



CEPF Small Grants - Final Project Completion Report

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

Organization Legal Name	<i>Edenhope Nature Preserve</i>
Project Title	Strengthening Local Conservation Networks to Respond to Threats within the Santo Mountain Chain
Grant Number	GA17-02
Date of Report	May 2018

CEPF Hotspot: East Melanesian Hotspot, Santo Mountain Chain KBA

Strategic Direction: 1.3: *Support local communities to design and implement locally relevant conservation actions that respond to major threats at priority sites*

Grant Amount: \$19,990USD

Project Dates: April 1, 2017 to April 30, 2018.

PART I: Overview

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

- **GIZ/Vanuatu Climate Change Office**

Co-funding partner organisation for the Santo Sunset Environment Network; assisted with project design and practical implementation; co-operated with training outcomes and fully funded the second

Network AGM in November 2017; actively supports the Action Plan for Future Partnerships on West Coast Santo

- **Tasmate Community**

Assisted with project design and implementation; hosted all capacity-building Workshops, providing catering and accommodation to training participants and organising local transport.

- **Nguna-Pele Marine and Land Protected Network**

Assisted with project design and implementation, including preliminary survey of target communities; provided peer-to-peer training and experiential guidance to Santo Sunset Environment Network during Workshop 1 and Workshop 2.

- **Live&Learn Environmental Education**

Assisted with project design, including preliminary survey of target communities; provided training at Workshop 2 about experience in setting up a CCA at Mt Tabwemasana (Kerepua).

- **Island Reach**

Supported project aims and provided peer-to-peer training and experiential guidance to Santo Sunset Environment Network at Workshop 2; actively supports the Action Plan for Future Partnerships on West Coast Santo.

- **Panla Boar Association**

Assisted with project design and implementation; provided logistical support for preliminary survey of target communities; participation in Workshop 1 and Workshop 2 and elected as part of the Executive Committee of the Santo Sunset Environment Network.

- **Penaoru CCA**

Assisted with project design and implementation; provided logistical support for preliminary survey of target communities; participation in Workshop 1 and Workshop 2 and elected as part of the Executive Committee of the Santo Sunset Environment Network.

- **Kerepua CCA**

Participation in Workshop 1 and Workshop 2; provided ongoing support on logistical and practical matters pertaining to the Santo Sunset Environment Network; provided peer-to-peer guidance on CCA establishment at Workshop 2.

- **Okeanos Foundation Vanuatu**

Provided training at Workshop 2 about eco-tourism, biofuel and sustainable livelihood; actively supports the Action Plan for Future Partnerships on West Coast Santo; offered assistance with sustainable sea transport on future collaborations.

- **Vanuatu Environmental Advocacy Network**

Provided training at Workshop 2 about future Network development and endemic/threatened species of Vanuatu; actively supports the Action Plan for Future Partnerships on West Coast Santo; establishing cross co-ordination with other Vanuatu-based NGOs and Government contacts.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

- 1) Establishment of the Santo Sunset Environment Network and training of indigenous, local landowners to act on relevant environmental threats through best practice resource management, biodiversity conservation, and risk management for natural disasters and climate change.
- 2) Setup of Conservation Committees in every local village, coordinated by representatives from the Santo Sunset Environment Network, resulting in improved co-operation and cross-coordination on environmental issues throughout communities based in the Santo Mountain Chain (North-West and West Coast Area Councils).
- 3) Defining proposed sites for Community Conservation Areas across the full Santo Mountain Chain and engaging a task-force of local experts to support this major Conservation project as a matter of National Interest for Vanuatu.
- 4) Providing increased protection for vulnerable endemic species including: namalao (*Megapode megapodius layardi*) and native kauri (*Agathis silbae*).
- 5) Creating a context for local landowners, civil society organisations, partnering NGOs and Government officers to work together on best practice resource management and sustainable development for this remote region into the future.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each impact from your proposal

