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# FINAL REPORT

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## TO THE WATERLOO FOUNDATION

- Protecting Tropical Rainforests of Bougainville, Papua New Guinea: AWARD of £87,000
- Advancing Conservation of Tropical Rainforests During the COVID-19 Pandemic, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea: AWARD of £10,000

### **CENTRAL BOUGAINVILLE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN**



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*The People of Central Bougainville and the Rotokas Ecotourism team are extremely grateful for the generous support from The Waterloo Foundation. Your belief in the value of our vision for the conservation of Bougainville's forests and natural resources allowed us to work with communities throughout Central Bougainville, sharing knowledge on the importance of protecting our healthy forests and biodiversity through empowering communities and embracing our traditional cultural practices. Our success is your success. Please come and visit our amazing home!*

*Vearovira rutu (Thank you very much)*

*Rotokas Ecotourism Team*

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The generous support from The Waterloo Foundation (awarded through the Harrison Institute) allowed Rotokas Ecotourism (RET) to continue their collaborative work for the conservation of the forests of Central Bougainville and endangered biodiversity in the area (e.g., the Endangered Bougainville monkey-faced bat) through empowering the Indigenous People of Central Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.

Your timely support provided tremendous progress and stability, allowing RET to increase its impact through matching and leveraging funding from The Christensen Fund and the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. Although the challenges were and are great, we are pleased to report on the significant progress on our objectives in the Rotokas, Kunua, Keriaka, Atsinima and Torokina regions and share our vision for the future. All challenges encountered have been carefully addressed through cultural processes, which is critical to the long-term acceptance and sustainability of this critical initiative. And while the COVID pandemic disrupted our work with communities, your added financial support allowed us to carry critically needed supplies and safety messages to the people, demonstrating that they were not forgotten.



## Outcome: The conservation plan embraced and used to inform management decisions by the clans

### Conservation Management Plan

The Conservation Management Plan for Central Bougainville initially started with a plan centered on the 76,879 ha Kunua Plains and Mount Balbi Key Biodiversity Area that was recognized by the western world. Consultations with the people quickly broadened the focal objective for empowering the people of Central Bougainville to sustainably manage and protect their native forests and biodiversity, an area encompassing 146,116 ha. Since the inception of the broader initiative in 2013, hundreds of formal and informal individual, community, and leadership consultations have taken place. These consultations were a critical part of developing a unified vision that represented the diverse communities and clans from across Central Bougainville and to resolving concerns and issues that developed. Consultations will continue to help ensure plan implementation and to refine it based on additional information from the communities.

Below we summarize the key aspects of the plan that is already being used to guide current action and will be used to inform future priorities and actions of the communities.

*Please note that the final cultural endorsement ceremony and government endorsement has been delayed until the COVID pandemic has completely passed and larger community gatherings, with international participation, can be safely completed to celebrate this monumental benchmark.*



**Mount Balbi viewed from the track to Sisivi Village. It is a 2-day trek to the summit on steep & challenging trails**

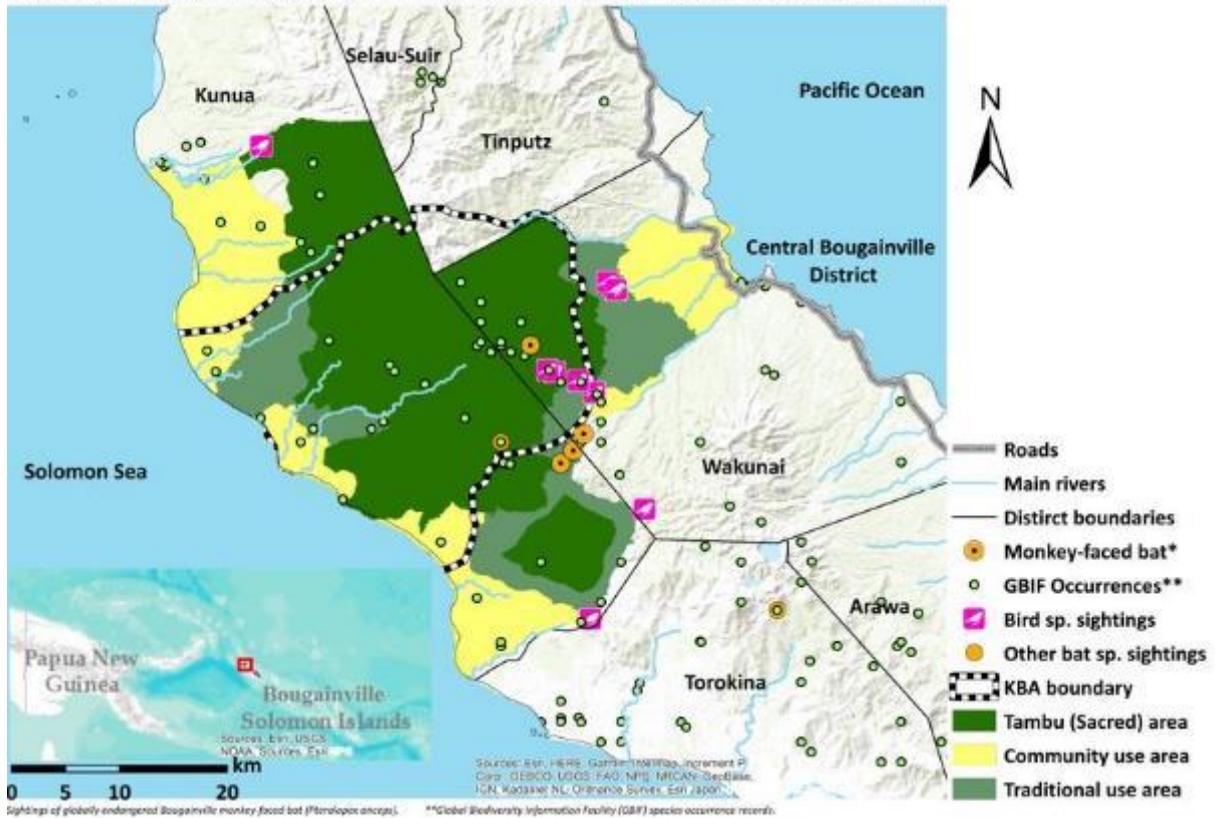
The core tenant of the conservation plan was that the communities would embrace and use their cultural practices to guide their conservation and management of their forest and biodiversity. They developed their vision for three (3) land use types, including 1) community use areas where most of the people live, 2) traditional use areas where fewer people live and there are self-imposed limitations of human activities, and 3) tambu areas where very few people live and there are major self-imposed restrictions on human activities.

Land Use	Area (total 146,116 ha)	Activities
<b>Community Use Area</b>	38,768 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes “small” Tambu areas</li> <li>• Villages and hamlets</li> <li>• Farming and gardens</li> <li>• Tree harvest</li> <li>• Hunting and fishing</li> </ul>
<b>Traditional Use Area</b>	26,807 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes “small” Tambu areas</li> <li>• Limitations on establishing new hamlets, farming, and gardening</li> <li>• Limitations on hunting and fishing</li> <li>• Limitations on tree harvest</li> <li>• Traditional medicine collection</li> </ul>
<b>Tambu Area (Sacred Area)</b>	76,297 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural practices</li> <li>• Environmental protection</li> <li>• Low impact ecotourism</li> </ul>
<b>Unmapped</b>	4,244 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 944 ha in the Kunua District will likely be recognized as a combination of the three land use types</li> <li>• 3,300 ha in the Tinputz District will likely be recognized as part of the Tambu area</li> </ul>



**Ruruvu Village  
is in the  
Community  
Use area of  
Wakunai  
District**

**Key Biodiversity Area (KBA): basic land use and biodiversity map of Central Bougainville**



The Rotokas People documented the Endangered Bougainville monkey-faced bat for the first time on the island since the 1960s (left)

Another 10 bat species (of the island's estimated 30) were also documented, including the Geoffroy's rousette fruit bat (right)



## Plan Vision, Objectives, and Strategies

Vision	Objectives	Strategies
Healthy People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved access to clean and safe water</li> <li>• Improved access to a stable, abundant, and safe food supply</li> <li>• Improved access to health care</li> <li>• Improved access to education</li> <li>• Improved farming practices</li> <li>• Improved hunting practices</li> <li>• Improved fishing practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village management plans to improve access to safe water and a stable supply of safe food</li> <li>• Health care in villages</li> <li>• Schools with more resources</li> <li>• New farming practices used to protect soils while improving crop yield</li> <li>• Effective hunting guidelines that provides for the People and protects biodiversity</li> <li>• Effective fishing guidelines that provides for the People and protects biodiversity</li> </ul>



