



## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	Fauna & Flora International
<b>Project Title</b>	Promoting a Community-Based Limestone Biodiversity Conservation Network in Guangxi
<b>Grant or GEM Number</b>	64079
<b>Date of Report</b>	31-August-2017

**CEPF Hotspot:**

Indo-Burma

**Strategic Direction:**

4: Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority KBAs

**Grant Amount:** USD 200,000

**Project Dates:** 2014/6/1 to 2017/6/30

## **PART I:**

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

**1. Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association (BRC)** was responsible for implementation of component 3 and component 4. BRC brought one project manager and co-funding for this project, such as the small-grants to the CCAs for the implementation of their management plans.

**2. The Wildlife Conservation and Nature Reserve Management Division (WND) of Guangxi Provincial Forestry Bureau (GPFB)** supported the implementation of this CEPF project. The WND funded 50,000 RMB (equivalent to 7485 USD) for the review meeting for two action plans of Francois' langur and Cao Vit gibbon and issued the action plans as governmental document in 2017. The WND supported CPA establishment and management and co-organized many workshops including the international workshop on CPAs together with the project. It reviewed the policy brief on CPA and promised to improve the policy hereafter. GPFB funded equipment and others costs of 50,000 RMB each to six CCAs of the project.

**3. The management bureau of Bangliang NNR** was mainly responsible for the implementation of component 2 by established one working group for habitat restoration and CAC for Cao Vit gibbon conservation, worked together with local communities to establish and manage one nursery and 4 demo-plots for habitat restoration, and held 12 quarterly reviewing meetings of the working group and three annual CAC meetings. The bureau co-funded one training workshops in 2016 elaborated in deliverable 1.1.

**4. The management bureau of Chongzuo NNR** was responsible for the implementation of component 1 and 3, by established two working groups for Francois' langur patrolling and monitoring and conducted routine patrolling for the langur. The bureau co-funded two training workshops in 2014 and 2015 elaborated in deliverable 1.1. The Bapen field station of the bureau gave great support to Qunan CPA by participating Qunan CPA co-management review meetings, providing trainings for patrol team of Qunan CPA. The station also supported the establishment and development of three CPAs by monitoring and supporting the implementation of their management plans.

**5. The management bureaus of Xialei NPR and Encheng NNR** were responsible for implementation of component 1, by established one working group each for Francois' langur patrolling and monitoring. Both reserves improved their capacities in langur patrolling and monitoring by participating training workshops organized by the project. Encheng NNR conducted a Francois' langur census in 2016 and identified its langur's population and distribution with technical support from the project staff. Xialei NPR integrated patrolling of Francois' langur into ranger's performance appraisal system and improved and standardized its patrol datasheet with technical support from the project staff.

## 6 ICCA Consortium

The ICCA Consortium supported the establishment and running of CPA consortium by providing experiences and lessons learned. One representative from ICCA Taiwan visited Qunan CPA in 2015 and exchanged his experiences in Taiwan. He also supported the study tour organized by the project to Taiwan. ICCA Consortium co-organized the international workshop on CPAs in October 2016 and invited experts from Taiwan, Iran and Vietnam to share their practices on CPA.

### 2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The three globally threatened primate species, including Francois' langur, White-headed langur and Cao Vit gibbon, and three globally threatened plant species, including *Vatica quangxiensis*, *Cycas debaoensis* and *Parashorea chinensis*, and their habitats in south-western Guangxi are well protected now by seven CPAs and four nature reserves, through empowering and engaging at least 13 local communities (9 from CPAs and 4 from nature reserves) in biodiversity conservation and natural resource management. The decline of Francois' langur subpopulations in the three reserves along the Sino-Vietnamese border is halted through establishing an anti-poaching patrolling and monitoring system. New groups of langurs were discovered and subpopulations of Francoi's langur in the 3 CPAs increased. According to external evaluation, the known population of *Vatica quangxiensis*, *Cycas debaoenis*, *Parashorea chinensis*, Francois' langur and White-headed langur were effectively protected by 7 CPAs with populations of the white-headed langur and three plant species recovering. The management effectiveness and sustainability of 6 CPAs reached qualified level and 1 CPA on the white-headed langur reached very good level. Multi-level co-management framework was demonstrated successfully in the Bangliang NNR and partly applied in the Chongzuo NNR, Encheng NNR and Xialei PNR with experience and lesson-learned disseminated among other reserves in the region. The case studies on 7 CPAs were conducted with best practice approaches summarized and widely disseminated in various meetings and workshops. Capacity of 365 people from nature reserves, local forestry bureaus, CPAs and co-management communities of nature reserves was strengthened. The collaboration and exchange among CPAs and reserves was greatly improved, especially the cooperation between the reserves and CPAs.

### 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 Grant Writer proposal*

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Effective conservation of five globally threatened primate and tree species and their limestone habitats in south-western Guangxi by empowering local communities to engage in biodiversity conservation and natural resource management.	The three globally threatened primate species, including Francois' langur, White-headed langur and Cao Vit gibbon, and three globally threatened plant species, including <i>Vatica guangxiensis</i> , <i>Cycas debaoensis</i> and <i>Parashorea chinensis</i> , and their habitats in south-western Guangxi are well protected now by seven CPAs and four nature reserves. At least 13 local communities (9 from CPAs and 4 from nature reserves) are empowered and engaged in biodiversity conservation and natural resource management.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1) The decline of Francois' langur subpopulations in the Chongzuo NNR (25,578 ha), Encheng NNR(25,820 ha) and Xialei PNR (27,185 ha) along the Sino-Vietnamese border is halted through establishing an anti-poaching patrolling and monitoring system ;	1) Francois' langur subpopulations in 3 nature reserves (Chongzuo NNR, Encheng NNR and Xialei PNR) and 3 CPAs (Xintuan CPA, Longdeng CPA and Zhonghua CPA) were well protected with no reporting or record of illegal hunting during the project period. Totally 37 groups of Francois' langurs were monitored by this project, including 3 groups in Xialei PNR, 12 groups in Encheng NNR, 11 groups in Chongzuo NNR with one new group discovered in 2017, and 9 groups in Zhonghua CPA and Longdeng CPA among which 3 new groups discovered in Zhonghua CPA and 2 in Xintuan. At least 10 new langur groups were discovered in and around the three reserves and langur subpopulations in 3 CPAs increased. No record on poaching and losing of existing langur groups. Encheng NNR started to use the Ovital map (a Chinese software likes Google Earth) to manage the langur patrolling data collected by community rangers. The reserve clarified the task division among rangers and recruited more rangers when they found out the patrolling of rangers cannot cover the whole range of langurs. The project also designed and applied standardized patrolling datasheet in the 3 CPAs.

<p>2) Known population of <i>Vatica guangxiensis</i> (100%), two main subpopulations of <i>Cycas debaoensis</i> (about 50%), two subpopulations of Francois' langurs (about 10%) and one subpopulation of white-headed langur (about 4%) will be effectively protected by six community-managed protected areas (CPAs);</p>	<p>2) According to external evaluation, the known population of <i>Vatica guangxiensis</i> (100% global population), <i>Cycas debaoensis</i> (about 49% population in the limestone area), <i>Parashorea chinensis</i> (one healthy subpopulation in Guangxi), Francois' langur (about 15% of population in Guangxi) and White-headed langur (about 13% of global population) were effectively protected by CPAs. The management effectiveness and sustainability of 6 CPAs reached qualified level and 1 CPA on the white-headed langur reached very good level.</p>
<p>3) Multi-level co-management approaches will be demonstrated in the four government designated protected areas including Bangliang NNR (6,340 ha), Chongzuo NNR (25,578 ha), Encheng NNR (25,820 ha) and Xialei PNR (27,185 ha) and can be replicated and adapted throughout the region;</p>	<p>3) Multi-level co-management framework was applied successfully in the Bangliang NNR and run smoothly up to now. Although the project failed to establish the framework for Chongzuo NNR, Encheng NNR and Xialei PNR, the project strengthened community co-management at different levels in the Encheng NNR and Xialei PNR in general and promoted the establishment of CAC in Chongzuo NNR, and summarized in-depth lessons learned for promoting multi-level co-management for the future.</p>
<p>4) Six CPAs developed with best practice approaches that can be widely disseminated and;</p>	<p>4) The case studies on 7 CPAs were conducted with best practice approaches summarized. The relevant experience and lesson-learned from the 7 CPAs were disseminated during the workshop on CPAs on 20 October 2016 and on 22 June 2017. The case of Qunan CPA has been widely disseminated nationally through various ways including the nature observation APP of Shanshui, CPA workshop in Sichuan province in July 2016, World heritage conference in Libo of Guizhou province in November 2016 and on-line training courses organized by the Paradise International Foundation in April 2017.</p>
<p>5) Capacity of over 50 key personnel from nature reserves, surrounding local communities and CPAs is strengthened and collaboration among protected areas is greatly increased;</p>	<p>5) Capacity of 365 people from nature reserves, local forestry bureaus, CPAs and co-management communities of nature reserves was improved for empowering and engaging communities in conservation through trainings and study tours organized by the project. The collaboration and exchange among CPAs and reserves was greatly improved.</p>

