

## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Environmental Defenders Office Limited
<b>Project Title:</b>	Legal Capacity Building for Environmental Protection in the East Melanesian Islands
<b>Grant Number:</b>	64256
<b>CEPF Region:</b>	East Melanesian Islands
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	4 Increase local, national and regional capacity to conserve biodiversity through catalyzing civil society partnerships
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$115,006.00
<b>Project Dates:</b>	July 01, 2014 - December 31, 2018
<b>Date of Report:</b>	June 10, 2019

### Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

**Principal project partners and their involvement in the project are as follows:**

- 1. Solomon Islands Environmental Law Association (SIELA):** Local partner in Solomon Islands. EDO NSW provided capacity development support to SIELA.
- 2. Landowners Advocacy Legal Support Unit (LALSU):** Local partner within the Public Solicitor's Office in Solomon Islands. We partnered with LALSU to provide capacity development support to SIELA and legal assistance to local community and environmental groups.
- 3. Oceans Watch Solomon Islands (Oceans Watch):** Local partner in Solomon Islands. Oceans Watch acted as an intermediary between legal groups and local community members on Temotu Island.
- 4. Vanuatu Environmental Law Association (VELA):** Local partner in Vanuatu. EDO NSW provided capacity development support to VELA.
- 5. Papua New Guinea Environmental Law Association (PELA):** Local partner in Papua New Guinea. EDO NSW provided capacity development support to PELA.
- 6. Center for Environmental Law and Community Rights (CELCOR):** Local partner in Papua New Guinea. EDO NSW provided capacity development support to CELCOR.

### Conservation Impacts

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

The main impact of the project was that through CEPF assistance and support, public interest environmental law has been kept alive and has been given an opportunity to grow in the Pacific region. The background to this is that until around 2013 and 2014, the MacArthur Foundation was the principal donor for EDO NSW's capacity development activities in the South Pacific. At around this time, MacArthur Foundation informed EDO NSW that they would be exiting the region due to a revised strategic plan. This left EDO NSW the difficult task of having to find funding for its niche area of work - public interest environmental law - in a sector and region that is already financially constrained. We were very fortunate in 2014 to have secured funding from the Packard Foundation (for fisheries work in Fiji and PNG) and CEPF (for capacity development support in PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu). This funding kept our International Program alive and in turn, enabled us to support SIELA, VELA and PELA in obtaining seed funding from CEPF. Through this support, in 2017, EDO NSW was able to secure significant funding from Rainforest Foundation Norway (approx. US\$1m over 5 years) to support CELCOR in fighting illegal logging in PNG. Further, in a recent success, EDO NSW has also been able to secure considerable funding from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (approx US\$80,000, with 75% to SIELA and 25% to EDO NSW) to work with SIELA in delivering, among other things, continuing legal education programs across Solomon Islands.

In addition to the funding wins, we have worked with our partners to help them develop their governance and financial management systems, prepare strategic plans, deliver community legal education workshops, provide legal advice and bring decision makers to account. Also, in a notable win in Solomon Islands LALSU working with Oceans Watch and with EDO NSW support was able to prevent logging activity from expanding onto Teanu Island (a Key Biodiversity Area) adjacent to Vanikoro Island, in Temotu Province.

Further and significantly, in a region where the concept of public interest environmental law is quite new, EDO NSW has been able to engage with key players in partner countries and explain the different dimensions of public interest environmental law, how different organisations can work together in this space without competing with each other, and demonstrate (both through our work in Australia and across the Pacific) how public interest environmental law can help to empower communities and protect the environment.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1. Key civil society organisations working in the area of public interest environmental law in PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have effective financial management, project management and organisational governance systems.	Both SIELA and VELA adopted and implemented the governance and financial management policies that we developed with them. CELCOR had a number of its own governance policies but adopted and implemented the financial management policy and financial procedures manual that EDO NSW had developed with partners. Also, a project management manual was developed and provided to partners.
2. Key civil society organisations working in the area of public interest environmental law in PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu retain staff and are effective in achieving their objectives, including empowering the community and	Partners had mixed results in relation to this impact and faced challenges in retaining staff and carrying out their work effectively. This was largely a result of funding challenges and the lack of adequate and

