



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

### *Instructions to grantees:*

CEPF requires each grantee to report on your project results and impacts at the end of your grant. To monitor CEPF's global indicators, CEPF will combine the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. These impacts will be reported on in CEPF's annual impact report and other communications materials.

Your Final Completion and Impact Report will be posted on the CEPF website.

**Please ensure that the information you provide relates to your entire project, from start date to end date.**

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	<i>Gizo Women in Business Development Incorporated Trust Board</i>
<b>Project Title:</b>	<i>Agroforestry and feasibility study on downstream processing of fruits on Kolombangara island.</i>
<b>Grant Number:</b>	GA20/03
<b>Project Dates:</b>	1 March 2020 – 31 August 2021
<b>Date of Report:</b>	September 27, 2021
<b>CEPF Hotspot:</b>	East Melanesian Islands
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	1. IP 1.4
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$19,820

### **PART I: Overview**

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

The project was implemented by GWIBDI in collaboration with Dughore Women Association (DWA) and Gizo Yellow Women Saving Club. (GYWSC).

The women's groups established the Agroforestry plots in their family blocks and they consume and sell the surplus products in the village and markets, either in Gizo or Noro. The women's groups helped to organize the training workshops at suitable venues. Members promote the agroforestry farming systems in their own homes and help other interested members in their area to learn about farming systems.

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

The project has enabled each women member of the groups to establish an agro-forestry plot in their own family land, thereby taking pressure of the land within the KBA and earmarked to become a protected area.

A feasibility study on dried fruits was conducted and a report was produced. This creates a road map for the future direction of GWIB and womens groups in terms of downstream processing goals and for the prospect of utilizing dried fruits from Kolombangara Island as a livelihood option.

During the implementation of the project we added value to raw peanut seeds. We produced peanut butter which is now selling for a reasonable and affordable price in Western Province.

We produced pure virgin coconut oil from the dry coconuts from the farmer’s plantations, which were part of the agroforestry plots. The second product from the dry coconut fruits was repellant virgin coconut oil.

Market links were established for raw peanuts, coconuts, peanut butter, and pure virgin coconut oil. The womens groups and farmers are now starting to earn a steady income from their agroforestry plots to support their families financially.

Reports from households show that there are improvements from the agroforestry plots when they follow the planting methods gained from the training that GWIB carried out, which includes saving seeds for future use by the farmers.

The project was very useful in preparing the households for COVID-19 as there was constant awareness as to why each family needs to plant their own agroforestry plots. Families began to realize their need to eat healthy food and the surplus is brought to the market.

The women learned how to save their money through the saving club scheme. Individual families have been able to pay for school fees and meet family needs such as medical fees from the savings they had accumulated during the project. From the feedback of the midterm and project end meetings the family efforts to work together and save money was experienced during the project.

**3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each long-term impact from your proposal*

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Mindset to conserve the intact forest	<p>The women and their household members were informed how to conserve their intact forest so that their future children can continue to use the same natural resources to earn a living and to use for their consumption.</p> <p>It was evident from our visits and discussion with the family members that no new forest areas have been cleared for new or additional gardens. This shows that the families are complying to their</p>

	desire to conserve the natural forest areas and only utilize their old garden areas following the Agroforestry farming methods.
--	---

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Feasibility study on dried fruits	This study has shown the potential for farmers to produce a variety of dried fruits for market. The process is adaptable and GWIBDI staff received training on the process from the our partner in Samoa.
Agroforestry plots	The families are already benefiting from the fruits, vegetables and root crops they produce from their individual agroforestry plots.
Saving clubs training	The training was very useful for the women members as it help for them to save some money from their earnings for future needs such as paying for their children school fees and buying essential house hold tools and equipment.

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

The success of the project in achieving its short term and long term impacts was due mainly to the co-operation rendered by the women group members, their household members and their tribal and village elders including Church leaders in implementing the project activities. The biggest contributing factor in achieving our project goals and objectives was the fact that CEPF's RIT team (Helen and Ravin) were very cooperative and understanding, as well as the availability of funds which was always on time.

