



## EMI Small Grants – Final Project Completion and Impact Report

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Santo Sunset Environment Network
<b>Project Title:</b>	Protecting Indigenous Forests from Emerging Logging Threats in the Santo Mountain Chain Key Biodiversity Area, Vanuatu
<b>Grant Number:</b>	GA21-04
<b>Project Dates:</b>	1 August to 31 December 2021
<b>Date of Report:</b>	31 December 2021
<b>CEPF Hotspot:</b>	East Melanesian Islands
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	SD: 1 Investment Priority 1.2
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	USD20,000

### PART I: Overview

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

- North West and West Coast Area Councils- local level government, sought guidance and advice on all aspects of environmental protection and avoidance of logging impacts throughout the Project
- Vanuatu Department of Environment- provided guidance on the biodiversity impacts of logging in Vanuatu
- Jarai Alo Kolo Council of Chiefs- provided guidance and advice on culture and custom links to environmental protection.
- Vanuatu Climate Action Network and the Pacific Island Climate Action Network- provided guidance, media support and technical advice for the program

The Executive of the SSEN Network provided the main day-to-day implementation of the program, including organizing forestry campaign activities, procurement of signboard materials and promotional materials, taking videos and stories from communities, uploading content on social media, managing finance, and writing reports.

## 2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

This program has explicitly implemented EMI Strategic Direction #1: To empower local communities to protect and manage globally significant biodiversity at priority Key Biodiversity Areas under served by current conservation efforts.

Representing 42 villages through this project, the Santo Sunset Environment Network has allowed indigenous landowners to speak with a powerfully collective voice to stand up to government-backed extractive and unsustainable industries.

By quickly and decisively reacting to emerging logging threats, this project has halted proposed logging projects and empowered local communities to achieve their sustainable development goals without compromising the natural resources that underpin them.

Local villages have been empowered to infuse the debate with clear- and far-sighted perspectives, well past this short term crisis, and more focused on long term resilience and self-reliance. This project has implemented the values enshrined within the Western Santo Sustainable Development Plan as well as Vanuatu's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

Through facilitation of this program by the Santo Sunset Environment Network, the only locally-based environmental NGO on Western Santo, the program was able to quickly mobilize and respond to emerging threats, and take advantage of local events, activities and contexts for the campaign.

## 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
The Santo Mountain Chain KBA is under improved management, as all villages will have incorporated bans on commercial logging and mining within their CCA management Plans	More than 12 communities have now developed natural resource management plans, all of which include bans on commercial logging.  The newly adopted Western Santo Sustainable Development Plan formally band logging in both the North West and West Coast Area Councils
The People of Western Santo will serve as a regional and global model of indigenous power to resist the economic temptation to log or mine high biodiversity areas	Extractive industries have decimated the environmental and social wellbeing of communities throughout Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.  Thanks to the work of SSEN through this project, logging and mining have now been rejected by nearly every chief and community on Western Santo, with imminent logging agreements cancelled as a result of this project.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
By the end of the project, at least 90,000 hectares of high-biodiversity forests within the Santo Mountain Chain KBA will be protected through customary bans on commercial logging and mining.	The entire Western coastline of Santo is now protected by customary bans on logging, facilitated by the Santo Sunset Environment Network in partnership with the Jarai Alo Kolo traditional council of chiefs.
By the end of the project, decision makers at the local, provincial and national level will have heard about indigenous people’s firm stance to ban logging in their area	Local decision-makers in the North West and West Coast Area Councils have formally written to logging companies prohibiting them from undertaking logging in the area, and upholding the logging ban in the Western Santo Sustainable Development Plan.

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

In the current COVID-19 crisis, governments and communities are increasingly short on cash. There is a strong temptation, including by those at the highest levels in government, to encourage unsustainable, get rich quick schemes that will have lasting negative impacts. Several logging companies, backed by powerful foreign finances, have attempted to convince indigenous landowners on Western Santo to sign timber harvest agreements. Largely due to this project, these efforts have failed, as the SSEN was able to quickly mobilize in response to activities by the logging industry facilitated by the Forestry Department.