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>1. Skilled conservation champions able to provide peer-to-peer biodiversity conservation advice and support to West Coast Santo Communities. Reduced reliance on Government or external environmental partners to implement programs.</p>	<p>We can report positive progress towards this long-term impact. Local environmental Champions across the West Coast and North West of Santo have setup Conservation Committees within their home villages to address environmental issues and manage biodiversity sites. Working through the Network, environmental stakeholders and partnering projects now have direct channels to local landowners which makes for ease of coordination.</p>
<p>2. More efficient management of several high priority sites within the Santo Mountain Chain hotspot; areas</p>	<p>Progress towards this impact is positive yet gradual. We have collected data on high priority sites within the Santo Mountain Chain and the measures taken</p>

<p>with specific rules and management objectives that meet the needs of local communities while protecting threatened biodiversity and habitats.</p>	<p>by communities to manage resources at these sites. Several conservation management committees are now ready to begin writing Conservation Management Plans – at Tasmate, Wumpuko and Nokuku – while other communities have not progressed to this level. Within the next 3 years we aim to have CCAs registered at these 3 sites and a further 5 sites ready in development.</p>
<p>3. Local communities are able to design and implement locally relevant conservation actions that respond to major threats at priority sites.</p>	<p>Progress on this impact is positive, as we have witnessed a major surge of interest from indigenous landowners in conservation-related projects and enterprises, such as eco-tourism, that arise from increased focus on protecting environmental resources. There is now a clear and definite understanding that conservation of biodiversity is part of a holistic means of sustainable development in this remote, rural region of Vanuatu.</p>
<p>4. Local civil society networks have increased capacity including training and mentoring in financial and project management.</p>	<p>Progress on this impact is positive, as the Santo Sunset Environment Network incorporates members of all local civil society organisations working towards conservation on West Coast Santo, including Panla Boar Association, Penaoru CCA and Kerepua CCA. All these organisations have benefited from the capacity-building training workshops, however to date the focus has been on project management (for CCA establishment) rather than financial management, which will be focused on in future trainings as the Network moves towards developing sustainable livelihood initiatives in the region.</p>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>1. Three capacity-building Workshops with 30 West Coast Santo community representatives, leaders and conservation champions</p>	<p>Within the granting period of April 2017 to April 2018, the Santo Sunset Environment Network convened for three capacity-building Workshops as planned. However, due to the expense and logistical difficulty of organising these capacity-building Workshops, within the scope of this grant Edenhope was able to fund only two Workshops with a third being wholly funded by GIZ.</p>
<p>2. At least 5 new community resource management plans developed</p>	<p>Community resource management plans are in various stages of development for 17 proposed conservation areas throughout the Santo Mountain Chain. By 2021, the Network aims to have 3 CCA sites fully registered (at Tasmate, Wumpuko and Nokuku) with a further 5 in development (at Vasalea, Elia, Sulesai, Petani and Valpei).</p>
<p>3. One new indigenous conservation network within the Santo Mountain Chain hotspot area.</p>	<p>The Santo Sunset Environment Network was launched as part of the first capacity-building Workshop in August 2017. Its 44 members represent a total of 22 indigenous communities across the Santo Mountain Chain, of which approximately 20% are female and at least 33% are youths aged between 17 and 25.</p>

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

Successes:

- 1) Lasting co-operative partnerships established between local communities, civil society groups, NGOs and Government to add momentum to future development in the region.
- 2) This project has been recognised as a matter of National Interest to Vanuatu, meaning that protecting biodiversity sites in the Santo Mountain Chain has the support of Government.

3) There has been an overwhelmingly positive response to proposed conservation measures at a grassroots level, so the project is relevant to the needs of indigenous communities.

Challenges:

1) Logistical difficulties of running activities in this remote region, including the cost of travel, unreliability of conditions at sea and difficulty of communications. We will mitigate these difficulties for future projects by only running activities during the dry season and collaborating with Okeanos Foundation Vanuatu to provide sustainable sea transport services in the area.

2) Most expertise in local biodiversity management is focused in Vanuatu Government, which we were ineligible to include for participation under the auspices of this grant, meaning that we had to rely on our co-partner GIZ to fund Government participation. As GIZ's DEZA IV project on West Coast Santo closes at the end of 2018, we cannot rely on this external support for local expertise on future projects.

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

Positive: Increased community cohesion and support in Tasmate community, who came together to host the capacity-building Workshops.

Positive: Decision undertaken by the Santo Sunset Environment Network to protect the namalao, a vulnerable endemic species (*Megapode megapodius layardi*) of the Santo Mountain Chain, by working with chiefs to put a general ban on hunting this bird.

