### **CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT**

Organization Legal Name:	The University of Papua New Guinea
Project Title:	Capacity Building and Training Course on Conservation Management of Giant Clams to Sustain Livelihoods for the Communities of the Rambutso Islands, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea.
Date of Report:	8 September 2015
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#### **CEPF Region:**

#### East Melanesia Islands (EMI) Hotspot

#### **Strategic Direction:**

**CEPF Investment Strategy 4:** Increase local, national and regional capacity to conserve biodiversity through catalyzing civil society partnerships; *Sub-Item Strategy 4.3:* Strengthen civil society capacity in conservation management, science and leadership through short-term training courses at domestic academic institutions.

#### **Grant Amount:**

\$US20,000.00

### **Project Dates:**

IUCN-UPNG GA 14/08, 1 August 2014 to 31 January 2015; the revised implementation schedule: 15 February 2015 to 14 September 2015.

### Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):

The partners under the IUCN-UPNG GA: 14/98 is the IUCN and UPNG.

The IUCN coordinated the implementation of the project in terms of technical support and disbursement of funds and the sites visitation (4-5 August 2015). The UPNG was involved in the implementation of the project through its Centre for Climate Change and Sustainable Development (CCCSD) by undertaking the core activities of communication with the Rambutso Island Communities, undertaking all the logistical requirements to conduct the project awareness (FPIC) in the field from 20-28 February 2015 (Rambutso Island) and the core activity on the training program from 26 July 2015 to 6 August 2015 (Liuliu Village, Rambutso Island), and the post-project strategy meeting on 7 August 2015 (Lorengau, Manus Island).

### **Conservation Impacts**

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

- The priority Outcomes of interest focused on Species (extinctions avoided), Sites/Habitats (areas protected) and Landscapes (consolidated corridors) for the giant clams at Rambutso Island (PNG-27) in terms of capacity building of the rural local communities. The six species are listed in CITES Appendix II and the IUCN Red Listing as VU for *Tridacna gigas* and *T. derasa*.
- The project has contributed by investing in the development of an individual's capacity for biodiversity conservation through taking advantage of established programs at UPNG in

undertaking the short-term training Course for community-based conservation advocates and professionals on conservation management, conservation science and/or conservation leadership.

 Increase local, national and regional capacity to conserve biodiversity through catalyzing civil society partnerships.

### Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project against the expected results detailed in the approved proposal (IUCN-UPNG GA: 14/08).

- Successful completion of the Course by 30 participants. The KPI is UPNG awarding an appropriate certificate of merit;
  - \* The Workshop-Training Course was successfully conducted from 26 July 5 August 2015 and 76 participants were awarded the UPNG certificate of attainment (copy of Certificate attached to this Report).
- Active participation of the three (3) Trusts and another four (4) Trusts being developed on Rambutso Island. The KPI is their presence and taking-part as co-resource persons where relevant during the Workshop and Training;
  - \* The representatives as participants from the three Trusts and others were active participants at the Training Course.
- General community awareness and education on marine conservation with a focus on giant clams. Key indicators include general observations through formal and informal 'story-telling sessions' and appropriate lists of participants;
  - \* This aspect was an ongoing 'story-telling' sessions during the Rambutso community awareness program in February 2015 and during the Training Course program in which much valuable information on traditional knowledge relating basic biology, ecology, management, subsistence economy and modern commercial issues were drawn from.
- Successful field surveys of source sites, collections and identification of village 'farming' sites. The KPI will basically be by numerical counts (eg. source sites, collections, farming sites); and
  - \* The primary source sites and relevant data were surveyed during the awareness campaign in February 2015 and reiterated during the Training Course program. There are 17 giant clam farmers with more than 70 live specimens of the six species in the current farming sites. The sites are expected to increase throughout the Rambutso Island and also the species richness and abundance.
- A proposed marine protected area(s)/site(s) of interests (AOI). The KPI will be a sketch zoning map and its rationale developed by the participants.
  - \* For purposes of training there were six Working Groups set up in the development of their respective marine conservation management sites as per the Local-Level Government jurisdictions. The concluding phase of the training was a consolidated marine conservation management plan for the Rambutso Island from the six Working Groups.
  - \* This component had positive implications for the declared traditional marine protected area of Bunai coral reef systems by the landowners of Liuliu Village, and potential interest by the landowners of other areas at Rambutso Island.

The major expected results of the Project include:

- The neglected marine resource, the giant clams will be realized and conservation management actions will be developed; relevant basic data and information will be produced; and awareness and education will be strengthened for public outreach purposes in other areas and regions in the Manus Province.
  - The Training Course Manual and related resource materials produced by the project has:
    - enhanced the basic knowledge base and understanding on the giant clams to the local populace;

- their significance for subsistence, artisanal and commercial interests to improve local livelihoods;
- awareness and education capacity strengthened for communities at the Rambutso Islands; and
- massive public interest by other island and coastal communities from the Manus Island and the rest of the Manus Province for the replication or a similar training course.

