CEPF Final Project Completion Report – EMI Small Grants

Please complete all fields and respond to all questions below.

Background Information

| Organization Legal Name | Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights Inc. |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Project Title | Scoping legal training needs in priority sites to promote the establishment of protected areas – Baining Mountains and Central Manus |
| Date of Report | 26 th May 2017 |
| Report Author | Marjorie Warisaiho |
| Author Contact Information | mwarisaiho@gmail.com |
| CEPF Region | East Melanesian Islands |
| Strategic Direction | Strategic Direction 2. Integrate biodiversity conservation into local land-use and development planning. Investment Priorities: 2.2. Provide legal training and support to communities for effective enforcement of environmental protection regulations. |
| Grant Amount | \$15,289.78 |
| Project Dates | October 2016 - March 2017 |

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

There were two main partners that assisted in the facilitation of this project from the respective target areas.

- 1. Arabam Raiegal Maragani (ARM) from the Baining Mountains is a community based organization of the Sinivit LLG. ARM was involved in the organizing of on field logistics, as well as mobilising communities for the scoping meeting, participating in the meeting while providing their views of the issues that they faced in relation to environment and natural resource management.
- 2. Manus Environment Conservation and Community Network, local NGO based in Manus assisted with on-field logistics for the CELCOR team to travel in. Also assisted with the organizing of the villages of inland Manus for the scoping meeting. MECCN at the same time participated in the meeting, as well providing their views of the social and environmental issues on the ground.

Conservation Impacts

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of CEPF's
 Ecosystem Profile for the East Melanesian Islands. For example, you may refer to the
 Strategic Directions that your project has contributed to.

CELCOR contributed to CEPF's Ecosystem profile under Strategic Direction 2; Integrate biodiversity conservation into local land-use and development planning. In implementing the scoping activity, it became evident as to the needs and the issues that the two communities are facing in relation to conservation and sustainable resource management. Hence, our intervention in this exercise has brought to light the value of conservation.

For instance, the communities in the Baining Mountains are in the process of establishing a conservation area, therefore this project through the scoping meetings have identified some training needs like reviewing of management plans, the workshops discussing the pros and cons of establishing a conservation area under the Conservation Area Act, knowing other natural resource related laws that will support their conservation initiative. Moreover, CELCOR's visit and conducting the scoping exercise have further encouraged and strengthened their aspirations to have a designated area conserved.

Similarly, the community representatives from inland Manus who have participated in the one day scoping exercise also expressed their concerns of the need for conservation as they are already experiencing environmental degradation and that is a threat to the Key Biodiversity Area. The elders further requested verbally for a legal education training. They see this as a need and the training will assist them to look at ways to address the environmental degradation and land disputes issue that they are currently faced so that will pave way for conservation of their hotspot.

3. Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project against the expected results detailed in your approved proposal.

The expected result was to clearly identify the training needs and tailor to future interventions. Thence, through the implementation of this project, issues experienced by the communities were brought to light. The common issues in these communities were land disputes.

The findings indicate the need for legal education training to be provided as a process of empowering the communities of Bainings and Manus Inland to utilise the best avenues in addressing the grievances they faced.

The main issue identified on the ground was that of land disputes. Papua New Guineans are tied to their land and if there are disputes on their land these must be resolved before any form of activity can occur on the land.

CELCOR's assistance was through the facilitation of COMMUNITY LEGAL EDUCATION WORKSHOPs. This anticipates a threefold result:

a) Promotion of Conservation

The natural environment of the Baining Mountains and Central Manus are still intact, and threatened by natural resource projects infringing on the borders - for example, logging in Manus Province and Oil Palm plantation expansion in the Baining Mountains. The need for awareness on conservation is vital. The tool kit used at the workshops has recently been reviewed and includes information on the newly formulated Protected Areas Policy. CELCOR provided awareness on conservation and the process and management of various protected areas. The dispute resolution process in a

conservation area was also captured. It is anticipated that through this training participants can utilize this in addressing disputes that may arise in the management of protected areas, and maintaining peace and order.

b) Clear direction in solving land disputes.

Apart from the awareness on natural resource laws, CELCOR carried out sessions on the various laws relating to land; the mediation process being the most essential issue. Through the sessions, participants were taken through the steps per the law in settling land disputes. It is anticipated that with a clear understanding of the process any land disputes can be settled immediately.

c) Additional mediators are trained.

