EMI Small Grants – Final Project Completion and Impact Report

Instructions to grantees:
CEPF requires each grantee to report on your project results and impacts at the end of your grant. To monitor CEPF's global indicators, CEPF will combine the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. These impacts will be reported on in CEPF's annual impact report and other communications materials.

Your Final Completion and Impact Report will be posted on the CEPF website.

Please ensure that the information you provide relates to your entire project, from start date to end date.

Organization Legal Name:	The University of Queensland
Project Title:	*Working with communities to conserve threatened and endemic terrestrial mammals of Manus Island, PNG*
Grant Number:	GA18/04
Project Dates:	July 2018 – December 2020, extended to December 2021 due to Covid19
Date of Report:	31st January 2022
CEPF Hotspot:	East Melanesian Islands
Strategic Direction:	3
Grant Amount:	$20,000

PART I: Overview

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

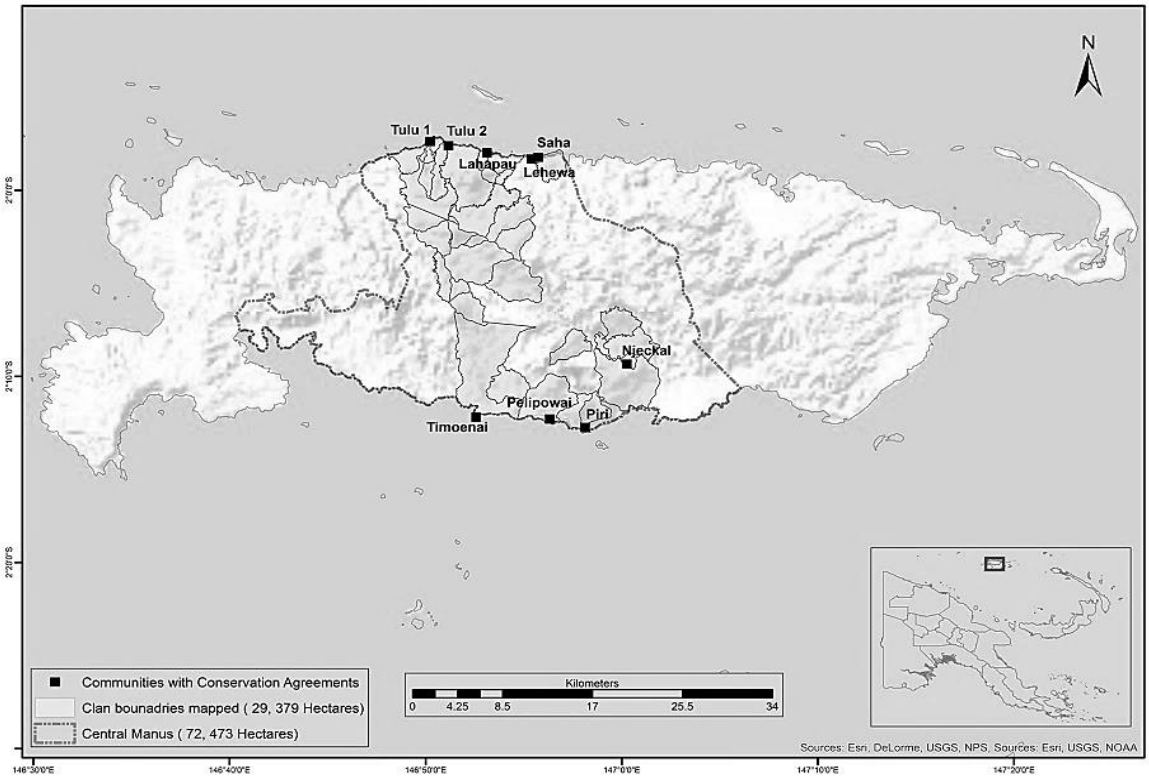
Students/Wildlife Conservation Society staff Grace Nugi (UQ) and John Lamaris (UQ): field surveys, training of community participants in survey methods, and advice on methods to ensure that survey effort is quantified correctly for comparison with earlier surveys.

The Tulu 1 and 2, Lahapau and Lehewa communities of central Manus Island and their development committees, The Tulu Council of Chiefs and Tulu bush committee: permission and participation in surveys and species conservation plan development, receiving survey equipment and results, participating in village forum discussions of results, working with students to do surveys. These communities have ongoing partnerships with WCS Manus. Members of these communities have asked for future surveys to specifically include the bandicoot *Echimipera kalubu*.

