

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Wildlife Conservation Society HQ
Project Title:	Empowering communities to conserve PNG's Central Manus Key Biodiversity Area
Grant Number:	CEPF-109332
Hotspot:	East Melanesian Islands
Strategic Direction:	1 Empower local communities to protect and manage globally significant biodiversity at priority Key Biodiversity Areas under-served by current conservation efforts
Grant Amount:	\$297,461.71
Project Dates:	June 01, 2019 - December 31, 2021
Date of Report:	January 31, 2022

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

Center for Environmental Law and Community Rights (CELCOR) provided legal training to all clans WCS engaged in Manus during the duration of the project.

Binatang Research Center (BRC) provided training on wildlife monitoring techniques to clans on the south and the north coasts of Manus

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Through the development of conservation deeds with at least 5 clans, major loss of old-growth forest in the Central Manus Key Biodiversity Area is averted, along with the accompanying environmental impacts including loss and fragmentation of habitat, pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and extinction pressure on <i>Rattus detentus</i> and the Manus melomys (<i>Melomys matambuai</i>) and <i>Helicia polyosmoides</i> .	Conservation deeds were signed with eight clans, bringing 9,400 ha of old-growth forest in the Central Manus Key Biodiversity Area into long term protection. In addition, work has progressed with an additional two clans which are expected to sign conservation deeds later in 2022. The protection of this substantial section of forest will protect key habitats for a variety of endemic and threatened species, including the Manus Melomys (<i>Melomys Matambuai</i>), the Manus Island spiny rat (<i>Rattus detentus</i>) and the Critically Endangered flowering plant <i>Helicia polyosmoides</i> .

Impact Description	Impact Summary
MISTAKEN ENTRY: DELETED	Input standing for this mistaken entry field is provided in the field below

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
By May 2021, at least 7,500 hectares of primary forest located within the central Manus Island Key Biodiversity Area is under strengthened protection through the implementation of community conservation areas, established by at least 5 clans, where industrial scale logging and agriculture plantation development are prohibited, and formalized through conservation deeds.	9,400 ha of the Great Central Manus Forest are now under legal protection through eight conservation deeds
By December 2021, the residential income is on track to increase for men and women of at least 25 households from 5 clans that have signed conservation deeds in central Manus, by providing them with technical assistance, training, and equipment to establish demonstration projects focused on sustainable cash crops (e.g. coconut, vanilla, cocoa, and Gallip nut <i>Canarium indicum</i> - a species native to Manus).	<p>Five training sessions and ten refreshers on vanilla production and marketing have been provided for 50 model farming families. WCS facilitated the sale of vanilla from two households with existing gardens to international buyers for K2,040 (\$588 USD) in 2020. WCS has also developed a vanilla booklet and has distributed it to all the farmers, detailing the stages from planting to marketing. To support production, necessary items were distributed to the 50 model farming families, including equipment for cultivation, curation, storage, packaging and shipping: tape measures, pressure sprayers, Stihl slashers, coolers, blankets, thermometers, plastic wrapping, and weighing scales.</p> <p>WCS engaged a vanilla expert to produce three training videos: (1) understanding the international, national and local markets; (2) steps to sell into the international and national markets, including how to develop invoices, receipts and business kits; and (3) buyer expectations and cultivating long-term relationships. Versions of these videos were produced in both English and Tok Pisin. A training session centered on the videos was facilitated by the WCS Agricultural Officer for the model farmers (12 women, 56 men) on 23-27 August 2021</p>
By May 2021, the potential of sustainable production of local cash crop as an incentive for conservation has been tested in at least 5 clans that have committed their land to conservation by signing conservation deeds.	Eight clans committed their land to conservation through the signing of conservation deeds. With co-funding, an additional two clans have been supported and are also expected to sign conservation deeds in 2022. Sustainable vanilla production was successfully established with 50 model farmer families in the eight clans which signed conservation deeds.
By August 2020, thanks to the exposure visits, at least 20 clan and community leaders	The exposure visit was conducted in August 2020, in Njeckal village on the south coast of Manus, which