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

##### **4.1 Empowered four new established CPAs in Guangxi by leveraging official recognition and great support from local government successfully**

The project promoted the establishment and development of four new CPAs on langurs conservation, which all obtained official ratification from the local forestry bureau. The ratification entitled the communities to manage the protected area via self-governance and prevent its natural resources from the damage and use by outside free-riders, and ensure their rights of benefiting from the good management of their own protected areas. It not only greatly increased their proud and appreciation, but also motivate them to protect the endangered species and sustainable use of natural resources.

The Bapen field station of the Chongzuo NNR, the Longhushan NR, the Huanglianshan PNR and the Napo Forestry Bureau actively participated in supporting the development of 7 CPAs by monitoring its performance and bringing in more resources. It contributed greatly to the effectively conservation of two langurs and three endangered plants. The external evaluation also shown that the effectiveness of CPAs management was greatly influenced by the extent of positive support by local government authorities. It could be well seen in the case study of Qunan CPA on the white-headed langur conservation.

##### **4.2 Multi-stakeholder engagement in conservation with creative collaboration mechanisms**

The project successfully engaged diverse stakeholders in conservation. For Cao Vit gibbon, the project involved over ten governmental departments in Jingxi Municipal in its CAC, to gain support from these departments and avoid conflicting policies on conservation.

Qunan CPA engaged a range of partners in supporting the establishment of its environmental education base. With the support from BRC, the CPA worked with local media to promote its practices on applying environmental education to promote conservation, and collaborate with many NGOs/enterprises working on environmental education. For example, Operation Earth, a social enterprise on nature exploration, organized the winter and summer camps in the Qunan CPA and brought middle and high school students to learn how to observe the behavior of langurs and conduct ecological research. The project also facilitated the establishment and running of a collaboration committee between the CPA and key stakeholders including BRC, local forestry bureau and the reserve. The heads of various interest groups in the Qunan community and the representatives of key stakeholders had quarterly meetings to discuss the collaboration. The different interest groups could express their concerns and interests in the cooperation and participate in the decision-making process of the committee. It thus enabled their opinions and appeals to be fully considered during the cooperation without negative impacts and any collaboration project could be well implemented. The different investments

and support could also be well coordinated with the best synergy. This mechanism is copying by the Longdeng CPA now.

#### **4.3 The various low cost and effective management models of 7 CPAs adaptive to its own social, economic, ecological and political context.**

The 7 CPAs were all managed by the communities on its own but the different CPA applied different ways of management. For example, the Xintuan CPA did not conduct joint patrolling due to its specific geography but the Zhonghua CPA should do more to prevent outside free-riders. Qunan CPA engaged its members in langur conservation by hosting environmental education programs since the langur could be easily seen. The three CPAs on plant conservation paid more attention on the propagation of endangered plants and do not have patrol team and conduct patrolling due to the lack of human disturbance. All CPAs were run in a low cost since it depends on the monitoring and patrolling of all its members on outside free-riders and internal violation on a voluntary base. The CPAs were managed by the communities with their own regulations made and agreed by all members. The adaptive and low-cost manage models make the 7 CPAs protect the endangered species effectively with populations recovering.

#### **4.4 The project promoted the good self-governance of 5 CPAs with democratic, fair and equal decision-making and benefit-sharing mechanisms and improved the coherence and social capital of the communities for the effective conservation**

The establishment of 4 new CPAs obtained agreement of all community members by community meetings, household lobbying and/or traditional festivals. The project facilitated the communities to make their own regulations on CPAs by pre-informing and full consultation of all members to ensure its effective management. The communities established the CPA management committees and/or voluntarily patrol teams adaptive to their own conditions, whose members are usually the elites or the representatives of various interest groups in the communities to ensure the fair benefit-sharing and decision-making. The management committee of CPA was under the leadership of community management committee that was voted by the community members usually in a democratic way. The communities are all Zhuang indigenous and local ones with their traditional culture, knowledge and customs on collective decision-making and conservation. For example, majority Zhuang communities have Fengshui Forest or trees that any use or disrespect is strictly prohibited and their own festivals for collective decision-making and community regulations. The project facilitated the CPAs to make best use of their traditional culture to manage the CPAs, which decrease management costs, improve the management effectiveness and avoid any negative social impacts. Good self-governance of Qunan demonstrated its contribution to the increase of community trust and coherence and sustainable livelihoods and resilience of the community. The project also promoted the CPAs to open the information of their management in the communities to improve their governance.

#### **4.5 The demonstration of a sustainable fund-raising mechanism by the Qunan CPA**

The CPAs are self-managed by the local communities that lacking capacity in fund-raising for its management. The project facilitated the Qunan CPA to establish an environmental education base. Part of the community members obtained income from providing home-stay accommodation and meals, vehicle, picking up from airport, security of activities, field guide or other services for environmental education activities organized by BRC and other NGOs or enterprise. The community generates collective income from the contribution of individual income, management fee of the CPAs and renting of office or equipment and use the income to support the patrol team, cleaning of public area and other public affairs. The whole community therefore could benefit from the conservation of the white-headed langur. However, the Qunan CPA still relies greatly on the support of BRC on organizing environmental education activities and recruiting visitors. The CPA is improving their capacity on it to make this fund-raising mechanism more sustainable.

#### **4.6 The good exchange and collaboration among the CPAs and the reserves**

The project successfully promoted the good collaboration and exchange among the reserves and CPAs by workshops, meetings, exchange study tours and joint activities. As a result, the census of Francois's langur of Encheng NNR obtained technical support from the Nonggang NNR without the involvement of the project. The Encheng NNR even sent two staff to the Nonggang to learn how to manage the reserve and conduct community co-management.

The CPAs also obtained greatly support from the neighboring reserves on its establishment and development. The reserve provided support on law enforcement to the CPAs as the patrol teams or farmers do not have the rights to hold and punish poachers but only stop, drive away and education free-riders. The support on law enforcement decreased the potential conflicts and deterred the potential violating free-riders.

The project established a CPAs consortium that organized many activities to improve the capacity and facilitate the exchange and communication among protected areas. Besides the CPAs supported by the project, Encheng NNR, Bangliang NNR and Nonggang NNR all supported the establishment of new CPAs adjacent to the reserves. These nature reserves all have great interest in it and consider the CPAs complementary to the reserve system. They believe that the CPAs could provide buffer zones or as corridors for the CPAs. Meanwhile, the CPAs also know each other very well and invited other CPAs to join their traditional festivals. The key staff of CPAs phoned each other for suggestions or comments when they faced difficulties in CPA management.

However, the CPAs consortium still faced many challenges such as lacking a clear development strategy, funding and staff, which makes it provide limited support to the CPAs and key stakeholders. The consortium could provide more structured and well-designed training courses to the CPAs based their needs, monitor the conservation effectiveness of CPAs regularly and design criteria on CPAs management.

