



EMI Small Grants – Final Project Completion and Impact Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name	Wai-Hau Conservation Foundation Inc.
Project Title	Developing a management and recovery plan for leatherback turtles in Are 'are - Malaita
Grant Number	GA18-05
Date of Report	7 November 2020

CEPF Hotspot: EMI

Strategic Direction: 3

Grant Amount: \$17,962

Project Dates:

PART I: Overview

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

Su'u Mapo (South Malaita) and Kwai Baitaa (East Malaita)

There were new relationships established as part of the scoping mission to expand the turtle projects to other sites in Malaita. Logistics and getting respective villages together for Wai-Hau team to do the awareness and getting more information about these sites was done by these two communities. Their support has enable team even the election in 2019 to conduct the site visits. Wai-Hau also support Su'u Mapo with flash drives with documents for their start up process.

Surrounding communities (Hauhui, Wairaha, Paunanu'u)

During the course of the monitoring season, unemployed youths from these communities were trained with our rangers on the mobile App and have undertaken rangers activities.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The project's on going focus is leatherback turtle conservation monitoring and recovery. This is an IUCN Red List threatened species and a priority species under strategic direction 3.2 of the

CEPF EMI work. The aim and objective was to increase or recover the species population in Are 'are – Malaita province. The project successfully explored new sites and partnerships for conservation within Malaita, developed a draft species management plan, developed a rangers mobile phone app for collecting data and continued gathering data for monitoring efforts within Are 'are.

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
Leatherback turtle populations are healthy and increased.	Current monitoring and awareness has improved community efforts towards conservation
Data is available for government and communities to make informed decisions regarding turtle monitoring and recovery	Draft species monitoring plan developed and improvements made relating to data gathering and collection

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Data collected is available which will be used to support the management of our species management plan . Although it is a totally new experience, the mobile app has encouraged our rangers to continue learn and carry out tasks even on voluntary basis. The mobile app has raised our rangers' motivations and they are eager to learn new things.	Monitoring and recovery (Beach patrol) started quite late due to issues of availability of funds however experience by our rangers from past monitoring has helped new rangers gain knowledge in leatherback turtles protocols. Rangers have taken more responsibilities in protecting the species from nesting to hatching. More women rangers are now confident in carrying monitoring and recovery process.
Site visits to potential new sites has been a major success of the project.	New sites identified around Malaita were visited in order to upscale recovery efforts and revive the leatherback turtle population around Malaita. The idea is to expand on the monitoring and recovery of the species to other parts of Malaita where the species is also potentially nesting. Despite natural weathers, cultural sensitivities and national events like the national general elections, our rangers managed to visit the two new sites and establish common understanding and awareness for people to be aware of the effort to protect the leatherback turtle species. These communities have decided to establish their conservation efforts and will work in partnership with Wai-Hau in the near future.

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

SUCCESES

i. Development of Data collection App

Data collection points and process has improved. We have developed and customized a mobile data collection application to centrally collect and store data including number of nestings, eggs, leatherback turtle measurements to be analyzed for trends or patterns with regards to the leatherback breeding and nesting. This can also be accessed online once updated. This will help us proper manage monitoring and recovery efforts and provide reliable information to other stakeholders in the future. Our rangers including women were also trained on how to collect data using the mobile app.

ii. Visits to Potential Sites

We visited two potential sites on Malaita as part of our project expansion. Although there is slow response from them to set up similar initiatives, there is broader awareness and understanding shown by these communities to reduce poaching for protein and cultural needs and practices. One of the two sites – Suú Mapo - was a logging site. However, we have provided support to them to start the process of establishing similar conservation initiative with the local resource owners. They are working closely with resource personnel at the Ministry of Fisheries to establish similar initiative.

iii. Draft Species Management Plan

A draft species management plan was developed although there is a lot to be done and incorporate, including consulting with communities on it. The wider consultation with surrounding communities was delayed due to other safeguard issues. Consultations were held with a select group of representatives from our partner villages in 2020, and a second draft of the plan was produced. We hope to finalise this management plan in 2021.

