

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions, below.

Organization Legal Name	Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership
Project Title	In Search of Makira Moorhen
CEPF GEM No.	65756
Date of Report	30 th May 2016
Report Author	Senoveva Mauli
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CEPF Region: East Melanesian Region

Strategic Direction: Safeguard priority globally threatened species by addressing major threats and information gaps.

Grant Amount: USD49,916.00

Project Dates: 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project)

Kahua Association – A Community Based Organisation of the Kahua Region, provided overseeing of the on ground activities within the Survey area in collaboration with SICCP.

Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership (SICCP) – a locally established NGO, administrated and managed the Project funds and through a Project Coordinator based in Kirakira, Provincial Capital of Makira Ulawa Province. Throughout implementation SICCP, corresponded with the Kahua Executive Committee through its personnel in Kirakira.

BirdLife International - also a partner for the Project, collaborated with SICCP on technical advice whilst the surveys were underway, provided feedback on the survey data to ensure that technical reports gave feedback of the Project.

Conservation Impacts

2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

This Project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile because the surveys and community consultations were conducted in East Makira. East Makira as identified is a hotspot area within the CEPF Ecosystem Profile. The Makira Moorhen noted a globally threatened species, it was important that surveys were done so information were obtained and that addressed the gaps of knowledge and more so

provide community awareness to communities that these species are facing major threats.

3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The overall results/impacts of the Project are, there was no sighting of the Makira Moorhen and the big rats during the actual search and also not sighted in the cameras in-situ. The results of this 1st Survey was presented to the communities of Kahua Association. Community consultations were identified at the start of implementation, therefore in collaboration with SICCP, the Project Coordinator based in Kirakira maintained timely communication with the participating communities.

Kahua Association was consulted prior to the 1st Survey and after the 1st Survey. An Annual General Meeting (AGM) held at Toroa Community, in the Kahua Region, gave the opportunity for all the representatives to hear of the updates of the Project, the results of the 1st Survey. A presentation by the local Lead Surveyor – Reuben Tako was on the camera results, surveys results and an overall outlook to the attendees of the status of upland forests. Though not a focus of this Project, it was an excellent opportunity for the outgoing Executive to discuss the Kahua Structure to date and re-elect a new Executive, to take on the Vision and Mission of the Association.

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

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

1. To ensure the long-term survival of the Makira Moorhen, hence identify the threats and managing resources in a way that benefits the Bird and habitat at whatever way possible for people.
2. A group of CSOs in Makira established and developing a thorough Community Conservation Plan for the entire land.

4. Actual progress toward long-term impacts at completion

The actual progress towards long-term impacts at the completion of this Project is as follows;

The Makira Moorhen was not sighted during the 1st and 2nd Survey, however during community consultations it was highlighted during the results that forest vegetation in the highland are still intact. Kahua Association now has a new Executive and a Capacity Building CEPF LOI is soon to begin, collaborations with existing CBOs on the Island are fundamental. Kahua Association is confirmed a Partner of the SICCP Partnership Network and Tawatana Community is the East Arosi region hence it is possible in a future Project, that a Community Conservation Plan will be developed for the entire island of Makira-Ulawa Province

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

List each short-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

1. One Report for publication recording or otherwise the Makira Moorhen and the implications for future conservation efforts

2. Confirm presence or otherwise and identify any species of bush rat and other island endemics and make information available to the Solomon Islands Government and globally through GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Forum).
3. Develop stronger relationship between one or more CBOs in Makira Province to ensure long-term commitment to the Project Aims and identify and develop Proposals to consider other aspects of community conservation work on the Island.
4. Develop strong relationships between one or more CBOs in Makira Province to follow up on Proposals for Makira Moorhen"
5. Assess the spread of any penetration into the upper highlands the arrival of Invasive species.
6. By the end of the Project, report findings to each of the communities within the survey area and identify areas of common resolution.

5. Actual progress toward short-term impacts at completion

1. One Report for publication recording or otherwise the Makira Moorhen and the implications for future conservation efforts

In search of the Makira Moorhen began with the 1st biological survey in August 2016. Roger James with a ten member Team of local trackers/hunters scaled the heights of the proposed search site. Ten cameras were put out at set locations at the completion of this survey.

Prior to the 2nd survey, through e-mail correspondences with John Mittimierer and a meeting in Kirakira with SICCP Team was the initial conversation of a possible joint in a paper. The Project Team (that included the SICCP CEO & BirdLife International personnel) corresponded thereafter with John after his search and he was happy for a joint effort in a producing a Publication as part of his Thesis.