One important thing to note for the success of the project implementation was the fact that project objectives were discussed and aligned with what the members can actively participate in. For example, the establishment of the agroforestry plots involved work that members normally do at home, but the project came in with new techniques and insights to improve and boost production. The agroforestry system was ideal and it blends well with what the members do on daily basis.

Challenges:

Initially we included a bee-keeping component to the project. However, along the course of implementation we had to divert the funds for this activity due to the incursion of the invasive Asian Bee species which is competing vigorously with the European bee species. Our previous European honey bee apiaries have been badly affected by the Asian bees. This is disappointing but out of our control at the moment.

Amongst other items, the feasibility study suggested that lady finger bananas might be a viable dried fruit option. However, we could not produce dried banana chips as we had hoped. This was because we do not have the appropriate equipment such as an oven drier. The price for an oven is

very expensive and it cannot be sourced within the Solomon Islands. The equipment also requires a very large power supply to produce ample quantity of products to viably operate. We hope that a future project may be able to fund this and get us started with other viable fruit options as recommended during the feasibility study.

The current pandemic COVID-19 situation in the country and globally also had a great impact on the proposed products as we were initially targeting the niche markets in New Zealand for organically certified fruits.

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

We had to divert activities from the bee-keeping budget line since the Asian Bee had interrupted our hives. Instead, we invested in the production of pure virgin coconut oil and peanut butter.

The first unexpected positive result was that the pure virgin coconut oil can be used as a remedy for various illness and can be used as a substitute for commercial peanut oil for cooking food. The pure virgin coconut oil has created employment opportunities for the family members, especially youth. It is beginning to generate a steady income for the women group members both in Gizo and Kolombangara island.

Coconut shell charcoal is a byproduct from the coconut husking, and can be used for alternative fuel wood. The smashed and broken charcoal is pounded and can be used for treating patients with diarrhea (running belly).

The peanut seeds planted in the agroforestry plots have become an income-generating source for the families. GWIB is buying bags of peanut seeds in bulk, and the seeds are now processed in Gizo at the GWIBDI production base in Gizo.

**PART II: Project Products/Deliverables**

**6. List each product/deliverable as stated in your approved proposal and describe the results for each of them:**

Deliverable	Deliverable update
<p><u>Workshop 1.</u> Establishment of agroforestry plots. Associated trainings: -Theory and practical on agroforestry -Theory and practical on land use planning -Theory on climate change and food security -Awareness and information sharing on pests and diseases on agricultural products</p>	<p>Workshop took place in April 2020 Report was prepared and submitted to RIT with participant lists. Two agroforestry plots demarcated and work started.</p>
<p><u>FPIC gained</u> in Vavanga, Pine, Hunda, and Konghu Hovuru communities</p>	<p>Signed support letters received from village leaders at Pine and Tiro Duke.</p>
<p><u>Feasibility Study</u> TOR is drawn and contract is signed</p>	<p>TOR and Contract signed by the Researcher and sent to IUCN</p>