The workshops enabled participants to understand the process of mediation, and with the knowledge attained they can assist or act as mediators in their respective communities to immediately address any dispute that may arise.

Outside intervention though this training can provide direction to the communities on how to best resolve their issues, however the onus is on the communities in taking ownership of the issue and using the knowledge they attain from the workshop to source ways for resolving conflicts.

4. Please describe any successes and/or challenges faced towards achieving the expected short-term and long-term impacts of the project work.

The project was successfully implemented and completed. Both target sites were visited, with issues identified and recommendation of trainings made.

The only challenge was being prepared to re-strategize the implementation due to circumstances on the ground. This was for the Baining Mountains; CELCOR could not complete the initially planned scoping trip as due to bad weather and river flooding so the two target communities were unable to participate. This challenge was overcome by arranging with partners on the ground to facilitate the process for CELCOR.

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

There was no negative issue that we have encountered but on the positive side, the communities having seen the visit of CELCOR a moral boosting for them as they were seeing a group coming in to provide technical assistance towards skills and capacity building for them to progress with their conservation initiatives.

6. If you did not complete any project components or activities, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?

All project components were successfully completed.

Products/Deliverables

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

In the implementation of this project, questionnaires were framed and used in a focused group interviews to gather information. (*Find attached*)

CEPF Global Monitoring Data

Respond to the questions and complete the tables below. If a question is not relevant to your project, please make an entry of 0 (zero) or n/a (not applicable).

8. Did your organization complete the **CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT)** at the beginning and end of your project?

(Please submit the final CSTT document to IUCN Oceania if you have not already done so).

| | Date | Composite Score |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| Baseline CSTT | 16/09/2016 | 75/100 |
| Final CSTT | 26/5/17 | 80.5/100 |

9. Please list any **Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered species** conserved due to your project.

Questions 9-20. This project was a scoping trip to identify the issues and training needs and not a direct conservation project.

10. Hectares Under Improved Management

| Project Results | Hectares* | Comments |
|---|-----------|--|
| 11. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area? | | List the name of each protected area |
| 12. Did your project create a new protected area or expand an existing protected area? | | List the name of each protected area, the date of proclamation, and the type of proclamation (e.g., legal declaration, community agreement, stewardship agreement) |
| 13. Did your project strengthen the management of a key biodiversity area named in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile (hectares may be the same as questions above) | | List the name of each key biodiversity area |

^{*} Include total hectares from project inception to completion

14. In relation to the questions above on protected areas, did your project complete a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), or facilitate the completion of a METT by protected area authorities? If so, complete the table below. (Note that there will often be more than one METT for an individual protected area.)

| Protected area | Date of METT | Composite METT Score | Date of METT | Composite METT Score | Date of METT | Composite METT Score |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

15. Direct Beneficiaries: Training and Education

| Did your project provide training or education for | Male | Female | Total | Brief Description |
|--|------|--------|-------|-------------------|
| 16. Adults for community leadership or | | | | |
| resource management positions | | | | |
| 17. Adults for livelihoods or increased | | | | |
| income | | | | |
| 18. School-aged children | | | | |
| 19. Other | | | | |

20. Please list the name and approximate population size of any "community" that benefited from the project.

| Community | Population size | Surrounding | Surrounding | Country |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|
| name | | district | province | |
| Arabam, Baining | 400 | Pomio District | East New Britain | Papua New |
| Mountains | | | Province | Guinea |
| Raiegal, Baining | 360 | Pomio District | East New Britain | Papua New |
| Mountains | | | Province | Guinea |
| Maranagi, | 300 | Pomio District | East New Britain | Papua New |
| Baining | | | Province | Guinea |
| Mountains | | | | |
| Kawaliap, Inland | 370 | Inland Manus | Manus Province | Papua New |
| Manus | | | | Guinea |
| Tingou, Inland | 450 | Inland Manus | Manus Province | Papua New |
| Manus | | | | Guinea |
| Buyang, Inland | 400 | Inland Manus | Manus Province | Papua New |
| Manus | | | | Guinea |

21. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Using the communities listed above, please complete the table below, inserting the name of the communities in the left column, and placing an X in all relevant boxes in the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit.

