

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Island Biodiversity & Conservation
Project Title:	Rescuing the Last Seychelles White-eyes and Developing Sustainable Tourism Partnerships
Grant Number:	CEPF-109509
Hotspot:	Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands
Strategic Direction:	2 Enable civil society to mainstream biodiversity and conservation into political and economic decision-making.
Grant Amount:	\$50,000.00
Project Dates:	November 01, 2020 - June 30, 2022
Date of Report:	November 15, 2022

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

1. CHATEAUX DE FEUILLES LIMITED: FOR FACILITATING ACCESS AND ACCOMODATION ON GRAND SOEUR DURING THE VARIOUS MONITORING VISITS ON THE ISLAND
2. SISTED ISLAND LIMITED: FOR ACCOMODATING IBC FOREIGN INTERNS ON THE ISLAND, COMMITTED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE LONG TERM SUSTAINBILITY OF THE PROJECT ON GRAND SOEUR ISLAND
3. FREGATE ISLAND PRIVATE: FOR FACILITATING ACCESS, FULL BOARD ACCOMODATION, FIELD AND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCES TO SWE MONITORING TEAM ON THE ISLAND INCLUDING POPULATION CENSUS
4. NORTH ISLAND PRIVATE: FOR ACCOMODATING IBC TEAM ON THE ISLAND DURING THE MONITORING PROGRAMMES, COMMITTED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE LONG TERM SUSTAINBILITY OF THE PROJECT ON NORTH ISLAND
5. CLUB MED (STE ANNE RESORT): FOR MANAGEMENT AND IN-KIND ASSISTANCE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF ECO-TOURISM ACTIVITIES ON THE ISLAND (INCLUDING SEA TURTLE NESTING EXPERIENCES, REGULAR CONFERENCES OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ON THE ISLAND AND IN SEYCHELLES)
6. ANONYME ISLAND PRIVATE: FOR RODENT CONTROL AND THE INITIATION OF BIODIVERSITY RESTORATION ON THE ISLAND FOR FUTURE TRANSLOCATION OF BIRDS AND OTHER INVERTEBRATE SPECIES
7. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT: FOR COMPLEMENTARY FINANCING FOR SWE MONITORING ON MAHE AND STAFF PARTICIPATIONS IN MAHE AND GRAND SOEUR SWE MONITORING ACTIVITIES
8. SEYCHELLES PARKS AND GARDENS AUTHORITY: FOR ASSISTANCE WITH THE MICRO-CHIPS FOR THE GIANT TORTOISE TAGGING EXERCISE ON GRAND SOEUR ISLAND
9. UNIVERSITY OF SEYCHELLES (UNISEY): FOR OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT TO IBC AND STUDENT PARTICIPATIONS IN MONTORING ACTIVITIES

10. THE DEDICATED IBC VOLUNTEERS FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE MONITORING ACTIVITIES

11. THE 4 FRENCH INTERNS FOR THEIR DIRECT PARTICIPATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ISLAND FIELD PROGRAMMES AND REPORTS

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The globally Endangered Seychelles White-eye increases in population size and range and is downlisted from Vulnerable to Near-Threatened, hence comes out of the IUCN Red List, with genes of Mahé population integrated in a significant proportion into the Gde Soeur population.	This impact deliverable has been delayed as per previous explanations. However, it still remains a long-term objective and continues to be high on the agenda of IBC for securing funds and interests for its implementations. However, Grand Soeur may not necessarily be the most ideal option, but IBC is studying all possible options and means to achieve at least a further down listing of the species from the IUCN Red List. A transfer proposal is attached to this report.
Natural habitats of Gde Soeur (85ha) improved through native seed dispersal from Seychelles white-eyes and Aldabra giant tortoises and continued small-scale restoration.	This process is already happening naturally, and is likely to continue so as both species continue to increase in population on the island. With the financial and logistical support of the Island management more small-scale restorations will be accelerated.
Success of private owner/NGO partnership on Gde Soeur & Ste Anne: management practices more environmentally friendly, conservation programmes implemented, ecosystem recovery visible.	Both Islands' managements have expressed their willingness to uphold and develop the partnership further, and it is just a matter of time for contractual agreement to be concluded. Attached are correspondences made in this respect.
Exemplarity of conservation outcomes and management practices obtained on Gde Soeur and Ste Anne through private/NGO partnership successfully replicated in other islands with the support of local NGOs/UniSey and private experts.	Restoration activities to control invasive alien rodent species (mostly rats) on Anonyme Island have already started following the rehabilitation success of Grand Soeur which opens up the opportunity for more conservation success on rat free or rat control islands.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Seychelles white-eye population on Gde Soeur increased by 5-10 birds from Mahé during the first six months of the project, in order to recreate a genetically diverse and robust transferred population on this island.	This deliverable has been delayed due to the high risk involved in transferring such a tiny and fragile remnant population of Mahe birds into a foreign environment with birds that have already settled in their habitats. Instead, a proposal has been made to transfer a dozen birds from North Island to Mahe to recreate the genetic diversity (see attached proposal) in the short term.
One proposal to transfer Seychelles white-eyes from Frégate to Mahé submitted for MEECC	This proposal has been shifted to North Island birds as the SWE population on Fregate island has