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>(including at least 7 women) from up to 9 Wards in central Manus have gained enhanced decision-making capabilities regarding the sustainable use of their lands, as measured by the results of before/after exposure visits surveys</p>	<p>has recently been impacted by the logging operation. A total of 54 participants (13 women; 41 men) from both the conservation sites on the north (Lehewa, Lahapau and Tulu) and south coast (Pelipowai, Njeckal, and Keloti) of Manus attended the exposure visit. A representative from the Manus Provincial Government, Environmental and Climate Change Unit also participated in this program. Most of these participants were leaders from their clans. A before and after survey showed that the majority of participants felt the trip enhanced their understanding of the impacts of logging on communities and biodiversity.</p>
<p>By March 2020, at least 50 women and 50 men from up to 9 Wards in central Manus have been equipped with knowledge of their legal rights, the legal responsibilities of agroforestry and logging companies and the mechanisms for reporting illegal activities, as measured by the results of before/after training survey</p>	<p>CELCOR conducted legal training in March 2020 at two sites: Timonai village in the Pobuma LLG; and Bundralis in the PNKA LLG. A total of 294 women and men participated in the workshops (65 women; 229 men), including stakeholders from the Manus Provincial Government and the PNKA and Pobuma LLGs. Additional follow up, particularly on conservation deeds, was provided by Grace Dom, a legal consultant who visited each of the clans in 2021 to support the development of the conservation deeds. Follow-up visits were then carried out to help the WCS team and the communities' draft conservation deeds together and to clarify any doubts remaining among landowners about the conservation deed process.</p>
<p>6. By December 2021, the capacity of the 8 conservation management committees to monitor their conservation deeds is strengthened through ranger training and the establishment of a monitoring track.</p>	<p>Binatang Research Centre (BRC) conducted video interviews and questionnaires about the benefits and sustainability of conservation efforts. BRC staff trained the conservation committees to use GPS units and to record observations on biodiversity, rates of harvest, and to document and report transgressions to the conservation deed rules. follow up trainings were conducted with two clans (Wulei and Chapwe Tolau) by John Lamarin, a biologist on a data repatriation trip to Manus after having completed his Master's degree at UQ. Landowners established three 1 km long monitoring transects with five plots of 20 mx 20 m to monitor vulnerable plants and invertebrates. The BRC training also included basic techniques for insect monitoring as indicators of forest ecosystem integrity. The follow up established transect lines and biodiversity plots, along with GPS handling and recording coordinates, data sheet recording and birds point count, mammals sighting, and plant phenology monitoring. In total, 116 (90 men, 26 females) attended the ranger training. WCS has secured funding from the Kiwa Initiative to provide additional training in the coming years.</p>

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The main unexpected impact on the project was the international COVID-19 pandemic. In response to this unprecedented situation, changing restrictions were enacted throughout 2020 and 2021 by the PNG national and provincial governments. At times these restrictions forced activities to be paused or re-conceptualized. However, with the exception of the planned exchange visit to New Ireland (Activity 1.2.1), all project activities were able to be achieved by the project's end.

At the start of the project, it was also planned that WCS would establish a multiplication plot to grow some of the vanilla which would be distributed to villages (Activity 3.3.4). However, the plot experienced frequent damage by domestic pigs. Subsequently, we decided to stop using the multiplication plot and to source vanilla vines from established farmers.

Successes with vanilla marketing and the staunch resistance from conservation landowners to logging were both positive, unexpected impacts. The vanilla cash crop project was focused on establishment during this project and we had not expected to be able to support the sale of community-produced vanilla to international buyers such a short time after the project's inception. It was therefore an unexpected, positive surprise when, with support from the vanilla consultant, we were able to help already established vanilla farmers to sell their products to international buyers and received positive feedback on vanilla quality from these buyers.

