

## **CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report**

<b>Organization's Legal Name:</b>	Edenhope Foundation
<b>Project Title:</b>	Registration of Three Community Conservation Areas within the Santo Mountain Chain KBA of Vanuatu
<b>Grant Number:</b>	CEPF-109183
<b>Hotspot:</b>	East Melanesian Islands
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	1 Empower local communities to protect and manage globally significant biodiversity at priority Key Biodiversity Areas under-served by current conservation efforts
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$116,500.00
<b>Project Dates:</b>	July 01, 2019 - June 30, 2021
<b>Date of Report:</b>	September 08, 2021

### **IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS**

#### Santo Sunset Environment Network

SSEN became the principal implementation partner on this project. By 2021, SSEN Executives were capable of designing, implementing, following up and monitoring project activities on behalf of the Grantee. Their involvement has linked environmental activities across communities and cultural boundaries, ensuring a sustainable context for all local development.

#### Local Councils of Chiefs: Jaraialo'kolo, Tarpoe, West Area Council

Partnerships with local Chiefly authorities have ensured the relevance of traditional knowledge and customary practice in environmental programs under this project.

#### Local Area Governments: North West Santo, West Coast Area Councils.

Building environmental protection into Government planning and policy documentation through development of the Western Santo Sustainable Development Plan 2030. Their involvement has included the integration of SSEN as the official environmental arm of Local Government.

#### SANMA Provincial Government

Providing consultative support for the registration of Community Conservation Areas to the Depar  
Provided material support for workshops, events, activities

#### DEPC

Technical advice, support and guidance of biodiversity assessment and registration of CCAs

Live&Learn

Technical advice, support and guidance of biodiversity assessment and registration of CCAs

BirdLife International

Technical advice, support and guidance of biodiversity assessment and registration of CCAs

Bird ID and species info

Local Secondary Schools: Menevula and Limarua

Provided a space and a venue for training, capacity building and a source of human resources for project implementation and local youth capacity-building

Local Primary Schools: Ian Livo and John Noble Mackenzie

Provided a space and a venue for training, capacity building and a source of human resources for project implementation

## CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
As a long-term goal of the Santo Sunset Environment Network by 2030, 35,099ha within the Santo Mountain Chain KBA will receive increased protection and strengthened management due to the establishment of Community Conservation Areas at 15 priority sites.	As part of this specific project, the conservation management has been strengthened at 14 sites in the KBA. The long-term goal of the Santo Sunset Environment Network is now to introduce increased protection and strengthened management due to the establishment of Community Conservation Areas at 42 priority sites throughout the KBA. This would encompass 88,820ha of conservation priority sites in the long-term.
By 2030, there will be 22 communities within the Santo Mountain Chain, as part of the Santo Sunset Environment Network, with biodiversity conservation integrated into local land-use and development planning, resulting in increased resilience to climate change and feasibility for eco-livelihoods.	This impact has already been achieved in the project period, with 32 communities actively engaged in the Santo Sunset Environment Network. Further to this, conservation area establishment is mainstreamed as a priority within the Western Santo Sustainable Development Plan 2030, which was endorsed and launched in 2021. This document defines the investment priorities of Provincial and National Government Departments in the Western Santo project area.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
On completion of this project, a total of 3,850ha within the Santo Mountain Chain KBA will be protected as Community Conservation Area and, subject to approval by Vanuatu's Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation, will be recorded in the National Environmental Registry.	Total: 19,091 hectares of mapped CCAs for approval by DEPC: Tanakovu: 2,907ha Valapei: 1,768ha Elia: 5,314ha Vasalea: 4,724ha Tasmate: 4,378ha

