



Small Grants –Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	<i>Development Concern (DEVCON)</i>
Project Title	Community Based Action to Save Iko-Esai Rhoko Forest
Grant Number	CEPF 109614
Date of Report	September, 2019

CEPF Hotspot: GFWA

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 1: Empowering local Communities to engage in sustainable management of 40 priority sites and consolidate ecological connectivity at the landscape scale.

Grant Amount: \$49,995

Project Dates: 24th July, 2018 to 4th October, 2019

PART I: Overview

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

The project had no implementation partner but worked with critical stakeholders, including local and national institutions like the Esai conservation organization, community traditional rulers' council, Akamkpa Local Government Council, Cross River State Tourism Bureau, Cross River State Forestry Commission, and Cross River state Ministry of climate change and forestry and the Cross River National Park

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

This project was developed with the specific objective of strengthening the capacity of Iko-Esai community to protect and manage 20,000 hectares of Iko-Esai community forest. At the end of the project implementation timeline the following results were achieved:

Reviewed Community forest management plan:

Following an inception workshop involving leaders, men, youth, and women in Iko-Esai, DEVCON facilitated the development of the community forest management plan and developed community bye-laws on forest use. The community needed such a plan to strengthen their

organization and institutional capacity to sustain the management of their forest, including regulating access in a fair and inclusive manner, and to strengthen the rule of enforcement-member committee which is made up of 3 adult men, 5 male youths, and 2 women to coordinate and facilitate community dialogue in the plan development. Before this project, Iko-Esai only had a forest management map, without written description of the community decisions regarding the various land use zones. After several iterations involving men, women and youth and various resource user groups in the community, Iko-Esai community agreed on the various land zonation with descriptions of allowable and non-allowable activities in each zone. At the heels of finalizing the plan, the community developed by-laws that set forth penalties for offenders, thus ensuring effective rule enforcement and incentive for community members to respect the conditions set forth in their forest management plan. The plan will not only protect the 20,000 hectares of community protected forest area, but will promote sustainable forest management to the extent of regenerating disturbed forest areas outside protected area, and agro forestry so that agriculture, which is a major driver, begins to contribute to forest protection and even increase the area covered by forest, and sustain biodiversity conservation.

Strengthen the capacity of the Forest Management Committee (FMC) to attain the status of a CBO:

Institutional capacity building is germane to ensuring sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation in Iko-Esai. Developing their forest management plan and institutional capacity building formed part of their overall purpose for community organizing. Having set forth their visions and objectives, and clarified institutional arrangement for forest governance, the community proceeded to formalizing a community-based structure similar to the example in Ekuri. The Ekuri Initiative is a model of community based organization with a legal status and operational organs to facilitate grassroots response and commitment to conservation and biodiversity conservation while ensuring the wellbeing of community members. In this same vein, Iko-Esai community considered it imperative to constitute a similar structure to strengthen their grassroots conservation actions and create more opportunity for partnerships and support. DEVCON through this project supported the community to register their CBO with the Government of Cross River State under the name Esai Conservation Organization (ECO) with a functional Board of Trustees and Management. The project trained the Board and Management and 20 other community members on organizational development, leadership, team building, participatory forest governance, and project development to prepare them for their roles, starting with the effective implementation of their forest management plan. DEVCON involved the management team of this new community based organization in reviewing and implementing activities in this project. This provided them firsthand experience in grassroots development and actions towards sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. The community has formed a volunteer group, Eco-Guards, to assist in forest monitoring and to be supervised by the new community based organization.

Provide livelihood opportunity for 20 beneficiaries in bee farming:

DEVCON worked with the community to design intricately linked activities for this project. The project recognizes economic incentives as major motivation for forest clearing leading to biodiversity loss. The project trained 20 beneficiaries made up of 6 females and 12 males and provided them bee hives for bee keeping for honey production. For a start, the project targeted the 20 members of the Eco-Guards that have volunteered to carry out surveillance of the community forest against illegal and unsustainable forest activities by both external intruders

and community members. It is expected that successful bee farming will provide the needed income as incentives to support the operations of the Eco-Guards in addition to providing additional income source. Ten bee hives have been constructed. It was however observed that the constructed bee hives were not colonized. A review has been initiated with the experts to identify possible reasons and to put measures in place to address this. The project has also linked up with an ongoing Community Based REDD+ project in the community for additional 200 hives. In addition, the project supported two women groups of at least ten members each with improved/semi-mechanized equipment for cassava processing to increase productivity, reduce wastes, and increase income. Following installation of these units, Garri (Cassava grits) production had increased from less than one basin a day to over 2 to 3 basins of Garri a day. It has also reduced the potential risk associated with women grinding the cassava with their hands. A structure is in place to ensure the maintenance of these units. Produce from these units contributes to financing the Eco-guard patrol. The project also provided 50 community members (20 female and 30 male) with improved seedlings of early and high yielding bush mango species, a high income earner and priority non-timber forest product