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>approval during the last quarter of the project, in view of reinforcing the relictual Mahé population with birds of Conception origin.</p>	<p>decreased based on the 2021 population census, whereas the population on North Island has increased in 2021 and has surpassed the SWE population of Fregate. See attached Translocation proposal.</p>
<p>50% reduction in number/population size of invasive species in concerned sites (i.e. rats on Mahé SWE breeding areas, mynas on Gde Soeur) by the end of year 1.</p>	<p>Initially up to a dozen Mynah birds (10 to 15) were observed on Grand Soeur during the first expedition after the Covid restriction period in April 2021. In April 2022 up to 30 Mynah birds were observed during the last IBC expedition to the island within the timeframe of this project. Out of the 30 last seen, IBC team has managed to eliminate 13 of them which makes a reduction of approximately 43%. However, it should be noted that due to the proximity of the neighbouring islands, a constant flow on Mynah is expected and the control efforts need to be consistent and ongoing beyond the scope of this project. Regarding rats on Mahe, out of 154 trap nights placed at Grand Anse in the SWE Territory in July 2021, only 2 rats were caught. And out of 119 trap nights placed at La Misere in August 2021 within the SWE territories only 3 rats were caught. This indicates that the rat populations at the two locations were already at low numbers, and more sensitisation are being made to get more community participation in this exercise.</p>
<p>Knowledge and practical skills of c.10 local participants (Park rangers, BSc university students, NGO members, project staff) increased throughout the project (field training on species monitoring, translocation, invasive species management on Gde Soeur and Mahé); development of fundraising and project coordination skills for project staff.</p>	<p>IBC has managed to train the following number of people during the project duration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 employees of Wildlife Conservation in the Ministry in rodent control and bird ringing and monitoring techniques (Shemilla Jeremie and Maya Marday) - 1 employee of Seychelles Island Foundation (SIF) which manages Natural World Heritage sites in Seychelles in Mynah control and Birds ringing techniques (Rico Payet) - 3 local undergraduate students in bird ringing techniques and bird monitoring on Grand Soeur (Lester Tirant, Alvin Bonnelame, Joshua Marie) - 1 local IBC Volunteer in Bird Ringing techniques and bird monitoring on North island, Fregate island and Grand Soeur (Patricia Gonzalez) - 4 Foreign Interns attached to IBC in Bird Ringing Techniques, Giant Land Tortoises survey, Sea Turtles monitoring, rodent control techniques and bird Ringing and monitoring techniques on Mahe, Ste Anne, Grand Soeur, North Island, Anonyme island and Fregate (Orpheo Moisand, Camille Vincendeau, Anna Montana and Bastien Moisand) - 1 ex-UniSey Graduate employee of IBC has been trained in all field works, databases and project

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	writing activities relating to the deliverables of this project (Marisa Antha)
Increased biodiversity monitoring in islands such as Conception, Ile du Nord and Frégate, through regular visits (every quarter) during the project.	Due to Covid-19 restrictions, funds availability due to local inflation IBC has been able to make the following trips to the mentioned islands and respective monitoring reports have been produced for all activities conducted and results obtained: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 trip to Conception Island (as it was confirmed after this trip that there was no more SWE on this island no subsequent trips were necessary) - 3 trips to Fregate islands (See SWE Monitoring report for Fregate attached) - 3 trips to North island (see attached monitoring report for North Island) - 7 trips to Grand Soeur (2 trips for tagging and population census of Giant Land Tortoise) and 5 trips for SWE Monitoring see corresponding reports. Tortoise survey report has already been submitted.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Covid-19 pandemic has brought a number of financial impacts on IBC during the period of the project due to economic loss within our country, which has prompted the Government to abolish CSR Tax. which IBC was benefitting from., thus seriously impacted on the cashflow of IBC and its ability to venture into more conservation programmes and activities.

