Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	*Biodiversity Preservation Center (BPC), Nigeria*
Project Title	Determining distribution, density and connectivity of threatened tortoises in Nigeria
Grant Number	CEPF102089
Date of Report	22th February 2019

CEPF Hotspot: Guinean Forest of West Africa (GFWA)

Strategic Direction:

Grant Amount: USD 32,362

Project Dates: **June 1st 2017 – January 31st 2020**

PART I: Overview

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

None

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The project was able to accomplish a population viability assessment of two critically endangered tortoises (*Kinixys homeana* and *K. erosa*) as well as endangered *Pelusius niger* species inside the crucial forest areas (habitats) within the Guinean forest hotspot (fw10 – South East Niger Delta– near Calabar), with the help of transects surveys including pitfall traps and also investigated tortoises trade for domestic consumption through bush-meat market surveys in Akwa and Cross River states. The project identified two tortoise bearing rural communities of Mbiakong and Esuk Mbat in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States respectively and helped them to establish Community Wildlife Sanctuaries targeting endangered tortoises and wildlife conservation.
In furtherance of the conservation action, the project established multi-purpose tree species nurseries with capacity to generate 10,000 seedlings of assorted indigenous

multipurpose species yearly and has successfully planted 506 trees in Esuk Mbat and 367 trees at Mbiakong using community members. The communities have been made to become aware of the importance of tree planting and the ecological role of tortoises in their forest through town hall meetings and awareness programs. A sustainable future action for the conservation of tortoises in Nigeria have been developed with a practical infrastructure: Tortoises Rescue and Rehabilitation Center at BPC head office in Uyo currently housing 33 rescued tortoises (with two individuals already laying eggs) aside from those already reintroduced into the (Community Conserved Area (CCA) at Mbiakong Uruan, Akwa Ibom State.

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

Long term impact
1. Enhance the conservation status of threatened tortoises in Nigeria
2. Improve the habitat quality for threatened tortoises in Nigeria

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

Impact Description	**Impact Summary**
Enhance the conservation status of threatened tortoises in Nigeria	Studies on the population of endangered Tortoises are still ongoing and will be for a period of 10 years. Finding from this studies will help fill critical gaps in the knowledge of these species. The data and information generated will assist with planning, implementation, monitoring and the conservation of the focus species. This will serve as a base line information upon which an action plan can be develop for the conservation of these species. An article, Distribution of Home's Hinge Tortoise (Kinixys homeana-Bell 1826) Across Akwa Ibom State Nigeria with Implication for Conservation has been published to provide a scientific baseline information for conservation of tortoises in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States: www.Eruditescholars.net
Improve the habitat quality for threatened tortoises in Nigeria	A nursery has been established in Esuk Mbat. This nursery is to act as reservoir for regenerative material for the reserves. Seedlings production is ongoing. The community members have been made the custodian of the nursery to ensure sustainability. To this end, a total of 873 indigenous multipurpose tree species (*Irvingia gabonensis, Anotonia moricata, Dacryodes edulis, Cola argentea, citrus sinensis*) have been planted out in both communities while additional 520 trees have been planted out in degraded forest areas in Uyo and 35 in Nsit Ubium LGA and 329 trees at Uyo ravine with support of a construction company (Nigerpet

	Services) as parts of efforts to enrich known tortoise habitats. Another 150 trees also distributed at Secondary and nursery schools where enrichment planting were done at Mbiakong and Esuk Mbat communities respectively. Also, a sister organization in Calabar – Organization for Positive Sustainability Culture in Nigeria (OPSCN) has generated 1400 seedlings of Moringa in the community nursery of which 450 stands have been planted by the community members of Esuk mbat in the community use zone of their newly designated wildlife sanctuary. This support by OPCN is on-going.