Positive: Increased participation of youth aged 17 to 25 in the Executive Committee of the Santo Sunset Environment Network and more women involved in the decision-making process to achieve Network goals.

Positive: Support from the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation towards meeting goals for the Santo Sunset Environment Network.

Products/Deliverables

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

1) The *Edenhope Field Report on the Santo Mountain Chain*, a progressive document that arose from the initial survey of communities throughout the KBA in July 2017 (updated May 2018).

2) The *West Coast Partnerships Future Action Plan* that emerged from a meeting between project partners and local stakeholders in April 2018.

Lessons Learned

7. 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*)

Success: Focus on establishing partnerships and Networks to meet conservation goals in the KBA. The most successful use of funds for this project was getting people together to specifically discuss environmental matters within communities across the Santo Mountain Chain. What emerged was that there is a lot of interest in the aims of this project and all that is needed is catalysing support from donor agencies working in the region to make meaningful progress on biodiversity conservation.

Success: Work from *within* the KBA with local communities and civil society to design and implement the project. Edenhope's strategic location as the only registered NGO based in the Santo Mountain Chain KBA has offered us a distinct advantage on working with local communities on this project. Due to unreliable communications and logistical difficulties, the project would not have been feasible for organisations permanently based in other parts of the country.

Shortcoming: Difficulties coordinating project activities. Limited time-frame and coordinating with multiple organisations and stakeholders meant that allocating dates that worked for everyone to run project activities was a difficult task, particularly as we also needed to work with conditions at sea and avoid running events in the cyclone season.

Shortcoming: Clear expectations about remunerating services/participation in the project. This was the first time we had worked with Vanuatu-based NGOs after spending years working with volunteer initiatives in Australia, and at the outset of this project we were not aware that travel expenses for project partners needed to include their DSA. We were also not aware that training participants in Vanuatu expect an allowance or stipend for the duration of the trainings and accordingly had to re-align our anticipated travel budget.

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

Success: Working in peer-to-peer format to increase local capacity. Rather than relying on outside input, the goal of this project was to build local capacity in biodiversity management and environmental conservation. The Network serves as a bridge between the wellspring of expertise from Government and NGOs based in Port Vila and the remote communities of West Coast and North-West Santo.

Success: Working alongside Tasmate community to host capacity-building Workshops. The working relationship that emerged between Edenhope and Tasmate community was one of the most positive outcomes that emerged from implementing this project. Through the process outlined in our Social Safeguards documentation, we coordinated with a specialised committee of representatives to implement the Workshops. Overall, the project resulted in a greater sense of mutual trust and understanding between collaborators and the unity towards working towards the same goals.

Shortcoming: Only run activities in the dry season. The contingencies involved with implementing activities that involve travel by boat in the wet season turned out to be quite restrictive to our project, as we could not run any activities between December and April. In the future we will look at running projects over a longer duration to make the best use of the dry season to run Workshops and related activities.

- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

1) Working with experts based in Government to build capacity in remote communities. We can attribute the success of our Workshops in building local capacity towards CCA setup and biodiversity management to the presence of experts working in Government. We could not support Government travel costs under the stipulations of this grant, however our co-funding partner, GIZ, was able to meet these costs. In the case of a small country like Vanuatu where the field of expertise in conservation is still developing, we would certainly recommend that there is some scope for funding Government travel for capacity-building projects in rural areas, as grantees may not always be able to rely on co-funding from an outside source.

Sustainability / Replication

8. 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.

There is now a clear context for working on biodiversity conservation projects within communities across the Santo Mountain Chain. 22 Communities now have dedicated Conservation Committees, headed by Champions trained at the two capacity-building Workshops. Further to this, there is scope

and potential for more directed development in sustainable livelihood and food security initiatives, as communities now recognise that biodiversity management is part of a holistic picture of healthy ecological and economic balance.

What has also emerged is a clear need for further capacity-building and training relevant to local needs and local resources. Our focus for future projects will be to enable further training specifically to indigenous youth and women in the region as a corollary initiative of the Santo Sunset Environment Network. The widespread poverty of communities in this region means that many youth and most women cannot afford to travel to the regional centres of Luganville and Port Vila to undertake vocational training. To ensure that conservation projects and sustainable livelihood initiatives are followed through in these communities, we see the need for a dedicated environmental training facility to be based on West Coast Santo to provide the necessary skills to follow through with these projects.