**Past and future trainings on improved farming practices will continue to help improve yields, provide opportunities for revenue, and conserve forests, soil, and clean water**

## Plan Vision, Objectives, and Strategies

Vision	Objectives	Strategies
Empowered People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Communities with knowledge and skills to protect their environment and culture</li><li>• Youth contributing members of communities</li><li>• Communities respecting other communities</li><li>• Government respectfully working with the People</li><li>• International partners respectfully collaborating</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hands-on training programs</li><li>• Opportunities designed for the youth</li><li>• Regular and effective communications among communities</li><li>• Government programs and laws supporting the People</li><li>• International partners working with communities on community priorities</li></ul>

**Chris Todd, PhD graduate student, University of Western Sydney – Hawkesbury, volunteered his time to help train community members on biodiversity assessments**



## Plan Vision, Objectives, and Strategies

Vision	Objectives	Strategies
Cultural Revival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Revived traditional culture and practices</li><li>• Expanded understanding and respect for clanship boundaries, sacred areas, and traditional use areas</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthened and expanded practice of Chief system of governance</li><li>• Expanded use of traditional practices</li><li>• Cultural Exchange Centers</li><li>• Cultural festivals</li><li>• Mapped clanship boundaries, sacred areas, and traditional use areas</li></ul>



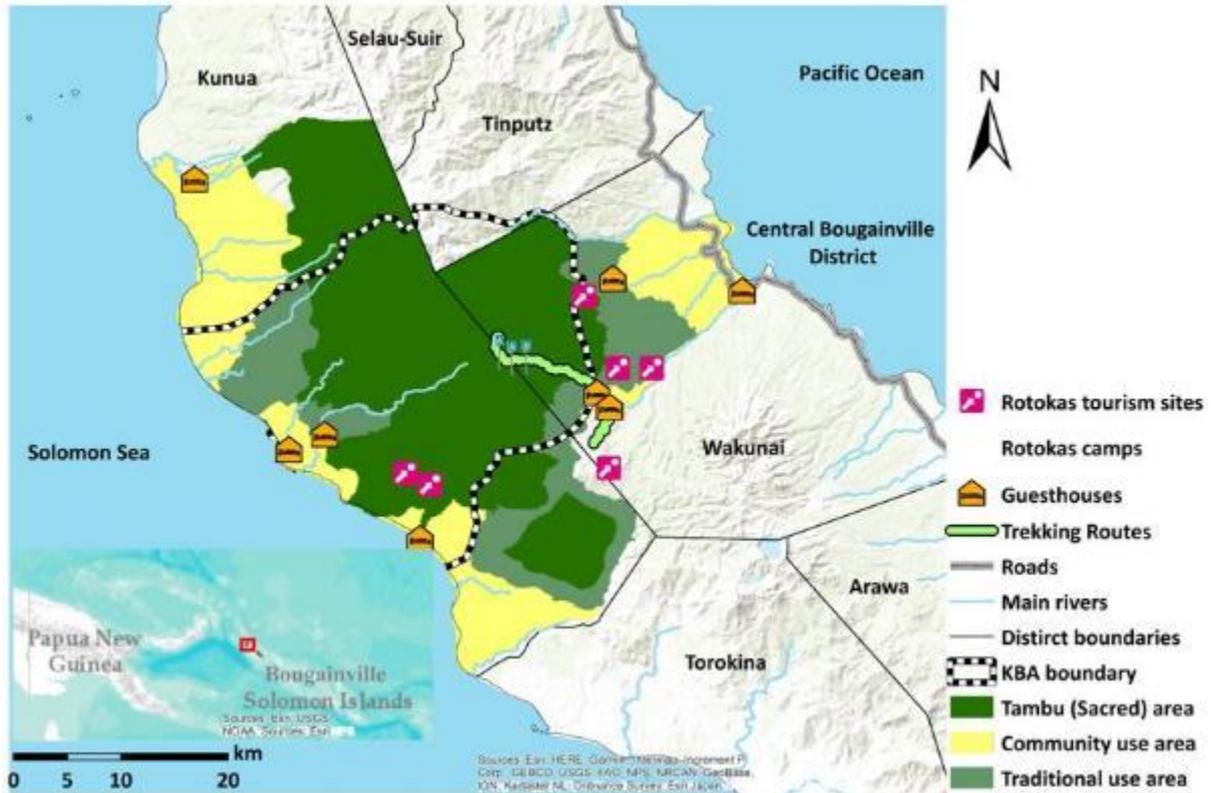
## Plan Vision, Objectives, and Strategies

Vision	Objectives	Strategies
Sustainable Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expanded access to cash for basic needs</li><li>• Increased standard of living</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expanded guided ecotourism trekking</li><li>• Expanded guided research expeditions</li><li>• Cultural festivals</li><li>• Expanded and enhanced fish farming practices</li><li>• Increased production and export of quality agricultural products</li></ul>



**Cultural festivals conducted for trekkers brings additional funds and revitalizes indigenous customs with the youth**

**Key Biodiversity Area (KBA): basic landuse and tourism map of Central Bougainville**



**Construction of guesthouses provides opportunities for trekkers to experience authentic indigenous village stays and explore the wonders of Central Bougainville; villages also benefit financially**

## Plan Vision, Objectives, and Strategies

Vision	Objectives	Strategies
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stable, abundant, and safe food</li><li>• Increased production from garden plots</li><li>• Expanded access to protein resources, especially in the interior</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enhanced animal husbandry (fish farming, chickens)</li><li>• Sustainable hunting and fishing practices</li><li>• Maintained soil fertility and minimized soil erosion in garden plots</li></ul>



**Small-scale fish farms  
increase access to reliable  
protein sources within the  
interior of Central  
Bougainville**



## Plan Vision, Objectives, and Strategies

Vision	Objectives	Strategies
Healthy Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Forest processes sustained (soil health, reforestation)</li><li>• Forests provide for the People</li><li>• Native species abundant and healthy</li><li>• Invasive species managed or eliminated</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthened forest protection</li><li>• Programs to minimize threats</li><li>• Improved forest management practices</li><li>• Active planting of native trees</li><li>• Active protection of native pollinators</li><li>• Research to solve forest health problems</li></ul>



**Communities are actively protecting their forests to ensure the forests provide important resources into the future. Tambu areas identified by the people protect 76,297 ha of rainforest**

## Plan Vision, Objectives, and Strategies

Vision	Objectives	Strategies
Healthy Waterways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintain stream flow</li><li>• Protect native species</li><li>• Limit introduced species</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthened protection of streams and lakes</li><li>• Programs to minimize threats</li><li>• Improved fishing practices</li><li>• Research to solve stream health problems</li></ul>



**Healthy waterways are critical to provide clean water and food for communities**

## Plan Vision, Objectives, and Strategies

Vision	Objectives	Strategies
Healthy Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Abundant native species</li><li>• Limited introduced species</li><li>• Sustainable resource for communities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protect and recover threatened species</li><li>• Expanded protection of habitats</li><li>• Minimize and manage threats</li><li>• Research to solve biodiversity health problems</li></ul>



**Biodiversity helps ensure healthy forest ecosystem function, provides attractions for trekkers, and food for communities**



# Research – Position Statement & Permit Requirements

## *THE POSITION OF THE PEOPLE OF CENTRAL BOUGAINVILLE*

The People have a strong understanding and appreciation of their biodiversity and environment and are committed to its protection. They are concerned about how climate change and how past management actions has harmed the environment. They understand that important information has been lost as pressure on their People and culture has eroded traditional knowledge and practices.

They are committed to working with respectful groups to collect needed information that is crucial for informed conservation and management of their natural resources in the Kunua Plains & Mount Balbi Key Biodiversity Area and throughout Central Bougainville. All researchers, conservationists, and others that want to conduct research or other types of initiatives in Central Bougainville, whether they are from local communities, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, or from other countries, are expected to commit to the following:

- Show Respect to The People, their Culture, and their Decisions.
- Be Respectful of Others that have Permission to Work in the Area.
- Train Community Members and Include Them in the Work.
- Provide Data to The People.
- Follow Consultation & Approval Process of The People.
- Maintain Open Communications with The People.
- Provide Educational Materials Related to the Project to The People.
- Follow the laws and rules of The People.