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>The breakdown of hectares of protected sites is as follows:  Wunpuko: 1000ha  Nogugu/Peniel: 1,100ha  Tasmate: 1,750ha</p>	<p>Nogugu: not yet mapped  Wunpuko: not yet mapped  Nambeko: not yet mapped  Wusi: not yet mapped  Linduri: not yet mapped  Sauriki: not yet mapped  Kerevinopu: not yet mapped</p>
<p>3 Conservation training workshops for the Santo Sunset Environment Network, building on from our 2017-2018 project, will ensure that 44 local environmental champions (65% male, 35% female) from at least 22 communities located within the KBA have access to expert information about the valuable heritage of biodiversity within the Santo Mountain Chain and how to mitigate threats to threatened species and ecosystems.</p>	<p>SSEN has held dozens of training workshops and events over the course of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community Management Training in Tasmate (Nov 2019)</li> <li>- SSEN Executive member training (June 2020)</li> <li>- West and North West Santo CCA Training across 42 villages (July 2020)</li> <li>- Nalaklak Youth Camp (August 2020)</li> <li>- SSEN Executive Training in Olpoe (September 2020)</li> <li>- Rangers Training in Penouru (October 2020)</li> <li>- Wunpuko CCA Management Training (November 2020)</li> <li>- Rangers Training in Kerepua (December 2020)</li> <li>- Youth Environment Camp (December 2020)</li> <li>- SSEN Grant Writing and Admin Training in Nambeko (January 2021)</li> <li>- Tarpoe Chiefs training in Molpoe (January 2021)</li> <li>- Vasalea Management Training (March 2021)</li> <li>- Kerevinopu Management Training (March 2021)</li> <li>- Kerewai Management Training (March 2021)</li> <li>- Valapei Management Training (March 2021)</li> <li>- Linduri Management Training (March 2021)</li> <li>- SSEN Executive Training (April 2021)</li> <li>- Rangers Training (Valapei) (May 2021)</li> <li>- Sulesak Management Training (June 2021)</li> <li>- Rangers Training (Bethany) (June 2021)</li> <li>- Rangers Training (Tasmate) (June 2021)</li> </ul> <p>Total champions trained: 602 champions trained (42% female, 58% male)  Number of communities involved in trainings: 42 (all villages on Western Santo)</p>
<p>The Santo Sunset Environment Network will monitor vulnerable or threatened species (specifically Namalao (<i>Megapodius layerdi</i>) and Santo Mountain Starling (<i>Aplonis santovestris</i>)) located within the KBA throughout the period of this grant. Protection measures for these species will be introduced and evaluated both within the period of this grant and as an ongoing impact.</p>	<p>We held several Rangers trainings for monitoring biodiversity, including specific bird approaches and methodologies, as outlined in the previous impact. Local Rangers are now able to use Orinto in order to identify birds and the SSEN participated in the Global Bird Count in 2020 and 2021 using EBird Software. Rangers also undertook indigenous biodiversity assessments in 4 villages (Vasalea, Tasmate, Elia, Valapei) specifically to understand the status and distribution of Namalao (<i>Megapodius layerdi</i>) Santo Cruz Ground Dove (<i>Gallicolumba sanctacruis</i>) and Santo Mountain Starling (<i>Aplonis</i></p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	santovestris). Wild bird controls are now incorporated into all management plans throughout the KBA per the protected areas listed in impact 1. Surveys in 2021 with Birdlife International have confirmed that the Santo Cruz Ground Dove ( <i>Gallicolumba sanctacrucis</i> ) and Santo Mountain Starling ( <i>Aplonis santovestris</i> ) maintain populations in the KBA.
On completion of this project, the direction and sustainability strategy of the Santo Sunset Environment Network will be established through foundational documents and sound governance structures, giving strength to the network and the ability to meet its goals for conservation.	The Constitution for the Santo Sunset Environment Network was endorsed by the full Executive Committee in June 2020. SSEN Policy Documents were developed in January 2021, and include Code of Conduct, Finance Policy, Procurement Policy, Travel Policy, and Grievance Mechanism. Annual plans have been developed for 2020 and 2021.
Following completion of this project in May 2021, the Santo Sunset Environment network will be eligible for funding for follow-up projects through the GEF Small Grants Program, Pacific Development and Conservation Trust, the Rufford Foundation and/or others.	As of May 2021, Santo Sunset Environment Network has secured funding from the following donors: FAO, Pacific Conservation Trust, DFAT (Australian Government), Awesome Foundation, The Prince Barnard Nature Trust, BIOPAMA and BioBridge (CBD).
By April 30th, 2021, 5 communities will be in advanced stages of management planning for a total of 13,250ha of biodiversity sites located within the KBA, as local Conservation Committees will have prepared draft Management Plans for the following areas: Elia: 3,150ha Vasalea: 2,400ha Sulesai: 6,000ha Valpei: 500ha Petani: 1,200ha.	The following protected areas have completed management planning and are at advanced stages towards registration through DEPC as Community Conservation Areas. Tanakovu: 2,907ha Valapei: 1,768ha Elia: 5,314ha Vasalea: 4,724ha Tasmate: 4,378ha Nogugu: not yet mapped Wunpuko: not yet mapped Nambeko: not yet mapped Wusi: not yet mapped Linduri: not yet mapped Sauriki: not yet mapped Kerevinopu: not yet mapped
By April 2021 a total of 10 communities will be supported in their recovery from Cyclone Harold and resilience to future disasters with infrastructure installed to provide clean water supply and peer-led training from partners in the Santo Sunset Environment Network to ensure best-practice and maintenance over time.	All 22 communities in the West Coast Santo Area Council were directly supported in Cyclone relief and recovery under this project. 4 villages benefitted from the installation of water storage facilities and resilient, environmentally focused meeting areas. Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs) were established in 12 villages, covering the whole area of West Coast Santo, and received training on best practice disaster management and resilience approach. 108 were directly trained, of which 37 were women and 71 were men.

## **Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

### COVID-related Impacts

#### Negative

- 1) Income loss for communities in Santo Mountain Chain KBA due to economic downturn in Vanuatu, primarily due to lack of tourism. A consequence of this has been increased dependence on natural resource exploitation for cash and subsistence in order to recuperate and recover from income loss; this pattern has been observed on all administrative levels nationwide, from local communities through to central Government in Port Vila.
- 2) Lockdowns and budget cuts prevented technical experts to visit the area (both from local Government, large NGOs such as Birdlife) for professional assessments in biodiversity

#### Positive

- 1) Increased understanding amongst local population about the dangers of zoonotic diseases borne from imbalanced or degraded environments.
- 2) Greater focus on self-reliance and community resilience, finding local solutions to local problems, particularly drawing upon indigenous and customary knowledge

### Cyclone Harold-related Impacts

#### Negative

- 1) Required additional budget to support recovery of local communities, specifically water security.
- 2) The cyclone impacted biodiversity and vulnerable sites within the KBA, requiring additional attention and more nuanced responses to degradation. EG., birds and flying foxes lost habitat and food in the KBA; damaged access points to forested areas due to fallen trees, which precluded visitations for monitoring and management activities by local Rangers.