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Papua New Guinea office: advice and access to past data and reports, practical help for field surveys and logistics (including Sylvia Noble, and Misu Nick, WCS community engagement officer). Nathan Whitmore (Reproducible, NZ, formerly of WCS) also co-supervised the two PNG masters students and co-wrote the conservation plan. Thomas Mutton provided advice as a WCS staff member.

Manus Provincial Government, National Government (Conservation and Environmental Protection Authority, CEPA) and local government: providing permits, discussion of results, receiving a copy of reports and student theses.

Map of the area



2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The overall goal of our 2019-2021 project was to improve knowledge and conservation of endemic threatened mammals on Manus island – in particular, *Melomys matambuai* (the Manus Melomys or Mosaic-tailed rat), *Rattus detentus* (the Admiralty rat) and *Echymipera kalubu* (spiny bandicoot) in existing Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) sites on Manus Island. This was done through community conservation, local student training and surveys of community tambu areas, together with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) of PNG. WCS has worked with the communities of this project for more than five years, and we carried out a free and prior informed consent process with them.

This project confirmed the distribution and status of the endemic small mammal *Melomys matambuai* in the central Manus KBA. This species is currently listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List. Appropriate monitoring methods show that it is locally common in the northern lowlands, and present in the

community protected areas of all four clan Tambu areas. This arboreal species has declined since European contact with Manus Island, and it is under threat from ongoing habitat loss. However, our surveys indicate that it is more abundant than previous survey methods suggest. We therefore suspect that the species could be listed in a lower category of threat than Endangered.

Combined with WCS survey efforts since 2013, this project found that the currently Data Deficient endemic rodent *Rattus detentus* (a large, terrestrial rodent not detected since 2016 and only known from three modern records) is likely to be close to extinction. This species should be re-assessed given the new data, where we suspect it will be listed within a threatened category.

Cameras also picked up records of the bandicoot - *Echymipera kalubu.* This bandicoot is a valuable food source to the communities, who are concerned by declining numbers being seen. This would certainly be a species to include in any community harvesting regime.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)
List each long-term impact from your proposal

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Increase local awareness of the status and locations of threatened small mammals, the causes of their decline, and potential ways to protect them locally and in a wider context	We held community forums to raise awareness of threatened mammals at each village involved in the project. These sessions took place in 2019 and 2021 (Tulu 1, Tulu 2, Lahapau, and Lehewa), on each field trip. Through structured questionnaire surveys in these villages in 2019, PNG student John Lamaris found that more than three quarters of people understand Tambu area rules to protect mammal populations by maintaining their forest habitat and not hunting.
A long-term plan to protect native small mammals, to be implemented by community members	Two of the clans, Wulei clan of Lehewa and Chapwe Tolau of Lahapau have committed to a long-term plan to be implemented by communities. They have signed conservation agreements with WCS in 2021 to use their Tambu areas to protect mammals and other wildlife from hunting and habitat damage. Other clans have agreements in progress.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Build capacity and qualifications of indigenous postgraduate students.	This project has trained three indigenous students in mammal ecology and conservation: Grace Nugi and John Lamaris (PNG Masters students at UQ), and Susan Good (an undergraduate student at PAU).
Increase the capacity of local people at the sites to monitor wildlife.	This project has trained 50 local field assistants in using GPS, camera trapping, live trapping, acoustic recording of bat calls, species measurements, data recording, and field survey design with transects, point counts and monitoring plots. We have worked with community participants to establish permanent monitoring plots for wildlife in the Tambu areas.

	 (a)Camera trap setup training  (b) Elliot trap setup training  (c) A local assistant, Saleu setting up a camera trap and Elliot trap for rodents and bandicoots  (d) Nathaniel, one of our local assistant setting up a camera trap for rodents and bandicoots.
Provide equipment to villages for follow-up surveys of the ongoing results of their management actions, supported by ongoing WCS involvement.	This project provided materials for permanent monitoring transects and plots in Tambu areas, and ten camera traps, batteries and SD cards. Ongoing camera storage and maintenance between surveys is by WCS form their Manus office in Lorengau.

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

This project took longer than expected because of severe pandemic-related travel disruptions. Neither of the Masters students, who were studying at the University of Queensland and doing fieldwork on Manus Island, could return to the field site when planned. We were able to complete the final reporting trip and establish ongoing monitoring transects in late 2021 between two periods of lockdowns in PNG (between the delta and omicron outbreaks).

Government agencies are still highly disrupted by ongoing impacts of the pandemic in both Lorengau and Port Moresby. Because of this we have not yet succeeded in meeting in person with PNG government agency members to discuss the final reports. However, representatives of the project will do this when possible. The cost of fieldwork and implementation of surveys increased greatly in 2021 because of fuel and more general shortages on Manus Island. We managed to meet these costs and complete our activities, by subsidizing with another source.