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## *PERMITS AND PERMISSIONS*

There are multiple levels of permits and/or permissions required for research and/or conservation initiatives to be undertaken in Central Bougainville. Anyone found to have bypassed or violated the requirements may have their permission to conduct their initiative suspended by The People and/or the any of the regulatory authorities. The following guidance is provided to help prospective researchers with planning and obtaining the requisite permits and permissions. It is the responsibility of the researcher to coordinate directly with the regulatory agencies to follow current procedures.

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**THE PEOPLE:** It is The People's inherent right to allow or deny any project to be conducted within their ancestral domain in Central Bougainville, regardless of approvals received from the regulatory authorities within the Papua New Guinea and the Autonomous Bougainville Governments. The People of Central Bougainville set forward the following guidelines:

- Requests for projects that will be limited to one clan area requires review and approval by the local Community Government.

- Requests for projects that may take place across multiple clan areas requires review and approval by the Community Governments from each area.
- Note, even with prior approval, people implementing projects within an area are expected to conduct courtesy consultations with local communities when specific activities are planned within the area.
- Clan representatives to the Autonomous Bougainville Government should be informed of proposed projects and any decisions and guidance required by the Clans.
- A Free, Prior, Informed, Consent (FPIC) should be developed with The People for any approved project. The FPIC should be routinely reviewed and updated to help maintain a common understanding of the agreement. This document ensures that The People have the authority to consent to any action that would impact their freedoms, communities, and lands. The People must be given the choice to consent to projects in Bougainville with full understanding of potential positive and negative impacts. All information must be disclosed to the people in a language that fosters full comprehension. All projects must maintain the standards of The People throughout their duration and are subject to termination at The People's discretion.
- The People require researchers to obtain the requisite visas, permits, and permissions from the Papua New Guinea and the Autonomous Bougainville Governments.

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**AUTONOMOUS BOUGAINVILLE GOVERNMENT (ABG):** Any individual or organization interested in conducting conservation research and/or projects in Central Bougainville are required to have permission from the *Bougainville Bureau for the Environment (BBE)*.

- The BBE requires that people obtain the requisite visas, permits, and permissions from the Papua New Guinea Government and from The People.
- Other branches of the ABG should be kept informed of planned projects and, as needed, additional permits obtained.

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA GOVERNMENT:** Any individual or organization interested in conducting research and/or conservation projects in Central Bougainville are required to have both a Research Visa and Research Permit granted from the following:

- *National Research Institute (NRI)*: The NRI office is located in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. NRI is the research visa issuing authority and liaises with other institutions and committees to secure project approval and affiliations before recommending the issuance of a research visa.
- *Conservation and Environmental Protection Authority (CEPA)*: The CEPA office is located in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea and is the research permit issuing authority. Additional permits and permissions may be required depending on the type of research being proposed (e.g., import permits for mist nets; export permits for biological samples). Permits for collection and export of biological specimens are subject to approval. All fauna and flora are subject to regulation.

- The Papua New Guinea Government requires that people obtain the requisite permits and permissions from the Autonomous Bougainville Government and from The People.

*RESEARCH FINDINGS:* Research conducted in Bougainville benefits The People, government, ecosystems, and visiting researchers. Researchers are required to:

- Provide their data to The People in formats that are usable to The People. This may be in the format of educational materials (e.g., posters, presentations, booklets, distribution maps, etc.).
- Unpublished reports scientific publications from research in Bougainville must be submitted for distribution to The People.
- Distributional records of species must be submitted to a standardized database for long-term data management. This database has yet to be confirmed with The People, the Autonomous Bougainville Government, and the Papua New Guinea Government.

#### *OTHER ENTRY REQUIREMENTS*

- Copies of passports/visa identification.
- Clear proposal and/or thesis outlines: details for research methodology, goals, background, destination(s), schedules for data collection; proposal should reflect one's intentions for researching in Bougainville, conservation application of research, how research groups intend to interact with community, associated literature, details about participating institutions (institution name, location, department/college, associated scholars, proof of sponsorship/funding for research).

Two letters for project verification and professional character reference. Letters should be written on behalf of the researcher, group, and institution that will be ethically interacting with the community and Bougainville's cherished ecosystems.

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## **Kunua Plains & Mount Balbi Key Biodiversity Area**

### **Low Impact Ecotourism Guidelines**



The beauty of the Kunua Plains and Mount Balbi region of Central Bougainville is a treasure hidden from the rest of the world. Pristine beaches, vast native forests, waterfalls and streams tumbling down steep rocky slopes, hot springs, high elevation calderas with strikingly blue lakes, and so much more can be discovered here.

The People of Central Bougainville are warm and welcoming, and fiercely committed to protecting their environment, culture, and way of life which offers a special experience for visitors to this place.

## *The People's Vision for Sustainable Tourism*

Sustainable low impact tourism is a crucial component in The People's vision to catalyze and achieve environmental conservation, cultural empowerment, self-governance, and economic independence. Although effective ecotourism is central to their plan, The People also recognize the value of offering cultural and historical tourism opportunities. By organizing locally and revitalizing their cultural practices to protect their environment, they are bringing new economic opportunities for The People through sustainable tourism.

While the promise of experiencing the natural beauty of the environment, the history of World War II, and the amazing cultural experiences will bring visitors to Central Bougainville, the limited infrastructure and guest services, and access that can be disrupted by unexpected disagreements among

communities or with tour operators are significant challenges that need to be considered. For The People's dream of sustainable ecotourism to become a reality, effective agreements among communities and tour operators must be reached and maintained to bring both quality and predictability to the experience for visitors. Low impact and environmentally friendly development, important infrastructure, and quality services must come to the region to ensure visitors have amazing experiences that bring them back.

### *Respect is a core value to The People.*

As such, they expect all visitors to Central Bougainville to commit to showing respect to The People, their culture, their environment, and their decisions at all times. Earn the privilege of experiencing the wonders of the Kuna Plains and Mount Balbi region. And remember, it is The People's inherent right to allow your access.

*Leave only footsteps and positive memories with the people who share in your adventures.*

*Take only positive memories and amazing photos of adventures with new friends.*

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"Eco-tourism has emerged in many places as a conscious option for travelers who want to experience the beauty of the planet without damaging our fragile environment in the process."

*Bougainville News*

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*Situational Assessment:* Currently, there is limited tourism to the Kunua Plains and Mount Balbi region of Central Bougainville. While no formal study has been completed, organized tourism to the interior of the region is estimated to be less than 100 people each year and is characterized by infrequent small groups of people. Most visitors come to trek to the top of Mount Balbi by way of Togarao Village. Tourists predominantly come from Papua New Guinea, Australia, and New Zealand. Given the challenges and expense of travel, increased visitation is most likely to come from the Pacific.

Limited marketing has been done and few tour packages are offered. There are few highly qualified tour guides. Improved access, infrastructure, trek maintenance, and services are needed to enhance the experience of visitors and motivate them to return and recommend Bougainville as a destination site to others. Further, tracks into the interior are occasionally closed due to disagreements and have disrupted visitor access to some areas.

Despite all of these challenges, Central Bougainville offers many amazing experiences for hardy souls interested in natural adventures that few have experienced.



*A 2-DAY TREK FROM TOGARAO VILLAGE WILL REVEAL THIS SMALL LAKE NEAR THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT BALBI.*

*Your Experience*

*“Two roads diverged in a  
wood and I –  
I took the one less traveled by,  
And that has made all the  
difference.”*

*Robert Frost*





A RARE VIEW FROM SISIVI VILLAGE WHERE MOUNT BALBI IS NOT SHROUDED IN CLOUDS.

Ecotourism in Central Bougainville will take visitors off the beaten path. Local guides are required to ensure access and safety as people trek deep into the native bush, wade swift running rivers, and traverse steep mountainous terrain.

The summit of Mount Balbi rises 8,907 feet (2,715 meters) above sea level and is one of the premier tourist destinations on Bougainville. Access is most often from the east coast by way of Togarao Village and an additional 2-day trek on a difficult track. Plans are being developed to reroute portions of the track to facilitate access and avoid exceptionally steep terrain.

Another premier destination is Benua Cave which is thought to be the largest cave in the Pacific. It is located in a large sinkhole on the west side of the island and is about 470 m in length, 150 m wide, and the roof of the cave is a stunning 170 above the floor of the cave. Access to this special place is currently very controlled as the communities are organizing to facilitate tourism while protecting their home.

Colonies of several hundred Solomon Island Flying Foxes (*Pteropus rayneri*) are found on both coasts. They can only be visited with special permission as they roost within Tambo (sacred areas).



The endangered and endemic Bougainville Moustached Kingfisher is expected in Central Bougainville, although there are no current records or photos are available. On an expedition, tourists may have a chance to observe and document this beautiful and elusive bird!