CHALLENGES

i. Lack of full time human resources to report on time

Our key resource personnel are also full time employees of other organizations including the government and based in Honiara. Managing the project with their full time employment has been a real challenge for us this project cycle which has implicated on our ability to meet reporting datelines in reasonable time. Even rangers are not permanent employees. Small grant threshold is not enough to support full time staff implement the project.

ii. Technological Illiteracy

There is a high number of our rangers including women who have limited formal education therefore limited access and knowledge to technology. It has taken quite some time for many to

familiarize and understand how to operate the basics of mobile application. However women especially were reluctant to use the mobile application to collect data during monitoring process. Most have reverted to the usual manual paper which were easily distorted hence inaccuracy of data and information. There is significant amount of training that needs to be done to improve on the mobile application implementation.

iii. Overseas procurement

A lot of our ranger's equipment is sourced from outside the country including tags, uniforms etc. Procuring these from outside suppliers has been a challenge for us this project cycle. There has been consultation with such suppliers unfortunately we have received slow responses from them.

iv. Time management and constrains

We have experienced throughout this project cycle an increasing number of other projects and other activities compared to previous year. Most of these projects were not anticipated by the community and Wai-Hau and were rolled out on ad hoc basis. From filming to awareness and workshops by NGOs and government agencies taking up a good number our time for the project. This year our project manager and coordinator also represented Solomon Islands at the World Rangers Congress in Nepal for a month also affecting some of our activities. Time management was therefore a challenge this project cycle.

v. Managing community expectations

Despite rolling out the project for over 3-4 years now, a few people from the community and surrounding communities are still skeptical about project benefits when it involves monetary benefits. The level of expectation from a few people in the communities is to see tangible development as opposed to capacity building and species oriented projects since Wai-Hau has existed for 10 years already.

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

POSITIVE

i) Recognition by other funding agencies

Through this project and ongoing partnerships, Wai-Hau was recognized by SPC under the PPAC project to implement a project called 'Women rights in resource management' this year 2020. This project will focus on training women in surrounding committees to understand their rights and the significant role they play in broader resources management and conservation in West Are 'are, East Are áre., West Kwaio and East Kwaio. At the end of this project we intend to increase more women to take up conservation role in current greenbelt sites.

Similarly, this leatherback turtle has drawn attention from Nia Tero and the Sky Island Initiatives who have selected Wai-Hau as one of the pilot sites for the Sky Island film and documentary showcasing the environment and cultural marvels of Malaita.

ii) Building Partnership with the Mai Ma’asina Greenbelt

Under this grant we have realized the need to develop sustainable mechanisms to support the ongoing need for monitoring and recovery in the long term. Wai-Hau is looking at setting a substantial economic avenue to support the effort in the recovery of the leather back turtle in the near future through the greenbelt initiative.

iii) Increasing new sites

There is an increasing interest from emerging significant environmental and cultural conservation groups in Are’ are, Kwaio and Malaita as a whole with the intention to engage in conservation and biodiversity in the Solomon Islands. Indirectly this project has been the trigger for many new conservation initiatives both in terrestrial and marine conservation. It sets the blueprint for new emerging conservation initiatives resulting in the scaling down of many long term logging operations in the southern regions of Malaita.

NEGATIVE

i) Stakeholder reliance on the project

Communities and more importantly relevant government ministries are more reliant on CEPF hence offer very little or no support at all towards our broader environmental conservation activities, a critical element of the long term sustainability of this project. A few requests for support from government agencies to support this project were unsuccessful

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from your proposal

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component Description	Results for Deliverable
Development of a Species Management Plan for Leatherback turtles	A draft species management plan has been developed (attached). We have not endorsed this or done associated training due to timing and engagement in other projects we have undertaken including the Mai Maasina Green Belt project start up. However we will still continue with the training and awareness with the surrounding communities and will aim to finalise this plan in 2021.
Consultation with the communities on the Species Management Plan	We held one consultation with representatives from communities during 2020, and we plan to continue training and awareness with the surrounding communities into 2021.
Finalization of the Species Management Plan	Not complete. This is something that Wai Hau will focus on in 2021.

