

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

<b>Organization's Legal Name:</b>	BirdLife International - HQ
<b>Project Title:</b>	Establishing KBAs: Furthering Conservation Tools in the East Melanesian Islands
<b>Grant Number:</b>	CEPF-111677
<b>Hotspot:</b>	East Melanesian Islands
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	4 Increase local, national and regional capacity to conserve biodiversity through catalyzing civil society partnerships
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$189,845.24
<b>Project Dates:</b>	May 01, 2021 - April 30, 2022
<b>Date of Report:</b>	July 01, 2022

### **IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS**

#### WCS

Solomon Islands engaged Dr. John Fasi from Solomon Islands National University, (SINU) as a KBA consultant, with the main responsibilities to: facilitate meetings of the National Coordination Group (NCG) and adoption of their terms of reference (ToR); organize meetings with relevant government agencies to raise awareness of the KBA program; facilitate an initial online training/mentoring course to be led by BirdLife International; lead on guiding NCG members to develop a plan for the identification and review of KBAs in Solomon Islands; oversee collection of data for trigger (and other species) and data for site assessment; and facilitate KBA review and assessment. Dr. Fasi engaged senior staff from the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) to review national priorities and engagement around KBAs.

#### Papua New Guinea

Following discussions between BirdLife International and WCS PNG ( Adrian and Lester), it was agreed to conduct trainings at separate venues located in each of the main island groups (Manus, Mussau-New Ireland, New Britain, and Bougainville). Five training workshops were conducted with key stakeholders across the various island groups in the EMI hotspot within PNG.

#### Birdlife international

In Vanuatu worked with VESS and EDA to establish an NCG to run aKBA training course, this involve representative from DEPC, Live and Learn, Smolbag.

in PNG worked with FORCERT and Bounganville to support training courses and help with KBA validation.

Coordinated training courses with Charlotte Boyd Chair KBA standard appeals committee, Zoltan waliczky Global KBA coordinator, Golo Maurer Secretary KBG NCG Australia, Stephannie Todd KBA programme Officer BL Australia

## CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>The Solomon Islands uses the KBA methodology to inform its achievement of all NBSAP terrestrial, coastal, community, and natural forest management targets within eight years of project completion.</p>	<p>(ongoing) Solomon island NCG Chair, John fasi, has been working alongside government officials to inform and influence future policies to include KBA work. To date, he has founded and leads the co-priority committee within the government and is the KBA representative within the government.</p> <p>The Solomon Islands NCG also has government representatives as some of their members. These representatives are very interested in continuing the KBA work in the Solomon islands, and working alongside local communities, local NGOs and international NGOs to have the biggest impact possible.</p>
<p>A unified approach to Key Biodiversity Areas will be established in Papua New Guinea.</p>	<p>PNG: Yes, once the NCG has set out its schedule for meeting either in person or virtually, the group would discuss the best strategy to have a unified approach for KBAs in PNG. The Technical Advisors under the NCG structure shared above comprises of seasoned scientist in PNG with international connections. This shows the overwhelming support in country for the KBA program. This indicates PNG will soon have an established unified approach for KBAs.</p>
<p>Papua New Guinea uses the KBA methodology to inform a coherent policy and strategy for identification and management of protected areas within eight years of project completion.</p>	<p>(ongoing) NCG members have been in conversation with government stakeholders to inform and influence them on the importance of KBA for the conservation of nature and biodiversity.</p> <p>The interim NCG view that once the group is fully functional and established in PNG, it will use the KBA methodology to inform coherent policy and strategy for identification and management of protected areas.</p>
<p>Vanuatu uses the KBA methodology to inform its achievement of all NBSAP terrestrial, coastal, community, and natural forest management targets within eight years of project completion.</p>	<p>(ongoing) the Vanuatu NVG use the KBA methodology by defining and validating, to modify and it contributes NBSAP terrestrial, coastal, community, and natural forest management targets and species that falls KBA by 2030</p>