#### Positive

- 1) Centralised the need for healthy environments because of the environmental services that people depend on; eg water, building materials, medicines, food, all of which are dependent on the pristine ecosystem of the KBA. Consequently, we have observed more interest and motivation stemming from local communities to actively take steps to maintain ecosystems for future generations and maintain disaster resilience and readiness for climate change impacts.

#### Other Impacts

- 1) Resistance from external land tenure activists who influenced chiefly authorities to reject CCAs as a land alienation scheme. This resulted in additional efforts and more refined approaches to encourage protection of natural resources that minimised the use of Western vocabulary and maximised the use of customary and traditional approaches.

## **PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES**

### **Overall results of the project:**

#### Primary Project Results

- Preparing thirteen sites fully for registration as Community Conservation Areas within the Santo Mountain Chain KBA: Wunpuko, Valpay, Nokuku, Nambeko, Sulesak, Vasalea, Tasmate, Elia, Wusi, Linduri, Visio, Valapei, Kerevinopu

- Drafting Conservation Management Plans for a 11 community conservation committees through communities in Santo Mountain Chain KBA: Wunpuko, Nokuku, Nambeko, Sulesak, Vasalea, Tasmate, Elia, Wusi, Linduri, Valapei, Kerevinopu
- Strengthening conservation management in 3 existing (already registered CCAS): Edenhope Nature Preserve, Penaoru and Kerepua
- To prepare directional documents (Constitution, Organizational Policies and Annual Workplans) with Santo Sunset Environment Network Executives to ensure sustainability for the CSO over time, including registration as a formal NGO under Vanuatu Financial Services Commission
- Responded to Category 5 Cyclone Harold local disaster through setup of water catchments / local environment offices in 4 highly affected communities and establishment of Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees in 22 villages of the affected area, as well as supported their locally-driven relief efforts (eg. distribution of recovery materials and humanitarian supplies)

#### Additional Project Results

- Responded to locally-driven demand for grassroots led conservation initiatives with the support and co-operation of actors on regional and national levels, through providing training and peer-led capacity building to indigenous land custodians (rangers and conservation committees) and school aged youth.
- Responded to locally-driven demand for grassroots led sustainable development initiatives, including facilitating and enabling the setup and running of small sustainable business (weaving, soapmaking, climate smart agriculture business, communications business)
- Ensure that key biodiversity sites and natural resources within the KBA are protected through community-driven actions and effective conservation management planning, for example establishing customary ecological taboos through extensive dialogues with chiefs and other traditional authorities
- Providing a series of Rangers trainings for indigenous land custodians including women's representation on topics as diverse as GPS mapping, resource monitoring, river rehabilitation, presentation of results, waste management, climate change adaptation, first aid and CPR, ecotourism, REDD+ assessment, vulnerable species ID
- Strengthening traditional indigenous land custodianship principles, including development of formal resolutions from local chiefs on environmental stewardship and approaches for customary governance of the environment.
- Developing awareness about indigenous peoples' constitutional rights pertaining to land and resource ownership, resulting in a area-wide rejection - endorsed by 40 chiefs on behalf of their communities - of unsustainable extractive industries in the KBA (mining and logging).
- Increase the capacity and scope for the Santo Sunset Environment Network to emerge as an influential and active CSO for the protection of biodiversity sites within the KBA, by providing peer-to-peer support for CCA site registration. For example, by having Rangers from one village support Rangers from other villages, bringing technical experts from Government and NGOs to the KBA, holding management and administrative training for Executives of the Network, facilitating opportunities for SSEN Executives to present at external events and meetings and abroad (eg. Vanua'Tai Turtle Monitors, UN Nature-Based solutions Conference, etc).
- Increased representation of youth and women in the Santo Mountain Chain KBA in decision-making roles pertaining to resource management and sustainable development
- Development of the Western Santo Sustainable Development Plan 2030 in consultation with local area Administrators and traditional chiefly authorities throughout the Santo Mountain Chain KBA, fully mainstreaming environmental conservation in local Government policy, including solutions to integrate civil society and community needs with best practice environmental outcomes.