20 community Eco-guards strengthened on forest surveillance, monitoring and local rule enforcement:

DEVCON in collaboration with the Cross River National Park carried out training for 20 Eco-guards to build their capacity in the areas of forest surveillance as an integral part of community forest monitoring, and their role in enforcement. Membership of the Eco-Guards is increasing as more young men and women indicate interest to support the community forest management and biodiversity conservation efforts. DEVCON also trained the Eco-Guards on the provisions of the CRS Forestry Law that recognizes community participation in forest management, clearly defining the roles. The Eco-Guards are well organized and helping to expand conservation education to neighboring communities.

Rehabilitation of three out of five dilapidated Eco-lodges to improve tourism potential for income generation

Three out of the five dilapidated eco-lodges have been rehabilitated to provide accommodation for tourist and researchers. DEVCON is engaging with the CRS Tourism Bureau beyond this project to promote this site, already captured in the State tourism map. Ecotourism will provide further incentive for biodiversity conservation as the community begins to witness visits from tourist and generate some income as well leverage on funding and capacity building opportunities. DEVCON is also engaging with the University of Calabar to extend research work by their student to the area. This will not only generate income from use of the lodge but will also generate need information for the forest that will help with future engagement to promote its conservation and engagement with policy makers

Town hall meeting to create awareness on natural resources governance and forest law

DEVCON organized two stakeholder meetings to create awareness and seek collaboration on natural resource governance and forest law in Cross River State. The stakeholders included representatives of community, the civil society (NGOCE and Mfamiyen Conservation Association), Forestry Commission, National Park, Akamkpa Local Government and Tourism Bureau. The first event was held on 14th of September, 2018 immediately after the commencement of project implementation, and the second event was held on 6th of September, 2019 towards the end of project implementation. Both meetings provided opportunity for community members and other stakeholders from government and civil society to review forest

regulation in the State and determine a best option for inclusive approach, especially enabling effective community participation, capacity building and ownership. The meetings clarified misconceptions on the side of the community on the role of the community in natural resource governance in the state and better positioned and empowered them for greater responsibility on natural resource management.

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
20,000ha of pristine forest protected for conservation by Esai community as local institutional capacity is developed to review and implement their land use plan.	Esai has produced a community land use plan (including forest management plan) with by-laws to strengthen and sustain the protection of 20,000 hectares of community forest. The project has helped to organize the community to develop clear visions and objectives for forest governance including biodiversity conservation. The community has set up a community based organization and registered with the CRS government with the name Esai Conservation Organization (ECO). DEVCON is building the capacity of ECO towards the protection of active landscapes through sustainable forest management and improved land use specifically agriculture, which is the major driver of deforestation and threat to biodiversity. The land use plan gives clear direction on intensive agricultural activities without impact on the remaining forest area. In addition, DEVCON is working with ECO to influence the coalition of a cluster of 14 communities in and around the Okpon river forest area contiguous with the Oban division of the CR National Park, amounting to the protection of over 100,000 hectares of pristine rainforest in the long-term.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The forest of Esai provides multiple benefits from eco-tourism and environmental education, thus providing sustainable incentives for forest management and biodiversity conservation.	The resuscitation of the ecotourism site through the refurbishment of eco-lodges and ongoing dialogue with the tourism bureau, National Park, and other development partners especially from the civil society and academia will contribute to promote ecological research that will provide increased knowledge and improved management of the target area. Substantial revenue will be generated from the use of these lodges by visitors. These funds will be used to