If the underlying goal of conservation is to implement the best practice of resource management relevant to Key Biodiversity Areas, then a lot more dedicated training is needed for the indigenous communities who rely on these natural resources to survive. What we propose for the long-term sustainability of this project is to establish a certified training course in local biodiversity management that is credited on field-work undertaken by students in their local CCA site. We consider that this would adequately meet the goal of maximum protection of biodiversity across the Santo Mountain Chain KBA, as well as provide its indigenous communities – particularly youth and women – an opportunity for certified training that would not be available to them otherwise.

The only challenge we foresee to the replicability of this project is that it requires the dedicated support of all stakeholders and project partners working in the field. So it will be vital to support the partnerships established throughout this project between community-based organisations, civil society groups, NGOs and Government to focus on further biodiversity management across the Santo Mountain Chain.

Safeguards

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

Social Safeguards

The detailed progress report of our Social Safeguards implementation is included as a separate document. Here we can summarise the lessons learned from working closely alongside Tasmate community in the implementation of this project as follows:

1) Trust. A mutual foundation of trust and understanding proved vital to the success of our working relationship with Tasmate. We found that by building relationships based on integrity with community

representatives that the aims and intended outcomes for the project were received with great enthusiasm and support by the village.

What this meant in practical terms was that when we coordinated on practical matters with Fred and Roger, our key community representatives, we brought the elements of warmth, humour and enjoyment into every aspect of co-ordination. So that when unexpected difficulties arose, such as delays with transport by boat, there was no sense of stress or anxiety about the change of plans. The sense of mutual trust between Edenhope as coordinators and Tasmate as the Workshop hosts contributed to the success of grant activities.

2) Conscious communications. Another factor that contributed to our positive working relationship with the local community was our emphasis on adopting a mode of conscious communication with representatives from Tasmate. The style of conscious communication is predicated upon deeply listening to the needs of others and responding accordingly in the moment, without giving advice or making judgment. This is something we practice as part of our way of life at Edenhope and it proved positive in its application to implementing this project.

The most meaningful outcome of assuming this style of communication in coordinating with indigenous communities is that there is no privileging of ‘us’ over ‘them;’ rather, it equalises the field of relationship between the project initiators and project beneficiaries, enhancing the sense of collaborative co-creation in the implementation of activities. We found that the practice of conscious communication is a vital part of establishing working relationships based on trust, which ultimately results in positive, meaningful development for all participants through the project.

Additional Funding

10. 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\$)

\$80,345

b. 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:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Edenhope Foundation	Project Co-Financing	\$7,669 USD	Personnel/administration costs (300 hrs @ \$15/hr) = \$4,500 Solar power equipment and construction materials for

			classroom space = \$2,819 Cost of petrol and maintenance for Edenhope vehicles = \$350
GIZ	Project Co-Financing	\$47,631 USD	GIZ Stafftime = \$23,022USD GIZ DSA Support to Government counterparts = \$4,513USD Transportation = \$3,927USD Workshop costs (catering and accommodation) = \$11,031USD Overheads = \$5138USD
GIZ	Regional/Portfolio Leveraging	\$25,045 USD	Materials for drought-resistant gardens in 3 local schools on West Coast Santo

** 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)*

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

This grant was the first that Edenhope Foundation had managed and implemented for the local communities of West Coast Santo, and although it seemed a daunting task for us to undertake at first, the support and advice of the EMI Regional Implementation Team was instrumental to the success of our project. We were provided with feedback during the project design phase that helped us to ensure that our capacity as a Foundation was sufficient to manage and guide the project, and the

presence of IUCN’s Vanuatu Coordinator, Vatu Molisa, at the training Workshops set a very high standard for the trainings that were provided.

Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impacts at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided relates to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

12. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Narrative
<i>Strategic Direction 1.3: Support local communities to design and implement locally relevant conservation actions that respond to major threats at priority sites</i>	In our project design and implementation, we carefully considered all the factors for successful investment in this Strategic Direction as outlined in the EMI Ecosystem Profile. We have included success factors in the Indicator column that form the basis for measures taken in our contribution as the Narrative of this project.
<i>Conservation approaches that empower local communities to protect and manage globally significant biodiversity, with a principal focus on terrestrial habitats but also including contiguous coastal and nearshore marine habitats where opportunities for ridge-to-reef conservation exist.(p. 159)</i>	Champions from the Santo Sunset Environment Network have established CCA Committees in 22 communities across the Santo Mountain Chain to protect terrestrial biodiversity sites on their customary lands and also to formulate Conservation Management Plans relevant to the needs of each community.
<i>Targeted conservation efforts for globally threatened species that are not well addressed by habitat conservation alone. (p.159)</i>	The Santo Sunset Environment Network is actively working to protect the namalao, a vulnerable endemic species (<i>Megapode megapodius layardi</i>) of the Santo Mountain Chain by asking chiefs in all participating

	<p>communities to place a ban on hunting the namalao.</p>
<p><i>Strategic investment in civil society capacity building at individual, organization and network scales, to support the emergence of local conservation movements that can sustain and expand conservation efforts beyond the CEPF investment period. (p. 159)</i></p>	<p>The Network of local conservation champions through the Santo Mountain Chain KBA is specifically seeking ways to ensure sustainable livelihoods that support conservation measures into the future, such as REDD+ and ecotourism. The initial investment from donor organisations will work towards sufficient capacity-building in the short term to ensure long-term accountability to the stated goal of self-sufficient, sustainable livelihood and a flourishing local economy that supports best practice resource management and protection of biodiversity.</p>
<p><i>First, there should be strong community involvement and ownership in design and implementation of conservation actions from inception, based on good awareness of the issues. (p.176)</i></p>	<p>Throughout the two capacity-building conservation Workshops we conducted in Tasmate, there has been a definite focus on taking local action on conservation issues that are relevant to communities. Action planning towards conservation goals for the Network across the Santo Mountain Chain has been driven by local representatives towards meeting local needs.</p>
<p><i>Second, conservation actions should address local people's priorities, including livelihoods and food security, but communities should have realistic expectations about project benefits. (p. 176)</i></p>	<p>Project partners and co-facilitators for the capacity-building Workshops for the Network have come from the Vanuatu Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation and Provincial Officers from Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture to share technical advice and practical implications of undertaking conservation projects in this region.</p> <p>Training participants have been made aware about the full spectrum of issues at stake when environmental resources are not properly managed, as the range of negative impacts that arise from ecological degradation include poor health, loss of livelihood, and</p>

	<p>shortages of food and water for communities.</p> <p>The most tangible benefit of conservation projects to local communities that we have emphasised through our trainings has been the availability of natural resources into the future through adopting relevant and effective management practices on a local level.</p>
<p><i>Third, management plans for community-managed conservation areas should be clear and simple, with descriptive rules. (p. 176)</i></p>	<p>This important factor in writing management plans was particularly emphasised in Workshop 2, when training participants received direct feedback from DEPC about their proposed conservation areas. The conservation committees for local communities were encouraged to set out clear guidelines about their goals for CCA development.</p>
<p><i>Fourth, management should incorporate traditional ecological knowledge and customary and religious conservation practices, with scientific support where relevant. (p. 176)</i></p>	<p>The guiding principle for Edenhope's involvement in this project has been <i>living in harmony with nature</i>. In practice, this works across the board as sound resource management that considers what is going to be of most benefit to all participants in a project.</p> <p>In working with local Champions throughout the Workshops, we have invited training participants to envision the ideal situation for resource management within their communities and see what the benefits can be for everyone. Biodiversity management then becomes part of a complete picture which incorporates spiritual life or religious practice, as well as a connection to local customs and traditions which accords and adheres to the science of environmental conservation.</p>
<p><i>Fifth, projects should be based on long-term partnerships, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities for all partners. (p. 176)</i></p>	<p>The existing and emerging partnerships that have contributed to the success of this project to date are all congruent with this consideration. All stakeholders and partnering</p>

	organisations are working upon a shared foundation trust and dedication to the goals of conservation in this region.
<i>Sixth, projects should align closely with provincial or local government initiatives for resource management in key sectors. (p. 176)</i>	At the commencement of this project, there was very little investment for provincial and local government to work on resource management on West Coast Santo, simply because of the logistical difficulties of accessing communities in this region. However, due to the interest generated from this project and the works being undertaken in this region by our co-funding partner, GIZ, there is now more scope for Government involvement in the key issue of maintaining resources in this region.