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

### **5.1 Leverage governmental support to the CPAs greatly and successfully (Positive)**

The project did not expect that it could successfully arouse interests from local government and local forestry departments to invest both their efforts and projects on the CPAs and conservation of threatened primate and plant species. Guangxi Forestry Bureau (GFB) increased its support on Francois' langur conservation. From 2014 to 2017, every year GFB led a Francois' langur related workshop or training in Guangxi. GFB funded 3 nature reserves to conduct a Francois' langur census and the establishment of more CPAs on langur conservation. Totally 6 CPAs were established for Francois' langur during the project, among them three were supported by the project. GFB also funded the review meeting of two action plans on Francois' langur and Cao Vit gibbon and eventually issued these two action plans as official documents which means that the action plans are supported by the government. Chongzuo NNR and Bangliang NNR co-funded three training workshops in component 1.

After the first environmental education activity held in Qunan CPA in January 2015, local government invested infrastructure to improve living condition in Qunan CPA, including cleaned up community pond, repaired a 3km community road, drilling a new well for drinking water and building a public stage for entertainment. Long'an County Forestry Bureau funded BRC to conduct baseline surveys in Xintuan CPA. The GFB supported 50,000 RMB each to six CPAs as well. The Fusui Forestry Bureau promised to support the Longdeng CPA with materials for building a meeting room and free seedlings for forest restoration.

### **5.2 Negative impacts of unexpected governmental support to the CPAs**

The thoughtless investment from local government also caused negative impact. Longhushan nature reserve provided fund and hired all members of the management committee of Xintuan CPA without informing and soliciting comments from the Xintuan Community and without good performance appraisal system, which arousing conflicts with voluntarily members of the patrol team of the CPA. Unpaid rangers lost their motivation to patrol voluntarily like other CPAs, and the management committee of the CPA lost their trust among the community members which undermined the management effectiveness of the CPA.

Meanwhile, the demarcation of Zhonghua and Longdeng CPAs by the local government initially included the collective forest of neighboring communities, which was not reasonable. Also, rangers recruited and paid by the local forestry bureau for public welfare forest conservation and poverty alleviation did not work at all due to the lack of good performance appraisal system. This harmed the motivation of voluntarily patrol team in the Longdeng and Xintuan CPAs.

Three lessons should be learned from the above issues. Firstly, governmental agency should avoid negative social and economic impacts on the local communities and CPAs by pre-informing and full consultation of local communities. Secondly, the project should deliver more training to local government authorities to improve their awareness of and capacity in promoting CPA development. Finally, it is better for the CPAs to establish a collaborative mechanism with key stakeholders for forming the synergy of all external supports, just as the Qunan CPA did.

### **5.3 The impact of directors changing in the targeted nature reserves (negative)**

The project staff did not expect the frequent displacement of reserve directors during the project which had huge negative impacts on the project implementation. During the project period, Chongzuo NNR changed director once, Encheng NNR twice, and Bangliang NNR once.

After Chongzuo NNR changed its director, the new director has little interests on Francois' langur, community co-management and CPAs but put most effort on white-headed langur and its publicity. The project staff had to work closely with two ranger stations of Chongzuo NNR to carry out Francois' langur patrolling and monitoring as well as the establishment and development of CPAs but hard to promote the applying of multi-level co-management system.

Encheng NNR is a fairly new nature reserve and established its management bureau in 2015. In two years, Encheng NNR changed two directors, and all directors were lack of experience on protected area management. The current director works only part-time for the reserve. She is also the deputy director of Daxin County Forestry Bureau. Therefore, the project staff had to put a lot of efforts to explain reserve management and the importance of langur patrolling and monitoring to her. As a good result, the new director has quite a lot of interest in and commitment on Francois' langur conservation and established a community affair department under Encheng NNR management bureau to promote community co-management. Encheng NNR plans to do another Francois' census at the end of 2017.

Bangliang NNR changed its director once. Luckily the new director was the former deputy director. The only impact of changing director was the delay of habitat restoration over half year as the new director was not responsible for this field before. The project caught up in later period.

From this lesson, we found that the risk of director changing is higher than expected and should be well considered beforehand. It is important to gain support from the new director by more explanation of the project and potential outcomes of the project. If the director has no willingness to conduct project activities, it is very hard to push the project forwards. The cooperation with technical staff of the reserve is also very important.