protecting the environment.	sustainable funding.
3. The local community is empowered to use the law to protect the environment.	SIELA was successful in undertaking a number of community legal education workshops. Also, the Vanikoro community in Temotu Province, Solomon Islands have been supported through legal advice and have been empowered to protect their environment through the use of the law.
4. Critical ecosystems in PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are protected through the development and enforcement of environmental and planning law, including through the creation of protected areas, the halting of environmentally damaging development proposals, imposing appropriate conditions on developments, and the enforcement of environmental protection laws.	Through the combined work of SIELA, LALSU, Oceans Watch and EDO NSW, Teanu Island next to Vanikoro Island (which is a Key Biodiversity Area) was saved from being included in a logging licence and as a result was protected from logging activities.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1. Key financial management, project management, and organisational governance systems (including procedures and policies) developed and implemented for primary partners (PNG Environmental Law Association (PELA), Solomon Islands Environmental Law Association (SIELA), and Vanuatu Environmental Law Association (VELA)), and to the extent possible for the secondary partners (Center for Environmental Law and Community Rights (CELCOR), Eco Forestry Forum (EFF), and Transparency International Vanuatu).	As noted above, both SIELA and VELA adopted and implemented the governance and financial management policies that we developed with them. CELCOR had a number of its own governance policies but adopted and implemented the financial management policy and financial procedures manual that EDO NSW had developed with partners. Also, a project management manual was developed and provided to partners.
[DELETED] 1.a Capacity of environmental law partners to govern and manage their organisations increased through the development of at least five key governance policies for each of Solomon Islands Environmental Law Association (SIELA), PNG Environmental Law Association (PELA) and Vanuatu Environmental Law Association (VELA) and adoption of those policies by the boards of SIELA, PELA and VELA,	See response at 1 above.
[DELETED] 1.b. Capacity of environmental law partners to govern and manage their organisations increased through the development of a financial management procedures manual and a financial management policy for each of SIELA,	See response at 1 above.

PELA and VELA and adoption of those policies by the boards of SIELA, PELA and VELA,	
[DELETED] 1.c. Capacity of environmental law partners to govern and manage their organisations increased through the development of a project management booklet for use by SIELA, PELA, VELA and Center for Environmental Law and Community Rights (CELCOR), and	See response at 1 above.
[DELETED] 1.d Capacity of environmental law partners to govern and manage their organisations increased through the training of staff and board members of SIELA, PELA, VELA and CELCOR (at least 2 people per organisation and at least 8 people in total) in governance and management strategies, including financial management and human resource management strategies.	Extensive and ongoing discussions were undertaken with board members and staff of SIELA, PELA, VELA and CELCOR regarding governance and management strategies, including financial management and human resource management strategies.
[DELETE] 2. Improved accountability and productivity within the primary partners (PELA, SIELA and VELA) and to the extent possible within the secondary partners (CELCOR, EFF, and Transparency International Vanuatu), as demonstrated by increases in the number of advices provided, cases run, policy submissions made, and community outreach programs conducted.	Partners were challenged to effectively undertake public interest environmental law work, largely due to funding difficulties. However, as noted above, SIELA was successful in undertaking a number of community legal education workshops.
2. Sustainability of environmental law partners increased by: (a) developing sustainability plans for each of SIELA, PELA, and VELA, (b) securing donor funding or project funding for each of SIELA, PELA, and VELA, to enable those organisations to operate for at least 2 years from June 2017, and (c) developing a draft website design for SIELA.	Strategic plans, including sustainability issues, were developed for SIELA, PELA, VELA and CELCOR. EDO NSW assisted SIELA in obtaining a large CEPF grant and assisted PELA and VELA in obtaining small CEPF grants. Further, in 2019, through EDO NSW's support, SIELA and EDO NSW received a significant grant (approx. US\$80,000; with about 75% to SIELA and 25% to EDO NSW) from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).
[DELETE] 3. Improved staff morale and staff retention as demonstrated by a reduced number of resignations.	
3. Increased capacity of staff of partner organisations to provide environmental law services to the community, including legal advice, community legal education, and/or litigation by training at least 1	