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

Short term impact

Impact Description	**Impact Summary**
1. Evaluate the population size and connectivity among different population for the target tortoise species in South-eastern Nigeria	Tortoises were the main target of this project. A total of 1402 individuals were documented. This came from field surveys, markets and pitfall trap assessments. Market survey in Akwa Ibom had 713 while Cross River had 481. Pitfall traps produced 96 tortoises in Akwa Ibom and 29 in Cross River. Field surveys produced 50 and 53 tortoises in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States respectively. Many tortoises came to the markets via different sources and locations. Tortoises came to Akwa Ibom markets from other parts of Akwa Ibom which were not covered in the surveys.
2. Implementation of conservation action plan for the target tortoise species in South-eastern Nigeria	The main objective for this project was to carry out the conservation action plan as itemized in the IUCN Red list, which was to fill in the knowledge gap for these species and to generate information on their distribution as well as carry out awareness on the importance of these species and the need to protect them. The finding from this studies will help fill critical gaps in the knowledge of these species. The data and information generated will assist with planning, implementation, monitoring and the conservation of the focus species. This will serve as a base line information upon which an action plan can be develop for the focus species.

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

- The project achieved a huge success in both Akwa Ibom and Cross River States especially in Tortoise population surveys, Community Multipurpose Indigenous

Tree species Nurseries establishment and operations as well as subsequent Tree planting campaigns. Another huge success was achieved in Tortoise Bushmeat Market surveys carried out for a total of 158 times whereby a total of 18 recognized bush-meat markets were surveyed, each of them not less than 3 occasions. A total of 1402 individuals were recorded. Market survey in Akwa Ibom and Cross River had 1194 tortoises. Pitfall traps produced 96 tortoises in Akwa Ibom and 29 in Cross River. Field surveys produced 50 and 53 tortoises in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States respectively.

- Community crisis at Mbiakong Uruan: The Community crises at Mbiakong Uruan impeded the transplanting of the tree seedling into designated deforested community forest areas planned for July/August, 2018. The crisis stalled most of the project activities in the community until February 2019. BPC has since completed planting out the remaining seedlings left in the nursery with the help of the Council of chiefs of the community.
- As at the time of this report, wild fire incident in the community lead to the loss of over 2 hectares of fallowed land. Plan is ongoing to raise funds for reforestation
- Theft of old roofing sheets used as drift fence materials and pitfall materials (buckets).
- Interference of some hunters using our transects as means of access to hunt
- Dredging activity in the area has affected the water quality which will in turn affect tortoises and other aquatic /marine animals
- Excessive rainfall impeding market surveys: The rainfall pattern this year has changed significantly from what it used to be in the recent past. The consistency of rain has affected the display of goods by traders especially in fetish markets where traders are unable to function well. Goods are not openly displayed but covered with plastic sheets to shield them from rain. As such, it was hard to find tortoises offered for sales in the markets. The rains have persisted to this moment.
- Increase in pump prices for petroleum products especially for PMS from NGN145 per litre to NGN180 & 220 per litre affect grossly the budget for transportation. Field surveys revealed a cartel seriously hunting African Manatees in the study area and threatened our surveys by hiding information or life tortoises from our team. Some demand for tips and/or bribes before giving us access to those items.
- Creation of BPC Conservation Education Center which came as a result of several market surveys where monkeys, francolins, birds, crocodiles, tortoises etc were rescued from the soup pots and fetish medicine sellers and kept in our rehabilitation center BPC now has a functional business outlook that now serve as the first ever conservation education center in Akwa Ibom state 30 years after its creation.
- During field surveys for tortoises, we encountered interesting birds and viable populations that could be used as targets for ecotourism via bird watching. Our two sites are rich in birdlife. BPC formally launch its Ibom Bird Club towards joining the Nigerian Bird Atlas programme. Creating Ibom Bird Club (IBC) has helped to bring more activities to our project and it is ongoing. BPC now has preliminary checklists of Birds for all our field sites.