Contribution to Global Indicators

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

13. 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” (section 17 below), 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	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
Santo Mountain Chain	35,099ha	PP

* 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.

14. Protected Areas

15a. 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 CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
Wumpuko	Vanuatu	1000ha	Proposed CCA site		
Lajmoli/Olpoe	Vanuatu	6300ha	Proposed CCA site		
Wunon	Vanuatu	300ha	Proposed CCA site		
Wusi	Vanuatu	2700ha	Proposed CCA site		
Elia	Vanuatu	3150ha	Proposed CCA site		
Nambeko	Vanuatu	400ha	Proposed CCA site		
Vasalea	Vanuatu	2400ha	Proposed CCA site		
Petani	Vanuatu	1200ha	Proposed CCA site		
Nokuku/Beniel	Vanuatu	1100ha	Proposed CCA site		
Sulesai	Vanuatu	6000ha	Proposed CCA site		
Valpei	Vanuatu	500ha	Proposed CCA site		
Hokua	Vanuatu	750ha	Proposed CCA site		
Wunavae	Vanuatu	2700ha	Proposed CCA site		
Tasmate	Vanuatu	1750ha	Proposed CCA site		
Kerepua	Vanuatu	4849ha	Est'd 2018 as CCA through Live&Learn		

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

*** 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).*

15b. Protected area management

If you have been requested to submit a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), please follow the instructions below. If you have not been requested to submit a METT, please go directly to section 16.

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *
34	10

17b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*
0	0

18. 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.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)					# of Beneficiaries				
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	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	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting

Barrio	x	x	x											x			x		
Beniel	x	x	x											x			x		
Elia	x	x	x											x			x		
Hokua	x	x	x											x			x		
Johanavusvus	x	x	x											x			x		
Kerepua	x	x	x											x			x		
Lajmoli	x	x	x											x			x		
Linduri	x	x	x											x			x		
Molpoi	x	x	x											x			x		
Nokuku	x	x	x											x			x		
Olpoe	x	x	x											x			x		
Penaoru	x	x	x											x			x		
Petani	x	x	x											x			x		
Petawata	x	x	x											x			x		
Sulemaori	x	x	x											x			x		

Elia		
Hokua		
Johanavusvus		
Kerepua		
Lajmoli		
Linduri		
Molpoi		
Nokuku		
Olpoe		
Penaoru		
Petani		
Petawata		
Sulemaori		
Sulesai		
Tasmate		
Valpei		

Vasalea		
Wumpuko		
Wunon		
Wusi		

19. 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.

N/A

20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate financial resources for the long-term (generally five or more years). Examples of sustainable financial mechanisms include conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

All CEPF grantees (or sub-grantees) with project activities that pertain to the creation and/or the implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism are requested to provide information on the mechanism and the funds it delivered to conservation projects during the project timeframe, unless another grantee involved with the same mechanism has already been or is expected to be tasked with this.

CEPF requires that all sustainable financing mechanism projects to provide the necessary information at their completion.

N/A

21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Please describe any biodiversity-friendly practices that companies have adopted as a result of CEPF investment. A company is defined as a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural, legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. 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 biodiversity sustainably. .

N/A

22. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established or strengthened as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. 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, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

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

No.	Name of Network	Name of Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Santo Sunset Environment Network		2017	Y	Vanuatu	

2		Edenhope, GIZ, Okeanos Foundation, Island Reach, Nguna-Pele Marine and Land Protected Network, Live&Learn	2018	Y	Vanuatu	
3		Penaoru CCA, Panla Boar Association	unknown	N		

23. Gender

If you have been requested to submit a Gender Tracking Tool (GTT), please follow the instructions provided in the Excel GTT template. If you have not been requested to submit a GTT, please go directly to Part V.

Should you want to know more about CEPF Gender Policy, please click [here](#).

Download the GTT template which can be found on this page and then work with your team to fill it out. Please do not forget to submit the completed GTT together with this report.

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.

Please include your full contact details below:

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