The challenge remains that in the future, logging, mining and other extractive industry representatives may yet come to the area. If indigenous landowners are not given a holistic view of the costs and benefits, and economic carrots are large enough, there is a danger that these industries may get a foothold. Additional finance, energy and campaigning is required to ensure this does not occur in the near future after this project has ended.

Unfortunately logging companies are wise in their approaches, and often pay local agents to convince landowners. In the case of Western Santo, these agents have been high ranking chiefs who have the trust of their people. The issue is so sensitive and steeped in under the table finances from logging companies, that much more work will need to be done in the coming months and years.

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

Two logging initiatives were effectively halted through this program. 1) A proposal to build a logging road in North West Santo and 2) A proposal to harvest timbers in Wunavae village for veneer and woodchip making.

**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	25 village awareness sessions on the costs and benefits of logging	<p>More than 30 sessions were held in local villages, celebration venues and local schools to give balanced views on the social, economic and environmental consequences of logging and other extractive industries.</p> <p>The result is that more than 1500 participants are fully aware of, and largely in opposition to, logging operations on Western Santo.</p> 
2	25 signboards installed in communities to highlight local environment by-laws and key messaging around logging and unsustainable agriculture	<p>25 signboards installed in communities across the coastline of Western Santo, highlighting the need to avoid unsustainable development like logging, mining, land leases, and the harvest of endangered species like the Magapode and Marine Turtles</p> <p>The result is that all boats and visitors coming to the area can clearly see the perspectives of local communities about logging and other extractive activities, and refrain from promoting these activities.</p> 

3	<p>Major awareness campaign using social media and t-shirts, to educate people about the potential negative impacts of logging and unsustainable agriculture on livelihoods of local people.</p>	<p>Major campaign successful to inform the general public, including chiefs and traditional authorities about the dangers of extractive industries in the Key Biodiversity Area.</p> <p>200 t shirts were distributed to leaders, and multiple social media posts and videos were released highlighting local people's aspirations for sustainable development.</p> <div data-bbox="743 474 1308 827" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="818 858 1230 1297" data-label="Image"> </div>
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**7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.**

This project used face to face consultation, including FPIC and general community awareness sessions, as well as focus groups with women, youth, chiefs and leaders to campaign against logging operations.

Social media, namely Facebook was an essential tool, and through the generous support of the 3 Link Kacific Satellite Broadband company, network access was expanded to 10 sites on Western Santo during the implementation of this project.

The most important approach has been the use of local CBOs rather than NGOs based in the capital city that fly in and fly out. Our 100% indigenous managed program showcases the reality that we are fully capable to implement environmental and social development initiatives on our own tribal lands.

## **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.**

##### **1. Changing Perspectives of Custom Landowners is the First Step**

Most local people on Western Santo have very limited access to economic sources of livelihoods, primarily depending on copra, cacao, taro, peanuts, fish and kava production to meet financial needs like school fees, home building tools/materials, health costs and food supplements. Being so remote, access to finance is exacerbated, and the dependence on natural resources is even more important.

Easy money is attractive, particularly when a trusted Government agency like the Forestry Department is promoting extractive logging as an income generation activity. Other sources of information are not available, and there is an unbalance in the quality of information about logging.

Sadly, the negative effects of logging are not discussed at the outset, and hundreds of communities in Melanesia have been left to suffer the long term consequences. Throughout the region, forest felling is happening on steep slopes and high elevations (above 400m), and companies rarely respect mandated buffer zones around rivers and sensitive habitats. Direct impacts of logging on forests and biodiversity are severe, and the indirect social and environmental consequences can be equally devastating to communities, with damage to food gardens compromising food security, exposed topsoil clogging rivers forcing many to rely exclusively on rainwater, and oil from mills and machinery leeching into rivers and onto reefs.