lawyer associated with each of SIELA, PELA, and VELA (at least 4 lawyers in total), through provision of precedent and template documents, reviewing drafts, provision of training seminars and on the job training.	
4. At least 1-3 critical ecosystem hot spots as set out in the relevant Ecosystem Profile are protected either through the establishment of a protected area or through the enforcement of environmental or planning legislation. AMENDMENT December 2016 By the end of the project (that is, June 2017):	
[DELETED] 4. Increased understanding in local professionals (including lawyers and other professionals) and/or local communities of environmental law and environmental rights by supporting SIELA deliver at least 1 training event to at least 15 people (members of SIELA and/or members of a local community).	With EDO NSW and LALSU support, SIELA has delivered a number of legal education training sessions, including one training session for the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force.
[DELETED] 5. Strengthened networks between environmental lawyers working in the Pacific region through: (a) the sharing of information relevant to environmental lawyers in the region (at least 1 email per month to the Pacific Network for Environmental Law (PaNEL)), (b) the convening a regional meeting of PaNEL members, including representatives of SIELA, PELA, VELA and CELCOR.	We have maintained our networks across the region through PaNEL, sharing information about environmental law issues with partners, including SIELA, PELA, VELA and CELCOR.
1.d Capacity of environmental law partners to govern and manage their organisations increased through supporting SIELA update their strategic plan and PELA and VELA finalise their strategic plans.	
6. Increased capacity of staff of partner organisations to engage in public interest environmental litigation, including obtaining information and evidence, drafting court documents, and making court appearances.	We have worked with LALSU and Oceans Watch in particular to progress research, analysis and court documents in relation to a mining project on Nende Island and a logging project on Vanikoro Island, in Temotu Province. Staff in partner organisations, including in LALSU and Oceans Watch, have been able to build their skills and capacity in responding to environmental disputes.



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

**EDO NSW's short-term and long-term impacts essentially involved helping to build strong and stable environmental law organisations and then working with those organisations to empower the community and protect the environment through law. As mentioned above, we have had some significant funding successes and have been able to work with partners in developing simple but robust governance and financial management systems. This work has enabled the survival of public interest environmental law in the region.**

**We have also begun the work of empowering communities (through legal education and legal support) and protecting the environment (for example the Vanikoro Island and Teanu case).**

**However, getting to this stage has not been without a range of significant challenges:**

**1. Lack of funding and capacity within partner organisations: With generally only limited seed funding available, partner organisations have not been able to hire staff to carry out their work plans. They have been reliant on volunteer boards and small grants which are disbursed intermittently.**

**Therefore, they have struggled to gain any type of momentum. Further, where they have been able to hire staff, the limited funding and intermittent disbursements has meant that staff have not felt secure in their role. These factors may have contributed to the loss of SIELA's coordinator after 2 years on the project.**

**3. Administrative challenges: As communicated by grantees in the Mid-Term review in Honiara in December 2018, the administrative challenges associated with maintaining CEPF grants have taken their toll on grantees and the effectiveness of their projects. For example, completing no-cost extension applications has often taken 2-4 days or more of grantees time, including time taken in discussions with the CEPF team, amending log frames, and responding to questions from CEPF team and so on. Such work diverts grantees from the delivery of their substantive programs. Whilst we understand the need for accountability, a balance needs to be struck and, currently, the administrative demands of CEPF grants appear to be such that the scales are tipped far too heavily on administration and accountability at the expense of project delivery.**

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

**The main unexpected impact was the resignation of the SIELA Coordinator after 2 years in the role. This resulted in a significant loss of time and work, and has also meant that the project has not progressed further since a new full time coordinator has not been hired.**

## Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
5	AMENDMENT December 2016 & April 2017 Develop capacity of partner organisations in governance and management, including financial management and project management (Relates to Short Term Impact 1.)	5.2	By June 2017, training with SIELA in relation to financial management, governance and project management completed.	EDO NSW trained the staff and board of SIELA on financial management, governance and project management issues, as planned.
1	Financial procedures manual for primary partners (PELA, SIELA and VELA) and, to the extent possible, secondary partners (CELCOR, EFF, and Transparency International Vanuatu) (partner organisations) developed or updated, as the case may be	1.1	Report assessing adequacy and appropriateness of financial systems, software and procedures manual for each primary partner organisation.	All key partners started from a base where there were no financial systems, software and procedures manuals.
1	Financial procedures manual for primary partners	1.2	Financial procedures manual for each primary	A template financial procedures manual was developed and provided to each key partner organisation. SIELA, VELA and CELCOR adapted and adopted the financial procedures manual developed by EDO NSW. PELA did not