## **PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables**

**6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer*

**6. Describe the results for each deliverable:**

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Standardized and effective patrolling and monitoring system established by the Chongzuo NNR, Encheng NNR, Xialei NR and two newly established CPAs against poaching of Francois' langur	1.1	One training needs assessment report produced and three training workshops delivered to over 20reserve staff and community rangers	<p><b>(A) Conducted one training needs assessment and produced a report</b></p> <p>The project conducted training needs assessment in Chongzuo NNR, Encheng NNR and Xialei PNR in September 2014 and produced a report afterwards. Trainings were designed based on the results from this report.</p> <p><b>(B) Conducted three training workshops</b></p> <p>The project conducted three big training workshops on patrolling and monitoring. Topics covered 1) methods on patrolling and monitoring; 2) innovative methods on patrolling and monitoring such as using drone; 3) patrolling datasheet design; 4) data analysis; 5) SMART patrolling system. Detailed training workshops information is stated below.</p> <p>1) The first training workshop was delivered on 24-26 November2014 to 4 nature reserves staff and 45 rangers. The training was about methods on patrolling and monitoring. Engaging community in routine patrolling of Francois' langurs</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>was identified as the priority strategy during the workshop.</p> <p>2) The second training workshop was delivered to 37 participants from 12 nature reserves on 29 November 2015. The training introduced innovative patrolling and monitoring methods, such as using drone, and discussed how to apply those methods in conservation.</p> <p>3) The third training workshop was conducted for nature reserves aiming to protect endangered primates in Guangxi from 29 November to 1 December 2016. Totally 50 participants joined the workshop from 6 national nature reserves and 3 provincial nature reserves, including 8 from Chongzuo NNR, 5 from Encheng NNR, one from Xialei PNR, and 13 from Nonggang NNR. The workshop practiced the design of patrol datasheet; patrolling data analysis used Bangliang NNR and Chongzuo NNR as examples, SMART patrolling system.</p> <p><b>(C) Conducted tailored trainings to reserves and CPAs respectively on their needs</b></p> <p>The project also did trainings to Chongzuo NNR, Encheng NNR and Xialei PNR individually to target their</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>specific issues.</p> <p>1) A 2-day training on patrolling and community interview skills was delivered to 7 community rangers and 3 staff in Xialei PNR in January 2015.</p> <p>2) The project held one-day training in Chongzuo NNR on 26 August 2016, with deputy director, 2 leaders from ranger stations and 14 rangers from Francois' langur areas. The training reviewed patrolling practices in 2016, and project staff provided advices for patrolling practices and adjusted patrolling plan accordingly.</p> <p>3) On 24-25 August 2016, the project conducted one and a half day training on the concepts of PA management effectiveness to all eight staff in Encheng NNR, including its director and deputy director.</p> <p><b>(D) Conducted trainings to CPAs on patrolling and monitoring</b></p> <p>The project did three trainings to patrol teams in three Francois' langur CPAs respectively, including Zhonghua CPA, Longdeng CPA and Xintuan CPA in January 2016, with introduction of the standardized patrol datasheet. Based on one-year</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
				patrolling practices, the project revised patrolling datasheet and launched in January 2017. Capacity of patrolling and monitoring Francois' langur in CPAs was improved. Totally 42 community rangers participated in the training.
		1.2	Three Co-management Advisory Committees(CACs) and three Langur Patrolling and Monitoring Working Groups established and operating with three annual CAC meeting minutes and eight quarterly working group meeting minutes produced for each reserve	<p><b>(A)Established 7 Francois' langur patrolling and monitoring working groups</b></p> <p>Totally 7 Francois' langur patrolling working groups established for Francois' langur patrolling and monitoring, including 2 groups in Chongzuo NNR, 1 in Encheng NNR and 1 in Xialei PNR in 2014; and 1 in Longdeng CPA, Zhonghua CPA and Xintuan CPA each in 2015.</p> <p><b>(B) Failed in CACs establishment, but improved co-management generally</b></p> <p>The project tried different methods to establish CACs for 3 reserves (Chongzuo NNR, Encheng NNR and Xialei NNR). In 2014 and 2015, the project staff worked with 3 reserves separately to facilitate their own CACs establishment. Due to leaders changing in Chongzuo NNR and Encheng NNR, no management entity in Xialei PNR, and weak capacity in Encheng NNR and Xialei PNR, the project cannot establish CACs for each reserve.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>Thus the project changed its strategy to establish a municipal-level CAC because the three reserves are under the same jurisdiction of Chongzuo Municipal Forestry Bureau (CMFB) with similar governmental stakeholders in 2016. The project staff had a thorough discussion with leaders of CMFB and three nature reserves many times throughout 2016 and 2017 and especially during workshop held on 22 June 2017.</p> <p>Three nature reserves brainstormed and summarized pros and cons of CAC and concluded that it was still not a right time to establish the municipal-level CAC on the workshop held on 22 June 2017, mainly because three directors of three reserves held different opinions on CAC establishment and a consensus cannot be reached.</p> <p>Although this effort failed, the capacity of three targeted reserves for community co-management had been improved greatly during the project while Chongzuo NNR has specific staff for co-management, Encheng NNR established a specific section on community co-management and have made a community co-management plan with two communities in 2017, and Xialei PNR integrated the langur patrolling and monitoring into the responsibilities of existing</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
				community rangers. Detailed lessons learned summarized in lessons learned section.
		1.3	Two annual work plans and monthly, quarterly and annual reports made about langur patrolling and monitoring by each reserves and CPAs	<p><b>(A) Standardized patrolling and monitoring datasheet</b></p> <p>The project assisted 3 reserves, including Chongzuo NNR, Encheng NNR and Xialei PNR, to standardize monitoring and patrolling datasheet in December 2014.</p> <p>The project designed a standardized patrolling and monitoring datasheet for 3 CPAs in January 2016 and assisted 3 CPAs to define their patrolling rules and produced patrolling certificates in March 2016.</p> <p>The project revised the standardized patrolling and monitoring datasheet for 3 CPAs in January 2017, based on one year practices.</p> <p><b>(B) Conducted patrolling and monitoring for Francois' langur</b></p> <p>7 working groups conducted patrolling and monitoring every month. 3 Nature reserves collected, compiled and analyzed patrolling data annually. Longdeng CPA, Zhonghua CPA and Xintuan CPA reviewed their data at evaluation workshop annually.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>The number of patrol days was recorded in 3 reserves and 3 CPA. Detailed patrol days listed in each half-year progress reports to CEPF.</p> <p><b>(C) Additionally findings from patrolling and monitoring Francois' langur</b></p> <p>In addition, Encheng NNR organized a 3-week field survey on Francois' langur and its habitat in April 2016 with technical support from the project staff and Nonggang NNR. The survey identified 87-102 individual Francois' langur and recorded langur's activity locations.</p> <p>Encheng NNR discovered two new langur groups outside the reserve. Thus the reserve put the establishment of 2 CPAs in its agenda in June 2017.</p> <p>In 2017, Chongzuo NNR found a new group of Francois' langur in Maan village, where no Francois' langur record before. The reserve improved its patrolling system by recording threats to langurs including goat and cattle grazing.</p> <p>Longdeng CPA discovered a solo</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
				Francois' langur and recorded two new born babies in 2016, and a white-headed Francois' langur in 2017.
		1.4	Two annual effectiveness evaluation workshops held and findings shared with local stakeholders	<p>Due to the different needs and ways of patrolling, annual evaluation workshops were held individually instead of jointly in 3 nature reserves and 3 CPAs for conserving Francois' langur.</p> <p><b>1) Chongzuo NNR</b></p> <p>The first annual evaluation workshop was conducted on 27 December 2015 with 15 participants. The reserve summarized patrolling and monitoring work of Francois' langur in 2015.</p> <p>Chongzuo NNR did not do the second evaluation workshop for Francois' langur patrolling and monitoring work in 2016, because its director put most of efforts on white-headed langur and neglecting the importance of Francois' langur.</p> <p><b>2) Encheng NNR</b></p> <p>The first annual evaluation workshop was conducted on 21 December 2015 with 15 participants. The reserve reviewed patrolling and monitoring work of Francois' langur in 2015 and</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>made plan for 2016.</p> <p>The second annual evaluation workshop was held in March 2017 on effectiveness of patrolling and monitoring of Francois' langur, and the reserve produced a monitoring report of Francois' langur and a revised patrolling plan.</p> <p><b>3) Xialei PNR</b></p> <p>Xialei PNR did not do evaluation workshop for 2015, as the reserve did not know the information of Francois' langur distribution. The project helped reserve to make monitoring plan.</p> <p>The evaluation workshop for 2016 was held in January 2017. With the technical support and training of the project, Xialei PNR integrated the patrolling of Francois' langur into the current patrolling system by revising the patrol datasheet, delivering a training course to its rangers and initiating a performance appraisal system based on the patrolling of langurs and their habitat. 2 Best community rangers were rewarded and 1 worst ranger dismissed due to bad performance.</p> <p><b>4) 3 CPAs (Longdeng CPA, Xintuan</b></p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p><b>CPA and Zhonghua CPA)</b></p> <p>3 CPAs annual evaluation workshops for 2015 were conducted respectively in January 2016. The information of historical and current Francois' langur population distribution was compiled and a distribution map was made.</p> <p>3 CPAs annual evaluation workshops for 2016 were conducted respectively in January 2017. The project reviewed and distributed new patrol datasheet to the 3 CPAs.</p>
		1.5	<p>One on-line communication and technical support platform operated by the project and five newsletter issues on the component progress and achievements published and shared among key stakeholders</p>	<p><b>(A) Established an on-line communication platform</b></p> <p>The project established an online discussing group in September 2014, through Wechat app, a popular social media in China. The project hosted three big workshops on monitoring and patrolling stated in deliverable 1.1. Participants in these three workshops were also invited to join the online discussing group. This discussing group functioned as a technical issues communication platform. Nature reserves staff seek suggestions from other reserves staff and experts in the discussing group. To 2017, the number of member increases to 86 covering 11 nature reserves mainly from Guangxi, but also from Yunnan and Hainan provinces. The group can continuous run after the project, as not much</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>support needed from project staff.</p> <p><b>(B) Published five newsletters</b></p> <p>The project totally produced 5 newsletters on progress and achievement of Francois' langur conservation led. All newsletters can be accessed from FFI China websites. The awareness of Francois' langur conservation increased in primate conservation field in China. In 2017, a primatologist from Sun Yat-Sen University set up a research base in Longdeng CPA, more students will be attracted on Francois' langur research.</p>
2	Local communities actively engaged in the habitat restoration of Cao Vit Gibbon	2.1	A Co-management Advisory Committee and a specific Gibbon Habitat Restoration Working Group established and operating with three annual CAC meeting minutes and eight quarterly working group meeting minutes produced	<p><b>(A) Established habitat restoration working group</b></p> <p>The project established a habitat restoration working group in August 2014, including 2 Bangliang NNR staff, 1 FFI Project Officer, 1 scientist from Guangxi Botanical Institute and 1 scientist from Guangxi Forestry Planning Institute, and 4 representatives from 3 relevant communities. During project period, the working group met every quarterly. In the meetings, habitat restoration progress, problems, solutions and plans were discussed and meeting minutes were produced for each meeting. Totally 12 reviewing meetings were held.</p> <p><b>(B) Co-Management Advisory</b></p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p><b>Committee (CAC) for Bangliang NNR</b></p> <p>The project established a CAC for Bangliang NNR in December 2014. The CAC comprised representatives from provincial, municipal and community level and conducted annual meetings with meeting minutes. Totally three annual meetings were conducted to review work progress of previous year and approve work plan for the following year. Bangliang NNR achieved multi-level co-management approach. Detailed meetings information shows below.</p> <p>1) The first CAC annual meeting was held on 8 December 2014 with 30 participants.</p> <p>2) The second CAC annual meeting was held on 18 January 2015. Representatives from 17 key stakeholders.</p> <p>3) The third CAC annual meeting was held on 28 March 2017 with 34 participants.</p>
		2.2	A shade-house nursery of 0.2 ha for habitat restoration established and managed and over 30,000 seedlings germinated by a local	The project established a 0.1 ha shade-house nursery in Nongli community for habitat restoration in November 2014 and enlarged to 0.3 ha in 2016. In 2015, 6 types of gibbon food plant seeds were collected and 1000 seedlings germinated, in which