To ensure landowners had access to a balanced view of logging and other extractive industries, the Santo Sunset Environment Network undertook research and held discussions with communities in PNG, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu who had previously experienced logging, and the catastrophic consequences that resulted. SSEN put together an informative presentation, including photos, videos and statistics to provide the best available information to Western Santo leaders.

Moving from village to village in teams, the champions of the SSEN presented this information, and answered questions from forest owners. Members of the local level government, and representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity and the Department of Environment joined the team for some villages.

Overall, the presentation was made more than 30 times in villages across the area, with more than 1500 direct beneficiaries (men, women and children) receiving fact-based information about the social, environmental and economic effects of logging.

After the presentation, it became clear that most communities were unaware of the dangers of logging to food and water security, and were extremely grateful for the opportunity to learn more about alternative livelihood strategies that wouldn't damage the environment of Western Santo.

## **2. Social Media as the Best Way to Get the Message Out**

As there is no access to newspapers or radio for most people on Western Santo, locals get more of their information from social media and word of mouth from friends.

The Santo Sunset Environment Network has a very active social media presence, and regularly posts photos, videos and stories about environment management that is relevant to Western Santo contexts. The SSEN also has an active internal chat group with hundreds of environmental champions from each of the 42 villages on Western Santo.

During the anti-logging campaign, SSEN posted dozens of items about the dangers of logging, and encourages chiefs and leaders to carefully consider signing timber harvest agreements that were presented by companies.

## **3. Policy Influence in Order to Protect Gains Made in Communities**

Santo Sunset Environment Network is the official environment arm of the North West and Western Santo Area Councils, and plays an important policy development role for the area.

As a result of the project, the two Area Administrators jointly wrote to one of the logging companies formally informing them that the logging project would not be allowed to proceed.

In a similar vein, the Area Administrator formally requested to the Secretary General of the Province that the Forestry Department refrain from sending further logging operations into the Western Santo Area without consultations with the local level government, which does not condone or approve of any logging operations in the area.

The Policy decisions against logging are a part of the work of the Santo Sunset Environment Network to develop the Western Santo Sustainable Development Plan 2030. A major Logging Policy Roundtable was held between the SSEN, the Secretary General of the Province and the Forestry Department where a decision was taken not to pursue logging on Western Santo.

## **4. Make Links to Custom and Culture**

One of the most important activities of the project has been to open a dialogue on the importance of healthy environments in the cultural identity and custom of the people of Western Santo.

In September 2021, the SSEN held the first of multiple discussions with Chiefs and traditional authorities about the dangers of logging operations on custom and culture. At a custom summit in Elia Village, and with the participation of the Chairman of the Jarai Alo Kolo Council of Chiefs and the Malvatumauri National Council of Chiefs, SSEN facilitated a conversation with 30 high chiefs about logging operations.

It became clear that custom does not condone the commercial sale of local timber resources for purely economic gain at the expense of local environmental services like water supply, food, medicine, clear air and building materials.

Another major custom summit was held in December 2021, wherein local chiefs again reiterated their views against logging in their communities, and committed to prevent this activity within their tribal boundaries.

## **5. The program must respond to Local Beliefs and Contexts**

Vanuatu is a strongly Christian Culture, and biblical teachings and moral values are an important part of decision-making by families and communities.

In order to fully convey the messages of environmental protection, the Santo Sunset Environment Network developed a Sermon on the value of healthy forests.

Called: God Loves Trees, this sermon gives 8 lessons that trees teach us about our Christian values and behaviour.

The Sermon ends with the message that we must work together, in networks like the Santo Sunset Environment Network, and in our communities with chiefs, women, men, youth, the elderly and our people with disabilities, to protect the environment and protect our Trees. No temptation like roads or logging should lead us astray from the pathway of loving and caring for God's creation, our trees and our forests.

The Sermon was officially endorsed by the local church session, and preached in every congregation on Western Santo from September to December 2021.