Some minor parts of the project were not possible.
Firstly, we could not source any white tiles for the smoked tile method of footprint detection for surveys on any of the three field trips. However, cameras are a better survey method, so we do not see this as a major problem.

Secondly, we did not catch any Melomys to be able to sample for parasites. Melomys are readily camera-trapped but not easily trapped.

Thirdly, we had intended to recruit a second local undergraduate student for the second field trip, but this was impossible with the disruptions of the pandemic.

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

With the unplanned late timing of 2021 UQ fieldwork, we were very fortunate to have the involvement of student John Lamaris. He was able to set up permanent monitoring plots with communities that fitted perfectly with the timing of conservation management area deeds being signed (under another CEPF project being run by WCS), and with the need for monitoring of both wildlife and compliance with the terms of the deeds.

The impacts were originally framed in terms of local areas (participating communities in the northern section of the central Manus KBA only). We think that the results of targeted species surveys have revealed a bigger picture that is very clear when combined with cumulative evidence of WCS projects in the KBA, and Nathan Whitmore's independent work with students since 2013.

We are confident that our combined data will improve the IUCN Red List accounts for the two mammal species globally. In the conservation action plan we present evidence that their listings should be amended. One may become down listed with the new data (*M. matambuai*), while the other is facing imminent extinction and should be assigned a high threat status rather than 'Data Deficient' (*R. detentus*).

PART II: Project Products/Deliverables

6. List each product/deliverable as stated in your approved proposal and describe the results for each of them:

#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1	Re-survey past locations and adjacent areas to confirm where *Melomys matambuai* and *Rattus detentus* persist.	**Completed.** • Community consultations were carried out with Lehewa, Tulu and Lahapau to obtain consent and support. • We re-surveyed past locations and adjacent areas to confirm presence of *Melomys matambuai* and *Rattus detentus*. We surveyed Tambu areas belonging to clans at Tulu 1 and 2 and Lehewa. We camera-trapped at least four individual *M. matambui*, two in trees at one to three metres off the ground, and two on the ground. Up to seven other less clear photographs of sleek-furred rats with small ears that were on the ground may also have been this species. • We conclude that the *Manus melomys* is relatively common in the northern lowland section of the Manus KBA. We also recorded introduced Pacific rats *R. exulans*. We did not record any *R. detentus*.

		• Cameras also picked up records of the bandicoot - *Echymipera kalubu.* • Ethno-biological surveys were carried out by Grace and John. The main conclusions for threatened rodent conservation from Grace and John's ethno- biological research are that hunting is not a direct threat to either species, although bycatch has the potential to affect *R. detentus* in forest that is not in the tambu areas, hunting of cats is small scale but potentially valuable in forest that is not in the tambu areas (perhaps hunting of cats could be allowed in these areas?), and clan-based conservation management areas can protect the habitat of threatened rodents in the area where most of the records of these species have been.
	Develop a draft species recovery plan based on the information collected under Objective 1.	**Completed** • We have drafted a species conservation plan for the threatened endemic Papua New Guinean rodents - the Manus Island *Melomys matambuai* and the Admiralties rat *Rattus detentus*. This plan complements the broader WCS conservation deed that two of these communities signed in 2021. The ongoing community monitoring component outlined in the conservation management plan has been established by John Lamaris (UQ), and is an outcome of this project. • As part of WCS ongoing work in Manus, some with additional CEPF funding, the communities drafted overall, bigger management plans for their sites. John Lamaris was involved in drafting the management plan rules with these communities, particularly how to carry out ongoing monitoring of the sites, and how to enforce the rules by monitoring compliance. • All of this - actioning the plan, management of mammals in the tambu areas, and responsibilities of people in communities and WCS are explicit in the WCS management plan, which is available as part of the CEPF-funded large grant: “Empowering communities to conserve PNG's Central Manus Key Biodiversity Area”.
	Increase awareness of these threatened Manus endemic species and ways to monitor them	**Completed** • We included training in field monitoring methods for small mammals and other species with local participants in all of the communities on both of the field survey trips in 2019 and 2020, and on the final reporting trip in 2021. • On the final reporting trip John Lamaris consulted with communities about their conservation management areas after discussion with WCS, and made a series of presentations to communities at Lehewa and Lahapau to repatriate the results of this project, and to further increase awareness of how to identify and protect these threatened endemic mammals.