Component		Deliverable		
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			community	510 saplings planted in habitat restoration sites. In 2016, 2 types of gibbon food plant seeds were collected and over 5000 seedlings germinated, in which 1000 <i>Choerospondias axillaris</i> has been planted in the habitat restoration sites in 2017. Another 4000 <i>Bischofia javanica</i> are still left in nursery for the use of habitat restoration in 2017. Thus no needs to germinate seedlings any more in 2017.
		2.3	Four demonstration plots of 1 ha restored and maintained by local communities and quarterly monitoring reports produced by the working group	<p><b>(A) Established four demo-plots for habitat restoration</b></p> <p>The project staff together with Bangliang NNR staff identified two new demo-plots for habitat restoration at the beginning of the project in September 2014, according to habitat assessment in 2013. Totally 4 demo-plots (covering 8.22 ha) were restored during project period.</p> <p><b>(B) Conducted habitat restoration and monitoring</b></p> <p>The habitat restoration working group established in deliverable 2.1 made annual work plans for restoration every year. From 2014 to 2017, the working group did 5 times habitat restoration activities in each demo-plot such as planting saplings and assisted natural regeneration, which means to remove or reduce competitive weed or liana species. Totally 1585 saplings from nursery</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>planted in habitat restoration sites.</p> <p>Monitoring data such as fix point photographing and the growth parameters including DBH (diameter at breast height), CD (canopy diameter) and growth situation of planted seedlings was recorded for 4 demo-plots in 2015. As trees do not grow very fast, the project changed quarterly monitoring to annual monitoring. The second monitoring was carried out in August 2017. Two monitoring reports were produced.</p>
		2.4	<p>Four training materials prepared and two training workshops delivered to key stakeholders on gibbon habitat restoration</p>	<p><b>(A) Produced four training materials</b></p> <p>The project produced 4 training documents in September 2014 as follows: 1. Assisted natural regeneration training manual; 2. Tree planting manual; 3. habitat restoration monitoring methods; 4. how to harvest and preserve the Cao Vit gibbon food species seeds.</p> <p><b>(B) Conducted two training workshops and on-the-job training</b></p> <p>The project conducted two training workshops on habitat restoration. 1) A one-day training workshop was conducted on 9 December 2014 with 30 participants from CAC members. The project staff shared training materials and collected feedback. 2) A two-half-day training was conducted in November with 3</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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				Bangliang NNR staff, 4 community leaders. Besides, the project staff together with Bangliang NNR staff provided on-the-job training to villagers who implemented habitat restoration work on assisting natural regeneration, site management and habitat restoration monitoring. The capacity of habitat restoration of Bangliang NNR staff and implementing villagers was improved during this project period and Bangliang NNR can continue to carry out habitat restoration work following training materials after the project.
		2.5	An exchange tour to Vietnam organized and a training material on community-based habitat restoration produced and shared with all stakeholders for replication	<p><b>(A) Organized an exchange tour to Vietnam</b></p> <p>FFI China together with FFI Vietnam organized a four-day study tour to Vietnam in October 2015, including one day indoor meeting in Cao Bang province (with 26 participants) and one day field visit in Trung Khanh District (with 15 participants). A new MOU on the conservation of the Cao Vit Gibbon and its Habitat in 2015 between Guangxi Forestry Bureau, China and Cao Bang Department of Agricultural and Rural Development, Vietnam agreed and signed during this study tour.</p> <p>Two Cao Vit gibbon protected areas, Bangliang NNR from China and Cao Vit Gibbon Conservation Area from Vietnam, continuously communicate and exchange practices on Cao Vit</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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				<p>gibbon conservation through regular boundary meeting which proposed in MoU signed in 2015.</p> <p><b>(B) Produced a training material on habitat restoration</b></p> <p>The project produced one training material on community-based habitat restoration and best practices in June 2017 and shared e-version of this training material to Bangliang NNR and Guangxi Environmental Protection Department for replication of similar practices since e-version is easier to be publicized on internet.</p>
3	An effective community co-management model demonstrated for the White-headed langur conservation outside the reserve	3.1	A specific Community Co-management Working Group established and in operation in the Chongzuo NNR and Fusui County Forest Bureau with eight meeting minutes produced	<p><b>(A) Established Qunan CPA co-management working group</b></p> <p>The project facilitated to establish a co-management working group at the beginning of the project in July 2014, comprising 2 Chongzuo NNR staff, 1 FFI and 1 BRC project officer and 1 Fusui County Forestry Bureau Staff to lead Qunan CPA establishment.</p> <p>After Qunan CPA established ,and four local groups, including visitor hosting team, CPA patrol team, women’s performance team, and youth environmental protection team formed in 2015, a proper Qunan CPA co-management working group established, comprising of</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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				<p>representatives of Qunan CPA management committee, 4 local groups, Bapen field station of Chongzuo NNR and BRC with detailed working mechanism. Qunan CPA management committee led quarterly review meeting and produced meeting minutes. Totally 11 working group meetings were held from June 2014 to June 2017. The committee learned to use review meeting as a method to discuss Qunan's public affairs and reached consensus from community members. Self-governance of Qunan CPA improved.</p> <p><b>(B) Established 4 local groups to be involved in Qunan CPA management</b></p> <p>After environmental education activities carried out in 2015, local villagers of Qunan communities understood CPA and how they can be involved in. Thus, in 2015, 4 local groups were established in Qunan CPA with facilitation from the project staff. The groups include 1) visitor hosting team, 2) CPA patrol team, 3) women's performance team, and 4) the youth environmental protection team. The visitor hosting team is responsible for providing home-stay accommodation and meals. The CPA patrol team is comprised of a group of young or middle-aged villagers who volunteer to patrol and monitor the CPA regularly. The women's performance team is active in</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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				dancing, singing, and other recreational activities. Being the indigenous Zhuang people, the team is also interested in traditional culture restoration, gardening and participation in the environmental education events. The youth environmental protection team was established by children in the community. The team cleaned garbage in the communities on weekends and participate in the environmental education events.
		3.2	PRA, KAP and natural resources survey conducted and reports produced	<p>At the beginning, the project conducted PRA and KAP surveys in Qunan community covering 30 households to collect social, economic, culture and nature resource information in November 2014. A survey report was produced with maps and photos in December 2014 and shared to Qunan community through a community meeting.</p> <p>At the end, the project conducted a KAP survey again in Qunan community covering 80 households in November 2016 to identify changes of knowledge, attitude and practices brought by this project. 63 Students from Guangxi University for Nationalities supported to carry out the survey. The project staff finalized the KAP survey report and shared results with the Qunan Community at a community meeting in June 2017.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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		3.3	A co-management agreement signed and responsibilities defined between the Fusui County Forest Bureau and Qunan community	<p>The project held 2 community member meetings in Qunan community in August and November 2014 respectively, to explain the concepts of co-management and to reach the consensus on signing co-management agreement with Fusui County Forestry Bureau.</p> <p>The project held a one-day workshop with 58 participants from local and other county Forest Bureaus, neighboring communities and Qunan community organized on 15 April 2015 to share the model of co-management and collect feedbacks and suggestions.</p> <p>The agreement between Qunan CPA and Fusui County Forestry Bureau was signed in June 2015. Both parties' responsibilities clarified and stated in the agreement.</p>
		3.4	species conservation action plan produced and implemented by the community	<p><b>(A) Training and capacity building for Qunan CPA on environmental education</b></p> <p>Qunan CPA is making itself an environmental education base by hosting visitors and delivering training courses to them on the conservation of white-headed langur. The project staff provided on-the-job training while hosting environmental education activities, and customized training to improve villagers' capacity of Qunan CPA to run the</p>