**Results for each deliverable:**

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Local CSO partners and beneficiaries (Conservation Committees from Wunpuko, Nogugu/Peniel and Tasmate) are informed and aware about the scope, aims, strategy and timeline of the present proposal through CEPF.	1.1	Communications (in Bislama) to locally-based CSO partners and Conservation Committees in target communities explaining the current project, including information about Social Safeguards, Involuntary Resettlement and the Grievance Mechanism. (July 2019)	Deliverable completed as planned.
2.0	Providing support and expert advice to local Conservation actors through the Santo Sunset Environment Network on biodiversity site management, with a particular focus on vulnerable/threatened species management	2.1	50 community members (65% men and 35% women) from 22 target communities participate in two four-day training sessions on building conservation skills, maintaining biodiversity and monitoring species, documented by participant lists. (November 2020).	Total champions trained: 602 champions trained (42% female, 58% male) Number of trainings conducted: 21 Number of communities involved in trainings: 42 (all villages on Western Santo)
2.0	Providing support and expert advice to local Conservation actors through the Santo Sunset Environment Network on biodiversity site	2.2	Conservation Management Plans are drafted for proposed Protected Areas located at Vasalea, Wusi, Sulesai, Petani, and Valpei, indicating the readiness of	The following protected areas have completed management planning and are at advanced stages towards registration through DEPC as Community Conservation Areas. Tanakovu: 2.907ha Valapei: 1,768ha

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	management, with a particular focus on vulnerable/threatened species management		these communities to undergo formal registration of their conservation areas. (April 2021)	Elia: 5,314ha Vasalea: 4,724ha Tasmate: 4,378ha Nogugu: not yet mapped Wunpuko: not yet mapped Nambeko: not yet mapped Wusi: not yet mapped Linduri: not yet mapped Sauriki: not yet mapped Kerevinopu: not yet mapped
2.0	Providing support and expert advice to local Conservation actors through the Santo Sunset Environment Network on biodiversity site management, with a particular focus on vulnerable/threatened species management	2.3	Report on vulnerable/threatened species monitoring and management by the Santo Sunset Environment Network throughout the Santo Mountain Chain KBA 2019-2021 (April 2021).	See attached species monitoring reports conducted by Rangers at Tasmate, Elia, Valapei protected areas.
3.0	Technical data and management objectives for protected sites at Wunpuko, Nogugu/Peniel and Tasmate are prepared and collated by a dedicated task-force for CCA establishment	3.1	Complete Application Package for Wunpuko CCA site, including Conservation Management Plan, GPS maps, letters of support, reports from community meetings, biodiversity site rapid assessment report. (September 2020)	See attached Conservation Management Plan, including sketch map.
3.0	Technical data and management objectives	3.2	Complete Application Package for Nogugu/Peniel	See attached Conservation Management Plan, including sketch map.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	for protected sites at Wunpuko, Nogugu/Peniel and Tasmate are prepared and collated by a dedicated task-force for CCA establishment		CCA site, including Conservation Management Plan, GPS maps, letters of support, reports from community meetings, biodiversity site rapid assessment report. (January 2021)	
3.0	Technical data and management objectives for protected sites at Wunpuko, Nogugu/Peniel and Tasmate are prepared and collated by a dedicated task-force for CCA establishment	3.3	Complete Application Package for Tasmate CCA site, including Conservation Management Plan, GPS map, letters of support, reports from community meetings, biodiversity site rapid assessment report. (March 2020)	See attached Conservatin Management Plan, including GPS map, letters of support, reports from community meetings, biodiversity site rapid assessment report.
4.0	Autonomous direction-setting and long-term sustainability for the Santo Sunset Environment Network	4.2	Active Facebook page and/or website for Santo Sunset Environment Network, maintained by SSEN Executive sub-committee.(January 2020)	Refer to <a href="http://www.santosunset.org">http://www.santosunset.org</a> for SSEN Website; FB page @santosunset. These are maintained by SSEN Executives, with community discussions, videos and photographs uploaded on a consistent basis.
5.0	Applications for Community Conservation Areas at Wunpuko, Nogugu/Peniel and Tasmate are submitted to the Department of Environmental Protection	5.1	Applications for CCA for protected sites at Wunpuko, Nogugu, Peniel, Tasmate and Elia are either pending or approved by DEPC. (April 2021)	Conservation Management Plans for Nokuku, Peniel/Nambeko and Wunpuko are being reviewed by DEPC. Tasmate and Elia full application packages are complete and pending review from DEPC.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	and Conservation for certified registration			
6.0	CEPF Project Management and Monitoring	6.1	CEPF financial and programmatic reports submitted on time and accurately (Quarterly).	Deliverable completed as planned.
6.0	CEPF Project Management and Monitoring	6.2	Final impact monitoring report completed at project close (April 2021).	Deliverable completed and submitted as planned in September 2021.
6.0	CEPF Project Management and Monitoring	6.3	Safeguard policies for health and safety, indigenous people and involuntary resettlement implemented, monitored and reported every six months to CEPF to ensure full compliance.	Deliverable completed as planned.
6.0	CEPF Project Management and Monitoring	6.4	Baseline and final evaluation of Civil Society Tracking Tool and Gender Tracking Tool applied for Edenhope and sent to CEPF (July 2018 & April 2021).	Deliverable completed and submitted as planned in September 2021.
6.0	CEPF Project Management and Monitoring	6.5	Submission of an article and photograph demonstrating project benefits to local communities and biodiversity. (April 2021)	A total of 13 articles demonstrating project benefits to local communities and biodiversity were published in the Vanuatu Daily Post in 2020-2021. These can be found on the SSEN website: <a href="http://www.santosunset.org/news">http://www.santosunset.org/news</a>
4.0	Autonomous direction-setting and long-term sustainability for the Santo	4.1	Increased organisation capacity for Executive Committee of SSEN (5 men,	The Constitution for the Santo Sunset Environment Network was endorsed by the full Executive Committee (12 men, 3 women) in