	<p>maintain the camp and sustain forest surveillance operations by the eco-guards.</p> <p>The community is using its strong local governance arrangement to improve awareness of and respect for animals in the IUCN endangered list. They also prohibit logging for commercial purpose. The development of their forest management plan with by-laws considers the multiple benefits from forest and gives further impetus for the protection of (endangered plants and animal species).</p>
Increased household income and wellbeing of beneficiaries in the target community from developing cassava value chain, bush mango cultivation and bee farming.	<p>The project trained 20 beneficiaries made up of 6 females and 12 males and provided them bee hives for bee keeping for honey production. In addition, the project supported two women groups of at least ten members each with improved/semi-mechanized equipment for cassava processing to increase productivity, reduce wastes, and increase income. The project also provided 50 community members (20 female and 30 male) with improved seedlings of early and high yielding bush mango species, a high income earner and priority non-timber forest product in the area.</p>
Community forest governance is more inclusive and representative of community structure through the formation and strengthening of community forest management committee; and the rights of various community groups are recognized and respected thro.	<p>The project organized institutional capacity building for the forest management committee leading to the development of a forest management plan that prescribes zoning for different land use types in the community and bylaws as enforcement mechanism. The plan respects the rights of all community members to own and access land and forest resources. Esai's FMC has evolved into a more organized and legally recognized local forest governance structure that includes both men and women. DEVCON is providing mentorship to this community based organization; Esai conservation organization through trainings on project development, sustainable forest management, and hands-on learning by direct involvement and participation in planning and implementing this project activities. The beneficiaries of this training include their 10 member board of trustees including 2 women and management committee of 5 including 2 women.</p>

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

Implementing the activities of this project has been hugely successful. The core strength of the project anchored on its relevance to the Esai community and the self-driven approach adopted

at both planning and implementation stages. Because the vision of the project was and remains community-owned, it was much easier for community members to freely and effectively participate in designing a forest governance structure for their community exemplified in their forest management plan. Men, youth, and women easily identify with the decisions and zonation in the forest management plan, and together constituted a volunteer forest vigilante group known as eco-guards, including mostly of both male and female youth volunteers, to carry out forest monitoring/surveillance to strengthen the protection of their forest estate. While it is cumbersome to get rural communities, including forest dependent communities to move away from anecdotal tradition to a written tradition especially in cases of rules and sanctions, Esai community epitomized excellence in their internal mobilization and collective dialogue to set out by-laws including restrictions and sanctions to support the implementation of their forest management plan. The registration of a community-based organization provided leverage for community organizing and sustainability of this project. The Eco-guard which is an arm of the newly formed community based organization (Esai Conservation Organization) has demonstrated strong capacity in project supervision in the successful rehabilitation of three out of the five eco-lodges. They have also shown strong commitments to the protection of the 20,000 hectares forest area through regular and structured monitoring and surveillance activities. All of these commitments are propelled by their strong sense of sacrifice and conviction that protection and wise use the environment has more beneficial impact individually and collectively.

The income generating activities especially the cassava processing facilities have been most impactful on the women. Before the provision of the two cassava processing mills only one mobile mill was available in the village to serve a community with a population of 4,804 people with 906 households and up to 2,500 women (1991 Census projected) this resulted to very long queue of women waiting to grind their cassava thereby forcing the women to grind their cassava with their hand with locally made graters causing blisters and injuries to their hands and fingers. With the two additional machines the women have some measure of relieve.

Income is generated by the Eco-guards who run the cassava factory for the community. Individuals processing cassava gives some portion of the processed Garri to the eco-guards this they collect and sell for cash weekly. The managers of the mill can generate as much as five thousand naira weekly

The bush mango cultivated by individual community members and the eco-guards has a potential of generating as much as N800,000 (Approx. \$2,500) a year with 170 stands planted in an hectare of land in a maturity period of 4 years for the improved variety. This implies that the two thousand bush mango seedlings raised by the eco-guards and the community has a potential economic benefit of 8.8million naira (Approx. \$29,000) a year planted on about eight hectares of degraded land.

The challenges the project encountered were mostly external, including fear of encroachment of neighboring communities, and policies of the state government e.g. ban on moratorium and weak policy implementation that could undermine the community's conservation efforts. To address these two concerns, the community was influential in the formation and strengthening of a coalition of a cluster of 14 communities with contiguous forest/land boundaries; and contributed to developing advocacy content for forest policy reform in CRS, with additional support from Heinrich Boll Stiftung.

Going forward there is need for up scaling of the project activities to sustain efforts already on ground and record wider community buy-in and benefit. For instance the cassava processing factory provides support to both the women and the eco-guards. Giving the population of the community only two processing machines is inadequate for meaningful impact.

The eco-guards have been working as volunteers for about ten years, the need to incentivize their effort has become imminent for the sustenance of their zeal and commitment to forest protection. Some of the proposed livelihood initiatives as reviewed by the communities and it is in line with their land use plan is to get economic viable fruiting trees that can be sold to increase the income. Poultry and piggery rearing was also an option presented by the communities

Presently only three out of the five eco-lodges have been renovated. These renovated lodges can only accommodate a maximum of seven visitors only if two to three persons are put in a cabin. There is obvious need to rehabilitate and construct more lodges in the camp including the education Centre, This will not only open up opportunities for patronage by institutions who most times send large number of students for studies, but also provide more revenue for the local organization .