It was concluded in both surveys conducted and cameras put out at various locations within the Project site that there is no sighting of the Makira Moorhen. Though conversations with villagers gave the survey Teams some certainty that the bird still exists. SICCP's intent is to provide survey information to date to Kahua Executive so this can be incorporated in consultations activities for 2016. A survey can be conducted as questionnaires with the locals on gathering stories of possible sighting of this bird, and its cultural benefit to the locals. This would possibly provide more information on future conservation efforts for the bird in the Kahua region.

The SICCP Team and BirdLife International is currently discussing the joint paper publication with John Mittimierer, which will be presented at the completion of his thesis at the end of this year – 2016.

2. Confirm presence or otherwise and identify any species of bush rat and other island endemics and make information available to the Solomon Islands Government and globally through GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Forum).

*During both surveys, there was no confirming presence of the any species of bush rats. Endemic species sighted during the first survey undertaken in August 2015 were the Yellow legged Pigeon and the Makira Flying Fox (*Pteropus cognatus*).*

The other island endemics sighted in the cameras were Bronze Ground-dove, Cuckoo Dove, Drongo, Makira Thrush, Melanesian Megapode, Oriole Whistler, Rufous Night-Heron, Starling, Small Passerine, Variable Dwarf Kingfisher.

3. Develop stronger relationship between one or more CBOs in Makira Province to ensure long-term commitment to the Project Aims and identify and develop Proposals to consider other aspects of community conservation work on the Island.

SICCP has developed stronger relationship between Kahua Association and Tawatana Community Conservation Development Association (TCCDA) in Makira-Ulawa Province. Through a MoU signed with Kahua Association, SICCP has provided expertise advice to the Executive and to date Kahua now has a Small CEPF Grant to work on. TCCDA has just completed its Small Grant CEPF and will work with SICCP to develop Proposals to extend community conservation work on the Island. Other CBOs that has expressed their interests to work with SICCP are: Manutage (Santa Ana), Bauro CBO (in the highlands of Bauro) and on Ulawa Island. Through SICCP's current CEPF Amendments Grant, SICCP will continue Governance and Financial Training with Kahua and TCCDA and will also invite these interested CBOs to develop other Proposals that will consider community conservation work on the Island.

4. Develop strong relationships between one or more CBOs in Makira Province to follow up on Proposals for Makira Moorhen".

During this Project, SICCP has affirmed a strong relationship with Kahua Association and assisted Kahua Association through its Proposal development and they now have a Small CEPF Grant to work with until March 2017.

5. Assess the spread of any penetration into the upper highlands the arrival of Invasive species.

During the 1st survey, invasive species of particular attention were: Placostylus Snails and Little Red Fire Ants. The ground-dwelling Placostylus was clearly less common than their arboreal relative, Aspastus miltochellus, which is endemic to Makira. Along the tracks between Toroa and Manekia, trees were seen with 50 or more individuals of A. miltochellus on their trunks and branches. Recommendations were to engage a Post Graduate student to clarify the taxonomy of Placostylus across Makira.

For Little Fire Ants, after its introduction in 1986, as claimed by locals it has spread rapidly around Makira Island. During the 1st survey, sampling was minimal and not at all useful for statistical analysis but at face value reflects some of the findings of Le Breton et al 2003. Though sampling was not rigorous, it appears that Little Fire Ants has only invaded disturbed habitats on Makira and therefore the key to controlling its spread will be to minimize future disturbance forests.

6. By the end of the Project, report findings to each of the communities within the survey area and identify areas of common resolution.

As conclusion of this Project, report findings were presented through community consultations within the Kahua Association Region. A Team that comprised of SICCP's Partnership Coordinator, Kahua Executive Members & Local Surveyor). Communities within the survey area gave their insights and feedback of the Project to date, seeking

clarity on Kahua Executive's intends for the coming year. All this feedback will be presented to Kahua Association to incorporate and continue on upcoming consultations.