Two clans in the logging impacted area but outside of the Forest Clearance Authorization concession made it through to the signing of their conservation deeds despite threats and challenges from loggers. These two clans are now recognized among their peers as conservation champions, whilst others who had consented to the logging are now regretting their decisions.

Neighbouring clans of the conservation deeds clans on the north coast of Manus had strongly rejected the logging company's agent's requests to the logging in their area. WCS also received a copy of the letter from RH's agent, outlining its plan to erect a satellite township. Despite the company's several attempts, the clans stood firm in their decision.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

The main achievement during the project reporting period was the successful signing of eight conservation deeds, which now legally protect 9,400 ha of the Central Manus Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). The signing was not only a milestone for WCS, Manus Province, and conservation in PNG, but also a great achievement for these eight clans, who realize the symbol of empowerment they represent for community conservation nationwide. The signing of the deeds was the result of four years of continuous engagement with each clan, first to establish Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) to undertake the project and finally to design and draft the conservation deed documents. The process of establishing the conservation deeds was achieved over eight to ten visits with each clan, which included mapping and zoning land within each tenure boundary, resolving land tenure issues within and between clans, and formulating conservation rules and community enforcement mechanisms.

To ensure that communities acquired a strong understanding of the law underlying conservation deeds, WCS engaged the PNG NGO CELCOR to provide legal training sessions that reached 294 landowners (65 women, 229 men) from the eight clans and neighboring

villages. The WCS legal consultant also visited Manus twice to meet with clans and guide the drafting of the conservation deeds. In addition, WCS organized a visit from the clans interested in conservation to a south Manus village that regretted the decision to allow their customary land to be logged. Representatives for the eight clans and the Manus provincial government participated in the exchange visit, which was essential to expose landowners to the devastation brought by logging.

Over the course of the project, WCS closely engaged with key government stakeholders to build political support for conservation. This was achieved through a launch workshop and frequent consultation with representatives from the Manus provincial administration, two-Local Level Governments (Pobuma and PNKA LLGs) and the Conservation & Environment Protection Authority (CEPA). The team was also frequently joined by representatives from the Manus Provincial Government Environment and Climate Change Unit and the Law and Justice Division. The strong support developed for the project was evident during the conservation deed signing ceremony in April 2021, in which both the Manus Parliamentary Chairman for Environment and Conservation and the Manus Provincial Government Chairman for Natural Resources gave inspiring speeches. This ceremony was broadcast live on local radio, and a blog describing the event was published by WCS on Medium.

The eight clans that signed conservation deeds were also successfully supported to establish vanilla production, as a conservation-friendly cash crop. This was done to help communities generate income, which is the prime factor driving communities to agree to unsustainable logging of their land. A detailed plan to support vanilla production was developed following a feasibility study of a number of cash crop options by an agricultural expert in 2019. Fifty model farmer families were supported. To support the farmers to produce and market high-quality vanilla, regular training was provided by the WCS Agricultural Officer, the international vanilla expert, a PNG-based vanilla production expert, and an experienced local vanilla farmer in Manus Island. The Bank of South Pacific (BSP) also provided financial training for small business owners and supported farmers to establish bank accounts. In total, five complete training sessions on vanilla with more than 10 follow-up sessions were provided to over 100 people. In addition, at the end of the project, a total of 14,204 vines were supplied to the model farmers.

To support the farmers to sell their vanilla at international market prices, connections with international and national vanilla buyers were established. Initial vanilla sales were made to one buyer in New Zealand at substantially higher prices than could be achieved selling to buyers on Manus Island.