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

DEVCON worked with Esai community to design the scale of the project at the individual community level with the conservation objective of sustainably managing 20,000ha of community forest. While the project proposed to build the capacity of Esai Conservation Forum as platform for a robust participation of community members in forest management and biodiversity conservation, actual implementation went beyond this to establishing a formally registered community based organization and building of volunteer forest surveillance team consisting both men and women. Furthermore, DEVCON secured additional funding from Heinrich Boll Stiftung and scaled up community organizing to include 13 other communities in and around Ekuri/Iko/Okpon forest bloc, which combined have over 100,000ha of pristine forest. With the additional support from HBS, these groups of communities have formalized their coalition and registration with CRS government as community based organization representing the interest of 14 forest dependent communities and managing over 100,000ha of community forest for conservation in CRS.

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from your proposal

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub- #	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Community organizing and institutional capacity building	Capacity building for community institution	a) Reorganize local institutions to address internal capacity issues that are limiting conservation efforts. b) Build capacity of local institutions for a more	a) Esai Conservation Forum reorganized and registered with CRS government as Esai Conservation Organisation (ECO) with a more formal status as CBO. Certification of registration exists. b) Several iterations and capacity

			<p>inclusive, transparent, and accountable forest and natural resources governance.</p> <p>c) Dialogue and town hall meeting on policies, laws, and regulations on forestry.</p>	<p>building held for governance structure of ECO.</p> <p>c) Dialogue/town hall meeting on forest regulations held. Report exists.</p>
2	Forest business development through management planning and implementation, eco-tourism and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review and implementation of Esai forest management plan and bye-law. – Rehabilitation of eco-lodges. – Dialogue and town hall meeting on polices, laws and regulations 	<p>a) Review Esai community forest management plan and strengthen rule enforcement.</p> <p>b) Raise tree nursery of 3000 indigenous species to replant 20 hectares of deforested and degraded forest areas.</p> <p>c) Rehabilitate 3 out of 5 eco-lodges that are already in existence and had served as educational centre and accommodation in support of eco-tourism.</p> <p>d) Collaborate with the Cross River State Tourism Bureau and other agencies and private sector operators to promote eco-tourism development in Esai.</p> <p>e) Train community Eco-Guards to carry out forest monitoring and the management of RHOKO Camp.</p>	<p>a) Esai community forest management plan revised. In fact, only a land use zone map existed. This project provided narrative for the land use zones and a by-law to enable implementation of the plan. Land management improved including reduced expansion of farmlands to forest areas.</p> <p>b) 5,320 indigenous tree seedlings planted in over 30 hectares of deforested and secondary forest areas. Households and individual farmers mobilized to plant on individual lands due to land tenure system.</p> <p>c) 3 eco-lodges rehabilitated to support eco-tourism.</p> <p>d) Town hall/ stakeholder dialogue meeting held with clear action plan for community tourism development in Esai.</p> <p>e) National Park trained Eco-Guards on forest surveillance/community monitoring and management of Rhoko camp.</p>
3	Sustainable livelihood development	Promote sustainable livelihood	<p>a) Improve cassava value chain;</p> <p>b) Domesticate improved species of bush mango (<i>Irvingiagabonensis</i>);</p> <p>c) Train farmers on setting up and managing apiaries.</p>	<p>a) 2 sets of cassava processing equipment provided to community with beneficiaries trained on operation and maintenance;</p> <p>b) 1,500 stands of improved species of bush mango planted in community, individual and household lands.</p> <p>c) 10 beehives provided and training provided for community members on bee farming for honey</p>

				production. Links established with another project to provide 200 bee hives. And to explore the technicality surrounding the non-colonization of the bee hives already constructed
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7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

The following products were developed as a result of this project:

Esai Community Forest Management plan and bye-law. This document describes preferred land use and their zones in Esai, allowable activities and restrictions in each of the zones, sanctions for offenders and institutions responsible for its implementation. The plan will help the community in decision making regarding forest use; and provides opportunity for equity in the accessing land and forest resources in the community with the overall aim of sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation.