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

The Success of the Project are as follows;

- *An Article will be put for Publication on the search for the Makira Moorhen. This paper will be presented as a joint effort with John Mittimierer (University of California).*
- *Though the Makira Moorhen was not sighted in both the biological surveys and in cameras put out at various locations within the survey area, there were a number of endemic birds found within the survey areas. This is an implication that the forest area is intact, undisturbed and has potential for future conservation work.*
- *Through this Project, SICCP has developed stronger relationship with Kahua Association, and will further extend its reach to link to other CBOs on Makira-Ulawa Province. This should eventuate with a CBO Network on the Island working together on community conservation efforts.*
- *Report findings of both surveys have been presented to communities within the survey area. Through consultations the Project Team (SICCP, Executive of Kahua and BirdLife International) were able to gather feedback on this Project that can be used as lesson learns for future Projects in the area.*

The Challenges of the Project are as follows;

- *The Composition of Kahua communities span across the region of the most remote parts of Makira Ulawa, communication is a challenge.*
- *To acquire awareness across the entire region is also a challenge, and a 1-year Project as such would need more time.*

7. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The unexpected impacts of this Project (positive or negative) are as follows;

Positive:

- *Communities of Kahua came together at the AGM where they were able to discuss and deliberate on the way forward for the Association.*
- *Local surveyors involved in the Surveys had the opportunity to work with international surveys.*
- *Consultation meetings conducted at three (3) locations within the Kahua Region gave the opportunity for the Project Team to present report findings to community representative attending. These consultations were an opportunity for the communities to provide their feedback of the Project.*

Negative:

- *Kahua Association is somewhat large and its members still have doubts of its existence since the failure of its previous Projects.*
- *Survey areas were confirmed at earlier consultations but survey team encountered challenges during the actual survey times, which pose the need for additional awareness in the coming months– 2016.*

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Component 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

1. Organization of survey logistics for the Makira Moorhen (for July & October surveys)

PRODUCT/DELIVERABLES

- International and domestic flight itineraries for the survey team that ensure the team are in Makira for the 1st Survey (July) and by January for the 2nd survey.
- Field Trip Plan developed by SICCP and Kahua Association and agreed with local communities.

8. Describe the results from Component 1 and each product/deliverable

Survey logistics for the x2 surveys were confirmed and undertaken in August 2015 and January 2016 respectively. Itineraries for both the International and domestic flights for the Survey Team was confirmed and purchased and upon confirmation of the Field Trip Plan the survey are underway.

Component 2 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

2. Biological surveys at proposed survey sites

PRODUCT/DELIVERABLES

- Finalized protocol for surveying for Makira Moorhen and other targeted taxa, agreed by survey team and participating communities.
- Back-to-office reports summarizing the main findings of the July and October surveys and logistical considerations, submitted within one week of the return of the survey team to Honiara.

9. Describe the results from Component 2 and each product/deliverable

Survey sites were discussed with communities of the Kahua Region prior to the actual survey. Expected of this Project the Survey Team coupled with local hunters/trackers and they conducted the search and at the end of each search set camera in-situ in the forest. Hunters/Trackers were selected from the participating communities within the region.

Products from the first survey undertaken in August (2015) were as follows:

- In the 1st Survey report, information provided was on the extent of Invasive Species in the area- particularly focused on rats, cats and fire ants. No large rodents fitting the local name of Kikikoruvaganagai were located. 34 snail shells belonging to the genus Placostylus were found and measured. Little red fire ant (*Wasmannia auropunctata*) sampling was limited but a face value indicated that the invasive ants only follow disturbance and are not present in undisturbed forest.

Back-to-office reports summarizing the findings of the August 2015 & January 2016 surveys were submitted by the lead of the Survey Team. These reports provide insights of the results, challenges and recommendations for future activities within the area. As a Product from this surveys, both survey reports are presented to the Solomon Islands Government on area surveyed, the species recorded (including any observations of Solomys Rats) information from the local communities.

Component 3 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

3. Establishment of working relationship/partnership with Kahua Association and local communities.

PRODUCTS/DELIVERABLES:

- Signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between SICCP and Kahua Association regarding the latter involvement in the Project.
- Increased awareness of and support for Makira Moorhen research and conservation among at least 25 communities, as demonstrated by attitude surveys pre- and post project.
- Project updates, summarizing results of each survey (July and October) circulated to all stakeholders involved in the project
- Social safeguard monitoring report submitted to CEPF every six months
- Signed MOU between SICCP and Kahua Association regarding future development of joint initiatives.

10. Describe the results from Component 3 and each product/deliverable

A working relationship/partnership was established with Kahua Association and local communities of the region. Note, that communities are spacious across the Peninsula of the Kahua Region so during this Project it was possible to access the coastal communities, however invitation was extended to the inland communities to attend the consultations.

Agreed at the Kahua Association AGM in November 2015, a MOU was endorsed and signed between Kahua Association and SICCP regarding the latter involvement of the Project. Awareness meetings were done prior and post of the surveys and project updates summarizing the results was circulated to all stakeholders of the Project. A Safe Guard Report was submitted to CEPF in October 2015, to mention challenges encountered during the Project and the Grievance Mechanism in place.