<p><u>Workshop 2</u> Establishment of agroforestry plots. Associated trainings: -Theory and practical on agroforestry -Theory and practical on land use planning -Theory on climate change and food security -Awareness and information sharing on pests and diseases on agricultural products. This will be for the following villages; Vancouver, Vovohe, Ringgi and Jack Harbour.</p>	<p>-This was carried out in May 2020 and a report provided to IUCN along with participant lists.</p> <p>-Agroforestry plots were established.</p> <p>-50 participants attended the training on Agroforestry, land use planning and climate change impacts on the food gardens from Vao, Sesepe, Sulumuni, Jack Harbour, Ringgi, Vovohe and Vantasa. The first Agroforestry plot was demarcated the next day on the Lolobo customary land.</p>
<p><u>FPIC gained</u> from Vancouver, Vovohe, Ringgi and Jack Harbour communities</p>	<p>Support letter received from Vovohe and Vancouver</p>
<p><u>FPIC gained</u> in Ghizo communities</p>	<p>Support letter received from Tiro Duke and Voruku</p>
<p><u>Feasibility Study</u> carried out by Research officer on the project sites, and officer makes contacts with other stakeholders and potential buyers etc.</p>	<p>The feasibility study was done by Jutta Sue Wale from May to June 2020. This will be used to help guide the way forward for GWIBDI in value adding of the products. This has been completed and a report submitted</p>
<p><u>Women's saving club training</u> This will be for the following villages; Vavanga, Pine, Hunda and Koghu Hovuru</p>	<p>The training workshop on Food security, food nutrition and saving club training for the women groups was conducted. The training workshop was held at Hunda village where women groups from 4 nearby villages came to take part during the trainings. The participating villages were; Ghatere, Vavanga, Pine and Hunda. There were 23 women participants. Participant list submitted. Workshop report had been produced. An article was produced with photos</p>
<p><u>Women's saving club training</u> This will be for the following villages; Vancouver, Vovohe, Ringgi and Jack Harbour</p>	<p>This savings club training was included with the Food security, and food nutrition training held at Ringgi. Women from Vancouver, Vovohe and Ringgi attended the training sessions</p>
<p>Mid-project implementation meeting</p>	<p>Meetings carried out and participant list submitted. We held one meeting at Hunda village on the 7th of June 2021 and the second one on the 8<sup>th</sup> of June 2021 at Ringgi.</p>
<p>Bottling of virgin coconut oil</p>	<p>Done. Labels printed and sales are happening.</p>
<p>Production of peanut butter</p>	<p>Done. Labels printed and sales are happening.</p>
<p>Creation of database to provide an inventory of farmers in Gizo and on Kolombangara</p>	<p>Created and information are being input.</p>
<p>End of project meeting</p>	<p>One meeting was Conducted at Vantasta, one at Nikunau and the other at Vancouver.</p>

**7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.**

- Feasibility report conducted
- Peanut butter and virgin coconut oil products



*Peanut butter for sale*

### **PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing**

#### **Lessons Learned**

#### **8. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.**

“Lessons learned” are experiences you have gained that you think would be valuable successes worth replicating, or practices that you would do differently if you had the chance.

Consider lessons that could inform project design and implementation, and any other lessons relevant to the conservation community. CEPF Lessons Learned Guidelines are available here: <https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/cepf-lessons-learned-guidelines-english.pdf>.

Families learned that there is an opportunity to earn good money through agroforestry beside someone in the family having a formal paid job or working on a casual basis.

Discussing the project objectives with the community prior and during implementation is vital to success. Making sure that activities and products are locally relevant and favoured by the community as well. There is little point in growing products that no one wants to buy.

Being adaptable is very important. For instance, when we realized that bee-keeping was no longer viable, it was important to think about other options.

Talking with IUCN staff from the outset was also very important. Rather than making changes to the activities without discussing with the donor first, it is vital to talk with the donor to make sure that changes are possible and allowable.

#### **Sustainability / Replication**

- 9. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring that your project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.**

The GWIBDI organization will continue to buy raw materials from the farmers after the IUCN/CEPF project ends. This will ensure that members stay active in the organization activities and there is cash flow generated through the sale of the value added products. It will also allow money to be reinvested into the running of the organization’s activities. Thus the model can potentially be replicated in other places with advice from GWIBDI management staff.

**Safeguards**

- 10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.**

None

**Additional Funding**

- 11. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment**

- a. Total additional funding (US\$)
- b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source.

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount	Notes

**Additional Comments/Recommendations**

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

Nothing further

**PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level**

**Contribution to Portfolio Indicators**

In order to measure the results of CEPF investment strategy at the hotspot level, CEPF uses a set of Portfolio Indicators which are presented in the Ecosystem Profile of each hotspot. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description


### **Contribution to Global Indicators**

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that are relevant to your project.

#### **13. Benefits to Individuals**

##### **13a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.**

Report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training due to your project, such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture, farming, biological surveys, or how to conduct a patrol.