	(PELA, SIELA and VELA) and, to the extent possible, secondary partners (CELCOR, EFF, and Transparency International Vanuatu) (partner organisations) developed or updated, as the case may be		partner organisation developed.	reach a stage where it adopted the financial procedures manual.
1	Financial procedures manual for primary partners (PELA, SIELA and VELA) and, to the extent possible, secondary partners (CELCOR, EFF, and Transparency International Vanuatu) (partner organisations) developed or updated, as the case may be	1.3	Report on workshop regarding implementation of financial procedures manual for all finance staff for each primary partner organisation.	The template financial procedures manual was provided to each key partner organisation and implementation of the manual was discussed with key staff of each organisation.
2	Project management capacity of the management team (including lawyers holding management positions) in each primary partner	2.1	Report assessing project management capacity of the management team of each primary partner organisation.	All partners started from a base where project management capacity was based on 1-3 years of general professional experience.

	organisation and, to the extent possible, each secondary partner organisation, improved			
2	Project management capacity of the management team (including lawyers holding management positions) in each primary partner organisation and, to the extent possible, each secondary partner organisation, improved	2.2	Report on workshop regarding project management for the management team to address any capacity gaps.	A project management manual was prepared and was provided and discussed with key partners.
2	Project management capacity of the management team (including lawyers holding management positions) in each primary partner organisation and, to the extent possible, each secondary partner organisation, improved	2.3	Increased organisational capacity of primary partner organisations, as demonstrated by civil society tracking local tool scores at project start and end.	Not applicable.
3	Key governance policies of primary partner organisations	3.1	Report assessing adequacy and appropriateness	Each key partner organisation started from a base where there were no governance policies.

	and secondary partner organisations developed or updated, including policies relating to the roles and responsibilities of the board, management and staff		ss of governance policies of each primary partner organisation, including policies relating to the roles and responsibilities of the board, management, and staff.	
3	Key governance policies of primary partner organisations and secondary partner organisations developed or updated, including policies relating to the roles and responsibilities of the board, management and staff	3.2	Key governance policies of each partner organisation updated or developed and prepared, as the case may be, including policies relating to the roles and responsibilities of the board, management, and staff.	The following template governance policies were prepared and provided to each key partner organisation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Board Roles and Responsibilities</li> <li>2. Code of Conduct</li> <li>3. Confidentiality</li> <li>4. Conflict of Interest</li> <li>5. Duties of Board Members</li> <li>6. Work Health and Safety</li> <li>7. Financial Management Policy</li> </ol> <p>SIELA and VELA have adapted and adopted these policies.</p>
3	Key governance policies of primary partner organisations and secondary partner organisations developed or updated, including policies relating to the roles and responsibilities of the board, management	3.3	Report on workshop regarding board, management, and staff roles and responsibilities for all board members, management and staff for each partner organisation.	Template governance policies were provided to each key partner organisation and implementation of these policies were discussed with SIELA and VELA.

	and staff			
4	Develop explicit codes of conduct or social contracts between EDO NSW and each of PELA, SIELA, VELA, CELCOR, EFF, and Transparency International Vanuatu.	4.1	Explicit codes of conduct or social contracts between EDO NSW and each of PELA, SIELA, VELA, CELCOR, EFF, and Transparency International Vanuatu.	Memoranda of understanding have been entered into with each key partner organisation, in particular, PELA, SIELA and VELA.
5	AMENDMENT December 2016 & April 2017 Develop capacity of partner organisations in governance and management, including financial management and project management (Relates to Short Term Impact 1.)	5.1	By December 2018, financial procedures manual, financial management policy and key governance policies and project management training material finalised and relevant policies adopted by boards of ELA partners.	Financial procedures manual, financial management policy and key governance policies and project management training material finalised and relevant policies have been adopted by boards of SIELA and VELA. Financial procedures manuals and financial management policy have also been used by CELCOR.
5	AMENDMENT December 2016 & April 2017 Develop capacity of partner organisations in governance and management, including financial management and project management	5.3	By June 2018, ELAs have convened at least 1 board meeting per quarter, held or prepared for 1 annual general meeting, and have reviewed, updated, or	Board meetings have only been sporadically conducted by ELAs. It appears the boards of all ELAs will need to be reinvigorated.