Identification of other breeding sites	The two site visits were conducted successfully with the communities and reports have been produced. Suu Mapo report was submitted earlier. For the East Malaita trip, report is attached with final report.
Monitoring and Recovery	Monitoring and recovery were undertaken in both the seasons. Data were collected and uploaded to our mobile App. Rangers will upload the rest of the data and can be accessed online. Later on, analytical tools will be developed for small data wrangling and analysis perhaps in the next 5 years or so.
Develop Species Management Database	A mobile app was developed and rangers will continue to be trained in its use.

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

- Ranger data templates (submitted)
- Kobo data template (submitted)
- Species Management Plan (draft submitted)

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.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

For such highly migratory species which are also highly vulnerable, it is important that community based organizations share information, experiences, achievements with other similar CBOs at the national and international level during implementation of the project. Sharing experiences and achievements could provide motivations and generate innovative ideas to CBOs undertaking similar activities that can be replicated in other sites which is lacking in the case of Solomon Islands. Similar organizations undertaking leatherback turtle projects are operating in isolations.

Design:

Experiences gained from the previous project design has made it easier for Wai-Hau to implement it successfully. The design of the project process is familiar and so no complication to success was adhered to. The greatest success is local people take ownership of the project and be proud of being part of the project design process.

However, there is a lot of feedbacks especially from the RIT that demands a lot explanations and information even the nature of the project is similar to previous project. In many cases it takes a lot of implementation time on feedbacks.

Implementation:

Salary restriction policy on government officers who has capacity needed to help communities implement the project especially grantees like Wai-Hau also created gaps on the implementation of the project.

Persistent conversion of foreign currency to domestic currency or vice versa to satisfy CEPF reporting template demands a lot of work and better accounting personal and skills especially for smaller CBOs. Accessing international rates from the banks for reporting purposes is also time consuming to meet datelines and importantly costly for small grantees. Often banks are reluctant to provide the information so even grantees are not aware of when funds are wired into their bank accounts which valuable implementation time can be lost. It would be easier like any other grants to develop proposals and submit reports based on domestic currency.

Other lessons:

In order to measure whether the project had achieved intended purposes especially projects that involves monitoring and recovery of endangered species like the leatherback turtle, it is important that better and reliable data is collected and stored for further analysis purposes. This need digitization of data and other information. For example say if after 5 years analysis are carried out and data shows a decline in nesting that should raise the red flag hence drastic measures need to be taken. It will help grantees whether large or small grants to be more innovative and design better activities at the same time better understand what the project gaps are that needs to be addressed and what kind of resources needed to support the implementation of future projects for value for money. However, it is also important that continuous training on how to operate technological devices (hard wares) and soft wares equally by the women and marginalized community members.

Sustainability / Replication

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

Since the commencement of this leather back turtle monitoring and recovery project, there has been great achievements and successes. One was the building of the conservation office building, Human resource capacity building and skill trainings provided for our community and our Rangers. On that note, to date, our man power are experienced and well equipped. Therefore, it is recommended that to replicate this program or project in the future, it will still succeed. The sustainability of the project will depend entirely on availability of funding since our project sustainability plan is yet to be finalized. There is strong partnership with both the national and a provincial government and local stakeholders which is important for the sustainability of the project in the next phase. Going forward is not a quick fix thus a common problem with many conservation CBO around the regions especially when fundings are species based and the fact that Malaita is not a priority site for CEPF. However, there are plans and business strategies

discussed through MMGB to partner with provincial government to engage in Agro-Forestry in the not too distant future. Too early to discuss details as yet. But we know our direction and will get there. Gradually.

Satellite tagging will be a huge boost for the project data base in tracking tagged leather backs turtles out in the ocean in order to share information and take inclusive approach.

There were shortcomings that were seen but were only regarded as opportunities for further improvements. These are administration matters but minor issues which require perfecting for the course of the project.