With the additional six months of project time granted through a cost-based extension, WCS was able to make up for delays caused to the project by restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, which necessitated temporary pauses to some field activities at multiple points of the project. It also allowed for additional support to be provided to the vanilla farmers. Over this period, a focus was maintained to improve community skills in vanilla production and harvesting and to address knowledge gaps. To help the farmers understand vanilla marketing, WCS engaged the international vanilla expert to produce three marketing training videos that provided detailed guidance to support the farmers to understand product standards and international, national, and local vanilla markets and how they can effectively sell their vanilla into these markets. A training session centered on the videos was held for the model farmers (12 women, 56 men) on 23-27 August 2021. In addition, a vanilla buyer from Kamapim Limited, a PNG vanilla marketing business that promotes conservation and improved health outcomes for communities, accepted WCS' invitation to visit the vanilla farmers on Manus Island. Following this meeting, the WCS Agricultural Officer traveled to Madang in November 2021 to visit the Kamapim offices and

to interview farmers with whom they work. Following this trip, the WCS Farmer Vanilla Training Manual was updated to incorporate improved information learned on the trip regarding vanilla storing options, how vanilla is graded, and how with better post-harvest processing techniques bean grades can be brought to top quality (grade A). Finally, in November 2021, with co-funding from the Australian Government, vanilla was introduced to the Kehou and Netmerih clans which had formally requested WCS to help set up conservation deeds over their forest. Basic vanilla farming equipment was distributed to representatives from each of the ten sub-clans, training on growing and processing vanilla was provided, and the farmers were helped to prepare suitable sites for vanilla planting. In total 45 people (8 women, 37 men) attended these trainings.

In addition to providing support to the vanilla farmers, the extension allowed strong progress to be made on a number of conservation-focused activities. This included undertaking three trips to the Kehou and Netmeri clans. During the first trip, FPIC support was established to begin the conservation deed process, with conservation rules drafted and initial land zoning achieved on the following trips. We expect both clans will finalize their conservation deeds later in 2022. To support the monitoring of the community conservation areas, a partnership was also formed with Binatang Research Centre (BRC) which provided ranger training to the eight clans. WCS also supported three clans to establish 1 km transects to be monitored by the rangers for biological diversity and infractions of the conservation deeds rules. Taking advantage of these visits, WCS staff worked closely with community members of the Central Forest clans to start producing a field guide to the nature and biodiversity of the Central Manus KBA. The guide has been designed to give an overview of the most commonly encountered plants and animals of the Central Manus forest, to list their names in the four most commonly spoken languages of Central Manus, and to include information on their local uses.