	(Relates to Short Term Impact 1.)		developed their strategic plans.	
5	AMENDMENT December 2016 & April 2017 Develop capacity of partner organisations in governance and management, including financial management and project management (Relates to Short Term Impact 1.)	5.4	By October 2017, training in country in PNG for CELCOR's CEO on management strategies, including human resource strategies completed.	EDO NSW provided training to CELCOR's CEO on management strategies in 2017.
6	AMENDMENT December 2016 & April 2017 Develop sustainability of partner organisations. (Relates to Short Term Impact 2.)	6.1	By December 2018, sustainability plan (which includes identification of new funding sources) for each ELA finalised.	Sustainability plans were incorporated into each key partner organisation's strategic plans. Essentially, each key partner organisation's sustainability plan was to find 1-3 donors to provide core and activity funding.
6	AMENDMENT December 2016 & April 2017 Develop sustainability of partner organisations. (Relates to Short Term Impact 2.)	6.2	By December 2018, full CEPF proposal for VELA submitted, if invited.	VELA has commenced the process of applying for a large grant with CEPF. EDO NSW has provided some input into this process.
6	AMENDMENT December 2016 & April 2017 Develop sustainability of partner organisations.	6.3	By December 2018, at least 1 funding letter of inquiry (other than CEPF) in a form to be	In conjunction with SIELA, EDO NSW submitted a funding proposal with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for a revised amount of approximately US\$80,000. This proposal was successful and a grant agreement was signed in February 2019.

	(Relates to Short Term Impact 2.)		submitted to a donor or project prepared for each ELA and CELCOR.	
6	AMENDMENT December 2016 & April 2017 Develop sustainability of partner organisations. (Relates to Short Term Impact 2.)	6.4	By December 2017, SIELA's website designed and developed.	Due to the departure of SIELA's coordinator, this work was not able to be finalised.
7	AMENDMENT December 2016 Develop capacity of partner organisations to deliver public interest environmental law services including legal advice, litigation, policy and outreach to empower local communities (relates to Short Term Impacts 3, 4 and 5)	7.1	By December 2017, SIELA has delivered at least 1 training session for SIELA's members or 1 community legal education workshop.	SIELA worked with LALSU to provide training in relation to enforcement of environmental crimes to members of the Solomon Islands police force.
7	AMENDMENT December 2016 Develop capacity of partner organisations to deliver public interest environmental law services including legal advice, litigation, policy and	7.2	By December 2017, SIELA has delivered at least 1 significant legal advice.	EDO NSW supported LALSU, SIELA and Oceans Watch in the preparation of significant legal advices in relation to logging and mining issues in Temotu Province, in particular, logging in Nende, mining in Nende and logging in Vanikoro.

	outreach to empower local communities (relates to Short Term Impacts 3, 4 and 5)			
7	AMENDMENT December 2016 Develop capacity of partner organisations to deliver public interest environmental law services including legal advice, litigation, policy and outreach to empower local communities (relates to Short Term Impacts 3, 4 and 5)	7.3	By December 2017, court documents in relation to at least 1 court proceeding finalised with CELCOR.	Support to CELCOR has been provided under a separate grant from Rainforest Foundation Norway.
7	AMENDMENT December 2016 Develop capacity of partner organisations to deliver public interest environmental law services including legal advice, litigation, policy and outreach to empower local communities (relates to Short Term Impacts 3, 4 and 5)	7.4	By June 2017, assignment proposal for placement of Australian volunteer lawyer within CELCOR submitted to Australian Volunteers for International Development.	Support to CELCOR has been provided under a separate grant from Rainforest Foundation Norway.
8	AMENDMENT December 2016 & April 2017	8.1	By October 2018, at least 1 regional	A regional meeting of PaNEL members was conducted in Honiara by IUCN Oceania.

	Support partners in engaging in environmental law networks, regionally and internationally. (Relates to Short Term Impact 5.)		meeting of the Pacific Network for Environmental Law conducted.	
8	AMENDMENT December 2016 & April 2017 Support partners in engaging in environmental law networks, regionally and internationally. (Relates to Short Term Impact 5.)	8.2	Key information and events on environmental law issues shared with partners.	There has been ongoing communication between partners about environmental law issues, opportunities and events.
9	Developing litigation capacity in partner organisations	9.1	By December 2018, SIELA, Oceans Watch and related partners have progressed Case #1 in Solomon Islands courts	Case #1 is the logging case in Vanikoro. Unfortunately, the relevant logging approvals were granted a number of years ago, therefore, commencing civil proceedings will not be possible as the limitation periods have expired long ago. In the reporting period, logging interests sought to expand the logging operations on Vanikoro, on to the nearby Teanu Island. However, LALSU working with Oceans Watch and with EDO NSW support was able to write to the relevant government agency and clarify that Teanu Island was not part of the original logging approvals granted, effectively preventing logging on Teanu Island. This was a notable win. We continue to work with LALSU and Oceans Watch on this case, to seek justice in relation to previous logging activities (through a private criminal prosecution) and to prevent any further logging. However, a significant challenge is understanding what is actually happening on Vanikoro Island and it is increasingly apparent that a site visit to Vanikoro will be required by LALSU lawyers. This is to clearly understand which areas have been logged, which areas are under threat, and who will be the clients in any potential case. Further resources will be required in order to facilitate ongoing work on this case.
9	Developing litigation capacity in	9.2	By December 2018, SIELA, Oceans Watch	As previously reported, Case #2 is the Nende bauxite mining matter. This matter concerns a proposed bauxite mine on the island of Nende. Oceans Watch have