*Left: Guadalcanal Moustached Kingfisher as reference.*

*Photo: Rob Moyle/University of Kansas*

Isolated pristine beaches offer space for tourists to wander, enjoy some quality “alone time” and even go for a swim in the warm sea.



*All those who  
wander are not  
lost.*

*J.R.R. Tolkien*

*Biodiversity Research Expeditions:* While biodiversity research expeditions do not equate to ecotourism trekking, we have explicitly included it here as many of the services that communities use to support ecotourism are equally relevant to the services needed to support a successful expedition. We anticipate expeditions to increase in frequency and scope given the importance of quality research to inform biodiversity conservation, which in turn is central to successful ecotourism.

Biodiversity research in Central Bougainville has many requirements which are covered in greater detail in the Conservation Plan. And it is important to emphasize that no collection is allowed during ecotourism activities. Violations will be reported to the appropriate authorities.

The endangered Bougainville Monkey-faced Bat (*Pteralopex anceps*) is only known from Bougainville Island and Choiseul Island in the Solomon Islands. Local experts have proven themselves very effective in finding these elusive bats.





*Cultural Tourism:* For the respectful visitor, people may be honored with a welcoming SingSing. The ceremonies vary from village to village and there are different experiences for men and women.

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The SingSing welcome ceremony in Kairiha village was the most amazing experience of my life!

*Emily Stanford  
Watson Fellow*

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Upe, as symbolized by a special hat, is a traditional experience where boys are trained to become men. Completion of their training, marking their recognition as men, is marked with a major celebration. The first Upe celebration open to visitors occurred in 2018 and the expectation is that this will become an annual event.

Historical Tourism: Central Bougainville has experienced significant events that has shaped the land, the people and their way of life. Colonialism left its mark and can be seen in the layout of most villages throughout the area. Major battles during World War II raged across the island and even today, the scars of the battles and historical artifacts can be found in some communities or even rediscovered deep in the bush.



The Numa Numa trail, extending from just south of Wakunai on the east coast to Torokina on the west coast was the route along which Allied forces secured Bougainville from Japanese forces.

Communities have long expressed a general interest to organize and reopen the track for ecotourist and those interested in WW II history. Initial discussions have been completed and further consultations are being considered to bring this dream to a reality.

## *Conclusion*

The People of the Kunua Plains and Mount Balbi region of Central Bougainville are committed to providing quality low-impact ecotourism for respectful visitors to their home. Through sustainable ecotourism, they will protect their environment, revitalize many cultural practices, and establish livelihood initiatives that directly benefit the communities. The People are opening their doors, minds, and hearts to visitors who will experience the wonders of Bougainville and many traditional practices long held in secret.

Major resort developments will not be found in the area as The People have chosen a path that will protect their environment, their health, and to provide a future for their children.



### Priority Actions

As resources allow, over the next five years The People, tour operators, and the Department of Tourism will collaborate to leverage expertise and resources to achieve the following priorities. Additional priorities are expected to be identified and integrated into the plan. The COVID pandemic will continue to influence the implementation of this plan.

Priorities	Yr-1	Yr-2	Yr-3	Yr-4	Yr-5
<b>Track Establishment &amp; Maintenance</b> (Discussions are underway to help organize communities to establish and maintain tracks for ecotourism)					
Ruruvu to Sisivi: maintenance	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
Ruruvu/Togarao to Balbi maintenance	Modify Track	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
Wakunai to Balbi establishment & maintenance		Community Organizing	Establish Track	Annual	Annual
Apuro to Benua Cave maintenance	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
Numa Numa Trail establishment & maintenance		Community Organizing	Establish Track	Annual	Annual
<b>Guest Houses and Associated Infrastructure</b> (Discussions are underway to confirm established and planned guest houses)					
Training on guest house construction, sanitation, and clean water	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual

Standards & Quality Control	Set standards	Confirm Compliance	Confirm Compliance	Confirm Compliance	Confirm Compliance
<b>Services</b>					
Training – Cooks: meal planning, cooking, & sourcing local foods	Establish Training Program	1+ training	1+ training	1+ training	1+ training
Training – Hosts: guest services & special events	Establish Training Program	1+ training	1+ training	1+ training	1+ training
Training – Tour guides: environmental, biodiversity, & cultural; mentoring program	Establish Training Program	1+ training	1+ training	1+ training	1+ training
Standards & Quality Control	Set standards	Confirm Compliance	Confirm Compliance	Confirm Compliance	Confirm Compliance
<b>Marketing</b>					
Market potential	Complete market research	Implement guidance	Implement guidance	Implement guidance	Implement guidance
Online marketing resources	Provide tour operators, Dept of Tourism, & NGO's with updated materials	Update websites	Update websites	Update websites	Update websites
Tour packages	Review current; identify new priorities	Establish 1+ new Tour Package			

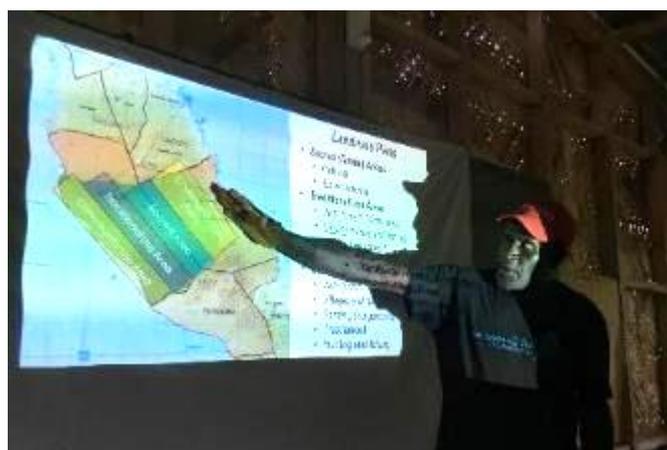
<b>Access</b>					
Roads: maintained to allow reliable access to Ruruvu & other destinations	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
Trusted boat hires & standard fees are established to support tourisms	Identify trusted boat operators & standard fees				
Trusted vehicle hires & standard fees are established to support tourisms	Identify trusted vehicle operators & standard fees				
Community agreements established that allow access even as conflicts are resolved	Establish standard tour package agreements	Update agreements	Update agreements	Update agreements	Update agreements

## Consultation & Awareness Meetings

Since the inception of this initiative in 2013, hundreds of individual, leaders, and community consultations have been conducted across Central Bougainville to listen to the people and develop a shared vision of for a community-led and unified conservation management plan. This work often required repeated visits to the same community to gather further input and resolve concerns. While the project initially focused on the Kunua Plains and Mount Balbi Key Biodiversity Area, the people requested a more inclusive approach built upon Indigenous clan boundaries. Since the inception of our initiative, we estimate our consultations have reached over 3,000 people (approximately 60% men and 40% women) in Central Bougainville.



Consultations were led by the Rotokas Ecotourism team and chiefs from the communities. They were often passionate affairs as people expressed their ideas and concerns about protecting their environment and culture. In each area, attendance was impressive as the team delivered needed information to the local communities and explored ideas for the communities to defend their environment. Almost without exception, communities supported the conservation plan. Occasional disagreements or concerns were revealed when people misunderstood important information or distrusted outsiders – in most cases misunderstandings were easily resolved and community support followed. The consultations continue to help maintain transparency, resolve emerging concerns, and garner support to implement the plan even as it is being drafted.





Consultations were dynamic affairs that lasted late into the night where knowledge was shared, ideas developed, and dreams revealed



## Outcome: Rainforest & Biodiversity Protected by the Clans

### Identifying and Resolving Emerging Threats to the Forest

The People of Central Bougainville are proactively working together to protect their forests under the vision developed in the conservation plan. While there have been a few violations within the Tambu and Traditional Use areas where individuals have cut small areas for their local gardens, these have quickly been identified and appropriate actions taken within the local culture; restoration of deforested areas are planned. These violations highlight the need for continued work with communities to ensure all people are supportive of protecting the forests. Further, the motivations for the violations have illuminated the need for expanded food security and sustainable livelihood projects.



### Road Construction - An Emerging Threat to the Forest

The road development project to connect the East and West Coasts proposed in 2019 by the National Government through Central Bougainville Electorate illustrates a broader threat to the forests that the People are addressing. While greater access to roads and outside resources is of great importance to the people on the West Coast, most of which is only accessible by boat, a road that cuts across the island will prove to be exceptionally damaging to the environment. Based upon existing roads into the interior of the island, they are not

well maintained, damage the environment, and will contribute to people moving into the more remote Traditional and Tambu areas. It may also open up the region to mining and extensive deforestation from proposed Oil-Palm Plantations which have been stopped to this point in time.