A community roadshow was also undertaken in five neighboring villages in August and November 2021 to improve awareness of conservation issues in the KBA. After the roadshow, we were approached by four different clans to help them establish conservation deeds to protect their forest. In the coming months, we will assess these clans' suitability to establish begin this process.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Environmental and legal rights awareness program	1.1	At least 20 clan and community leaders (incl. at least 7 women) from up to 9 Wards in central Manus are exposed to the impacts of logging through cross-site exchange visits on Manus Island by September 2019 (means of verification: exposure visit report)	A total of 54 participants (13 women, 41 men) from the six communities (Lehewa, Lahapau, Tulu, Pelipowai, Keloti and Njeckal) participated in the exposure visit in August 2020.
1.0	Environmental and legal rights awareness program	1.2	5 clan and community leaders (min. 2 women) from Wards in central Manus are exposed to large scale deforestation and agriculture plantation impacts via cross-site exchange visit on Lavongai Island by May 2020 (means of verification: exposure visit report)	As PNG was in a state of emergency and lockdown in May 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this activity was originally rescheduled to May 2021. However, in May 2021 the situation with regards to pandemic was still difficult within the country. It was consequently decided that the risk of spreading the pandemic to remote communities was too great to justify undertaking the field trip. Consequently, this activity was not undertaken.
2.0	Advance the process of formalizing long-term sustainable forest management with committed landowners through conservation deeds	2.1	Permissions from at least 5 clans formally obtained and sent to CEPF in support of the development of conservation deeds by December 2019 (means of verification: report on FPIC	Permission was granted to develop conservation deeds with 9 clans by December 2019. All but one of these clans signed conservation deeds in 2021.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			consultations with participating clans)	
2.0	Advance the process of formalizing long-term sustainable forest management with committed landowners through conservation deeds	2.2	Conservation deeds signed by at least 5 clans by June 2021 (means of verification: signed conservation deeds)	Conservation deeds were signed in eight clans on April 28, 2021. This brought 9,400 ha of the Manus Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) under legal protection.
3.0	Develop feasible, conservation compatible sustainable natural resource based livelihoods	3.1	Permissions from at least 5 clans formally obtained and sent to CEPF in support of the development of conservation compatible cash crop by December 2019 (means of verification: report on FPIC consultations with participating clans)	Refer to 2.1. These nine clans also agreed to the vanilla project.
3.0	Develop feasible, conservation compatible sustainable natural resource based livelihoods	3.3	Capacity of 25 local men and 25 local women farmers to grow, process, market, and generate increased income from a conservation compatible cash crop strengthened by June 2020 (means of verification: agriculture training reports, cash crop income tracking)	In November 2019, with the engagement of the Agriculture consultant, Hannah Wheaton, a detailed two-year vanilla plan was designed to support improved incomes for communities which committed to conservation. In early 2020, 50 farming families (50 men and 50 women) were identified and supported. As previously reported, a number of training sessions and in-field tutorials were provided to the farmers by expert trainers over the course of the project. All farmers are on track to harvest and sell their first batch of high-quality vanilla later in 2022.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
4.0	CEPF project management and monitoring	4.1	CEPF financial and programmatic reports submitted on time and accurately	
4.0	CEPF project management and monitoring	4.2	Final impact monitoring report completed at project close	
4.0	CEPF project management and monitoring	4.3	In collaboration with the WCS Social Safeguards Management Team, safeguard policies for Indigenous Peoples and Involuntary resettlement implemented, monitored, and reported every six months to CEPF to ensure full compliance	achieved
4.0	CEPF project management and monitoring	4.4	Baseline and final evaluation of civil society tracking tool and gender tracking tool applied for WCS and CELCOR and sent to CEPF by project close	achieved
4.0	CEPF project management and monitoring	4.5	Submission of an article and photograph demonstrating project benefits to local communities and biodiversity by project close	Two articles were published on the WCS Medium page and widely distributed on social media https://wildlifeconservationsociety.medium.com/manus-islands-great-central-forest-under-threat-ce7cd34912c2

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				https://medium.com/communities-for-conservation/protecting-indigenous-forest-rights-in-papua-new-guinea-bb0859cb8f7e
1.0	Environmental and legal rights awareness program	1.3	50 women and 50 men from up to 9 Wards in central Manus participate in CELCOR's Community Legal Education (CLE) Workshop, organized by WCS on Manus coast by March 2020, means of verification: subgrant agreement between WCS & CELCOR, CELCOR training report	As PNG was in a state of emergency and lockdown in May 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this activity was originally rescheduled to May 2021. However, in May 2021 the situation with regards to pandemic was still difficult within the country. It was consequently decided that the risk of spreading the pandemic to remote communities was too great to justify undertaking the field trip. Consequently, this activity was not undertaken.
3.0	Develop feasible, conservation compatible sustainable natural resource based livelihoods	3.2	Requirements for sustainable cash crop production to be supported included in conservation deeds by-laws by May 2020 (means of verification: section within the conservation deeds)	The legal consultant Grace Dom advised WCS that the vanilla cash crop should not be included in the terms of the conservation deed, as WCS is not a party to the contract or the deed (it is an agreement within and/or between clans). However, WCS has made clear our commitment to support sustainable vanilla production for the clans that sign conservation deeds.
2.0	Advance the process of formalizing long-term sustainable forest management with committed landowners through conservation deeds	2.3	Permission to progress the conservation deed process is formally obtained from an additional 2 clans through the FPIC consultations by December 2021.	Permission was received from the Kehou and Netmeri clans to proceed with developing conservation deeds in August 2021. Two subsequent trips were undertaken to progress the development of conservation deeds and community zoning with the two communities. It is expected that deeds will be signed with both clans later in 2022. To support improved