**Hectares Protected:** 

**Species Conserved:** 

#### **Corridors Created:**

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

The short-term objective of the project has been achieved beyond the envisaged expectations. The long-term challenge is the continuity of the program after the Training Course in terms of funding to develop and deliver an appropriate community-based giant-clam farming model(s) to be integrated with subsistence fisheries, business, commerce and trade.

#### Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

There were no unexpected impacts.

### Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.

The main lesson during design and implementation of this project are basically four aspects: the first, is to identify a champion of the project who is respected by the local communities, in this case it was Prof Chalapan Kaluwin; the secondly, is for the champion to provide leadership to the project team on the ground and to mobilize community interests and commitments; the, third, is for the project team to support the champion by being able to comprehend the inherent socio-economic interests of the local communities and to address the pertinent focus of the project and get the communities to be committed to the project; and, fourthly for the communities to be actively involved in the implementation of the project in terms of local communities' organization, support logistics and adjustments to the training contents and process.

In addition the support by the UPNG and noting especially the advanced support funding by its Centre for Climate Change and Sustainable Development (CCCSD) in the implementation phase.

### Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

The main shortcoming was on communication with the communities at Rambutso Island, the local and provincial authorities. This was addressed by making use of the Rambutso project logistics team making contacts with them.

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

The only two (2) major shortcomings have been: (a) on the delay in the release of the last set of funds by IUCN-ORO to conduct the Workshop-Training Course from its initial period in April-May 2015, this was then deferred to May 2015 which also did not eventuate until in late July to early August 2015; and, the academic commitments of the UPNG staff which have also prolonged the completion of pertinent reports.

### Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Various lessons learned were in relation: to their quest to know and understand more about the biology of the giant clams, and threats posed such as that by over-harvesting and climate change; the post-project initiative to Rambutso Island; interests on giant clam training, conservation management and commerce by other communities in the Manus Province; limited support by the local and provincial authorities; an overwhelming support by the local and international NGOs (eg. WCS, TNC) operating in the Manus Province; and, the prevailing need for funding for marine conservation work in the Manus Province.

### ADDITIONAL FUNDING

## Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
UPNG	In-kind (project co-financing)	PGK 21,500-00	

\*Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:

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

### Sustainability/Replicability

### Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.

The replicability of the project is the major success in terms of sustainability by the design of the Training Course and its Manual and related resource materials. These can be adjusted to the contents and delivery mode for other species of conservation interests.

### Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

The unplanned aspect achieved was on the basis of conservation interests generated for the Training Course in noting that the original number was set to 30 participants and this increased to 76 participants. From this experience the project is confident of organizing local communities and delivering training programs to local communities in relatively large numbers.

### **Safeguard Policy Assessment**

# Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

There were no required actions toward the environmental and social safeguards within this project.

Performance Tracking Report Addendum								
CEPF Global Targets (Enter Grant Term) Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant. Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.								
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	No			Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.				
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No			Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.				
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No							
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No							
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	Yes							

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table.

	Community Characteristics								fit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column. Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit												
				s			Ð		Increased Income due to:				e e	er	g, ther			ć	ta	ة م ۲	
Name of Community	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services	Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision- making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other
Popeu Village	Х	х	х	-			04	Ŭ	х				х					х	х	x	
Loamat Village	Х	х	х						х				Х					х	х	х	1
Loamat Primary School	Х	х	х		х				х				х					х	х	х	
Bundrou Village	Х	х	х						х				х					х	х	х	
Liuliu Village	Х	х	х						х				х					х	х	х	
Kuluoh Village	Х	х	х						х				х					х	х	х	
Panuselu Village – Government Station	Х	х	х		х				х				х					х	х	х	
Panuselu Primary School	Х	х	х		х				х				х					х	х	х	
Penchal Village	Х	х	х						х				х					х	х	х	
Pusu Village	Х	х	х						х				х					х	х	х	
Lengkau Village	Х	х	х						х				х					х	х	х	
Mouklen Primary School	х	х	х		х				х				х					х	х	х	
Lengandrowa Village	х	х	х						х				х					х	х	х	
Tubusereia Village, Central Province	x	x	x		x				X				x					X	X	X	
Total	14	14	14		5				14				14					14	14	14	

### Additional Comments/Recommendations

- \* The major challenge was how to implement the project successfully in recognition that the total grant of US\$20,000 was inadequate for the total costs in the Manus Province.
- \* For any marine conservation in the PNG EMI, the projects must be supported by the CEPF under the Medium-Size (>US\$20,000 to Large-Size (>US\$1 million) grant packages.

### Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

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