Rotokas Ecotourism's Community Liaison Officers Chief Ben Kikiviori and Chief Titus Blossom attended meetings organized by the MP for the people along the proposed road to add their inputs on the road construction. They emphasized that construction and maintenance of a road, especially in steep terrain, can be very damaging, leading directly and indirectly to the loss and degradation of natural habitats. The People's vision to *Live in Peace and Harmony with the Environment* would be negatively affected as road construction and biodiversity aims are often at odds.

The communities agreed to redirect the road outside the KBA and avoid the Tambu (Sacred Areas) and requested RET and the Central MP office consult with the ABG Environment Bureau to assist with resolving the potential conflicts between the road development and the Mt Balbi Kunua Key Biodiversity Areas Conservation. Plans for the road are on hold as a lack of funding and COVID 19 has disrupted progress and consultations.

The proposed road marked in red passing through the KBA and marked in yellow and redirected outside of the KBA and Tambu areas after the intervention



### Mining Exploration - An Emerging Threat to the Forest

Currently, RET has not undertaken any explicit interventions to halt mining explorations and small-scale mining activities as some communities remain divided on the issue. There is growing unity around forest and environmental protection that RET plans to capitalize on in the near future. We have a deep concern for the people in Torokina as the People living between Sisivi Villages and Numanuma Trail are doing alluvial mining using dangerous chemicals or metals such as Mercury and Nitrate to separate sands from gold. We realize a threat where the river system may be affected by the elements which results in the poisoning of fish and people. RET plans to do an awareness on these practices once funding is available and partners with the technical knowledge are identified to help conduct the awareness.

## GPS Skills Training & Field Mapping

In partnership with Volunteer Services Abroad (VSA), RET conducted a GPS skills training and field mapping workshop prior to clanship and resources mapping activities started. Participants were selected locally two people each from the Mt Balbi Kunua Plains KBA. VSA's GPS and Mapping Expert Jodie Robertson, explicitly recruited for this effort, conducted the training and led the Mapping Team from Central to west Coast Bougainville. The names of the mapping team and areas they represented are listed below. Pedro Uravutu, Junias Repiriri, Talitha Junias, and Emily Tevaria from RET Management also took part on the three days GPS Mapping skills Training at Ruruvu. The trainings included both theory and field application, tailored to be effective for the participants level of understanding. Skills covered included:



*Jodie Robertson and John with the Mapping Team on Field Training*

- Synchronizing the GPS, collect coordinates, map boundaries and confirm time
- Entering field data into field notebooks
- Equipment and supplies needed during mapping

GPS Team Members	KBA Community Representation
Kenneth Rerevate	Ruruvu, Togarao, Sisivi, Karauturi, Kuritauturi, Ibu, Atao, and Kakaspa
Reuben Benson	Taisiko, Kakarapai, Ipa, and Pipipaia
John Sivirio	Kunua station, Kakutu, Aubarihaitai, Arereo, and Kirupopi
Stanley Higai	Asitapai, Veteraio, Arikara, Avaitai, Eamato, and Komopa
Linus Nukansi	Takai, Birete, and Benua Cave
Emil Tairis	Umaki, Koripovi, Ararapa, Atsinima, and Vatoeita
Ben Kikiviori	Chief and Community Liaison Officer





*Stanley Nukansi, Kenneth Rerevate and John Sivirio are listening intently as Jodie Robertson explains the GPS mapping process.*

On Wednesday, 7 January 2019, RET Management and Jodie Robertson from VSA hosted a graduation ceremony at Buka Town (VSA Yard) and awarded the team with the GPS Mapping Certificates. John Sivirio commended the funders and partners (The Waterloo Foundation, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, The Christensen Fund, Harrison Institute) for making the project a reality. He challenged other team members to make good use of the knowledge and skills learned and help the communities' who needs the service.



*RET Mapping Team with GPS Mapping Skills Training Certificates on Graduation at VSA Yard Buka. 07<sup>th</sup> January 2019. Photo: Luke Raupson Raupeto.*

## Clanship and Resource Mapping



*Kenneth and Stanley entering coordinates during field Mapping in Central Bougainville.*

Clanship and resource mapping within customary lands of the Kunua Plains and Mount Balbi region started in Rotokas on 3 October 2018. The mapping team was divided into two groups, each mapping a boundary between two (2) of the three (3) land use areas:

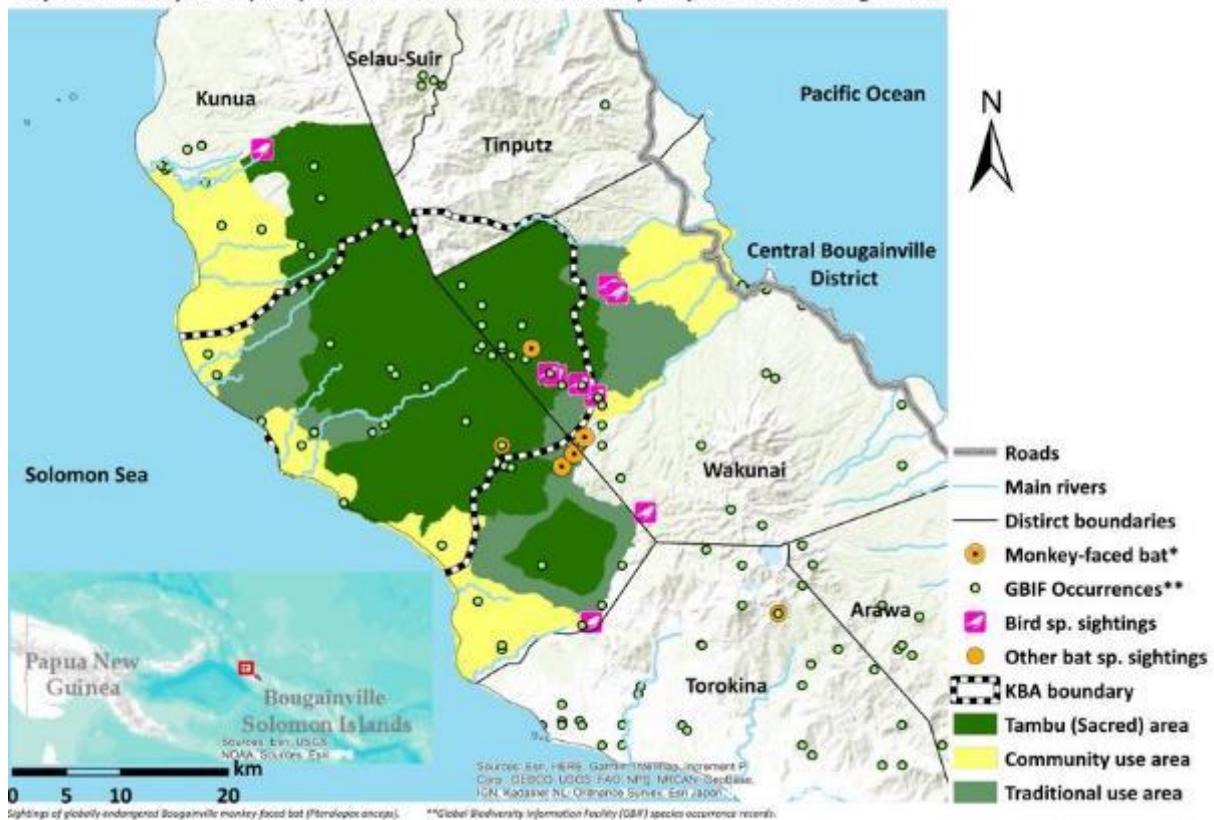
- a) **Community Use Area** (generally lower elevation areas): more people live in these areas and the communities use the area for gardening, village homes, infrastructure developments, planting cash crops, etc.
- b) **Traditional Use Area** (generally mid-elevation area): limited number of people living in the area. Communities use the areas for hunting and collection of indigenous medicinal plants.
- c) **Tambu or Sacred Area** (generally the highest elevations): This area is protected for its cultural significance and conservation. The communities agree not to destroy the forest and, except for cultural practices, most human activities are forbidden. Limited tracks are planned to facilitate sustainable conservation.

