/year,</p> <p>S- community involvement variable numbers</p> <p>P: 2+ community members from 5+ IBAs implementing conservation</p> <p>Fj Community Members from 6 IBAs implementing conservation</p> <p>FP: 5 staff, 10 volunteers and 10 correspondents</p> <p>NC: 5-10 volunteers</p> <p>NZ: 2,000 - 3,000</p>

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Strategic objective	Expected Result	Activities
People		
	4.1.4. School curricula include stronger conservation components in 8 network countries.	P, NC and S to contribute to school curricula or develop programmes (including workshops with teachers)
	4.1.5 Tertiary education on conservation and sustainable resource management in regional institutions is strengthened.	Partners and PPS advocate to, and work with regional institutions including to include and enhance the teaching of conservation science including the University of the South Pacific.
4.2. Grow and empower a worldwide network of grass root conservation organizations Indicator: BirdLife Organisational Growth Index <i>(Based on measures of NGO stability, sustainability and effectiveness across the Partnership – in development)</i>	4.2.1. BirdLife Partners show positive growth as part of a network of stable, sustainable and effective grass root conservation NGOs	Maintained or increased membership by all Partners Budgets maintained or increased core/sustainable funding for partners All partners maintain or enhance staff capacity Seek novel ways to evaluate conservation delivery through outputs (i.e. numbers of SSGs, numbers of recovery programmes etc)
	4.2.2. BirdLife Partners have increased profile and sense of belonging to the Partnership	Increased uptake of BL initiatives, projects and programmes by Partners against a baseline of 2008 At least 2 designates progress to Full Partners At least 2 affiliates become Partner Designates
	4.2.3. Sustainable BirdLife presence (Partners) newly established in 2 priority countries	NatureFiji MareqetiViti supported to become an Affiliate and the activities of the Fiji Programme and NFMV are aligned to facilitate integration Potential for Affiliates are assessed in at least 5 countries
	4.2.4 Knowledge and experience effectively shared across the BirdLife Partnership	Projects implemented by more than one partner maintained and developed Increased shared activities and training, including secondments and sabbaticals Improve access to scientific resources particularly papers, including access to recent publications and technical guides

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Strategic objective	Expected Result	Activities
People		
		Joint educational materials and templates developed
4.3 Expand and maintain the funding needed to achieve conservation and sustainability Indicator: <i>Annual expenditure on conservation from national budgets and bilateral/multilateral funding mechanisms</i>	4.3.1. Effective advocacy undertaken to ensure funds are available for biodiversity conservation in general and specifically for the BirdLife Programme	Advocacy and the fostering of partnerships with National Governments to promote national contributions to conservation Develop relations with regional, donors, sponsor and individuals and enhance relations with regional development agencies
	4.3.2. Planning and fund raising capacity developed, and a collective approach using the strengths of BirdLife deployed to secure finance	Fundraising capacity of Partners developed with national fund raising strategies in place Fundraising capacity of PPS developed with a regional Fundraising strategy in place Target large shared projects (EC and US foundations) Trust funds investigated Develop long-terms donor relations
	4.3.3. 20 million raised or leveraged for the bird conservation work of the Partnership, ie. the BirdLife Programme	Implement regional and national fundraising strategies Target figure in UKP
4.4. Promote and foster the links between biodiversity conservation and sustaining people's livelihoods Indicator: <i>Mainstreaming of biodiversity</i>	4.4.1. All BirdLife network countries have projects that link biodiversity conservation and livelihoods/wellbeing, and lessons of integrating conservation and livelihoods are effectively shared	Ecotourism and sustainable livelihood projects developed in P, Au, CI, S, Fj, FP, NC
	4.4.2. BirdLife innovative approaches to sustainable development are replicated through increasing collaboration with, and by, non-BirdLife organisations	Forge new partnerships to develop opportunities to develop sustainable island community models Link current sustainable development programmes to species and site based conservation

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Strategic objective	Expected Result	Activities
People		
<i>conservation into economic and development planning at all levels</i>	4.4.3. The BirdLife Partnership makes a substantial, measurable and recognised contribution to achieving national, regional and global development targets.	Identify opportunities and enhance capacity to mainstream biodiversity conservation in to national development programmes and goals