	partner organisations		and related partners have progressed Case #2 in Solomon Islands courts	indicated that locals say that the mining company has illegally obtained a prospecting licence by inadequately paying locals for access to their land and not following due process, including not undertaking appropriate consultations. Indeed it appears that the required landowner consultations occurred after the prospecting licence was granted, which would be illegal if that were the case. In an encouraging turn of events, in May 2018, the Minister for Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification cancelled the mining company's prospecting licence. The mining company challenged the Minister's decision to cancel their prospecting licence. In the reporting period, we have been able to forward work related to stopping the mine (undertaken by EDO NSW) to the Attorney General, via LALSU. We are currently waiting to hear the outcome of the case.
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Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

**The main tools and products developed as part of this project were the following key governance, financial management and project management documents: 1. Board Roles and Responsibilities 2. Code of Conduct 3. Confidentiality 4. Conflict of Interest 5. Duties of Board Members 6. Work Health and Safety 7. Financial Procedures Manual 8. Financial Management Policy 9. Project Management Manual**

**EDO NSW also developed with partners: 1. a template strategic plan which could be used for environmental law partners; 2. template proposals for joint funding applications with partners.**

## Lessons Learned

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

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

**A key lesson learned is that partners in fledgling organisations, not only require funding but regular, continuous and significant support to progress their work. Further, and it goes without saying, substantial and continuous seed funding is required for one to two years to ensure partners can**

secure at least one staff member to commit to the organisation and progress the work schedule. If the funding is insufficient and intermittent, then progress will be significantly constrained.

## **Sustainability / Replication**

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

As noted above, CEPF funding has assisted in ensuring public interest environmental law can survive in the Pacific region into the long term. Through CEPF support EDO NSW has been able to continue its work in the region in building capacity in partners. CEPF support has enabled EDO NSW to survive difficult financial circumstances and secure significant funding into the medium term. In turn, this will mean that EDO NSW will be able to better support its partners in obtaining funding and undertaking their program activities. Indeed, evidence of this is already becoming apparent with the confirmation of DFAT funding for SIELA and EDO NSW for community legal education work in the Solomon Islands.

## **Safeguards**

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

**Not applicable.**

## **Additional Comments/Recommendations**

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

As communicated by partners in the Mid Term Review in Honiara in December 2018, the rigidity of the CEPF grants system posed a considerable obstacle to partners in effectively delivering program work. As noted above, simple no-cost extension applications would often take between 2-4 days of grantee's time to complete, with further time spent on meetings, amending log frames, responding to questions from CEPF and so on. Such time spent on administration of grants would mean that grantees would be diverted from actual program delivery. It would seem that this is not in the interests of any stakeholder. Having said this, we have been incredibly grateful for the attentiveness, willingness to listen, passion and ongoing support of the whole CEPF team.

## **Additional Funding**

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

**Total additional funding (US\$)**

*\$1,100,000.00*

**Type of funding**

*Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:*

- A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

**B Grantee and Partner Leveraging**

**1. Rainforest Foundation Norway:** During the course of the current grant, in 2017, we secured funding from Rainforest Foundation Norway to assist CELCOR with forestry litigation and policy in Papua New Guinea. The funding offered to EDO NSW is an amount of AUD\$275,000 per year for 5 years (approx. US\$1,030,000 in total over 5 years). This was a game changing development and gives EDO NSW a platform, not only to make a significant impact with partners in PNG, but also to build and expand our work across the region. CEPF support was key to this funding success as it provided much needed funding to enable the program to survive between major grants.

**2. Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT):** In 2018, together with SIELA, we submitted a proposal for funding with DFAT, principally, to develop community legal education training materials and undertake legal education training in 3 communities across Solomon Islands. This funding application was successful and a grant agreement for approx. US\$80,000 (approx. 75% to SIELA and approx. 25% to EDO NSW) was signed in February 2019. Again, this is a significant success and will ensure we are able to continue to work with partners in Solomon Islands.

## **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](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below

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