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

- Manatee hunting data generated during the period with visuals
- Land donation for community nurseries by both communities
- Mona monkeys (a mother and a baby) rescued from bush-meat traders but both later died from injuries they got from their captors. Rescued monkeys could not survive due to injuries they sustained from those who kept them previously and absence of good veterinary medical services in our area. Thereafter 4 Patas and 1 red eared monkey have been rescued and are currently doing well at the center as BPC now has a veterinary doctor that sees to the animals
- Rescuing 41 tortoises and establishment of a rehabilitation facility for them in Uyo
- Donations of tortoise from individuals who hitherto always felt bad seeing these animals in trade. Hereby, a Bristol Helicopter pilot (Mr. Enim Akwa) with his friend donated two tortoises to the project, while another gentleman from Ekpri Nsukara, Uyo donated one tortoise.
- Tortoise project has appeared in 3 Newspaper and online magazines publications
- Tortoise theatre performed as a greatest means of mass mobilization of people towards tortoises conservation
- Difficulties in tagging rescued tortoises with permanent tags for ease of identification. This problem can only be solved by importing professional tags from Europe or America
- Thieves who removed the old roofing sheets used as drift fence materials and pitfall materials (buckets). BPC reverted to use of living materials e.g. palm fronds and bamboos to solve the problem
- Interference of some hunters using our transect lines as means of access to hunt. We solved this problem by picking community members who served as informants to help us identify and report such people to the chiefs and youth groups.
- Security challenges both at the markets and communities where you cannot snap pictures easily and problem of matching ground syndrome (extortion of people by some community youths for entering the communities to do surveys). We solved this problem by engaging the chiefs or their representatives from time to time to accompany our team during field work. This strategy paid off especially during clandestine night markets and field surveys.
- Establishment of 8.5 hectares of Mbiakong and 12.8Ha Esuk Mbat community wildlife sanctuaries in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States respectively
- World's leading Primatologist / Herpetologist cum Conservation Awards winner Dr. Russell Mittermeier, Chief Conservation Officer of the Global Wildlife Conservation at Austin Texas, USA and Ms Rachel Ikemeh of South West/ Niger Delta Forest Project as well as Dr Inaoyom Imong of Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Calabar, Nigeria who came together visited Akwa Ibom State to see BPC conservation activities going on in the state. Also, Mrs. Ibironke Olubamise, National Coordinator UNDP/GEF/SGP, Nigeria came to see the CEPF tortoise project at Mbiakong, Uruan LGA, Akwa Ibom state on two different occasions. The visit signifies the utmost importance of the project (project buy in) at a global scale whereby the International conservation bodies like Global Wildlife Conservation (GWC) USA, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Calabar Nigeria and UNDP/GEF/SGP (Small Grants programme, Nigeria) having realized the importance of conserving Nigeria's endangered tortoises at the in-situ level found it

very crucial and worthy of the support and collaboration. The visit of Dr. Russell Mittermiere to the project stands the tortoise project out as a success story worthy of global recognition

- Tree planting as ecological solution aimed at consolidating engineering constructions Nigerpet Services Limited (NPS) Nigeria Ltd towards gully erosion and storm-water control in Uyo metropolis

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from your proposal

Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.	The population density viability assessments of *Kinixys homeana* and *K. erosa* including *Pelusius niger determined*	Population surveys	This was achieved through field transect surveys and checking of pitfall traps at Mbiakong and Esuk Mbat communities	Field surveys and checking of pitfall traps at different sites in Akwa Ibom state and Esuk Mbat , Cross River state were accomplished A total of 96 individuals recorded during checking of pitfall traps and 50 individuals recorded during field surveys at Mbiakong. A total of 29 individuals recorded during checking of pitfall traps and 53 individuals documented during field surveys at Esuk Mbat Capacity building training of BPC staff and local facilitators on Navigation equipment and field data collection with 10 participants (5 females and 5 males) were involved in the training Donation of land by communities for Wildlife Sanctuary (8.5ha) at Mbiakong and Esuk Mbat
2.	Document the magnitude of tortoise trade for domestic consumption	Bush-meat market surveys	Tortoise trade for domestic consumption through bush-meat market	A total of 1194 recorded during market surveys; 713 individuals recorded at Akwa Ibom State and 481 individual at Cross River State