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				conservation awareness in the KBA and to gauge interest in conservation a roadshow was undertaken to five neighboring villages (Mundrau, Mundripudi-eu, Wamandra, Kawaliap and Patlock) in August and November 2021. The roadshow focused on an introduction about WCS, followed by environmental awareness on forest protection and climate change and the use of conservation deeds as a legal mechanism to protect their forests and wildlife.
5.0	Capacity building for the conservation management committees	5.1	Capacity of the eight conservation management committees strengthened through ranger training by December 2021.	Two-day ranger training sessions were held in October 2021 for the eight clans which signed conservation deeds. The sessions were conducted with the support of Binatang Research Centre who have been supporting the training of community rangers across several provinces of PNG for a number of years. See Project Impact 6 for further information.
5.0	Capacity building for the conservation management committees	5.2	A monitoring track for one clan established and mapped by December 2021.	WCS supported two clans (Lehewa and Lahapu) to develop 1 km monitoring transects in 2021. See Project Impact 6 for further information. The Ko-ou Chitou clan also established a monitoring track to check that logging was not encroaching on their land.
5.0	Capacity building for the conservation management committees	5.3	Development of a field guide, containing fauna and flora in the KBA	A guide to the biodiversity of the Central Manus KBA is in draft stages. It will help identify over 150 mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, arthropods, mollusks, and plants, which are fully illustrated in color. This list

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				includes Manus endemics, threatened species, species that triggered the recognition of the Central Manus KBA, and unidentified species, some new to science, which will increase the rates of endemism of the Great Central Manus forest and strengthen the argument to recognize the KBA. The guide also contains biocultural information, including names of the species illustrated in four languages spoken in the Central Manus KBA, and their traditional uses. Next steps will include translating most text into Tok Pisin.

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

Farmer vanilla guide

G. Puipui (2021). A Farmers' Training Manual. The Production, Curing and Marketing of Vanilla. Wildlife Conservation Society Papua New Guinea Program. Manus, PNG. Draft

Conservation Deed Lessons Learned document

Conservation Deed Documents (one example from the South Coast)

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			9,400	

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	protection and management.				
2	At least 100,000 hectares within production landscapes are managed for biodiversity conservation or sustainable use.			9,400	At the beginning of the project we aimed to support 5 clans to sign conservation deeds. However as we exceeded this number a great number of ha was brought under conservation protection than originally envisioned.
1.2	Awareness of the values of biodiversity and the nature of threats and drivers raised among local communities within at least 10 priority sites.			5	WCS provided conservation awareness training for 5 neighboring villages in the Manus Great Central Forest that border the clans that signed conservation deeds
1.3	Threat levels to at least 15 priority sites reduced through locally relevant conservation actions implemented by local communities.			8	
1.4	Conservation incentives (ecotourism, payments for ecosystem services, conservation agreements, etc.)			8	Eight clans signed conservation deeds.

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	demonstrated for at least 5 priority sites.				
1.5	Number of communities targeted by site-based projects that show tangible well-being benefits.			8	eight communities were supported to develop community vanilla production, as a conservation-compatible cash crop.
2.2	Number of communities affected by incompatible development projects provided with legal training and support.			4	Actual Contribution Description (Provide an explanation if your contribution differs from that stated in your proposal – 1500 characters) Four communities (Keloti, Pelipowai, Njeckal and Pelipatu) were supported which were within the project footprint of the logging operation.

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
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*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
Central Manus	PNG7		9,400

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
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Benefits to Individuals

- Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
211	115	wildlife monitoring, surveillance, transgression reporting, plant phenology, environmental rights, community land rights, organic law, conservation deeds

- Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
2	2	Two farming families were supported to sell vanilla to an international seller. These farmers were able to be supported in this way as they had pre-existing vanilla gardens at the start of the project. As vanilla takes three years to mature the remaining 48 farming families, with co-funding from the Kiwa Initiative, will be supported to sell their first batch of vanilla in 2022-2023.