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				<p>environmental education base.</p> <p>Two intensive training workshops on environmental education were held in February 2015 and June 2017. Totally 18 villagers of Qunan CPA participated the trainings, and 5 of them were eligible to carry out conservation interpretation in environmental education activities after the trainings.</p> <p>The project also promoted the integration of eco-friendly agriculture into environmental education base in Qunan CPA. A CSA (community supported agriculture) specialist was invited by the project to assess Qunan CPA's condition. The specialist also provided technical advices in the field to the two practitioners who are piloting the plantation of organic mango and oranges.</p> <p><b>(B) Training and capacity building for Qunan CPA on patrolling</b></p> <p>The management committee of Qunan CPA also organized 6 training workshops for the patrol team together with the BRC in 2016 and 2017. Training topics covered 1) importance and basic skills of patrolling; 2) patrolling equipment usage such as digital camera, binocular, telescope, camera trap and a special APP to record the trail</p>

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				<p>of patrolling.; 3) bird identification; 4) white-headed langur behavior observation and census; 5) standardized patrolling datasheet filling. All the training courses were delivered during the spare time of volunteer rangers to avoid negative impacts on their livelihoods.</p> <p><b>(C) Improved management of patrol team</b></p> <p>To effectively running the patrol team, the management committee of Qunan CPA together with patrol team and with technical support from the project made management rules on rangers and equipment management, patrolling objective and annual work plan throughout 2016 and 2017. The patrolling certificate was made by the committee and issued to the rangers in April 2016. The patrol team has the uniform since the end of 2016 which greatly improve the proud and appreciation of rangers.</p> <p><b>(D) Patrolling results for Qunan CPA</b></p> <p>The patrol team of Qunan CPA did 1)99 patrol days and stopped illegal activities 5 times in 2015; 2) 72 patrol days and stopped illegal activities 4 times in 2016; and 3) 24 patrol days and stopped illegal activities 4 times in the first half 2017.Patrol team produced quarterly patrolling and</p>

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				<p>monitoring reports and submitted to Bapen field station of Chongzuo NNR.</p> <p>In addition, all members of the patrol team monitor any potential illegal activities during their daily work. Other members of the community report any illegal activities to the patrol team during their daily work.</p> <p><b>(E) Environmental education activities in Qunan CPA</b></p> <p>From January 2015 to June 2017, Qunan CPA hosted several environmental education activities or study tours. The capacities of community members on hosting events and hospitality were greatly improved.</p> <p>1) In 2015, totally 5 activities were held with 158 visitors. Community totally received 67,294 RMB (equivalent to 10,073.9 USD), in which visitor hosting team received 61,694 RMB (equivalent to 9235.6 USD) contributed 5610 RMB (equivalent to 839.9 USD) to the community as the collective conservation fund.</p> <p>2) In 2016, totally 10 activities were held with 320 visitors. Community totally received 74,540 RMB</p>

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				<p>(equivalent to 11,158.6 USD), in which visitor hosting team received 63,230 RMB (equivalent to 9465.5 USD) contributed 11,310 RMB (equivalent to 1693.1 USD) to the community as the collective conservation fund.</p> <p>3) In 2017 (Jan. – Jun.), totally 7 activities were held with 157 visitors. Community totally received 51,890 RMB (equivalent to 7767.9USD), in which visitor hosting team totally received 39,680 RMB (equivalent to 5940 USD) contributed 12,210 RMB (equivalent to 1827.8 USD) to the community as the collective conservation fund.</p> <p>Note: 1) exchange rate of RMB to USD uses 0.1497 (inquired on 9 August 2017); 2) the amount provided in progress reports was incorrect as some data missing. The project staff recalculated and corrected the data in final impact report. 3) For collective conservation fund, the community collected 10 RMB (equivalent to 1.5 USD) per visit in January 2015 to June 2016, and increased to 30 RMB (equivalent to 4.5 USD) in July 2016 to June 2017.</p> <p><b>(F) The species conservation action plan</b></p> <p>The action plan was produced during</p>

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				the Qunan community meeting held on 21 January 2017. The plan mainly aims to improve the monitoring and patrolling of white-headed langur as well as engaging various interest groups within the community in the CPA management.
		3.5	An external evaluation report produced and experiences shared with local stakeholders	External evaluation was conducted in Qunan community in 2017 with an evaluation report produced and shared with the representatives from the CPAs, Guangxi Provincial Forestry Bureau, local forestry bureaus in Baise, Chongzuo and Nanning and relevant nature reserves in the international workshop on CPAs in June 2017. The report was also shared with Sichuan Provincial Forestry Bureau for their reference.
		3.6	Protected area management effectiveness tracking tool (SP1 METT) scores for Bangliang, Chongzuo, Encheng and Xialei reserves show an increase over the project period	<p>The project evaluated management effectiveness of 4 targeted nature reserves respectively through SP1-METT, once at the beginning of the project in July 2014, once at the end of project in April and June 2017. Compared two results of each reserve, the project staff and reserve staff identified changes together, and both strengthened and weakened parts were identified for guiding future improvement.</p> <p>Generally, all four nature reserves felt that the scores in 2014 given were higher than the reality. Some reserves marked lower scores after</p>

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				<p>they increased knowledge on the protected area management, because they realized that they actually did not achieve goals even they did better than 2014.</p> <p>Bangliang NNR improved its overall management effectiveness. The METT score increased from 58 in 2014 to 64.5 in 2017. However, patrolling becomes weaker due to the dismiss of four community rangers.</p> <p>Chongzuo NNR's METT score decreased from 50.5 in 2014 to 48.5 in 2017, due to less community engagement in conservation and misunderstanding of conservation objectives in 2014. However, funding is better than before.</p> <p>Encheng NNR's METT score decreased from 48-54 in 2014 (as three people gave scores independently) to 43 in 2017. METT was carried out with staff from Daxin County Forestry Bureau in 2014 as no management bureau of Encheng NNR established. The staff from Daxin Forestry Bureau was not quite understand reserve management and too optimistic on reserve's work. After two years' training to the management bureau of Encheng NNR, Francois' langur survey and</p>