			surveys was carried out at Mbiakong and Esuk Mbat communities in Akwa Ibom State and Cross River State respectively.	Demand for tortoises for traditional medicine (Kob Nno Mmmi) – a Love portion as a component of the illegal bushmeat and pets trade often triggers the volume of trade in the study area. To the dealers, it is lucrative and the hunters go for more as the consumers/ middlemen demands more from them. Tortoises become too hard to find in locations that were hitherto encountered frequently.
3.	Raise the awareness of the Local community on the ecological role of tortoises in their forest Income to community participants	Preparatory action Detailed information on the importance of tortoises in our ecosystem were already determined before the commencement of the project Monetary benefits	This was achieved through meetings and awareness progrmmes at Akwa Ibom State and Cross River State Payments to participants from both communities	Acceptance of the project by communities involved Communities of Mbiakong in Uruan, Akwa Ibom State and Esuk Mbat in Cross River State came out enmass to publicly accept the Tortoise conservation project. A total of 139 registered participants of which 99 were males and 35 females were present in the inauguration and other stakeholders meetings. At Esuk Mbat, 180 people registered at the inauguration where 99 were men and 81 were females Its on record to date that the Tortoises project is the first of its kind and the first ever community development initiative by any organization to come to this very important community During the lifespan of the project, a total of 62 men and 35 women directly benefited financially from the project as they participated at different level of project implementation as Nursery hands, field guide, tree planters and facilitators and were compensated by the project. Establishment of nursery for enrichment planting/ planting of seedlings of multipurpose trees Apart from the aforementioned threats to tortoises survival in both states, we discovered that habitat destruction and shrinkage was very widespread and therefore needed an intervention in terms of habitat enrichment and enlargement if the species were to

				survive in the long term. BPC took the initiative to sensitize the communities and also to help them build back their forests for the benefits of people and other wildlife species Nature Based Exhibition at Mbiakong Community; The essence of the exhibition was to create nature awareness of our wildlife species as well as to promote Nigerian-made products (custom made) towards empowerment and livelihood
4	Data analysis and Red List assessment and management report	Implementation of conservation action plan for the target tortoise species (*K.homeana* and *K. erosa)* in South-eastern Nigeria	Planned the future actions for the conservation of tortoises in Nigeria	The main objective for this project was to carry out the conservation action plan as itemized in the IUCN Red list, which was to fill in the knowledge gap for these species and to generate information on their distribution as well as carry out awareness on the importance of these species and the need to protect them. The finding from this studies will help fill critical gaps in the knowledge of these species. The data and information generated will assist with planning, implementation, monitoring and the conservation of the focus species. This will serve as a base line information upon which an action plan can be develop for the focus species. Scientific paper has been published to provide baseline information on tortoise conservation and challenges in Akwa Ibom and Cross River State respectively

7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.
A draft Management plan for conservation of endangered *K. homeana* and *K. erosa* in Southern Nigeria

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

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

Consider lessons that would inform:

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

- We learnt that well consulted and motivated through a participatory stakeholders' engagement and high sense of commitment on the side of the operators, communities will result in communities who were willing to engage positively in favour of wildlife conservation
- Based on our community engagements, BPC realized that unless there is a deliberate effort to set up and manage a Protected Areas system, in the region, we might soon lose our endangered tortoises to anthropogenic activities
- The positive engagement of Mbiakong community in the tortoise project has yielded the donation of a 8.5 hectares forest/swamps strictly set aside as a Community Wildlife Sanctuary where tortoises will be conserved while their buffer zone will serve as future community wood lot while 12.8 hectares was set aside for the Community Conserved Area (CCA) at Esuk Mbat community.
- Planning and implementing projects within time frames and resources allocated wasn't an easy task especially because the anticipated project dates were not kept likewise funds release. The teething problems were all resolved amicably and the project continued as planned.
- Factoring in unexpected situations like community crisis that was not anticipated must be done by project operators because the crises in question would have marred our project if we had not finished field surveys before the crises. We are still keeping our communication line open with our informants so that we can follow up on our project site at Mbiakong each time we embark on site visits to avoid running into problems.