The extension of the project from 12 to 18 months without more budget input from CEPF has impacted on the financial situation of IBC.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

The project was conducted over 18 months rather than the anticipated 12 months. This was because there were significant delays in implementing the project activities due to the pandemic Covid-19. Nevertheless, all the monitoring activities of SWE on all the islands were successfully completed and the Giant Tortoise surveys were also completed. The overall results from the monitoring activities showed and confirmed that the introduction of SWE to three separate islands (Fregate Island, North Island, and Grand Soeur Island) within the Seychelles granitic group beyond the range of the species original islands (Mahe and Conception Islands) has been an effective conservation tool and strategy for the recovery of the species. The three transfers are considered a huge success as the species have built self-sustaining populations on those islands. Overall, the translocations have successfully contributed to the down listing of the species conservation status from Critically Endangered to Vulnerable by IUCN and BirdLife International and this status have been successfully maintained. The current population estimates for the islands under monitoring are c. 188 birds on Fregate Island, c. 250 birds on North Island, and c.80 birds on Grand Soeur Island. Whereas, the population size in the two original source populations have decreased to a minimum of c.6-8 birds on Mahe (all located at central La Misere residential village), and no bird has been observed on Conception Island. The sharp decline in the original population source on Mahe is raising a lot of concerns with regards to the choice of the most appropriate and effective conservation intervention to apply that will not further de-stabilise and jeopardise this tiny and fragile remnant population. Based on this finding IBC has halted

its plan to translocate the Mahe birds. Furthermore, observations on Grand Soeur have shown that the birds that were introduced there in 2018 have already settled and although they are reproducing the population has been stagnant for the last two years (2021 and 2022), a situation also initially observed on Fregate Island and North Island a few years after translocations were made. It is not clear at this stage what is the limiting factor on the island causing this, but any new introduction of more SWE on the island may not be welcomed by the local ones and may contribute to more competitions and thus, more stress on any new arrivals. Thus, this has prompted IBC to halt all translocation activities involving the Mahe birds and focus more on conservation interventions on Mahe (in-situ) to protect and boost up the remaining tiny remnant population without further stressing its survival prospect.

The population of Giant tortoises is increasing on Grand Soeur with the latest estimate to be a minimum of 50 tortoises with a couple of baby tortoises. All tortoises are being micro-chipped for individual identification and long-term monitoring.

Predator controls on Mahe and Grand Soeur are ongoing and will remain so as rats cannot be eradicated on Mahe due to the size of the island and the level of human activities happening there. Common Mynah control on Grand Soeur remains due to the close proximity of the neighbouring islands.

IBC has been less successful in concluding any long-term partnership with Private tourism establishments, as most of the establishments have experienced an economic loss from the impacts caused by the pandemic Covid-19 and the slow in economic performance of our source tourism markets. However, Cub Med resort from Ste Anne Island, Chateau des Feuilles Limited managing Grand Soeur Island, and Anonyme Island Limited managing Anonyme Island have expressed their intentions to support the activities of IBC on their respective islands and beyond and will consider contractual agreements for ongoing and future collaborations once ready.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
4.0	Develop partnerships for sustainable tourism, fund-raising and awareness on biodiversity conservation	4.2	Report, grant agreement or donations on/from fund-raising activities	Unfortunately, with the harsh economic climate IBC has been unable to obtain grants and Donations during the period of this project, instead IBC has found other innovating ways to raise fund through providing some services to external projects.
3.0	Control of invasive species to protect native wildlife, and particularly globally threatened species.	3.1	One Report on control of invasive species	The report on invasive species control has been integrated in the form of specific chapters in this final monitoring report which is attached to this document.
1.0	New species translocations to be prepared and implemented.	1.1	One proposal to translocate Seychelles White-eyes from Mahé to Gde Soeur, to avoid the extinction of the rich genetic diversity of Mahé birds.	As explained earlier, this deliverable has not been achieved due to a change in conservation priority for the species following the results of Monitoring activities on Mahe and Grand Soeur. (see attached Monitoring reports and Translocation proposal to boost up the Mahe SWE Population for details)
2.0	Monitoring of original and translocated populations of globally threatened species.	2.1	1 Report on species monitoring	Periodic reports have been submitted through the online portal at the end of the relevant monitoring periods, and the final monitoring report is hereby attached
4.0	Develop partnerships for sustainable tourism, fund-raising and awareness on biodiversity conservation	4.1	1 MoU between IBC and Ste Anne	IBC has not been able to conclude an MOU with Cub Med to date due to various changes in management of the club, but IBC has been participating in a systematic programme of ecotourism activities with the hotel in terms of sea turtles monitoring, nature talks and conferences with Cub Med guests on the local biodiversity and various conservation