<b># of men receiving structured training *</b>	<b># of women receiving structured training *</b>	<b>Topic(s) of Training</b>
30	118	Agroforestry; Climate change and food security; food nutrition; land use planning; Savings club training

*\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received structured training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also received structured training in project management, the total number of men who benefited from structured training should be 5.*

##### **13b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.**

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

<b># of men receiving cash benefits*</b>	<b># of women receiving cash benefits*</b>	<b>Description of Benefits</b>
127	228	Sales from fruit and vegetables grown in agroforestry plots; sales from peanut butter and coconut oil

*\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

#### **14. Protected Areas**

##### **Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded**

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

<b>Name of PA*</b>	<b>Country(s)</b>	<b>Original # of Hectares**</b>	<b># of Hectares Newly Protected</b>	<b>Year of Legal Declaration/ Expansion</b>	<b>Longitude***</b>	<b>Latitude***</b>



--	--	--	--	--	--	--

\* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

\*\* Enter the original total size, excluding the results of your project. If the protected area was not existing before your project, then enter zero.

\*\*\* Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your protected area, use googlemap, right click on the center of your protected area, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.

### 15.Key Biodiversity Area Management

#### Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled "protected areas", and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the "protected areas" indicator.

Name of KBA	KBA code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *

\* Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.

If you want to know more about the monitoring of protected area management effectiveness and the tracking tool, please click [here](#).

Download the METT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website [here](#) and search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

WDPA ID	PA Official Name	Date of METT*	METT Total Score

\* Please indicate when the METT was filled by the authorities of the park or provide a best estimate if the exact date is unknown. And please only provide METTs less than 12 months old.

Please do not forget to submit the completed METT together with this report.

## 16. Production landscapes

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

- For an area to be considered as having "strengthened management of biodiversity," it can benefit from a wide range of interventions such as best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified, and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.
- Areas that are protected are not included under this indicator, because their hectares are counted elsewhere.
- A Production Landscape can include part or all of an unprotected KBA.

### Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention

\* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

\*\*Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.

\*\*\* Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

## 17. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Country of Community	Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries		
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*		Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Sulumuni	x	x	x					SB	X	x		x	x		x	x	x	12	20
Jack Harbour	X	X	X					SB	X	X		X	X		X	x	X	13	26
Ringgi	X	X	X					SB	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	6	20
Vovohe	X	X	X					SB	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	20	40
Hunda	X	X	X					SB	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	20	30
Pine	X	X	X					SB	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	10	24
Ghatere	X	X	X					SB	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	6	18
Vavanga	X	X	X					SB	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	15	20
Gizo	X	x	X					SB	X	X		X	X		x	X	X	25	30

**18. Policies, Laws and Regulations**

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

**18a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project**

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)																
		Local	National	International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	Other*	
1																					
2																					
...																					

*\* If you selected “other”, please give a brief description of the main topics addressed by the policy, law or regulation.*

**18b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.**

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				
2				
3				

## 19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

### Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company
1			
2			

## 20. Networks & Partnerships

### Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

Report on any networks or partnerships between and among civil society groups and other sectors that you have created or strengthened as a result of your project. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, or a working group focusing on reptile conservation.

Do not list the partnerships you formed with others to implement this project, unless these partnerships will continue after your project ends.

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1					
2					

## 21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

List any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms created or supported by your project. Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem service (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation. To be included, a mechanism must be delivering funds for conservation.

### 21a. Details about the mechanism

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

NO.	Name of financing mechanism	Purpose of the mechanism *	Date of Establishment **	Description ***	Countries
1					
2					

*\*Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.*

*\*\*Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.*

*\*\*\*Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.*

### 21b. Performance of the mechanism

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

No.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	
1				
2				
3				

### 22. Red List Species

If your project included direct conservation interventions that benefited globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU), as per the IUCN Red List, add the species below.

Examples of interventions include: preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, captive breeding programs, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, and removal of invasive species.

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)

### Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Provide the contact details of your organization (organization name and generic email address) so that interested parties can request further information about your project.

**Organization Name: Gizo Women in Business**

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