Component 4 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

4. Communication of results to a variety of audience

PRODUCT/DELIVERABLES:

- Draft communication plan and deliver by end of first quarter
- Establishment of working relationship/partnership with Kahua Association and local communities
- Communication of results to a variety of audiences
- Back-to-office report of survey finding- dissemination visits to participating communities
- Final report on biological surveys for Makira Moorhen and other targeted taxa completed within two months of end of second survey
- Scientific paper on main survey findings submitted to an open access, peer reviewed journal.

11. Describe the results from Component 4 and each product/deliverable

A Communication Plan was developed for the Project, and presented to Kahua Association at the end of the Project. Since the AGM in November 2015, there is working relationship/partnership with Kahua Association and local communities in the region. Though challenges were encountered in communicating the results being communities are at large and spaced across the region, it was important in this upcoming CEPF LOI that the communities are introduced to broader understanding of the Association and its future initiatives.

A Scientific paper on the main survey findings is in draft currently, because the SICCP and BirdLife International in collaboration with Kahua Association in joint effort are corresponding with John Mittimier (also a researcher searching for the Moorhen in the Eastern Region) will produce a joint paper on the findings for an open access peer reviewed journal.

12. If you did not complete any component or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?

Though the Makira Moorhen and Big Rat was not sighted during the search throughout the life span of the Project, no component or deliverable was not completed. As discussed in the above comments, all components were completed.

13. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results

Products that resulted from this Project are as follows;

- A Draft Scientific Paper (once confirmed with the corresponding party) will submit at the earliest.
- The Communication Plan for Kahua Association
- A Factsheet for the Project
- Poster of the Makira Moorhen for the community reference
- X2 Technical Reports for Survey 1 and 2 respectively.

CEPF Global Monitoring Data

Respond to the questions and complete the tables below. If a question is not relevant to your project, please make an entry of 0 (zero) or n/a (not applicable).

14. Did your organization complete the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) at the beginning and end of your project? Yes/No – No Applicable. SICCP & a Kahua Representative completed a CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT), a few months into the implementation of the Project.

If yes, please be sure to submit the final CSTT tool to CEPF if you haven't already done so.

15. List any vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species conserved due to your project

Surveys were conducted but no vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered species were conserved.

Hectares Under Improved Management

Project Results	Hectares*	Comments
16. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area?	0	<i>List the name of each protected area</i>
17. Did your project create a new protected area or expand an existing protected area?	0	<i>List the name of each protected area, the date of proclamation, and the type of proclamation (e.g., legal declaration, community agreement, stewardship agreement)</i>
18. Did your project strengthen the management of a key biodiversity area named in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile (hectares may be the same as questions above)	0	<i>List the name of each key biodiversity area</i>
19. Did your project improve the management of a production landscape for biodiversity conservation	0	<i>List the name or describe the location of the production landscape</i>

* Include total hectares from project inception to completion

20. In relation to the two questions above on protected areas, did your project complete a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), or facilitate the completion of a METT by protected area authorities? If so, complete the table below. (Note that there will often be more than one METT for an individual protected area.) –
Not Applicable.

Protected area	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score

21. List the name of any corridor (named in the Ecosystem Profile) in which you worked and how you contributed to its improved management, if applicable.

Not Applicable.

Direct Beneficiaries: Training and Education

<i>Did your project provide training or education for . . .</i>	Male	Female	Total	Brief Description
22. Adults for community leadership or resource management positions				
23. Adults for livelihoods or increased income				
24. School-aged children				
25. Other				

26. List the name and approximate population size of any “community” that benefited from the project.

Community name, surrounding district, surrounding province, country

Population size

Not Applicable.

27. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities – Not Applicable

Based on the list of communities above, write the name of the communities in the left column below. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. Not Applicable

Community Name	Community Characteristics								Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit												
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty line	Other	Increased income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing.	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and	Other
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services									

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

Lessons Learned

28. 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

Lessons learned during the Design and Implementation of the Project;

- Consultations with participating communities during design is crucial and a number 1 priority. The communities need to be well versed of the objectives of the Project. For a region as Kahua, that spanned across a Peninsula a year's Project could not encompass the consultations to each individual community
- During implementation, ongoing awareness is a must. Communities need to make aware of the Project findings. A local set up such as Kahua Association is the ideal platform because it is led by locals and includes locals and in collaboration with the local survey team, awareness can go back with them to the communities. This can be done as follow on activities of the Project.
- This Project focus is mostly a scientific search for an endemic species, however it is very important that for future Projects activities involve the different communities as hunters/trackers so they understand the roll out of the Project and see the outcome on the ground.
- Capacity Building is a key activity in any Project, and should be included in any Project. In this Project, for both biological surveys local trackers/hunters were part of the survey Team therefore they could learn survey techniques from the International and National experts, and can repeat that in future projects.