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				<p>resource monitoring are getting better. The reserve realizes its weakness on community work after two years work.</p> <p>Xialei PNR's METT score decreased from 45 in 2014 to 42 in 2017, because reserve thought they had management plan in 2014 but it was actually a master plan, and reserve was too optimistic about its fund raising. The sectors of langur monitoring and clear conservation objectives get better.</p>
4	A local CPAs consortium is created for the effective conservation of four endangered trees and primates species including <i>Vatica guangxiensis</i> , <i>Cycas debaoensis</i> , white-headed langur and Francois' langur	4.1	A workshop on CPAs management and best practices organized and four potential communities for CPA establishment identified	<p><b>(A) Identified communities for CPA establishment</b></p> <p>The project set up a survey team and conducted field visits to candidate communities for CPA establishment in July to September 2014. Finally the team identified 4 communities that have strong willingness to establish CPAs in mid November 2014, including 3 CPAs for Francois' langur (Xintuan CPA, Zhonghua CPA and Longdeng CPA), and 1 CPA for White-headed langur (Qunan CPA).</p> <p><b>(B) Organized workshops on CPAs management and best practices</b></p> <p>The project totally held three CPA workshops at the beginning, middle and end of this CEPF project, to promote CPA concepts, best practices and lesson learned.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>Detailed information about the three CPA workshops is shown as follows.</p> <p>1) The first CPA workshop was held on 29th -30<sup>th</sup> October 2014. The project introduced CPA concepts and best practices of CPA management with 60 participants from 3 municipal-level and 4 county-level forest bureaus and 13 communities;</p> <p>2) The second CPA workshop was held on 18-20 October 2016. Totally 103 people participated in the workshops, including, 9 international experts, 13 domestic experts, 37 governmental officials at national, provincial and county levels, 16 NGO staff, 22 community representatives, 7 volunteers and 7 journalists. The workshop introduced and discussed the following contents: CPA's concept; its legal status; national best practices from Guangxi, Qinghai, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan and Taiwan; and international best practices from Iran and Vietnam. An action plan on how to promote CPAs in China was produced by all participants to the media.</p> <p>3) The project organized the third CPA workshop on community engagement in conservation on 22 June 2017. The workshop was to share and disseminate experience</p>

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				and lessons learned from this CEPF project among stakeholders. Totally, 46 people participated in the workshop, including 2 from Guangxi forestry bureau, 1 from Guangxi forest inventory and planning institute, 7 from 7 local forestry bureaus, 25 from 15 nature reserves, and one representative from Qunan CPA. The relevant project reports were shared among all participants.
		4.2	Effectiveness evaluation report of the five existing CPAs and baseline survey report of the four new CPAs produced	<p><b>(A) Effectiveness evaluation report of existing CPAs</b></p> <p>The project set up a survey team and conducted a 2-day training workshop on evaluation methods to the team at the beginning of 2015.</p> <p>The survey team conducted field surveys in 14 existing and 1 potential CPAs (Longdeng CPA) in mid October 2014.</p> <p>One evaluation report was produced and shared with key stakeholders during the CPA workshop in 2014.</p> <p><b>(B) Baseline survey reports for 4 new CPAs</b></p> <p>The survey team conducted baseline surveys in 3 CPAs, including Longdeng CPA, Zhonghua CPA and Qunan CPA, and produced a baseline report. The result was shared with</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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				<p>key stakeholders during the CPA workshop in 2014.</p> <p>The project conducted baseline survey in Xintuan CPA in Q3 2016 with 30,000RMB (equivalent to 4362 USD) support from Longhushan Nature Reserve. The project staff finalized social baseline survey of Xintuan CPA in December 2016 and produced report in January 2017. The project staff shared the report with Nanning Municipal Forestry Bureau, Long'an County Forestry Bureau and Longhushan Nature Reserve in Q1 2017 through email.</p>
		4.3	Four new CPA established and six CPA management plans formulated and implemented by the local communities	<p><b>(A) Establishment of CPA and its management committees.</b></p> <p>The project held 6 community meetings in 4 candidate CPAs, including Xintuan CPA, Zhonghua CPA, Longdeng CPA and Qunan CPA, and 2 existing CPAs, including Qinghua CPA and Pingtan CPA, respectively during mid November to late December in 2014. 4 Candidate CPAs were established during the meetings and all 6 CPAs elected members for their management committees.</p> <p><b>(B) CPA registration.</b></p> <p>Three CPAs, including Longdeng CPA, Zhonghua CPA and Qunan CPA officially registered in Fusui County</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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				<p>Forest Bureau at the end of 2014. Xintuan CPA officially registered in Long'an County Forestry Bureau in October 2015.</p> <p><b>(C) CPA management plan.</b></p> <p>1) The project held 5 community meetings in 5 CPAs respectively in Q1 2015, including Longdeng CPA, Zhonghua CPA, Qunan CPA, Qinghua CPA and Pingtan CPA, to discuss CPA management plans. 3 Management plans for Qinghua CPA, Longdeng CPA and Zhonghua CPA were finalized and effective in March 2015. 2 Management plans for Pingtan CPA and Qunan CPA were finalized and effective in June 2015. Management plan for Xintuan CPA was finalized in December 2015 and effective in March 2016.</p> <p>2) In January 2017, 4 CPAs including Qunan CPA, Longdeng CPA, Zhonghua CPA and Xintuan CPA updated their management plans in 2017 and evaluated their work in 2016. In April 2017, 3 CPAs including Qinghua CPA, Pingtan CPA and Shangping CPA updated their management plans in 2017 and evaluated their work in 2016.</p> <p><b>(D) CPA monitoring team (CMT).</b></p> <p>The project established a CPA</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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				monitoring team in all 7 CPAs in 2015, and conducted monitoring during the field trips to CPAs throughout the project.
		4.4	Two training workshops and two exchange tours organized and a CPA consortium formed	<p><b>(A) Trainings and exchange tours</b></p> <p>The project organized 2 training workshops and 9 exchange/study tours for CPAs, nature reserves and local forestry bureaus to increase awareness and to improve management capacities of CPAs. Topics covered CPA management plan, community self-governance, community leadership, CPA financial management, eco-tourism and eco-farming.</p> <p>1) A training workshop organized on CPA management planning, financial control and CPA governance (2 days with 30 participants) in 2015.</p> <p>2) An exchange tour conducted with 40 participants from 5 CPAs in July 2015, to learn the best practice on eco-tourism and eco-agriculture in Nandan and Guilin.</p> <p>3) An exchange tour to Longzhou organized in October 2015 with 22 participants from 4 CPAs, experience on community governance and agricultural cooperative shared.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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				<p>4) A three-day annual training and communication workshop conducted in November 2015 with 85 participants from 4 CPAs and 2 communities interested, discussed the management plan implementation and community leadership building.</p> <p>5) One representative from Qunan CPA management committee participated in a workshop of community engagement in conservation and a promotion meeting on protected area friendly products in Beijing in December 2015, to exchange experiences on community-based conservation.</p> <p>6) One representative from Qunan CPA management committee participated in International Indigenous Community Forum in Lijiang of Yunnan province, organized by UNDP in May 2016. The participant learned local community water resources management, and eco-farming, ecotourism in Lijiang and exchanged ideas with other communities during the forum.</p> <p>7) A study tour with 9 people was successfully organized to Taiwan on 4-11 June 2016, including 4 villagers from 4 CPAs, 3 from forestry bureau</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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				<p>and nature reserves, and 2 from BRC. The subject for this study tour was community-based conservation practices in Taiwan, including community self-governance, ecotourism, and eco-farming.</p> <p>8) An exchange study tour was held for Longdeng CPA and Xintuan CPA to Qunan CPA on 2-13 August 2016. 7 people from Longdeng CPA and Xintuan CPA joined summer camp held in Qunan CPA to learn and experience Qunan's practices on environmental education activities. 7 People are 2 adults with 5 children.</p> <p>9) On 18-23 August 2016, 28 participants had a study tour to Guilin on eco-farming. 28 participants were from 4 nature reserves, Fusui County Forestry Bureau, 3 CPAs, 9 communities adjoined to nature reserves.</p> <p>10) On 9-13 November 2016, the project organized two male villagers from Qunan CPA and one community adjoined to Chongzuo NNR to participate in training on CSA/community-supported agriculture held by agriculture college of Guangxi University.</p> <p>11) On 5-7 June 2017, the project</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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				<p>organized a three-day study tour to Nonggang NNR with 28 participants. This study tour was to learn how Nonggang NNR engages adjacent indigenous communities in bird conservation. The practices in Nonggang NNR also showed how conservation benefits local communities.</p> <p><b>(B) CPA consortium</b></p> <p>The project established a CPA consortium in March 2015 with 14 CPAs, for communication and cooperation among CPAs</p> <p>Meanwhile an on-line communication platform was established for CPA consortium through QQ, a popular social media app used in China. One consortium newsletter was produced in 2015.</p>
		4.5	Evaluation report and a policy brief produced and shared with key stakeholders	External evaluation was conducted by two external experts in 7 CPAs with an evaluation report produced in 2017. A policy brief completed and shared with key stakeholders in the workshop held in June 2017.
		4.6	Compliance with CEPF Social Safeguard Policies monitored and reported to CEPF	<p>(A) The project identified relevant indicators on potential impacts on indigenous people, including their participation, impacts of livelihood and awareness at the beginning of the project in early 2015.</p> <p>(B) The project continuously</p>