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				initiatives. IBC has obtained a letter with Anonyme Island management to confirm its collaboration with this small private tourism establishment (see attached letter). IBC has made a project proposal for various conservation programmes for the island but funding has remained a problem.
4.0	Develop partnerships for sustainable tourism, fund-raising and awareness on biodiversity conservation	4.3	Minimum 2 publication of popular articles and or broadcasts in local media	IBC has conducted a newspaper publication which has already been reported on in one of the past quarterly reports (http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/15752/Bird+with+white+eye+rings+in+danger+of+disappearing+from+Seychelles%27+main+island), a second publication was anticipated to coincide with the activities of translocation which has not yet been implemented, however, with the finalisation of this monitoring report on the islands SWE populations, a publication in Seychelles News Agency and other local newspapers are anticipated before the end of 2022.
1.0	New species translocations to be prepared and implemented.	1.2	5-10 individuals of SWE translocated from Mahe to Grande Soeur	This deliverable has not been achieved due to a change in conservation action priority for the Mahe Birds as explained above and in the attached monitoring report and translocation proposal.

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:

No particular tools, products or methodologies have been derived from the project as such.

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
2.1	Baseline studies, inventories and mapping of important biodiversity areas completed for at least six sites?with at least three sites in the Comoros.			1	Grand Soeur island is now considered a KBA after successful eradication of rodents on the island and with the introduction of SWE, Giant Land Tortoises and with a potential to receive more endemic species. the island biodiversity is continuously being improved through seed dispersals, nursery plant propagation and the removal of alien invasive species
2.4	At least 12 national organizations improve their skills in advocacy and engagement with authorities and/or private sector.			10	Both in the field training and capacity building has been provided to all conservation staffs of the three islands IBC has been engaging with (Fregate Island Foundation, North island Conservation Centre, Sister Island Limited, Anonyme island Limited, Seychelles Island Foundation staff, UniSey students, Staff of Club Med on Ste Anne island and staff from the Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment)

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion
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*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
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Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
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Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
9	7	Bird Ringing techniques (including application of capture-mark-recapture method) Bird field monitoring techniques (including point counts and transects survey techniques) Access database training QGIS and Arc-GIS pro Training Sea Turtle Tagging techniques and data processing Giant Land Tortoise Micro-chipping techniques Report writing Cashbook and balance sheet training Training in modelling data in Population Estimators (Lincoln Index, Minta-Mangel Population Estimator, Bowden Population Estimator)

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
247	236	<p>Many employees are directly benefiting in the form of salaries, improved businesses such as boat operators and Tour Guides as follows:\</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On Ste Anne 180 employees are directly benefiting in the form of salaries from our eco-tourism activities, - On Anonyme island 30 employees are benefiting from the restoration works through a salary - On Fregate 100 staff are benefitting from our island biodiversity conservation works - On North island - 100 staffs are benefiting for the env activities being conducted on the island - On Grand Soeur - 4 staff are benefitting (2 island owners and 2 managers) <p>La Misere up to 30 Tour Guides, and taxi drivers are directly benefitting</p> <p>At Chateau des feuilles 6 staff are benefitting from the boat trips we made to Grand Soeur islands</p> <p>Local boat crews and private operators 36 staff in 10 boats are benefitting from the tourism visits to Grand Soeur on a daily basis.</p>

Benefits to Communities

View the characteristics column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the benefits column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			
La Misere and Grand Anse residential Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Seychelles	50	70				

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

- La Misere and Grand Anse residential Community: The school communities that benefit from field trips and involved in tree planting activities to improve habitats for SWE