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	Sunset Environment Network		2 women) to achieve conservation goals, evidenced through the development of an Action Plan, Charter, and Governance Structure documents (April 2021)	June 2020. SSEN Policy Documents were developed in January 2021, and include Code of Conduct, Finance Policy, Procurement Policy, Travel Policy, and Grievance Mechanism.
6.0	CEPF Project Management and Monitoring	6.6	Edenhope Foundation has increased capacity for managing large-scale donor funds on completion of this grant, evidenced through revised internal systems supported by CEPF. (April 2021)	Deliverable completed as planned, as evidenced through revised Financial Policies document (submitted November 2019) and audit by Pacific Advisory Services (submitted January 2021).
2.0	Providing support and expert advice to local Conservation actors through the Santo Sunset Environment Network on biodiversity site management, with a particular focus on vulnerable/threatened species management	2.4	SSEN training centre in Tasmate has improved facilities for health and safety of participants during Workshops, following constructions by Edenhope. (September 2019)	Deliverable completed in line with construction regulations developed under this project.
6.0	CEPF Project Management and Monitoring	6.7	Prepare and seek approval from CEPF for financial management manual policies and procedures for this project, according to the	Deliverable completed and submitted as planned in November 2019.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			requirements specified by CEPF. (Oct 2019)	
6.0	CEPF Project Management and Monitoring	6.8	Have an institutional audit conducted to review all expenditures from 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020. The audit should include a management letter with internal control recommendations sent to CEPF. (Sept 2020)	Deliverable completed and submitted as planned in January 2021.
7.0	Cyclone response	7.1	Report on cyclone response describing delivery and near-term impact of assistance from materials and supplies, including a list of all villages, places, organizations, and individual recipients of assistance, with details including name and gender as avai	See attached cyclone recovery and response report and post-disaster needs assessment report.
3.0	Technical data and management objectives for protected sites at Wunpuko, Nogugu/Peniel and Tasmate are prepared and collated by a dedicated task-force for CCA establishment	3.4	Complete Application Package for Elia CCA site, including Conservation Management Plan, GPS map, letters of support, reports from community meetings, biodiversity site rapid assessment report. (December 2020)	See attached Conservation Management Plan, including GPS map, letters of support, reports from community meetings, biodiversity site rapid assessment report.

**Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:**

- Rangers Handbook (providing technical information and practical methodologies on resource monitoring, regenerative agriculture, data analysis and reporting, climate and disaster response,
- Gender Empowerment Principles Guidebook (highlighting best practice approaches for engaging with women on WC.NW Santo)
- Western Santo Sustainable development plan
- SSEN website and FB page (www.santosunset.org /FB page: @santosunset)
- Use of mobile phone apps on tablets by indigenous land custodians for the purposes of environmental conservation: KoBo Toolbox (surveys) Mapeo (Traditional taboo sites) and OruxMaps (GPS Mapping)
- 11 CCA management plans (wunpuko, nokuku, nambeko, sulesai, vasalea, tasmate, elia, wusi, linduri, valapei, kerevinopu)
- 2 x Youth environment camps, focussing on indigenous school-aged youth as future environmental champions. Trainings included forestry management, watershed management, endangered and vulnerable species management, traditional knowledge transfer and capture, marine habitats.
- Educational videos prepared by and SSEN and uploaded to their FB page and website.
- Traditional governance / custom conservation resolution including key actions for improved traditional governance of KBA
- Cyclone recovery guidebook for resilient agriculture

**PORTFOLIO INDICATORS**

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
1	Hectares in a key biodiversity area (KBA) with new or strengthened protection and management.				
1.1	Baseline surveys completed for at least 10 priority sites.				
1.2	Awareness of the values of biodiversity and the nature of threats and drivers raised			42	SSEN traveled to all communities to run awareness on conservation issues

<b>Portfolio Indicator Number</b>	<b>Portfolio Indicator Description</b>	<b>Expected Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Expected Contribution Description</b>	<b>Actual Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Actual Contribution Description</b>
	among local communities within at least 10 priority sites.				
3.1	Number of CEPF priority species with improved knowledge of their status and distribution.			200	From indigenous biodiversity assessments conducted in KBA by Rangers.
4.1	Number of civil society networks that enable collective responses to priority and emerging threats.			1	Santo Sunset Environment Network
5.3	Number of civil society organizations supported by CEPF that secure follow-up funding from conservation trust funds and/or the GEF Small Grants Programme.			1	Santo Sunset Environment Network
1	Hectares in a key biodiversity area (KBA) with new or strengthened protection and management.			88,820	
2	At least 100,000 hectares within production landscapes are managed for			20,050	

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	biodiversity conservation or sustainable use.				
3	At least 5 local land-use or development plans influenced to accommodate biodiversity.			1	Western Santo Sustainable Development Plan
4	48 globally threatened species have improved conservation status and/or available information on status and distribution.			40	
5	At least 10 partnerships and networks formed among civil society, government and communities to leverage complementary capacities and maximize impact in support of the ecosystem profile.			6	Santo Sunset Environment Network, West Coast Area Council, North West Area Council; Tarpoe, Jaraialo'kolo and West Councils of Chiefs
1.1	Baseline surveys completed for at least 10 priority sites.			9	Petani, Nokuku, Penaoru, Tasmate, Valapei, Vasalea, Wusi, Petawata, Sulesak.
1.2	Awareness of the values of biodiversity and the			42	SSEN raised awareness in every community in the KBA.