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

<b>Impact Description</b>	<b>Impact Summary</b>
<p>At least 20 people in three different countries across the Pacific region will have improved their ability and capacity to use and promote the KBA methodology against the 2016 Standard by the end of this CEPF grant.</p>	<p>we trained 248 people 50 vanuatu, 50 solomons and 148 PNG all of whom have now completed the KBA introduction course</p>
<p>A Pacific-wide network of NCGs and KBA practitioners regularly convenes, in person or virtually, to promote use of the KBA methodology by government agencies.</p>	<p>A Pacific-wide network of NCGs and KBA practitioners regularly convenes, in person or virtually, to promote use of the KBA methodology by government agencies in PNG, Solomons, Vanuatu Established.</p> <p>NCG have been set up in:  Solomons- face to face and a combination of government and non government organisations  PNG- face to face and a balance number of government, non government, private sector.  Vanuatu- virtual meeting for NCG , face to face training  Vanuatu- virtual and more on the government than the non government</p>
<p>All of the KBAs Vanuatu and at least half the KBAs in the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea will be reassessed against the 2016 KBA Standard. The data collected will be made available on the KBA website and the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas.</p>	<p>(ongoing) The NCG have been working with Government Stakeholders to sign an MoU where the data collected from national KBAs are going to be available on the World Database of KBA.</p> <p>Due to the COVID-19 restrictions in each of the project countries, the NCGs were unable to reassess any of the KBAs that were planned for the duration of this project. Each NCG have put in place plans for assessment and reassessment of national KBAs, working alongside local communities and national governments. The Regional KBA Coordinator (Mavileko) has been in contact and in meetings with all NCGs since the completion of the project, and continues to engage with them, providing them with the capacity and support they need to continue their work.</p>
<p>At least one new KBA will be identified and confirmed by the KBA Secretariat in each of the three program countries. The information collected will be made available on the KBA website and the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas and distributed to relevant stakeholders in the Pacific Region.</p>	<p>(ongoing) the KBA secretariat has not been able to validate any KBAs in any of the three program countries. There were unprecedented COVID-19 restrictions that happened in all three countries in 2021, as well as political unrest in the Solomon Islands, which prevented NCG members and other KBA validators to do field work, collect data to validate new KBAs.</p> <p>Currently, each of the three program countries have plans in place to continue the KBA work nationally,</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	where they will assess and validate new KBAs in the long-term. Our Regional KBA Coordinator has been working closely alongside each NCG chair to support them with their plans as well as KBA assessment (when the time comes)
The NCG Chairs and the Pacific KBA Coordinator have established a good relationship with the local governments agencies from all three countries, having regular meetings about conservation strategies, giving them KBA updates, and continuing to raise awareness about the KBA program.	vanuatu- 6 meetings so far on raising awareness, providing presentation for multisite proposal forms and providing updates on KBA process. PNG: Papua New Guinea did not have an NCG until this year (2022). At the moment, the PNG NCG is working to establish good relationship with Local, Provincial and National government agencies within the country. Despite being recently formed, the NCG has made some progress to try establishing relationship with the PNG Conservation and Environment Protection Authority (CEPA) during the country's recent Protected Areas Forum. CEPA has acknowledged the formation of the NCG and now the group will work on schedule for meetings and to discuss conservation strategies. We had some dialogue and conversation with Chairs from other countries and we hope to have more to establish a good relationship and learn from each country's experiences. The PNG NCG has established a good relationship with the Pacific KBA coordinator and once fully established the NCG will continue to raise awareness about the KBA program.
Each NCG in Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands, and Papua New Guinea will have at least five members including a Chair who will lead and work closely with the Pacific region KBA Coordinator.	vanuatu- Vatu Molisa as chair, Martika from VESS is secretariat, Dean and rolena department and environment and conservation government rep , Kingsley from EDA NGO rep.

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

Positive impacts the KBA project in PNG facilitated meeting with UNDP reps to investigate further opportunities to develop conservation funding proposal with a range of other stakeholders,

Negative impacts COVID 19 meant that the border of the Solomons or Vanuatu was closed for the duration of the project while repeated outbreaks of COVID on PNG mainland meant that we were low to invite island based staff to Port Morsby for a central meeting.

Negative impact because of travel was restriction we had to rely on internet in the islands which was much less stable. Therefore, we used flash drives loaded with the training course to enable island staff to undertake the training offline. We used whatsapp and messenger to ask and respond to questions from the trainees.

**PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES**

**Overall results of the project:**

Successful. Each of the Partners in each of the countries better understand the importance of KBA being locally owned, better understand opportunities and better understand how KBA work

For PNG WCS took on board most of the partnership work and executed at the local level. Local Staff obtained information on the presence and numbers of each of the identified trigger species on each of the KBAs assessed. Validation results were sent to the KBA regional focal point for further review. Participants from each KBA formed a provincial KBA Coordinating Team with the intention of creating a six-month workplan. Progress will be enhanced by the formal establishment of a NCG in PNG to coordinate activities. Birdlife establish small contracts with FORCERT and BOUNGANVILLE who worked closely with local WCS staff to validate KBA in their respective regions. the National coordinating group has the support of staff at CEPA who are excited about bringing together the various site based conservation measures in PNG.

Solomon has now implementation with the government under the Priority section to identify and protect areas.

Solomon Islands. In early October 2021, WCS engaged Dr. John Fasi from Solomon Islands National University, (SINU) as a KBA consultant, with the main responsibilities to: facilitate meetings of the National Coordination Group (NCG) and adoption of their terms of reference (ToR); organize meetings with relevant government agencies to raise awareness of the KBA program; facilitate an initial online training/mentoring course to be led by BirdLife International; lead on guiding NCG members to develop a plan for the identification and review of KBAs in Solomon Islands oversee collection of data for trigger (and other species) and data for site assessment; and facilitate KBA review and assessment. Dr. Fasi initially engaged senior staff from the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) to review national priorities and engagement around KBAs. One Misconception was cleared up, Solomon Islands has 36 KBAs. The view had been that there were only nine, the KBAs that were identified as priority under the Ecosystem profile (the funding provided by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund was restricted to these nine KBAs). The KBAs were reviewed and all information captured for validation purposes. A training course was run in October 2021 got postponed due to civil unrest, the training course was completed in December, many thanks to John for coordinating in country and to Zoltan and Charlotte for being available at short notice for the re schedule training. The NCG was established, fully supported by government who are represented in the group and further work will be promoted through the GEF 6 and GEF 7 funding agreements.

Vanuatu

Training was held in July 2021 and delayed due to Anetyum BIORAP and completed in August 2021. Representatives of a number of NGOs CSO and Government took part and received certificates. A national Coordinating Group established with both NCG and Government representatives. KBAs were assessed and proposed for validation to the KBA regional focal point.

**Results for each deliverable:**

<b>Component</b>		<b>Deliverable</b>		
<b>#</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Results for Deliverable</b>
1.0	Establishing NCG and Networking	1.1	Report on NCG creation in Vanuatu, including organizational documents and names, genders, relevant professional details, and basic contact information of members.	Completed, and it is in Vatus final report and the minutes of the last minutes for NCG. Because of COVID 19, it didnt stop us from having constant zoom call to VESS, EDA, VATU on setting up KBA meetings, NCG committe.( 40 calls from last year to date to make sure teh NCG committie was facilitated) Having assistance from Golo, Steph, from Aus in supporting KBA for Vanuatu , Charlotte Boyd and Zoltan Waliczki spent time contributing to the trainings as advisers and trainers.
1.0	Establishing NCG and Networking	1.2	Report on NCG creation in Solomon Islands, including organizational documents and names, genders, relevant professional details, and basic contact information of members.	Completed all reports and minutes are in Joihn fasi NCG set up reports. Evan tho Solomons had a riot/attempted coup during day 3 of the meeting. We had to disband and reform a few weeks later. But managed to complete training and set up NCG committee with the help of Zoltan, Chalotte, Mark and margaret in facilitating a 5 day course training for Solomon Island rep.
1.0	Establishing NCG and Networking	1.3	Report on NCG creation in Papua New Guinea, including organizational documents and names, genders, relevant professional details, and basic contact information of members.	completed and can be referenced on : KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (KBAs), TRAINING AND VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT NEW IRELAND, WEST NEW BRITAIN, and PORT MORESBY,There was constant network issues when communicating so, for the training course, Charlotte took time to ensure that we could do the training in PNG offline through