It took over 1.5 months for the mapping teams to complete their mapping in the Rotokas-Kakarapai area where the teams worked in the Togarao, Ruruvu, Uriora, Sisivi, Ibu, Kakarapai, and Toisiko Communities. On 18 December 2018 the teams crossed to the West Coast and started mapping from Kunua Station (in the north) and worked their way south to Keriaka, before successfully completing the mapping in only two (2) weeks on 7 January 2019; the mapping was more efficient on the West Coast as the teams were fully trained, there were fewer communities in the interior, and the terrain was less rugged. The mapping in the Atsinima-Torokina District area cover the major areas/communities of Kunua Station, Asitapai, Komopa, Ovokovi, and Atsinima.

Teams also documented other species of special concern when mapping land use boundaries. Chief Ben (left) captured this Fearful Owl as it fed on a possum



Key Biodiversity Area (KBA): basic land use and biodiversity map of Central Bougainville



In addition to key wildlife and biodiversity sightings identified by the People of Central Bougainville, records in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) are being integrated into their conservation plan – these records are from past biodiversity surveys that removed specimens and never provided the information to the People

Mapping in Central Bougainville was challenging as the teams were newly trained and there are many communities distributed in the rough terrain. The communities were very supportive, the mapping was successfully completed and the data was well documented. One challenge is noteworthy.

- Two (2) people from Toisiko Community wrote a “No Go” notice on their track leading to their land for the mapping team and did not allow the team to proceed with the mapping due to misperception of the initiative. They suspected the mapping on their land was one of the “white men’s” techniques to steal sacred areas information and other minerals that are unseen on their land.

RET Leadership quickly responded through the Community Chiefs and Elders to rectify the misunderstanding. Before approaching the two people for consultation, RET confirmed that the two people did not participate in the conservation awareness & consultations on Mt. Balbi Kunua Plains KBA Conservation Management Plan and chose to dispute the activity on their land. With assistance from the Toisiko chiefs and communities, RET completed an additional consultation meeting with the two people and helped them to understand the vision that the people had developed for the project, resulting in the approval for the mapping to proceed. The mapping in Toisiko was completed and the team crossed over to Kakarapai Area.

- A small area of mapping in Aita Area in Central Bougainville (Torokina District) was not carried out as some leaders in the area, who had views that contradicted the interests of the people, put their self-interest above the welfare and interest of the people. Additional consultations will need to be completed within the area once the COVID pandemic has passed and we are optimistic that this area will be mapped at that time.

Mapping in the Kunua Station area (northern most region of the West Coast) was more challenging than other areas in Central and West Coast Bougainville as the communities were divided. Due to key misunderstandings, the mapping teams were not welcomed into a community between Asitapai and Sisikae Hamlet (Kunua Station), resulting in approximately 15 kilometres of land not being mapped.

### **The Challenge**

The dispute arose from two (2) key reasons:

- First, the two team members from the Kunua region, Stanley Higai and John Sivirio, were not selected through community consultations; they were handpicked by a Chief which resulted in other Chiefs and Elders being upset with the selection process.

NOTE: The common process to engage a local person by an organisation, NGOs, government or interested individuals in Bougainville is through the District Administration Office which calls on Community Government Office for consultation. After a brief consultation on explaining the reasons for entry on a specified ward, the Community Government Office calls on ward members for the targeted area which now opens for conducting community awareness on the proposed activities. Finally, if communities are convinced, the chiefs and elders appoints required number of people to participate. The mapping team was denied access to the area as RET did not follow the selection process in Kunua.

- Further, Stanley Higai and John Sivorio were formerly part of a group of people supporting the mining company Kalia Investment, while most of the people in the Kunua area were disputing the exploration or any future negotiation to open up for mining activities. Therefore, they were also thought to be working for Kalia Investment and doing consultation for exploration in Kunua District earlier before RET entry to the area. This past association resulted in the Chiefs and Elders suspecting that Kalia Investment was using RET to do survey and collecting data for exploration for mining. Thus, RET was denied access to do mapping in some areas as people wanted to conserve their forest and environment from destruction that may occur from mining.

### **Rectification**

RET leadership recognized the seriousness of the misunderstanding and formally apologised and reconciled with the communities through the District Administration, Community Government Representatives and the Chiefs and Elders Representative for the selection process of the two mapping team members that directly contributed to the misunderstanding of RET's intent. The reconciliation occurred at Kuri Resort in Buka Town on Wednesday, 13 March 2019 and was attended by the following people.

- Mr. Chief Jonah – Chiefs & Elders Representative
- Mr. Chris Siriosi – ABG Secretary and District administration Representative
- Mrs. Roselyn Jonah – Women Representatives
- Mrs. Paul Koike – Women Representatives
- Mr Junias Cyrus Repiriri – RET Interim Chairman
- Mr. Steward Pombre – RET General Manager

### **It was resolved that:**

There was a reconciliation on 9 June 2019 that was successfully accomplished and the communities requested RET to extend its clanship and resource mapping to additional areas.

As described above, the RET team has completed mapping in most of the areas with critical assistance from VSA volunteer Jodie Robertson. Only two areas; Upper Aita in the Wakunai towards Upper Pitpit part of Tinputz District and Kunua were not mapped. The reason for not completing the mapping in Upper Aita and Pitpit was due to lack of cooperation among chiefs and in the Kunua, people had misconception over mining exploration with land use clanship mapping for the conservation management plan. The issues have been resolved amicably and mapping is expected to resume as soon as funding is available. RET has a proposed plan to expand the mapping into Upper Aita, Upper Pitpit which is part of Wakunai and Tinputz Districts. Upper Pitpit has a potential site to some of the rare species such as the Bougainville Monkey Faced-Bat and is the historical area where the UPE (right) was designed and originated from which now symbolised the Bougainvilleans on the Bougainville Flag.

## Forest Ranger Program

Our initial plans to simultaneously complete the land use mapping and launch the Forest Ranger program needed to be revised to allow the communities to focus on identifying what forest areas to protect before we could work with them to establish robust activities to ensure lasting protection of the forests.

Community consultations in Central and West Coast Areas to recruit Forest Rangers were started in March 2019 following the Kuri Resort reconciliation meeting between RET Management and the Chiefs from Kunua. The objective of the consultation was to start the discussions to help identify how forests, resources, and lands should be sustainably managed by Indigenous People to effectively meet the social, economic, ecological cultural and spiritual needs of present and future generations.



We received 26 initial expressions of interests for the Forest Ranger training from participants from across Central Bougainville; due to the COVID pandemic only 17 people were able to participate in the traing.



Two (2) trainings were held over 1 week (March 7 through 13) in the Kakarapa and Atao villages. These trainings were led by key chiefs from within the community to help emphasize clan customs, the framework of the conservation plan, and to develop monitoring and reporting methods for the rangers with village chiefs.

Further, discussions are continuing to establish up to 10 community clan-based organizations that will span Central Bougainville, from Wakunai District on the East Coast to Torokina and Keriaka Districts on the West Coast. These organizations will have rangers monitor and manage local rainforests with the support and endorsement of the clan chiefs.

Once the COVID pandemic is over, we will once again renew our training initiatives and explore opportunities to bring experts from outside of Bougainville to conduct additional trainings.



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<b>Forest Ranger Trainees</b>	<b>Community Representation</b>
Daniel Irario	Aita
Rodney Matao	Aita
Lindon Kenneth	Kakarapa
Joe Diori	Keriaka
Patrick Miero	Keriaka
Noah Biravata	Keriaka
Julian Sunias	Pokoia
Pedro Uravutu	Sisivi, Ruruvu
Peter Basri	Sisivi, Ruruvu
Elias Butarirea	Rikua
Aquila Seriri	Ruruvu
Ben Kikiviori	Togaro
Titus Revaovate	Togaro
Peter Isivairi	Togaro
Tony Virereiri	Uirikua
Junias Repiriri	Wakunai
Steward Pombre	Wakunai

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## Outcome: Clans have increased food and financial security through expanded alternative livelihood projects

In consultation with local communities, the extent and scope of the food security and alternative livelihood initiatives were scaled back as the extent and scope of the mapping, and the added challenges of establishing clear and consistent communications across the communities, required great focus and tact by RET management to strengthen and maintain community unity in support of the conservation plan in the face of vocal minorities promoting misinformation and self-interest. Despite these challenges and a relative reprioritization, the RET team has established a strong foundation for advancing food security and alternative livelihood projects throughout Central Bougainville.

**Food Security Projects:** The Rotovi Integrated Fish Farm in Rotokas (Inland project on East side of Bougainville) is constructed and awaits the breeding stock fish from Simbu. Refinements to the infrastructure will continue as implementation of operations informs site operations and training.