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	nature of threats and drivers raised among local communities within at least 10 priority sites.				
1.3	Threat levels to at least 15 priority sites reduced through locally relevant conservation actions implemented by local communities.			42	Successful ban on logging and mining interests throughout every community in the KBA.
1.4	Conservation incentives (ecotourism, payments for ecosystem services, conservation agreements, etc.) demonstrated for at least 5 priority sites.			5	Kerepua, Penaoru, Wusi, Tasmate, Edenhope Nature Preserve.
1.5	Number of communities targeted by site-based projects that show tangible well-being benefits.			40	Majority of communities within the KBA have been directly target with projects and activities that contribute to social well-being.
2.1	Number of CEPF priority sites where ownership and tenure rights within customary lands have been mapped			14	Sketch mapping in all 14 sites, formal GPS mapping in 5 of these sites.

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2.2	Number of communities affected by incompatible development projects provided with legal training and support			42	Training on rights related to resource management utilisation and protection under Vanuatu Law and CBD.
2.3	Number of partnerships catalyzed between civil society organizations and natural resource companies to promote sustainable development through better environmental and social practices.			2	3 Link (Satellite Internet), Wrecks 2 Rainforest (tourism)
2.4	Number of CEPF priority sites where biodiversity and ecosystem service values are integrated into land-use and/or development plans and policies.			42	All communities covered by Western Santo sustainable Development Plan, specifically 14 CCA sites
3.1	Number of CEPF priority species with improved knowledge of their status and distribution.			200	From indigenous biodiversity assessments conducted in KBA by Rangers.

<b>Portfolio Indicator Number</b>	<b>Portfolio Indicator Description</b>	<b>Expected Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Expected Contribution Description</b>	<b>Actual Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Actual Contribution Description</b>
3.2	Number of priority species with recovery plans developed, implemented and monitored.			7	
3.3	Number of priority species with science-based harvest management plans that are introduced for local food security.			7	Namalao, 4 different species of sea turtle, wild pigs, jungle fowl.
4.1	Number of civil society networks that enable collective responses to priority and emerging threats			1	Santo Sunset Environment Network, including CDCCCs in Western Santo.
4.2	Number of local civil society organizations that demonstrate improvements in organizational capacity.			6	Includes Santo Sunset Environment Network and local chiefly organisations.
4.3	Number of civil society organizations that emerge as national conservation leaders in each hotspot country.			1	Santo Sunset Environment Network
4.4	Number of conservationists that demonstrate			510	Includes Rangers, students, and CDCCC and CCA

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	strengthened capacity in conservation management, science and leadership.				Committee members, as well as SSEN Executives

## GLOBAL INDICATORS

### Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares)**	New Protected Hectares***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion
Nambeko Community Conservation Area		-14.94583	166.57911	Vanuatu	0	150	2021
Valapei Community Conservation Area		-15.489868	166.749638	Vanuatu	0	1,768	2020
Valbay Community Conservation Area		-14.762927	166.553291	Vanuatu	0	500	2020
Linduri Community Conservation Area		-15.401552	166.654259	Vanuatu	100	500	2020
Vasalea Community Conservation Area		-15.158728	166.637528	Vanuatu	0	4,724	2021

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares)**	New Protected Hectares***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion
Kerevinopu Community Conservation Area		-15.556967	166.758569	Vanuatu	0	500	2021
Elia Pwatunavanua Community Conservation Area		-15.267327	166.673762	Vanuatu	0	5,314	2020
Manopena Nogugu Community Conservation Area		-14.92816	166.5732	Vanuatu	0	500	2020
Visio Community Conservation Area		-15.41813	166.680399	Vanuatu	0	500	2020
Wusi Community Conservation Area		-15.36483	166.657483	Vanuatu	0	893	2021
Sulesak Community Conservation Area		-15.06254	166.617537	Vanuatu	0	500	2021
Tanakovu Community Conservation Area		-15.497768	166.732617	Vanuatu	0	2,907	2021
Wunpuko Community Conservation Area		-14.699115	166.578791	Vanuatu	0	500	2020
Tasmate Community Conservation Area		-15.210847	166.660067	Vanuatu	0	4,378	2020

\*World Database of Protected Areas

\*\*If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

\*\*\* This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

## Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
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## Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
Santo Mountain Chain KBA	-15.243068	-166.687312	22,000	Establishment of CCAs, which include gardens, plantations, agroforestry areas, sustainable fishing areas.

## Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
349	253	Rangers Trainings: GPS mapping, resource monitoring, river rehabilitation, presentation of results, waste management, climate change adaptation, first aid and CPR, ecotourism, REDD+ assessment, vulnerable species ID Youth Camps: forestry management, watershed management, endangered and vulnerable species management, traditional knowledge transfer and capture, marine habitats Management Trainings: what a CCA is: purpose, history, conservation management activities, threats, rules, penalties, governance structures, key species and habitats.

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
		SSEN Executive Trainings: grant writing, policy drafting, consultation, reporting, budgeting, annual planning, fiduciary management, communications, global conservation networking

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
0	0	

## Benefits to Communities

View the <b>characteristics</b> column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the <b>benefits</b> column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			
Wunpuko	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vanuatu	250	255
Valbay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vanuatu	55	54
Nokuku	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vanuatu	61	60								
Nambeko	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vanuatu	7	6
Sulesak	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vanuatu	40	47								
Vasalea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vanuatu	38	38								
Tasmate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vanuatu	74	73								
Elia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vanuatu	100	108												
Wusi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vanuatu	61	54								
Linduri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vanuatu	38	37
Valapei	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vanuatu	97	96								

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			
Kerevinopu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vanuatu	40	42												

### Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

### Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the <b>topics</b> column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	Western Santo Sustainable Development Plan 2030	Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>													
2	Western Santo Kastom Conservation Resolutions of Chiefs	Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### "Other" Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

- Western Santo Sustainable Development Plan 2030: Gender, Youth, People with Disability
- Western Santo Kastom Conservation Resolutions of Chiefs: Traditional and Custom Governance

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
1	Vanuatu	June 11, 2021	Drive Conservation Area expansion and investment in environmental protection across Western Santo	Extensive Consultation and Drafting with local Area Council members, including the Area Administrators of West and North West Santo, and the Tarpoe and Jarai Alo Kolo Council of Chiefs
2	Vanuatu	December 10, 2020	Chiefs are the defacto governance system in Western Santo, and by chiefs taking the lead on conservation and biodiversity management, there is highest possible uptake and adherence with these principles among indigenous communities in the KBA	Major kastom and conservation festival with all chiefs from the Western Santo Area

### Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

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.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted
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## Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

<b>Name of Network/Partnership</b>	<b>Year Established</b>	<b>Country/Countries</b>	<b>Established by Project?</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
West Santo Area Council	2020	Vanuatu	No	Santo Sunset Environment Network has become the officially recognized Environment Arm of the local government, and is responsible for planning and implementing all environmental programs and activities
North West Santo Area Council	2018	Vanuatu	No	Santo Sunset Environment Network has become the officially recognized Environment Arm of the local government, and is responsible for planning and implementing all environmental programs and activities
3 Link Satellite Communications Network	2020	Vanuatu	Yes	Santo Sunset Environment Network has joined forces with a local telecommunications company to establish solar-powered satellite wifi internet stations in remote communities throughout the KBA. To date, five stations have been installed, with another two to be installed before end September 2021, and another 25 by the end of 2022.
SSEN Women's Champion Network	2021	Vanuatu	Yes	Expanding the voices of indigenous women in environmental decision-making, by enabling cooperation and collaboration among women and girls in Western Santo
Vanuatu Skills Partnership Environmental Exchange	2021	Vanuatu	Yes	Santo Sunset Environment Network established a partnership with the DFAT-funded Vanuatu Skills Partnership to train Western Santo women on improved sustainable weaving techniques, in exchange for SSEN experts to travel to Malekula Island to establish CCAs and run training on climate change adaptation.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
Western Santo Disaster Network	2020	Vanuatu	Yes	SSEN established close partnerships with the National Disaster Management Office, the Big Heart Vanuatu charity, Butterfly Trust, Vanuatu Yachting Services, the Vanuatu Maritime College and the Vanuatu Agriculture College to provide disaster relief and humanitarian aid to Western Santo Communities, and strengthen Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees.

## Sustainable Financing

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 services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
Satellite Internet Access	Provide a source of finance for operation of the Santo Sunset Environment Network	2020	SSEN has negotiated a 10% share of proceeds from the sale of satellite internet vouchers directly to the operations of the Santo Sunset Environment Network	Vanuatu	Created a mechanism	Yes.

## Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

<b>Genus</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name (English)</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Population Trend at Site</b>
Aplonis	santovestris	Santo Starling	EN	Species monitoring Program	Unknown
Megapodius	layardi	New Hebrides Scrubfowl	VU	Species monitoring and full harvest ban across entire KBA	Unknown
Chelonia	mydas	Green Turtle	EN	Full ban on harvest across entire KBA	Unknown
Eretmochelys	imbricata	Hawksbill Turtle	CR	Full ban across full KBA	Unknown
Alopecoenas	sanctaerucis	Santa Cruz Ground Dove	EN	Bird monitoring program	Unknown

## LESSONS LEARNED

**South-South Exchange.** This program relied heavily on the skills and expertise of indigenous from multiple villages to build the skills, capacity and confidence of Rangers in Western Santo. For example, during project Rangers Trainings, facilitators on different topics were convened from different villages. Rather than a conservation expert from overseas, or the capital city of Port Vila, having another indigenous person from another village setting was an innovative and successful approach to training. Once the cohort of trained women and men returned to their villages, they in turn were able to teach their friends and neighbors the new environmental protection strategies and approaches they had learned from other indigenous citizens on Western Santo.