### **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.**

Our innovative indigenous-led approach is intended for scaling. Beyond the 42 villages on Western Santo, the Santo Sunset Environment Network plans to make the knowledge gained in this program available to enable the Tabwemasana Council of Chiefs and the Malvatumauri National Council of Chiefs to replicate approaches for ensuring indigenous and traditional knowledge guides meaningful development and directly confront extractive industries. We included members of both of these Councils on our missions to Western Santo communities.

We also plan to scale up successes through the South-South Exchange programs SSEN currently undertakes with external communities and partners. The lessons we have learned on avoiding the temptations of commercial logging will be scaled-up through direct South-South cooperation with external communities (outside Western Santo). For example, we are currently working with the Vanuatu Climate Action Network and the Malekula Protektem Risos Coalition to upscale our lessons.

To ensure scaling up, this project has strategic links to key national policy processes, and so lessons and successes gained during our implementation will be prioritized by Government to achieve the goals of the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP People's Plan), the Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and the National Environment Policy and Implementation Plan. For example, the project is directly implementing the National Climate Change Policy's strategy 5.3.3. to ensure that Kastom and traditional knowledge is incorporated into new and existing policies, and plans at all levels, effectively scaling up what is done on Santo Island to the entire nation of Vanuatu.

The Long-term sustainability of the outputs from this project is a high priority for the Santo Sunset Environment Network. We urgently require additional finance and support as the only dedicated

CSO currently supporting the people of Western Santo it is critical that project deliverables continue to provide benefits well beyond this initial financing period.

The capacity of SSEN must continue to be built and further enable us to pursue additional funding opportunities as well as demonstrate a level of trust with government agencies who may use the Network in the future for key initiatives. Importantly, the Santo Sunset Environment Network is a semiautonomous arm of the larger local level government system from which we can continue pursue financial, technical and human resources for ongoing climate adaptation activities now that this project has concluded.

The long-term partnerships, including with government and private sector that this project has supported will help us continue to advocate against logging in the future. SSEN's membership in important national and regional networks like the Vanua Tai Resource Monitors Network, the Vanuatu Climate Action Network and the Pacific Island Climate Action Network will enable scaling of this program.

In addition to what we have already managed to achieve in terms of Policy influence, the activities and interventions applied during this project will be further codified into the local government Sustainable Development Plans for the Western Santo Area, which currently lack substantial alternative livelihood planning.

### **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.**

In terms of Social Safeguards, the project has empowered indigenous people to control and manage the natural resources on tribal lands. It set a precedent that indigenous villages have the legal and political power to stop activities which they do not want, and which are being forced on them by government and businesses. While some individuals may wish to log their lands, this project has not directly stopped them, but rather reinforced community and communal resource governance practices. No grievances were reported, no special mitigation measures were triggered.

In terms of Involuntary Restrictions, Vanuatu's constitution gives full authority to custom landowners to make decisions regarding the use of their forests and other natural resources over their tribal areas. This project will not, of itself, restrict usage or directly prevent logging. Rather the program will empower local indigenous landowner to make the best decisions for themselves and future generations. An affected person would primarily be landowners and traditional authorities who are the target of this information campaign. No grievances were reported, no special mitigation measures were triggered.

### **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**

None

## Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

The IUCN CEPF financing mechanism has been invaluable, and the Santo Sunset Environment Network strongly encourages its continuation, or similar mechanism establishment in the future.

Where possible funding should be channeled directly to CBOs like the Santo Sunset Environment Network, rather than through larger NGOs that are based in the capital city and are not in regular contact with communities.

## **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.

**None**

### **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.

<b># of men receiving structured training *</b>	<b># of women receiving structured training *</b>	<b>Topic(s) of Training</b>
660	840	Value of Forests, Consequences of Deforestation, Legal Rights to Stewardship, Biodiversity Protection and CCA establishment  There were more like awareness raising sessions but comprehensive.

*\*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
0	0	None

*\*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.

No PAs were formally established through this grant, although several villages have started that dialogue.