		 *John Lamaris presenting to communities* • Community members participated in the trapping and surveys, and viewing of pictures. A set of camera traps, cards and batteries was left with communities for future use. Communities can use these to monitor numbers of the bandicoot *Echymipera kalubu* (a valued food source that seems to be declining, causing concern to local people). • Meetings set up to discuss the findings with government departments in Manus and Port Moresby did not eventuate. This was due to the pandemic.
	Enable disease testing of Manus Island native rodents.	• This objective was not achieved because no *Melomys matambuai* or *Rattus detentus* were successfully live trapped. Camera trapping is a more successful method to survey these rare rodents.
	Results – written report	**Completed** • A written report was produced. • Booklets were not possible, due to time and budget constraints. • Survey results were an integral part of Grace and John's UQ theses.

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

We have included the draft species conservation plan, survey results and ethno-ecology results (from student theses), and our final trip report.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

8. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

"Lessons learned" are experiences you have gained that you think would be valuable successes worth replicating, or practices that you would do differently if you had the chance.
Consider lessons that could inform project design and implementation, and any other lessons relevant to the conservation community. CEPF Lessons Learned Guidelines are available here: https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/cepf-lessons-learned-guidelines-english.pdf.

The most important factor in the success of this project was working closely with people who have collaborated with these communities for many years from the Wildlife Conservation Society, especially former WCS staff Nathan Whitmore and student John Lamaris. It was also important that the other two students involved were PNG nationals connected to WCS.

The CEPF small grant scheme is typically limited to a short amount of time due to the small funding amount. We believe that a small grant can be effective as a way to value-add specific needs to an established programme (as we did) if it does not have to start from scratch. The maximum funding amount was set several years ago and has not increased with inflation and steeply-increasing field costs. The funding limit for this small grant scheme should have been higher, and we hope it will be higher in the future.

We should have supplied colour photographs white-flash camera traps to communities / WCS in Lorengau rather than black and white picture covert infra-red models. This would make mammal identification easier and more effective at greater distances. However, these are much more expensive and could not be covered by the small grant amount available.

Sustainability / Replication

9. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring that your project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

The strong involvement of WSC in Lorengau, (or our involvement with their programme!) ensures long term sustainability. A challenge is ongoing supply of batteries, chargers, SD cards and camera maintenance. Affording fuel for boats to reach the coastal communities may also be an ongoing issue. It would be ideal to have personnel continuity, particularly opportunities for John Lamaris or other WCS staff to continue to follow up the monitoring programme that he has helped to establish, and to help to train young people in these communities.

Safeguards

10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

The project required us to interact with live animals. UQ has rigorous requirements for animal ethics, and an established process to demonstrate that staff and students are well trained and adhere to the guidelines.

The project supported activities in an area used/inhabited by Indigenous Peoples. It resulted in the strengthened management of a protected area (developing a conservation plan and monitoring to conserve priority species on land customarily used and occupied by clans in the northern section of central Manus KBA). It also built capacity of indigenous students and community members. Community conservation in these sites means using traditional tambu areas, and modifications of these agreed by the communities with WCS. We consulted with these local communities throughout the project, and surveys were run by indigenous students and experienced WCS staff. There were no grievances registered or mentioned over the course of our project. A separate safeguards document was produced and submitted.

Additional Funding

11. 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

a. Total additional funding (US$) 21,000

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source.

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount	Notes
The University of Queensland	Salary for Diana Fisher	USD $8000	10%. This in-kind contribution includes analyzing results with the students, drafting survey reports and CEPF reporting, working towards the species conservation plan, written materials for communicating results of surveys to communities and government departments, and supervising students (including guidance and practical help on one field trip).
The University of Queensland	Equipment and travel	USD$8000	Camera trapping equipment, Elliott traps, hair traps, GPS units, camping equipment, safety equipment including EPIRB and satellite phone, printing of information booklets, telecommunications costs, and indirect departmental support for students, including for John Lamaris. Additional in-kind contribution has also been spent on travel (boat fuel, plane ticket date change) on the final reporting trip.
Wildlife Conservation Society Papua New Guinea	Staff time, travel and equipment	USD$5000	Access to past data, new Tambu area maps, staff advice and time, including boat skippers and field staff on survey trips, local field equipment, and camera trap storage and maintenance.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

We will provide recommendations to the IUCN Small Mammal Species Specialist Group regarding the status of the two threatened rodents, and provide our reports and data to WCS.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

In order to measure the results of CEPF investment strategy at the hotspot level, CEPF uses a set of Portfolio Indicators which are presented in the Ecosystem Profile of each hotspot. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project, please list these below and report on the project's contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
N/A		

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that are relevant to your project.