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the topics column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade

D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other
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No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
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Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted
Anonyme Island Private	Rodent control by conducting rat trapping on the island twice a week to control rat and thus, improved faunal biodiversity on the Island.	Seychelles

Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
Seychelles Island Foundation	1984	Seychelles	Yes	Training a staff of SIF (Mr Rico Payet) in Bird Ringing techniques and Indian Mynah Control. The participant is now able to conduct Mynah Control on the work sites of Seychelles Island Foundation (namely Valle De Mai, a UNESCO World natural Heritage site).
Seychelles Parks and Gardens Authority	2022	Seychelles	Yes	A partnership has been established with Seychelles Parks and Garden Authority for the provision of Micro-Chips to tag Giant Land Tortoises on Grand Soeur Island for long term population census and monitoring
North Island Conservation Centre	2021	Seychelles	Yes	IBC and North Island Conservation Centre partner together to conduct annual Seychelles White-eye population census and routine White-eye monitoring jointly.
Fegate Island Private Conservation Centre	2021	Seychelles	Yes	Fregate Island Private has an established conservation centre on the island managed by the Fregate Island Conservation Foundation. IBC and Fregate Island Conservation centre partner with each other to conduct annual Seychelles White-eye population census and white-eye monitoring on the island of Fregate.

Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
Sisters Limited	To support conservation works on Grand Soeur	2022	Fund to support conservation programmes on the Island of Grand Soeur	Seychelles	Created a mechanism	Fund not yet delivered

Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Zosterops	modestus	Seychelles Grey White-eye	VU	Species habitat protection, Species population Monitoring, control of alien invasive species on Mahe	Decreasing
Geochelone	gigantea	Aldabra Giant Tortoise	VU	Population Survey on Grand Soeur and Ste Anne	Increasing
Zosterops	modestus	Seychelles Grey White-eye	VU	Overall Population monitoring	Increasing

LESSONS LEARNED

Given the fast-declining trend which were being observed on Mahe with the Seychelles White-eye population, and having Grand Soeur Island rodent free in 2018, IBC should have considered translocating the Mahe birds first on the onset in 2018 mixing them with those on Conception which were also experiencing a diminishing population. This would have saved both Mahe and Conception birds origins within one activity in 2018. Now in 2021/2022 with the SWE population being so low on Mahe (a minimum of 6 individuals only), and Grand Soeur having successfully colonized, such translocation possibility is considered as much more risky.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

1. With the unforeseen Covid-19 pandemic hitting Seychelles Tourism industry during the implementation of this CEPF project right on the onset, it has been very challenging for IBC to secure funds from the tourism sector to complement the fund from CEPF and to obtain a long-term commitment from the private landowners and hotel management despite having pledge to support the cause.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

This project has triggered the possibility of more island restorations and rehabilitation partnerships with private organisations such as Anonyme Island and Moyenne Island for the benefit of wildlife conservation. Also due to the fact that there has been a diminution of SWE in the source population it is likely to trigger more strategic discussions on the conservation options and prospects for the species and its ecosystems with the Government. It may have triggered more public participation towards conservation objectives in general.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

IBC remains highly committed to save the Mahe SWE sub-population despite the unforeseen circumstances that surrounds the survival of species on Mahe. To show this commitment, IBC has already requested approval from the Ministry to improve the Mahe SWE sub-population through a prompt translocation from North Island to Mahe. Blood samples of the birds have already been sent to UK for sexing the birds in preparation for the said translocation. On the same note, a Project proposal have already been sent to Anonyme Island Private management to restore the 9ha island to receive some Mahe SWE once the Mahe population shows improvement.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	\$10,723.00
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Breakdown of Additional Funding	5,032.26 - Fund from Anonyme Island Private for Control of Invasive Rodent 1,290.32 - Fund from Ministry of Environment (MACCE) for Monitoring 6 endangered species 2660.73 - Refund for 12% Personal Income Tax rebate for 2021 1094.09 - Refund for 12% Personal Income Tax rebate for 2022 645.16 - Fund from IBC -University Account
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INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

Island Biodiversity & Conservation Centre, University of Seychelles, Anse Royale Campus, P.O BOX 1348, Mahe, Seychelles. Contact numbers: (248) 2 714411/2827040 Email: ibc@unisey.ac.sc