**Renewable Energy.** Because Western Santo is directly affected by the impacts of climate change, we wanted to ensure that our program minimized expansion of fossil fuels. For this reason, the program worked closely with the private sector to install powerful solar systems in some of the most remote and disconnected communities in the KBA. With these solar systems, the women and men in the village are now able to finally connect to solar-powered satellite internet. Energy has a multiplying effect for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, and by putting women in charge of the energy and satellite systems, it has expanded their opportunities and put them in the leadership role for supporting community access to knowledge and action on the environment.

**Social Media.** The people of Western Santo are commonly disconnected to internet. The program taught female and male Rangers how to use mobile phones, and in cases actually provided tablets and solar chargers so that they could finally access social media and critical environment-focused applications. This has expanded the amplification of their voices and ideas for environmentally friendly development. It is now very common for unsustainable ideas posted on Facebook to immediately be commented on by local Rangers, and positive suggestions spread across a large geographical area.

**Gender and Social Inclusion:** Men are typically assigned the community roles for environmental stewardship. This project actively encouraged the recruitment of female Rangers, and nomination of women on CCA Committees and CDCCCs. Women also now sit on the Executive Committee of the Santo Sunset Environment Network. IN 2021, the Network created a sub Women's Network to further expand inclusivity among all demographics.

**Traditional Authorities.** This project has yielded such success do to extensive consultation and engagement with chiefs and other traditional authorities. The establishment of Conservation Areas and Taboos was firmly endorsed by the Kastom and Konservation Resolutions document, and has ensured that biodiversity protection practice is fully rooted in local custom approaches.

**Youth engagement:** Holding two youth-focused environment camps was an innovative way to refocus the career and development aspirations of the indigenous young people of Western Santo. By engaging them in fun, outdoor, and learning-centered activities the project was able to build a strong following of youth participants and create a future generation of environmental leaders, with flow-on effects to parents and communities.

## SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

## Successes:

Linking all communities together across the entire KBA in a Network for resource management

Obtaining recognition that the Santo Sunset Environment Network is now the official arm of the local government, will ensure that program activities continue into the future

Developing close partnerships with the private sector will ensure some financial sustainability

Using locally-based experts rather than those from government or Vila-based NGOs ensures that expertise and knowledge is always readily available

The development of a website for all project information, as well as a highly popular Facebook group ensures that indigenous populations and outside groups stay fully up-to-date on project activities

## Challenges:

By far the biggest challenge faced by the project was the misinformation being spread by external land rights activists that registration of CCAs would effectively lead to land alienation, and government control over resources. These concerns were directed specifically at the National Parks Act, an outdated piece of legislation which is no longer used, yet is being peddled as current by anti-conservation advocates.

Another major challenge is the worry that Conservation Areas will be usurped by REDD+ investors, with major monetary flows passing away from local communities

There was some fear, pushed by a small minority of chiefs, that conservation areas will undermine traditional governance systems. This was proven incorrect in the case of Tasmate, Elia, Wunpuko and Nogugu as the Management Plans were fully based in support of, and requisite on chiefly governance structures

The lengthy missions to visit each of the 42 villages in the KBA lasted for durations of more than one month at times, causing some exhaustion among team members. In order to continue this level of engagement, additional finance will be required to pay for time and experience.

Travel on Western Santo is inherently difficult, including because of cost of boats, at times non-existent mobile phone/internet coverage, variable weather and rough seas. As climate changes, accessibility will continue to worsen

Indigenous Communities in the KBA are often burdened with multiple activities at once. For example the team twice was in the same village at the same time as a team from Government doing civil registration support, causing programs to be shared and participation to wax and wane

There are an increasing number of environmental challenges in the area, including due to logging/mining interests, invasive species and overharvest. At times the scope of the

challenges seem more than what conservation areas can do to mitigate the harm being done.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS**

### **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS**

This project is just the beginning of the needed investment into biodiversity in Vanuatu's largest KBA. This finance should be channeled through the Santo Sunset Environment Network as the only locally-based NGO now working in the area. Fly-in fly-out NGOs based in Port Vila spend exorbitant amounts of finance on travel, DSA and salaries, while delivering lower than ideal impacts for local people. We have shown that with minimal finance, the Santo Sunset Environment Network has the technical and human skills to transform environmental protection in a remote part of Vanuatu.

### **ADDITIONAL FUNDING**

<b>Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)</b>	\$148,820.00
<b>Breakdown of Additional Funding</b>	IPAF (Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility): \$48,950 USD Nia Tero: \$25,850.00 USD FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization): \$2,220 USD Private donation: \$71,800 USD

## **INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY**

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

Nicola Trethowan edenhopefoundation@gmail.com [www.SantoSunset.org](http://www.SantoSunset.org)