| | | Community Characteristics | | | | | | | | Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit Increased income due | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|-------|---|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Incre | ased i | | due | | | ırce | les, | | | | | |
| Community Name | Small landowners | Subsistence economy | Indigenous/ ethnic peoples | Pastoralists / nomadic peoples | Recent migrants | Urban communities | Communities falling below the poverty line | Other | Adoption of sustainable natural resources | Ecotourism revenues | Park management activities | Payment for environmental services | Increased food security due to the adoption of | More secure access to water resources | Improved tenure in land or other natural resource | Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, | U | Increased access to public services, such as education health or credit | use of tradi | More participatory decision-making due to | |
| Arabam, Baining Mountains | х | х | х | | | | | | | | | | х | Х | | | | х | Х | х | |
| Raiegal, Baining Mountains | Х | х | х | | | | | | | | | | х | х | | | | х | Х | х | х |
| Maranagi, Baining | Х | Х | Х | | | | | | | | | | Х | Х | | | | Х | Х | Х | Х |

| Mountains | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Kawaliap, | Х | Х | Х | | | | | Х | Х | | Х | Х | Х | Х |
| Inland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tingou, | Х | Х | Х | | | | | Х | Х | | Х | Х | Х | Х |
| Inland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buyang, | Х | Х | Х | | | | | Х | Х | | Х | Х | Х | Х |
| Inland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

If you marked "Other", please provide details on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit

Lessons Learned

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

The questionnaire used was well designed and proved helpful in capturing information required. This was used for both one on one interviews and focus group interviews. However, for the focus groups, the facilitators noted that there should also have been a copy translated into pidgin, which is the language commonly spoken throughout the country. Any form of information that needs to be disseminated must be translated especially to pidgin.

Communication was another challenge. Although the CELCOR team was advised prior to travel by the contact person on the ground that the community was aware and prepared to attend the gatherings, the situation on the ground was different. Not all participants arrived on time. For both workshops the meetings were delayed into the later part of the afternoon and ended at night particularly for the Baining communities. It is important that constant communication is maintained.

Weather was another challenging factor that affected the attendance of both communities. The meeting at the Baining Mountains was affected by the flooding of the river preventing some participants to travel. There was a similar situation for the Central Manus participants.

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

An Open-ended questionnaires were designed by the staff and conducted focus groups interviews that enabled generation of rich discussions. That in itself resulted in CELCOR identifying the training needs that the project was intending to achieve.

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

The execution was smooth however the weather was an obstacle to timely completion of the scoping exercise.

24. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Not at this point in time. This project was that of a scoping in identifying training needs and not implementing a direct conservation activity.

Sustainability/Replication

25. Please summarize the success or challenges in ensuring that the project will be sustained or replicated in the future.

Following on from the scoping trip, CELCOR has identified and received verbal requests for the facilitation of Community Legal Education Workshop in the two areas of Manus central and Baining Mountains. It is anticipated that the participants who attend the Community legal education will be empowered to take ownership and practice sustainable resource management. Participants from this workshop will also attain knowledge that can enable them to assist or participate in the mediation process. This enables conflicts to be addressed immediately to maintain the peace and order in the community. CELCOR has established contact with the communities, particularly through the local CBOs of ARM and MECCN, and will continue to play a partnership role in providing legal assistance, particularly for replication of community legal education workshops or provision of legal assistance should the need arise. As CELCOR's work is supported by donors, CELCOR will continue to fundraise and source funds to assist these communities.

26. Please summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability of your project work.

No information available

Safeguards

Please provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies for this project.

This may be attached in the form of an updated Social Safeguards document.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

27. Please use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

It was evident from the scoping exercise that the communities in Baining Mountains and Inland Manus need to be made aware of the legal issues surrounding their community initiatives, and in particular, know how to resolve land issues through proper mediation. These activities can be undertaken by CELCOR so there is a need for further engagement of CELCOR's legal team in the near future if CEPF will continue to support the communities' initiatives.

Secondly, the community initiated project must have provincial government endorsement so that can discourage conflicting landuse issues.

End.

Additional Funding

Please provide:

- 28. details of any additional funding that supported this project
- 29. details of any further funding secured for this project, your organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF's investment in this project

| Donor | Type of Funding* | Amount | Notes |
|-------|------------------|--------|-------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

^{*} 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)

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 website, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below if different from what has already been provided:

| Name: |
|-------------------|
| Organization: |
| Mailing address: |
| Telephone number: |
| E-mail address: |