Benefits to Communities

View the characteristics column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the benefits 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				
The eight clans which signed conservation deeds (Ndrekendrowak, Wulei, Ko-owai, Charmun, Appon Lillan, Chapwe Tolau, Ko-ou Aiyiu and Ko-ou Chitou)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Papua New Guinea	250	150													
The eight clans which signed conservation deeds (Ndrekendrowak, Wulei, Ko-owai, Charmun, Appon Lillan, Chapwe)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Papua New Guinea	250	150													

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				
Tolau, Ko-ou Aiyu and Ko-ou Chitou)																				

Characteristics of “Other” Communities:

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the topics 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	Conservation Deed Bylaws	Local	<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
1	Papua New Guinea	April 28, 2021	Protection of primary lowland rainforest in the Central Manus KBA and sustainable management under customary rules	Facilitation of the signing of eight conservation deeds

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

Networks and Partnerships

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

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
CELCOR/BRC	2021	Papua New Guinea	Yes	The partnerships between WCS with CELCOR and BRC have continued and are getting strengthened through collaboration on joint efforts to influence forestry policy at the national level (CELCOR), joint proposal submissions to grants (BRC), the organization of a KBA reassessment and validation

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
				workshop plus the creation of a KBA National Coordinating Group (BRC), and finally through direct logistic collaboration on project sites in Madang province (BRC).

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?

Globally Threatened Species

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

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Melomys	matambuai	Manus Melomys	EN	habitat protection	Unknown
Pitta	superba	Black-backed Pitta	EN	habitat protection	Unknown
Helicia	polyosmoides		CR	habitat protection	Unknown
Calophyllum	waliense		EN	habitat protection	Unknown

LESSONS LEARNED

Incorporating traditional ecological knowledge into biological monitoring by involving elders and recording local language names created much enthusiasm for the monitoring activities and the production of the Field Guide to the Central Manus KBA.

Due the complexities of land tenure and leaderships structures in Manus, a number of lesson were learnt while establishing the eight conservation deeds.

1. determining if a conservation deed should be intra or inter-clan is a critical step in the process.
2. it was important to stress that deeds would not succeed if land tenure or clan leadership could not be resolved.
3. there cannot be activities such as clear-fell logging and mining over land which would be brought under conservation deed.
4. make clear the difference between FPIC and conservation deeds.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

We would like to thank CEPF for supporting the "Empowering communities to conserve PNG's Central Manus Key Biodiversity Area" project. With this support WCS has been able to successfully establish a model for effective clan-based support for conservation which links improved community livelihoods to legal conservation protection. This model has a large potential to be replicated as communities start sharing among themselves copies of awareness and training materials for vanilla and wildlife monitoring, as well as templates of FPIC forms and conservation deeds. Near the end of the project period, we were approached by a clan we had never got in touch with before, asking for help in monitoring and creating a conservation deed to specifically protect the green Manus tree snail, *Papustyla pulcherrima*. Interest of clans in flagship species, such as these, will be a vehicle for scaling up conservation in Manus at large, serving as a role model for conservation in PNG at large. However, it is also clear that the difficulties of engaging with the legal system mean that conservation deeds would be unlikely to be sustainable if further support was not provided to the clans in coming years. Fortunately, building on the success of this project WCS has been able to secure funding from the Kiwa Initiative to continue and expand the activities developed over the course of the current project under a OneHealth and integrated watershed management lens.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding	\$150,000.00
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Actually Secured (USD)		
Breakdown of Additional Funding	Anonymous	63,009.00
	IF4	8,721.00
	Christensen Fnd.	5,781.00
	DFAT	72,489.00

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.

wildlife conservation society guestrelations@wcs.org