Site preparation and the development of bricks set the stage for the Rotovi Integrated Fish Farm





**Wooden frames were used to set the bricks for the Rotovi Integrated Fish Farm**



At least three additional individual or small group fish farm projects are being developed across Central Bougainville and will be supported by the Rotovi Integrated Fish Farm.



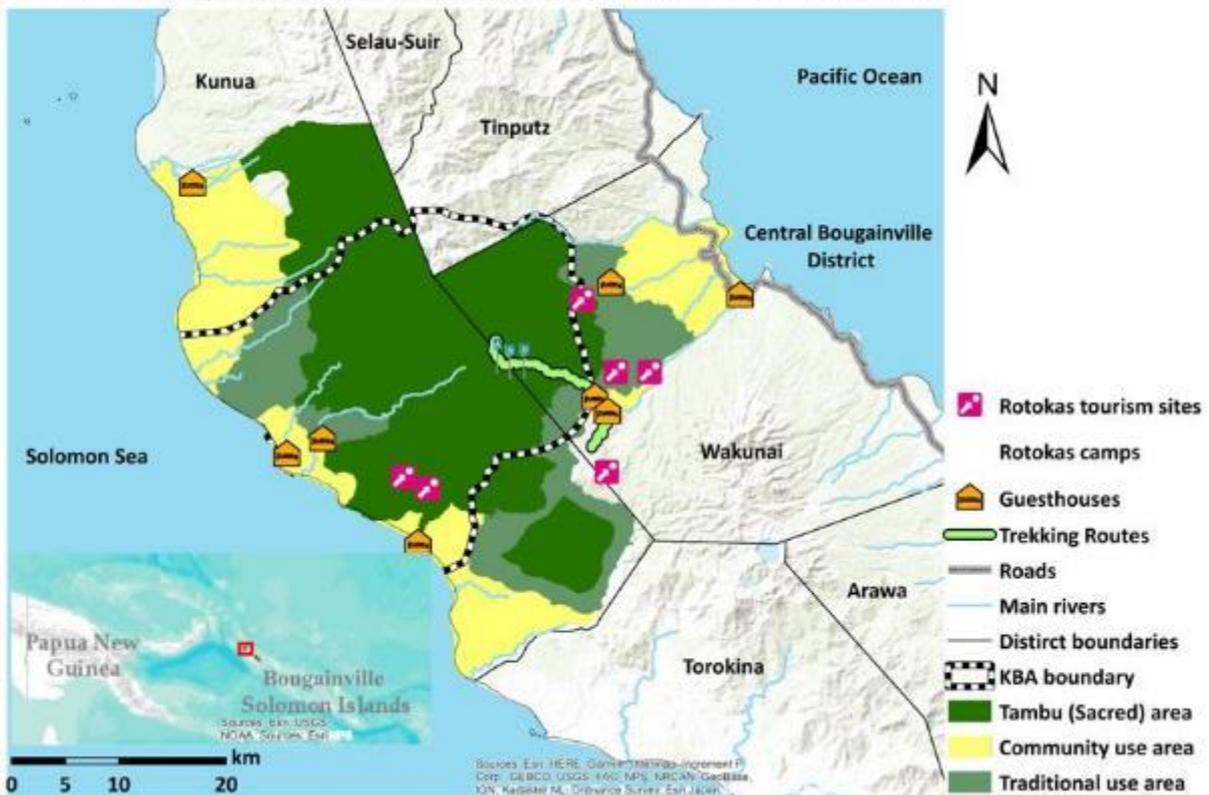
**Rotokas kids are learning from the Rotovi Integrated Fish Farm and have been inspired to dig their own fishponds (below)**



**Ecotourism Projects:** The COVID pandemic has had a dramatic negative impact on ecotourism to Bougainville just when the benefits of this initiative should have been becoming a reality. The plans have been developed and will be proactively implemented as restrictions from the pandemic lessen.

As part of the Land Use mapping described above, RET has worked with communities to confirm current and proposed tracks that can be used for ecotourism treks and protection and monitoring of the forests and KBA; 8 guest houses have been established and offer trekkers opportunities genuine village stays during their treks. Some existing tracks have very steep areas and need improvements to provide better experiences for visitors that may not be able to handle the extremely rugged terrain in some of the areas. This is especially needed for the track to the Mount Balbi Summit. The NumaNuma Trail, a historic track from World War II, has been identified as a likely track to be reestablished. As this old track cuts across the island and through many different clan lands, this will require extensive consultations to ensure permission is secured across the extent of the area before any resources are used to begin the long process to reopen this cultural and historical track.

**Key Biodiversity Area (KBA): basic landuse and tourism map of Central Bougainville**



As mentioned above, the extent and scope of the food security and alternative livelihood initiatives were scaled back to allow the team to focus on the plan development and enlisting support from the communities. While the projects associated with strengthening chicken farming have been deemphasized in favor of fish farming projects, the community consultations continue to share broader information on chicken husbandry to empower individual choices in what opportunities they will pursue.

## Take care of your chickens and they will take care of you !

Chickens and eggs are excellent and reliable sources of protein for you and your family.

The better you care for your chickens, the faster they will grow and the more eggs they will lay.

You don't need to buy special chickens or feed them special food. A few simple changes can make your chickens happier and more productive.

### Raising Chickens

After a time, a chicken will stop laying and sit on the nest. It's a good idea to collect all the eggs laid by other chickens and put them under her. If they are all laid at the same time they will all hatch together.

Provide food and water nearby while the hen is sitting on the nest to reduce the time she spends off the nest to reduce the time she spends off the nest and increase the number of chicks that hatch.

When they are young the chicks are vulnerable. By keeping them in a pen during the day and in a pen or house at night, you will reduce the number eaten by predators or loss.

It is good idea to keep them in a pen until they are old enough to roost and look after themselves (about 1 month).



### Feeding

The more you feed your chickens the faster they will grow and the more eggs they will lay.

Let your chickens roam free and they will find their own food.

A well fed chicken will lay an egg almost everyday and keep laying for longer.

Coconut scrapings, Kauri skins, and other kitchen scraps make great food for chickens.

### Nest Box

If you make a good nest box the chickens will lay their eggs there and make it easy for you to find them.

Chickens like a warm, dark, quiet place to lay their eggs. Also make sure that you keep the nest box off the ground, have nesting material nearby, and that it is safe from snakes.

Collect the eggs every day. If there are only a small number of eggs in the nest it will delay the chicken from sitting them.

If you leave one in the nest chicken will continue to lay.

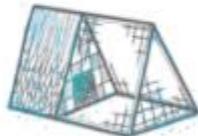
### Roost

Keep chickens safe in a roost at night.

A good roost is warm, dry, stable and out of the wind.

Use a roof to keep your chickens dry when it rains.

Build them a good roost and chickens will find it.



CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

Rotokas Ecotourism



## Outcome: Clans have established systems tracking their progress and accomplishments

Rotokas Ecotourism is continuing to reorganize to strengthen its internal management structure and to implement and track its accomplishments more effectively. These efforts have had positive results in resolving past misunderstandings and allowed forward progress even under the challenges of the COVID pandemic.

Land use mapping provides a framework for tracking forest protection and other activities associated with implementing the conservation plan as it establishes a baseline which communities have helped developed and have endorsed. The metrics identified below were developed with communities and will be tracked in partnership with the Forest Rangers and clan chiefs. This information is still being collated as COVID restrictions have hampered regular meetings and reporting from the communities.

- Number of communities that have received consultations regarding the conservation plan
- Number of chiefs, elders, and community members endorsing the plan
- Number of people trained and their level of skill associated with the specific training; for example:
  - 12 people were trained on the use of GPS units, of which 7 developed the skill levels to independently implement the field mapping
  - 17 people trained as forest rangers
- Completeness of the mapping in the project area, including land use boundaries, ecotour tracks, and priority biodiversity sites
- Extent and effectiveness of forest protection
  - Documentation that forests patches are not cleared within the Tambu (Sacred Areas) and Traditional Use Area
  - Documentation that past disturbances within the Tambu (Sacred Areas) and Traditional Use Area are restored with native trees
- Number and effectiveness of operational food security and alternative livelihood projects
  - Length of ecotourism tracks improved and/or established
  - Number of ecotourists and/or researchers visiting the region
  - Relative quality of visitor experience
  - Number of food security projects initiated and completed
  - Number of people participating in food security and/or alternative livelihood projects and/or trainings

## Outcome: Clans have increased awareness of the COVID pandemic and recommended safety practices

At the time of the Waterloo COVID Awareness award, COVID-19 has not been confirmed in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and only eight (8) cases had been confirmed in Papua New Guinea – over 17,500 cases are confirmed in PNG at the time of this report, of which ca. 300 are from Bougainville.