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:

- Lessons related to Project Design Process
 - o The project was need-based and demand-driven. Esai community realized the need to sustain the protection of their forest and took steps to seek for support in this regard. This was fundamental to effective community participation and input in the project design process and critical to the sustainability of the project outcomes.
 - o The project goal and activities were designed to be relevant to the aspirations, experience and needs of Esai community. The project activities articulated their priorities to conserve their forest and improve their livelihoods.
 - o Recognition and respect for traditional knowledge and practices enhanced the success of this project. For the Esai community, their forest is a reflection of their culture and the essence of their collective being. The forest portrays a totemic sacredness that the project design respected within the framework of a forest management plan.
 - o Individual organization's integrity and acceptability was critical to Esai for the choice of a partner for this project. DEVCON emphasizes community based actions and works in communities with communities themselves, not from a distance. The close collaboration over time had built mutual trust and reliability that Esai was comfortable to entrust DEVCON with the task of filling the gap at the heels of CERCOPAN's withdrawal.

- Lesson related to Project Implementation
 - o Community ownership of the project through planning to implementation was critical to this project's success. From the point of community entry it was easy for community members to relate with the project activities and take responsibility for mobilization and implementation. By word of mouth, community members themselves educated each other on the relevance of the project and the need for effective participation. The level of volunteerism in the membership and activities of the eco-guards is a reflection of this ownership spirit.
 - o Focus on building capacity of existing local institutions reinforced community's ownership and participation in the project. Reorganizing the community conservation forum to a CBO with a clear organogram and legal status was an incentive (although not initially designed to be so) that built the community's confidence and willingness to work together for the protection of their forest and forest resources.
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

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.

This project is already being replicated in several neighboring communities. This project design and implementation were community driven. Local community institutions led every aspect of the project implementation based on their understanding of the concept, their needs, and global relevance. The approach is simple and easily adaptable by community members. The activities carefully promote multiple benefits from forests with plans to ensure that the community itself enforces local regulations for sustainable use. Linking the community to the protected area institutions and the tourism industry, as well as establishing linkages with neighboring communities in a collaborative manner is already yielding results as more communities have not only indicated interest but are taking steps to replicating some of the activities particularly forest management planning with by-laws. The ongoing move for forest policy reform in CRS will benefit these project outcomes to sustain them as government seeks to increase community participation in forest governance.

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
Heinrich Boll Stiftung (HBS)	B. Grant and partner leveraging	\$10,555	HBS supported DEVCON to facilitate the forum of communities sharing forest boundaries with Esai in order to address the concerns of encroachment and government forest policies identified in this project.

* 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.**

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
4a. Number of local communities empowered	A total of 14 communities belonging to the same forest bloc was impacted by the project. While Iko-Esai was empowered through several interventions, the other 13 communities got their capacity enhanced in forest policies and natural resource management.
1. Number of priority KBAs better managed	The project contributed to the better management of the Iko-Esai community forest which directly supports the management of the Cross River National Park Oban Division a contiguous forest with the Iko-Esai community forest.
2a. Number of hectares of production landscapes managed for biodiversity or sustainable use	The project is contributed to the sustainable management of 20,000ha of Iko-Esai community forest.
1.2. Number of communities trained in land tenure and forestry reform	Although only Iko-Esai community was targeted for this training, the outcome of the training in Iko-Esai influenced training in 13 other neighbouring communities who have now formed themselves into a cluster of communities sharing a common vision of participatory and sustainable forest governance.
1.3. Number of communities showing tangible wellbeing benefits	One (Iko-Esai).

Contribution to Global Indicators

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

1. 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.

20,000 hectares of Esai community forest which is contiguous with the Oban division of the CR National Park have improved management. This area is the core zone the community has reserved for conservation and regularly carrying out surveillance to check encroachment and/or poaching.

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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

The total number of production landscape with strengthened management under this project is about 20,500 hectares. This area includes the 20,000 hectares core conservation zone, and other areas for reforestation, agroforestry, and other sustainable land use types delineated in the forest management plan.

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

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
Rhoko camp	20,000	5.41023	8.16384	Core conservation zone, ecotourism, and conservation education Centre
Esai farmlands and fallows	300			<i>Sustainable land management through agroforestry</i>

** 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 shape file 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*
50	30

**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*
Nil	Nil

**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 benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Iko-Esai	X												X	X	X	X	2,304	2,500

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

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
Iko Esai	5.40	8.14
...		

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

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

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

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	EKIAO communities conservation	Partnership for sustainable	2018	Yes	Communities in Cross River State, Nigeria	To collaborate and form a forum to influence natural

	organization	forest management				resource governance issues in the state and within member communities
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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.

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:

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