13. Benefits to Individuals

13a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

Report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training due to your project, such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture, farming, biological surveys, or how to conduct a patrol.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
35	15	This project trained 50 local field assistants in GPS, camera trapping and ID, live trapping, recording of bat calls, species measurements, data recording, and field survey design with transects, point counts and monitoring plots.

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received structured training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also received structured training in project management, the total number of men who benefited from structured training should be 5.*

13b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*	Description of Benefits
5 (40 in total – see 13a)	0 (15 in total – see 13a)	Payments for conducting surveys and land access

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

14. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of your 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 PA*	Country(s)	Original # of Hectares**	# of Hectares Newly Protected	Year of Legal Declaration/ Expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
N/A						

** If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.*

*** Enter the original total size, excluding the results of your project. If the protected area was not existing before your project, then enter zero.*

**** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your protected area, use googlemap, right click on the center of your protected area, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

15.Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled "protected areas", and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the "protected areas" indicator.

Name of KBA	KBA code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *
Central Manus	PNG7	220

** Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved*

due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.

Download the METT template which can be found on this page and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website here and search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

WDPA ID	PA Official Name	Date of METT*	METT Total Score
N/A	The area is too new for this database- grant deeds only just signed		

** Please indicate when the METT was filled by the authorities of the park or provide a best estimate if the exact date is unknown. And please only provide METTs less than 12 months old.*

16. Production landscapes

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

- For an area to be considered as having "strengthened management of biodiversity," it can benefit from a wide range of interventions such as best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified, and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.
- Areas that are protected are not included under this indicator, because their hectares are counted elsewhere.
- A Production Landscape can include part or all of an unprotected KBA.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
N/A				

** If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.*
***Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.*
**** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).*

17. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Country	Type of Benefit (mark with x)									# of Beneficiaries	
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*		Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Tulu 1 - petepuak and kaleh clans	x	x	x					Papua New Guinea							x			300	300
Tulu 2 - chapoe, pwekeh and lahok clans	x	x	x												x			150	150
Lahapau - apon, nachu, te-ei and chapwe clans	x	x	x												x			150	150
Lehewa – Kehou, Wulei, Siloulou, n'drahuwok clans	x	x	x												x			100	100

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

18a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

No.		Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)															
	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Local	National	International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	Other*
1	Local protection of Tambu areas, together with WCS	x					x								x	x				

** If you selected “other”, please give a brief description of the main topics addressed by the policy, law or regulation.*

18b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1	Papua New Guinea	December 2021	Protection of local community conservation (Tambu) areas	Setting up monitoring of species and of compliance with protected area rules

19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, 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.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company
1	N/A		

20. Networks & Partnerships

Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

Report on any networks or partnerships between and among civil society groups and other sectors that you have created or strengthened as a result of your project. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, or a working group focusing on reptile conservation.

Do not list the partnerships you formed with others to implement this project, unless these partnerships will continue after your project ends.

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	UQ / WCS PNG	2018	Y	Australia, PNG	Recruitment, training and supervision of students, establishing long term surveys, training community members in survey techniques, sharing expertise and data, supplying field equipment, funding

21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

List any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms created or supported by your project. 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 service (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation. To be included, a mechanism must be delivering funds for conservation.

21a. Details about the mechanism

Fill in this table for as many mechanisms you worked on during your project implementation as needed.

NO.	Name of financing mechanism	Purpose of the mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1	N/A				

**Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.*
***Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.*
****Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.*

21b. Performance of the mechanism

For each Financing Mechanism listed, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	
1	N/A			

22. Red List Species

If your project included direct conservation interventions that benefited globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU), as per the IUCN Red List, add the species below.

Examples of interventions include: preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, captive breeding programs, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, and removal of invasive species.

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or EW)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)
Melomys	*matambuai*	Manus melomys	EN	-Preparation and implementation of conservation action plan. -Survey to clarify Red List status. -Monitoring to understand population trend and distribution in new protected areas and the KBA.	unknown

				-Community monitoring to clarify threats and compliance with habitat protection and hunting ban. -Community awareness activities	
Rattus	*detentus*	Admiralties rat	DD (recommend threatened category, possibly CR)	-Preparation and implementation of conservation action plan. -Survey to clarify Red List status. -Monitoring to understand population trend and distribution in new protected areas and the KBA. -Community monitoring to clarify threats and compliance with habitat protection and hunting ban. -Community awareness activities	decreasing

Part V. 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.

Provide the contact details of your organization (organization name and generic email address) so that interested parties can request further information about your project.

Organization Name: School of Biological Sciences, University of Queensland
Generic email address: biolhospa@uq.edu.au