Rotokas Ecotourism organized and conducted a series of COVID safety awareness expeditions across Central Bougainville to combat false information regarding the threat from the virus while also delivering desperately needed cleaning supplies to remote inland villages and villages with limited access on the West Coast. Over 800 people participated in the awareness consultations that included information on: 1) What is COVID-19, 2) General Update of the COVID-19, 3) How COVID-19 Spreads, Signs & Symptoms, and 4) Basic Prevention Methods.

### World Health Organization materials developed in Pidgin were used in the COVID awareness consultations



**Lukautim yu yet na femili long sik koronavaires COVID-19:**

- Wasim han olgeta taim wantaim sop na wara
- Karamapimmaus wantaim hansku (elbo) blo yu taim yu kus, bihain wasim han
- Noken holim ai, nus na maus
- Noken go long ol bikpla bung na stap longwe long ples igat planti lain
- Senap 1mita longwe long ol sik manmeri husat igat kus na skin hot
- Klinim klostu klostu ol antap bilong teibol, hendol bilong dua, laptop, na ol samting we ol lain save holim planti.

**Save gut long sik COVID-19**

World Health Organization  
Representative Office  
For Papua New Guinea

**Wasim han olgeta taim**

Taim yu kus, pasim maus wantaim elbo bilong yu

Noken holim pes bilong yu wantaim nus, maus na ai

Noken go long ol bikpla bung na stap longwe long ples igat planti manmeri

Stap 1m longwe long ol narapla sik manmeri husat igat kus na skin hot

Klinim gut antap bilong teibol, hendol bilong dua, ol baten, laptop, na ol samting we ol lain i save holim planti olgeta taim

**Financial Report.** Waterloo Foundation Awards of a total £97,000 (2 awards).

With the generous support of the Waterloo Foundation, we have been able to secure a total of £54,342 in counterpart, including:

- £47,481 from The Christensen Fund
- £2,361 GBP from Bat Conservation International
- £4,500 the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund

**Advancing Conservation of Tropical Rainforests During the COVID-19 Pandemic,  
Bougainville, Papua New Guinea: AWARD of £10,000**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Stipends: RET team member, Porters, Guides, and Forest Rangers	£3,900	£3,800
Transportation and Lodging	£4,000	£3,700
Consultation Catering	£600	£800
Supplies/Equipment	£1,200	£1,500
Misc expenses (phone, projector, fuel, bank fees)	£300	£200
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>£10,000</b>	<b>£10,000</b>

## Protecting Tropical Rainforests of Bougainville, Papua New Guinea: AWARD of £87,000

	Waterloo		Counterpart		Total Actual
	Year 1 & 2 Budget	Year 1 & 2 Actual	Year 1 & 2 Budget	Year 1 & 2 Actual	
<b>Conservation Plan – Subtotal</b>	<b>£ 14,630</b>	<b>£ 28,079</b>	<b>£ 7,502</b>	<b>£ 30,061</b>	<b>£ 58,140</b>
Project Personnel – (International, RET, teams)	£ 6,845	£ 15,540	£ 2,432	£ 17,300	£ 32,840
Telecommunications & Postage	£ 66	£ 70	£ 60	£ 130	£ 200
Supplies & Equipment	£ 440	£ 1,722	£ 535	£ 1,511	£ 3,233
Office Rental	£ 30	£ 117	£ 70	£ 70	£ 187
Meetings & Events	£ 1,125	£ 2,450	£ 220	£ 3,300	£ 5,750
Travel - PNG (vehicle/boat, airfare, lodging, & meals)	£ 1,665	£ 2,195	£ 615	£ 4,300	£ 6,495
Travel - International (vehicle, airfare, lodging, & meals)	£ 3,065	£ 3,065	£ 3,550	£ 3,450	£ 6,515
Misc (e.g., bank fees)	£ 20	£ 367	£ 20	£ -	£ 367
Indirect (10% of Direct Expenses)	£ 1,374	£ 2,553	£ -	£ -	£ 2,553
<b>Rainforest Protection Projects – Subtotal</b>	<b>£ 43,672</b>	<b>£ 35,471</b>	<b>£ 22,609</b>	<b>£ 11,194</b>	<b>£ 46,665</b>
Project Personnel – (International, RET, Community teams)	£ 29,825	£ 21,480	£ 11,074	£ 4,583	£ 26,063
Telecommunications & Postage	£ 40	£ -	£ 71	£ -	£ -
Supplies & Equipment	£ 1,879	£ 1,071	£ 750	£ 779	£ 1,850
Office Rental	£ 1,343	£ -	£ 5,744	£ -	£ -
Meetings & Events	£ 230	£ 2,260	£ 170	£ -	£ 2,260
Travel - PNG (vehicle/boat, airfare, lodging, & meals)	£ 3,350	£ 4,130	£ 1,230	£ 2,582	£ 6,712
Travel - International (vehicle, airfare, lodging, & meals)	£ 3,000	£ 3,000	£ 3,550	£ 3,250	£ 6,250
Misc (e.g., bank fees)	£ 20	£ 305	£ 20	£ -	£ 305
Indirect (10% of Direct Expenses)	£ 3,985	£ 3,225	£ -	£ -	£ 3,225
<b>Livelihood Projects – Subtotal</b>	<b>£ 19,241</b>	<b>£ 19,078</b>	<b>£ 10,840</b>	<b>£ 8,774</b>	<b>£ 27,852</b>
Project Personnel – (International, RET, Community teams)	£ 6,852	£ 4,775	£ 2,180	£ 4,184	£ 8,959
Telecommunications & Postage	£ 40	£ -	£ 60	£ -	£ -
Supplies & Equipment	£ 7,100	£ 7,500	£ 7,200	£ 779	£ 8,279
Office Rental	£ 40	£ -	£ 40	£ -	£ -
Meetings & Events	£ 110	£ 1,581	£ 110	£ 800	£ 2,381
Travel - PNG (vehicle/boat, airfare, lodging, & meals)	£ 3,330	£ 3,250	£ 1,230	£ 3,011	£ 6,261
Misc (e.g., bank fees)	£ 20	£ 238	£ 20	£ -	£ 238
Indirect (10% of Direct Expenses)	£ 1,749	£ 1,734	£ -	£ -	£ 1,734
<b>Monitoring Projects – Subtotal</b>	<b>£ 9,457</b>	<b>£ 4,373</b>	<b>£ 3,740</b>	<b>£ 4,313</b>	<b>£ 8,686</b>
Project Personnel – (International, RET, Community teams)	£ 6,852	£ 2,400	£ 2,180	£ 1,228	£ 3,628
Telecommunications & Postage	£ 40	£ 50	£ 60	£ -	£ 50
Supplies & Equipment	£ -	£ 100	£ 100	£ -	£ 100
Office Rental	£ 40	£ 40	£ 40	£ -	£ 40
Meetings & Events	£ -	£ -	£ 110	£ 500	£ 500
Travel - PNG (vehicle/boat, airfare, lodging, & meals)	£ 1,665	£ 1,340	£ 1,230	£ 2,585	£ 3,925
Misc (e.g., bank fees)	£ -	£ 45	£ 20	£ -	£ 45
Indirect (10% of Direct Expenses)	£ 860	£ 398	£ -	£ -	£ 398
<b>Total</b>	<b>£ 87,000</b>	<b>£ 87,000</b>	<b>£ 44,691</b>	<b>£ 54,342</b>	<b>£ 141,342</b>



Fish farming trainings (n=2)	Not Started	Not Started; Pending						
Fish farms established (n=2)	Not Started	Partly Achieved	Partly Achieved; Ongoing					
Fish farms operational (ongoing)	Not Started	Partly Achieved	Partly Achieved; Ongoing					
Chicken husbandry training (n=2)	Not Started	Not Started; Pending						
Chicken projects established (n=2)	Not Started	Not Started; Pending						
Chicken projects operational (ongoing)	Not Started	Not Started; Pending						
<b>Outcome: Clans have established systems tracking their progress and accomplishments</b>								
Establish metrics to evaluate progress for each outcome	Partly Achieved	Partly Achieved; Ongoing						
Assess conservation plan implementation	Not Started	Partly Achieved	Partly Achieved; Ongoing					
Assess rainforest protection	Not Started	Partly Achieved	Partly Achieved; Ongoing					
Assess livelihood projects	Not Started	Partly Achieved	Partly Achieved; Ongoing					