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.

Currently, 2 PhDs, 2 MSc's and 1 BSc projects are continuing in the project to monitor tortoise population and forests at Mbiakong and Esuk Mbat (as target communities), the Planting of multipurpose indigenous tree species at Mbiakong and Esuk Mbat communities to help mitigate human induced climate change impacts and also benefit communities economically through income generation, establishment of a permanent Community nursery at Esuk Mbat will aid in seedlings production and for income generation for the community.

The establishment of Mbiakong and Esuk Mbat community wildlife sanctuaries will help to conserve the endangered tortoises and other wildlife species in the sanctuary and also serve as eco-tourism sites.

Challenges

- Water for Nursery Operation: BPC had difficult time getting year round water supply to water the plants at the nursery in both locations. Water was then purchased especially during the dry season. Future projects will require the construction of boreholes to keep the nursery going if the communities are to be able to manage the nursery effectively.
- Security challenges were widespread for us as each communities visited posed their own set of problems including market surveys whereby unnecessary demands and obstacles are always placed against us due to the socio-political situation of our environment.
- Transportation: Esuk Mbat community is particularly difficult to access during the rainy season needing the use of sport utility vehicles or outright construction of the road. Future project must have its own four wheel drive vehicle. This will help to avoid the difficulties associated with working in Esuk Mbat

Safeguards

Environmental Impact Assessment safeguard was triggered as a result of establishing a nursery as well as the establishment of Community Wildlife Sanctuaries.

The following were the steps taken to mitigate environmental impact safeguard triggered, guided with the Environmental management plan put in place:
The BPC team conducted an evaluation of the project areas and having a base knowledge of the tropical rainforest of both states decided to use the following ecological strategies to mitigate the impacts as follows;

Establishment of Nursery: Community participatory approach was used where the land for the nursery was donated by the village heads. The land donated did not require clearing out forest areas. Multipurpose tree species were selected and broadcast to produce the following seedlings: *Irvingia gabonensis, Penthaclethra macrophylla,Dacryoides edulis*.
Land rehabilitation using species such as the teak and other commercially viable species to rehabilitate already damaged forest owned by the community and devoid of trees, as desired by the communities towards providing wood and other resources for them in the future as well as help build the resilience of their environment against erosion and climate change. This is because the entire selected areas are devoid of trees and are succumbing to gully erosion and bush fires. It is also not suitable for crop production hence the continuous devastation of new forest areas for farms. The bulk of the teak seedlings were planted in the highly degraded areas which the community themselves plan to utilize it as their woodlot for future timber and forest needs. The remaining teak seedlings were planted as avenue trees, for trials, streets, avenues and as boundary demarcation. The teak was specifically selected following overwhelming demand of communities for staking

sticks, propwood ,building frames for thatched houses among others and ultimately high quality timber for poles sawnwood and round wood in the long term.

African black pear, African star apple, Bush mango, were planted to repair the degraded portions of community lands. This recreates vegetation that protects the soil from erosion as well as serves the multiple use value of providing food, materials and ecological services to all and sundry.

Creation of Community Wildlife Sanctuary-Two Community Wildlife Sanctuaries were established in the Esuk Mbat and Mbiakong Uruan from their lands to conserve a portion of the rainforest for the conservation of Tortoises and other species that uses this region. The lands were voluntarily donated by the communities. An MOU was signed *ap initio* with Esuk Mbat community. The community jointly assigned the land area earmarked for the tree planting aspects. The community demarcated the boundary of the Community Conserved Area (CCA) and mounted the sign post provided by the project. The community is very conscious of the need to rescue their environment and endangered species through the tree planting exercise.