*\* 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 *
Santo Mountain Chain KBA	VUT19	23,634ha

\* 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.

Name of PA*	Country	Original # of Hectares*	# of Hectares Newly Protected	Year of Legal Declaration/ Expansion	Longitude**	Latitude***
Elia Pwatonavanua Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	0	5,314	2020	-15.267327	166.673762
Kerevinopu Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	0	500	2021	-15.556967	166.758569
Linduri Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	100	500	2020	-15.401552	166.654259
Manopena Nogugu Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	0	500	2020	-14.92816	166.5732
Nambeko Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	0	150	2021	-14.94583	166.57911
Sulesak Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	0	500	2021	-15.06254	166.617537
Tanakovu Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	0	2,907	2021	-15.497768	166.732617
Tasmate Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	0	4,378	2020	-15.210847	166.660067
Valapei Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	0	1,768	2020	-15.489868	166.749638
Valbay Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	0	500	2020	-14.762927	166.553291
Vasalea Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	0	4,724	2021	-15.158728	166.637528
Visio Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	0	500	2020	-15.41813	166.680399
Wunpuko Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	0	500	2020	-14.699115	166.578791
Wusi Community Conservation Area	Vanuatu	0	893	2021	-15.36483	166.657483

## 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. N/A**

## 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.

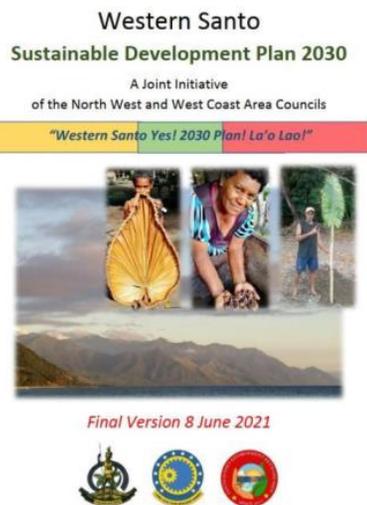
Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Country of Community	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	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting
Elia Pwatanavanua Community Conservation Area	X	X	X					Vanuatu						X	X	X	94	114
Kerevinopu Community Conservation Area	X	X	X					Vanuatu						X	X	X	32	50
Linduri Community Conservation Area	X	X	X					Vanuatu						X	X	X	44	35
Manopena Nogugu Community Conservation Area	X	X	X					Vanuatu						X	X	X	55	67
Nambeko Community Conservation Area	X	X	X					Vanuatu						X	X	X	6	7
Sulesak Community Conservation Area	X	X	X					Vanuatu						X	X	X	50	42



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	Vanuatu	09/2021	Major guidance on sustainable development in 2 Area Councils of SANMA Province, Vanuatu	SSEN Facilitated a meeting of Area Administrators, Local Chiefs and Experts across sectors



Ban commercial logging companies (no commercial export of timber to Luganville or overseas). Logging for local use only.	2	ENV 2.3	ENV 4.6	12
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## 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	3 Link Kacific Boardband Satellite Internet	Access to satellite internet for remote communities to access information about environmental protection	Vanuatu
There are 2 companies, Kacific owns the Satellites, based in Singapore, and 3 Link is the local telecom that sells their bandwidth. SSEN has signed an MOU with both to expand service delivery to Western Santo. So far 10 community wifi stations have been installed in some of the most remote villages. Connected for the first time ever! The SSEN Rangers are managing the program in those 10 villages.			

## 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	Vanuatu Climate Action Network	2011	N	Vanuatu	Convene civil society of Vanuatu working on Climate Change
2	Pacific Island Climate Action Network	2005	N	Vanuatu	Convene civil society of the Pacific working on Climate Change

## **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.

None.

### **21a. Details about the mechanism**

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

N/A

### **21b. Performance of the mechanism**

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

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.

N/A

## **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](http://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: Santo Sunset Environment Network**

**Generic email address: [SantoSunsetEnvironmentNetwork@gmail.com](mailto:SantoSunsetEnvironmentNetwork@gmail.com)**