- Continuous consultation/ awareness with the surrounding communities on new information's on the project progressive work plan, timeline and the management plan.
- Mapping of Wai-Hau specific marine area to feed into the National governments policy on specific marine sites around the country. This will also feed into our management plan thus align with relevant regulatory frameworks such as the Fisheries Act and Regulations.
- Assisting new Leather back turtle conservation groups upon request,
- Satellite tagging training and Microsoft training for Rangers.

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.

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, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
SPC	B - Women's Rights Advocacy	\$55,000	To be implemented soon

* Categorize the type of funding as:

A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this 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 funded project)*
- C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

- A need for cohesive support from IUCN/CEPF and institutions to engage more in scientific research in the recovery of the species
- Expansion of the monitoring and recovery work to the identified breeding sites around Malaita province.
- Satellite tagging must be initiated to monitor the species as soon as possible
- Thorough training on CEPF tools such as the CSTT, completion report template, GTT needs to be undertaken so that grantees can align and clearly understand what is required by CEPF from the project and what needs to be done throughout the course of the project.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

13. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Narrative

Contribution to Global Indicators

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

14. 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” (section 17 below), 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	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP

** 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.*

15. Protected Areas

15a. 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 CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

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

*** 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).*

15b. Protected area management

If you have been requested to submit a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), please follow the instructions below. If you have not been requested to submit a METT, please go directly to section 16.

Should 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 landscape

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. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled “KBA Management” may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

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. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that

have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured 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.*

17b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*

**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.*

18. 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.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries		
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	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 knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Hauhui community	x	x	x					x	x		x			x				x
Wairaha community	x	x	x				x											
Waisurione community	x	x	x				x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

The project has benefited the community in terms of income wise. Women and young girls especially. Income received has been used for saving by women in their saving clubs and so enable them to start venturing into other small businesses as well. Benefits have improve livelihoods of the community like a temporary water supply has been put up to serve the usage of proper and clean water utilization.

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. 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).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude	Population size
Hauhui community			380
Wairaha community			250
Waisurione community			139

19. 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.

19a. 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	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1																			

20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate financial resources for the long-term (generally five or more years). Examples of sustainable financial mechanisms include 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.

All CEPF grantees (or sub-grantees) with project activities that pertain to the creation and/or the implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism are requested to provide information on the mechanism and the funds it delivered to conservation projects during the project timeframe, unless another grantee involved with the same mechanism has already been or is expected to be tasked with this.

CEPF requires that all sustainable financing mechanism projects to provide the necessary information at their completion.

20a. 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					
3					

*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.

20b. Performance of the mechanism

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

NO.	Project intervention*	\$ Amount disbursed to conservation projects**	Period under Review (MM/YYYY -MM/YYYY)***
1			
2			
3			

*List whether the CEPF grant has helped to create a new mechanism (Created a mechanism) or helped to support an existing mechanism (Supported an existing mechanism) or helped to create and then support a new mechanism (Created and supported a new mechanism).

**Please only indicate the USD amount disbursed to conservation projects during the period of implementation of your project and using, when needed, the exchange rate on the day of your report.

***Please indicate the period of implementation of your project or the period considered for the amount you indicated.

Please do not forget to submit any relevant document which could provide justification for the amount you stated above.

21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Please describe any biodiversity-friendly practices that companies have adopted as a result of CEPF investment. A company is defined as a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural, legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. 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 biodiversity sustainably.

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

No.	Name of company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project
1		
2		

22. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established or strengthened as a result of CEPF investment.

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. 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, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

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

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

23. Gender

If you have been requested to submit a Gender Tracking Tool (GTT), please follow the instructions provided in the Excel GTT template. If you have not been requested to submit a GTT, please go directly to Part V.

Should you want to know more about CEPF Gender Policy, please click [here](#).

Download the GTT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with your team to fill it out. Please do not forget to submit the completed GTT together with this report.

Submitted

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, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

- 17. Name:** Felix Naitoro
- 18. Organization:** Wai-Hau Conservation Foundation Inc.
- 19. Mailing address:** C/- P.O Box 1595
- 20. Telephone number:** (677)7673459
- 21. E-mail address:** naitorof@gmail.com