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				flashdrives and materials were sent to participants in PNG via DHL.
1.0	Establishing NCG and Networking	1.4	Report on Pacific regional KBA platform that provides peer-to-peer support for KBA national coordinating groups in Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Fiji, and Palau.	completed, PNG: BOUGAINVILLE KEY BIODIVERSITY AREA WORKSHOP, Vanuatu: Vatus report and Solomon John fasi report, for NCG REPORT, we had consistent zoom calls with the members in advising on training with other relevant stakeholders and possibly having a NCG team.
2.0	Delivering the KBA Training Program in each country	2.1	Report on training workshops in each country, including agendas; training materials; names, genders, and relevant professional details of participants; and summaries of next steps.	<p>completed, reports submitted on the other information for all Solomon PNG and Vanuatu vanuatu - face to face on KBA training but due to covid 19 they had online for the NCG Solomon isInd- face to face but on the second last day there was a riot so we had to stop for the other week</p> <p>PNG- due to the issue of internet we had to do offline course and get call via whatsapp if they had questions.</p> <p>next step for solomon is to have KBA course inthe Solomon University and also Govrnment has set up a Priority committee in looking at the Protected areas</p> <p>Vanuatu- They would liek to extend the partnering and stregthening NCG team</p>
3.0	KBA Identification, Proposal and Validation	3.1	Key Biodiversity Areas updated and published in the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas.	the 3 countries have multi site forms to finish in the validation process, reports that is submitted is filled int he multi site proposal form.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
3.0	KBA Identification, Proposal and Validation	3.2	Report on dissemination of data [on new and revised KBAs] to relevant government agencies, donors, and major stakeholders expected to use this data, including names and agencies of those briefed and method of information handover.	For the new and revised KBAs due to COVID 19 process have slowed down on certain countries like Vanuatu but all the 3 countries have agreed to continue with the dissemination of data provided a MOU is facilitated.
4.0	KBA Mainstreaming into National Strategies.	4.1	Report on mainstreaming the KBA methodology and use of KBAs into national strategies, including NBSAPs and Papua New Guinea PowPA.	Government agency are on board and are working well with the WCS John Lamaris, Pamela Avusi, Adrian, Lester and have discussed in a forum on the priority areas from their NBSAP
4.0	KBA Mainstreaming into National Strategies.	4.2	Report describing how long-term support has been established from each country's relevant government agencies	Agencies involved has given their report, such as WCS, DOE, VESS, SINU and a great exchange of data information and relevant local knowledge addressed and captured.
1.0	Establishing NCG and Networking	1.5	Letters of endorsement from at least one relevant government agency in each country.	invitation letter for DG climate change vanuatu in supporting their request KBA invitation letters For Vanuatu, Solomon and PNG sent to all relevant stakeholder that can contribute and learn on KBA in their respective countries.
5.0	Sub-grant Management	5.1	Signed sub-grant agreement between BirdLife and WCS	completed
5.0	Sub-grant Management	5.2	Final technical and financial report from WCS to BirdLife.	completed and in the other information section named :

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				RPT_finalMay2022_BirdLifeKBA_FINAL
5.0	Sub-grant Management	5.3	Signed sub-grant agreement between BirdLife and VESS.	completed
5.0	Sub-grant Management	5.4	Final technical and financial report from VESS to BirdLife.	completed
6.0	Grievance Mechanism	6.1	Examples demonstrating posting or publication of grievance mechanism	none
6.0	Grievance Mechanism	6.2	Reports on grievances, if any, and resolutions	no reports on grievances

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

Tried a multi site form, we put every single KBA from PNG, Solomons and Vanuatu onto KBA validation multisite forms. We used a global analysis by Daniele Baisero to identify trigger species, based on Range, over and above the species that had been proposed with the CEPF-generated legacy sites.

We presented that to each of the local NCG organisers with the task of assessing which the trigger species actually occurred, whether at more than 10 Reproductive units and/or whether at levels sufficient to trigger Criteria under the 2016 standard. however we feel that it was too complex and we look forward to the next stage which is the webpage procedure. we incorporated data from daniel biceraeo global species and add to the process for the species to be considered so that local staff can have an understanding on which species and what information is required for the process.

as they stand at the moment, the multi site forms are too complex. We need to simplify them significantly for them to be of use/benefit. Maybe the online process will be easier BUT internet issues in PNG and remote parts of Solomons would likely make that challenging.

- Due to technological barriers in PNG, the format of the workshop had to be modified.
- Training courses were added to a USB and mailed to PNG. Each participant received their own USB with the training courses, enabling them to do it offline.
- We used WhatsApp to communicate with the trainees – they were able to ask us questions and provide feedback about KBA training.

## PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
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.	3	National Coordination Groups in PNG, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu	3	NCG in PNG , Solomon, vanuatu established
4.1	Number of civil society networks that enable collective responses to priority and emerging threats	3	National Coordinating Groups in PNG, Solomons, and Vanuatu	3	National coordinating groups in PNG, Solomons , Vanuatu established
4.4	Number of conservationists that demonstrate strengthened capacity in conservation management, science and leadership.	20	At least 20 people in three different countries across the Pacific region will have improved their ability and capacity to use and promote the KBA methodology against the 2016 Standard by the end of this CEPF grant.	20	20 people in three different countries across the Pacific region will have improved their ability and capacity to use and promote the KBA methodology against the 2016 Standard by the end of this CEPF grant established

## 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.

<b>Name of Protected Area</b>	<b>WDPA ID*</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Original Total Size (Hectares)**</b>	<b>New Protected Hectares***</b>	<b>Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion</b>
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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
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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
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## Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
124	124	KBA methodology

- **Cash Benefits:**

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

### 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

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

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
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**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.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
Solomon Islands KBA National Coordination Group	2022	Solomon Islands	Yes	Promote use of KBA methodology
Vanuatu KBA National Coordination Group	2022	Vanuatu	Yes	Promote use of KBA methodology
Papua New Guinea KBA National Coordination	2022	Papua New Guinea	Yes	Promote use of KBA methodology

<b>Name of Network/Partnership Group</b>	<b>Year Established</b>	<b>Country/Countries</b>	<b>Established by Project?</b>	<b>Purpose</b>

## **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.

<b>Name of Mechanism</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Date Established</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Country/Countries</b>	<b>Project Intervention</b>	<b>Delivery of Funds?</b>

## **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>

## LESSONS LEARNED

There are two lessons that we learnt from this project:

### 1. Diversify the training material:

We quickly learnt that internet as well as connectivity was an issue with a lot of the workshop participants, which meant that it took a lot longer for them to complete the workshops than anticipated. Upon learning about the internet and connectivity issues, we quickly adapted our workshops to suit the needs of the participants in each country. For example, with PNG we changed the format of the workshops and added to a USB so that participants could complete them offline and did not rely on internet connectivity for their training. We believe that if from the beginning of the project we had the workshop available in different formats where participants would get the same learning, but be able to complete it offline, would have saved us valuable time - we had to spend a lot of time formatting and brainstorming possible solutions, as we wanted all participants to be given the same opportunities for learning.

Most of all participants were handed a certificate of participating and can be used for reference overall. We believe that this should be done with all participants and become an integral part of the workshop.

Case study: PNG- not all Countries have Strong internet, so Effective way is to develop a method that would be easy for the participants a USB that in which all Training course was in place and was formulated by Charlotte. also after liaising with WCS, networking with them to bring other networks such as FORCERT and New Britian Vanuatu-

### 2. Ensure that all project participants are engaging with one another from the start of the project:

We think that enabling participants to engage with one another and share learnings, success stories and update them on each others progress would be the best way to motivate them, as well as create a collaborative community. In the Solomon Islands for example, John Fasi has been instrumental in government networking, influencing and informing them on the value of KBAS. He has been able to liaise and discuss the KBA work with a lot of people in the national government, and has been a passionate advocate of the KBA work at the national university, creating a course on KBA to learn and get deep understanding on it. Upon learning about the success that the Solomon Islands has had with KBAs, and how influential and successful they have been with networking, both the NCGs from Vanuatu and PNG were interested in doing the same thing, even asking John Fasi to share more so they could do the same in their own countries.

We believe that sharing more success stories, whereby a zoom call is organized and each representative is present and discuss what worked and methods used can increase each other capacity and build a better and stronger regional KBA programme.

## SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

covid 19 was a issue to all as it delayed alot of trainings for the 3 countries. Also political instability in solomon island was a major drawback and Internet compactability in PNG

contributed to the challenges of KBA work but all in hand constant and consistent Zoom meetings / Whatsapp helped in results of the project.

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

We followed the local traditional approach when ever appropriate. Local customs practice were followed carefully by staff.

## **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS**

Budget allocated for travelling cost was not used because of COVID 19, and most of the people were restricted to do field work. However, we managed to meet the outcomes and fulfil request.

## **ADDITIONAL FUNDING**

<b>Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)</b>	
<b>Breakdown of Additional Funding</b>	

## **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.

mavileko.ramoica@birdlife.org - fiji