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

The Project Design Process that contributed to the success/shortcomings is:

- There should be wider consultations with the participating stakeholders.
- Threats/SWOT Analysis process is important, so communities are well aware of the contents of the Project prior to submission.
- Awareness is important throughout the entire Project.
- Project updates are important, and ensure communities are involved in the Process.

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

During Implementation, the aspects of the Project execution;

- Involving the all member communities of Kahua Association in a one -year Project was a challenge.
- Time was limiting, so to get awareness at almost every community at such remote locations would be a challenge

31. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Lessons learned relevant to the Conservation Community are as follows;

- Communities of Kahua Association need more awareness and capacity building (Governance & Finance).
- Local ecological knowledge of this Region like other regions in the Solomon Islands are rich, therefore it is very important to incorporate these knowledge in the Project Design

Sustainability / Replication

32. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated

The success or challenges in ensuring the Project will be sustained or replicated are as follows;

- Trackers/Hunters were involved in the Project hence they have the skills and knowledge to conduct mini biological surveys thereafter.
- Kahua Association now has a new Executive through this Project, hence through their efforts can continue on the CEPF LOI to build the Capacity of Kahua Association.
- A major challenge is the Kahua Region is at one of the most remote locations of the Kahua Association. Communication is a challenge hence should be addressed so such a Project can be replicated.

33. Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability

Unplanned Activities:

- *Conducting Executive & an AGM meeting with the Communities resulted in increased sustainability of the Project. These gatherings are more than just an awareness meeting, so people have that opportunity to discuss beyond in depth their concerns beyond just the Project results.*

Safeguards

34. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

The implementation of a required action related to social, environmental or pest management safeguards, monitoring of the social aspects of the Project is important. In this Project, information was made possible through the Project Coordinator based in Kirakira. The Coordinator also a Kahua Naturalist, can communicate in the local dialect and on timely basis provides feedback to the Honiara SICCP Office of people's view of the Project, the environmental impacts of the surveys.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

35. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

Expected Outcomes/Deliverables were completed, though Funds remain. The Reasons are as follows:

In the Financial Report (on GEM Online), it notes that the Grant was unspent by 21%, hence only 79% of the Grant was used. Though there was underspent of funds, Project Deliverables/Expected Outcomes were achieved and completed.

And seasons for this Unspent of 21% are as follows:

1. Professional Services Budget Line – funds were left over, because the Kahua Naturalist (or as titled the Kahua Project Coordinator) as stated was employed and confirmed as an Employee so funds for her Salary was accounted for under the Budget Line in Salaries/Benefits. The fees for the International Specialists (x3) for both Biological surveys and so were hunters and trackers were paid for under Professional Services Line. Deducting that, funds remain.
2. Equipment/Furniture – Though its was budgeted for under this Project, equipment used for the surveys (*for instance batteries and cameras*) were paid for Birdlife International and brought over to use for the Project.
3. Supplies - Under this Budget line, supplies for the both the Biological surveys and community consultations were paid for however with minimal expenditure and there was leftover under this Grant.

If the start date for this Grant had been earlier for instance March/April/May 2015, there would have been a lot more time to utilize and maximize the Project funds. This Grant began in June 2015, and on ground activities actually started on in August 2015, so as noted there was not sufficient time to conduct thorough consultations throughout the Kahua Region.

Ending in March 2016, gave limited time for the roll out. During Implementation, at one stage through the process of the Grant written objections were sent from the Communities of Kahua region. SICCP reported this to CEPF and was asked to present a Safeguard Report. This Report was assessed and approved and then Project could continue. Due to these delays, the spend down of the funds was slow thus upon completion of the expected Outcomes, 21% was left.

Recommendation to CEPF:

- Projects as such, need a presence of more than a year. Coupled with the Biological surveys, there is need for elaboration awareness at the community level prior to implementation and throughout implementation. An ideal timeframe for such a Project is 18 months.
- Disbursements of funds may take some time, and this delays the roll out of a Project, especially when it will only occur for a year.

Additional Funding

36. 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 CEPF investment

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
BirdLife International Community Conservation Fund	A	US\$9,200	Funds available for BL staff to provide the technical equipment and some time/logistics to developing methods and analyzing results

* Categorize the type of funding as:

- 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)*

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

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