Enrichment planting: The project ensured that community members were engaged in selecting tree species for afforestation by choosing carefully only tree species that were provenances of the affected project area except where particularly intervention was desired.

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.

<u>Additional Funding</u>

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

** 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 investm*ent 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.

The RIT of CEPF paid a visit to our project and pressing issues were addressed to facilitate ease in project implementation. It is recommended that a site visit by the project donor/RIT be encouraged as this ensure timely review of project activities and assist the grantees to align well with required project implementation requirements. The RIT visit also gave credence to the project and encouraged the communities for a continued support of the project. This will help with any sustainability plan in place.

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
3.1. Actions of Conservation Action Plans implemented for 15 CR and EN species	The main objective for this project was to carry out the conservation action plan as itemized in the IUCN Red list, which was to fill in the knowledge gap for these species and to generate information on their distribution as well as carry out awareness on the importance of these species and the need to protect them. This was achieved.
3.2. Inventory of KBAs in the hotspot	The finding from this studies will help fill critical gaps

updated to fill critical gaps	in the knowledge of these species in the focal KBA – Fw10 South East Niger Delta – near Calabar. The data and information generated will assist with planning, implementation, monitoring and the conservation of the focus species. This will serve as a base line information upon which an action plan can be develop for the focus species.
2. Change in threat levels of target species	This was not directly measure but the data generated will serve as a baseline upon which the threat level for these species will be monitored. This will be evaluated by the Tortoise Species Specialists Commission (SSC) of IUCN in the future. On the local scale, the targeted tortoises have all been uplifted and placed as priority species for conservation by the affected states and communities. All the species are listed on the Nigeria Endangered species list.
4. # Hectares of KBAs with Strengthened Mgmt	20.5 Ha

Contribution to Global Indicators

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

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

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled "protected areas" (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the "protected areas" indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
Fw10 South East Niger Delta – near Calabar	*20.5*	*NP*

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

15. Protected Areas

15a. Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

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

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

15b. Protected area management

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

Should you want to know more about the monitoring of protected area management effectiveness and the tracking tool, please click here.

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

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

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

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

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled "KBA Management" may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

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

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
Mbiakong Community buffer zone	*16*	5.2402778	8.150277	Community used zones managed by BPC
Esuk Mbat community buffer zone	*22*	*4.914472*	*8.391361*	*Community used zones managed by BPC*

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

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

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

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

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

# of men receiving	# of women receiving structured training *

structured training *	
3	4

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

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

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

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

18. Benefits to Communities

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

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)									# of Beneficiaries	
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Mbiakong uruan Community	x											x		x	x		62	35
Esuk Mbat Community	x											x		x	x		55	46
Osomba community	x														x		66	59

*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
Mbiakong Uraun	5.058983	8.016413
Esuk Mbat	5.042222	8.463611

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

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

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

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

2																			
…																			

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	Nigerpet Services Limited Uyo	Tree planting as ecological solution aimed at consolidating engineering constructions towards gully erosion and storm-water control in Uyo metropolis
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/	Country(s) covered	Purpose

				Partnership? Y/N		
1		Partnership with Organization for Positive Sustainability Culture in Nigeria (OPSCN) to build up on the livelihood aspect of the project in Esuk Mbat community	2017	Yes	Nigeria	To work towards establishing livelihood initiatives for the community

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:

17. Name: Dr. Edem A. Eniang
Organization: Biodiversity Preservation Center (BPC) Nigeria
Mailing address: Grace of God Villa, Afaha Idoro, Off Idoro Road, P. O. Box 1867, Uyo, Nigeria
Telephone number: + 234 (0) 814 553 6045
E-mail address: **biopreservation@yahoo.com** **and** **infor@biodiversitycenteruyo.org**
Website: www.biodiversitycenteruyo.org