Component		Deliverable		
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				monitored the impacts on indigenous people, totally produced 6 six-month social safeguard reports and submitted to CEPF every six-month.
5	Sub-grants provided to Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association ( BRC) to employ 1 full time Project Manager based in Nanning	5.1	1 Project Manager recruited by the project partner  Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association ( BRC) and he/she mainly responsible for implementing activities in Component 3 and 4	BRC recruited a project manager for implementing activities in Component 3 and 4.
		5.2	Five six-month progressive reports provided by BRC on the progress of project activities in Component 3 and 4.	BRC produced 6 six-month progressive reports and submitted to FFI

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

- 1) Management effectiveness evaluation method for CPA
- 2) Management measures and management plan template for CPA
- 3) Template to record habitat restoration activities
- 4) CPA patrolling sheet

## **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

#### **The Establishment of Multi-level Co-management Framework**

The core design of this project is to establish a multi-level co-management framework for institutional restructuring of reserve management (Parr et.al, 2013), which includes clarified task divisions and field sections based on the management objectives at the reserve level; specialized reserve management working groups consisting of designated members from reserve and partners (e.g. local communities and local authorities) at the district level; Co-management Advisory Committee at the landscape level with the participation of decision-makers or senior representatives of key stakeholders. This approach will empower both local communities and reserves for effective biodiversity conservation at the ecological-social landscape.

During the project, the Bangliang NNR established this framework successfully which empowers both the reserve and local communities. The METT evaluation also demonstrated the success of it while the management effectiveness of this reserve improved after the implementation of this project. However, the project failed to establish this framework for the Chongzuo NNR, Encheng NNR and Xialei PNR despite the community co-management was improved greatly in Encheng NNR and Xialei PNR in different ways and their relevant capacity also was improved.

Encheng NNR was upgraded as a national nature reserve at 2013. The reserve did not have an independent management bureau with full-time staff until 2015. During the project period (2014-2017), the reserve changed director twice. Current director works also as the vice-director of Daxin County Forestry Bureau without much experience in nature reserve management. The reserve staff was also lack of knowledge and working experience in protected area management. Therefore, the project spent most efforts in capacity building of staff on community co-management. Gradually, the current director realized the importance of community co-management and started to take actions. In 2017, the reserve established a

specific section on community co-management and made a community co-management plan with two communities.

Xialei PNR is a provincial level nature reserve which is much weaker than national level ones in terms of management and governmental investment. Xialei PNR does not have an independent management bureau up to now. The reserve is of 27,185 ha (4 times larger than Bangliang NNR) but only has one full time staff with part-time rangers from 7 surrounding communities. The project delivered training courses to community rangers on basic knowledge and skills on langur patrolling and monitoring and community co-management. The rangers report illegal activities and basic information on wildlife to the reserve. Therefore, the cooperation between the reserve and local communities is just limited to the information sharing and patrolling of Francois' langur. The project is just able to enhance their communication and cooperation for the conservation of langur.

The Chongzuo NNR had capable staff to carry out co-management and had established specialized reserve management working groups in 2014. However, the new director has very little interest in the community co-management and put more resources and efforts in white-headed langur and its tourism development. Since the new director withheld the funding for community co-management and resulted in the bad relationship with two field stations who are responsible for community work. In August 2017, Chongzuo NNR established a CAC without the participation of local communities solely for its tourism development.

In summary, the project learns that to establish multi-level co-management framework in a nature reserve in China, the following preconditions were required: 1) the reserve has independent management bureau with full-time staff and management system. 2) The reserve has the real need of community co-management for effective conservation. 3) The director realizes the importance of community co-management and has willing to do it. 4) The reserve has capacity to raise or leverage funding or other resources to conduct community co-management. 5) The director has the capacity to arouse the interests of other key stakeholders and obtain their support in establishing CAC. Governmental agencies usually are key stakeholders for the nature reserve management. At the landscape or district level, if the multi-level co-management framework is established, it will be greatly impacted by the change of head/representatives of governmental agencies. Since biodiversity conservation is not mainstreamed yet in China, the government agencies at county or municipal level usually lack sufficient interests or commitments to the biodiversity conservation. Therefore, it is very difficult to establish the CAC at the landscape level and maintain it in the long term.

### **Patrolling in nature reserves and CPAs**

Monitoring and patrolling is fundamental work for protected areas. Increasing capacity of monitoring and patrolling is one of the key objectives of this project. The project works closely with 7 protected areas conserving Francois' langur and white-headed langur, including 3 nature

reserves and 4 CPAs. Comparing these two types of protected areas, approaches to improve monitoring and patrolling are quite different.

Nature reserves normally have special fund for patrolling and paid rangers. CPAs are quite different with nature reserves in terms of fund and human resources. During the project implementation period, project staff facilitated 4 CPAs to establish voluntary patrol teams. The term of voluntary means that rangers can join and leave the team voluntarily and no payment was given. Therefore, patrolling goals are different in these two types of protected areas.

Patrolling goals for nature reserves can have more tasks including the number of langur observed, sign of langur distribution, human disturbance and other wildlife if necessary. Patrolling goals for nature reserves are in line with overall conservation goals of the reserves, and tailored according to the availability of fund and capacity of rangers. The patrolling of the nature reserves are much more professional than the CPAs. For example, adaptive management is usually applied in patrolling, from patrol designing, implementing, recording, analyzing results and adjusting patrol plan. In addition, rangers are required more capacities such as identification of wildlife and recording.

In contrast, the patrolling goal for the CPAs on langur conservation is mainly to find, prevent in advance and stop any activities against the law and local regulations on the CPA management. For example, in 2016 Qunan CPA stopped 4 illegal activities inside CPA such as bird catching and illegal cutting of trees in the Fengshui Forest for collecting bee. Therefore, patrolling in the CPAs are using the following approaches. 1) Villagers report illegal activities to the patrol teams; 2) the patrol teams serve as first responders; the patrol team conducts patrolling sometimes in certain circumstance 3) co-management working groups of CPA support patrol teams; 4) local forestry bureaus serve as supervisor to patrol teams and provide support on management and law enforcement. Since the villagers will also report the discovery of targeted endangered species to the patrol teams, the team knows better of the population than before. For example, through the patrolling work over one year, the project concluded that totally 10 groups with over 80 individuals Francois' langurs, and 13 groups with over 120 individuals white-headed langur lived in the 4 CPAs. However, it is hard to have data on population dynamic of two species in each CPA. The CPAs runs at a low-cost by the local communities who have no willingness and capacity in conducting monitoring and evaluation.

Due to the great difference of patrol in the reserve and CPAs, the training delivered to the rangers should be designed differently although the rangers of the reserve are recruited from the local community as well. The project also facilitated the CPAs and the reserves to make different goals and work plans and designed different datasheet for their rangers. It is not reasonable to ask the CPAs to carry out the monitoring of targeted species or ecosystem. It is should be the role of local government to do so and they could subcontract this task to NGOs if they do not have capacity or staff to find out the conservation effectiveness of the CPAs. The

local government should set up a motivation system to encourage the CPAs with good performance according to the result of evaluation.

### **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.**

Firstly, the project provided tailored solutions for 3 nature reserves and 4 CPAs on patrolling and monitoring of Francois' langur and white-headed langur. Encheng NNR focused on increasing nature reserve's capacities such as using Ovital map (a Chinese software likes Google Earth) to manage the langur patrolling data and establishing ranger management system. The project facilitated Encheng NNR on better distribution of rangers for Francois' langur and overall reserve management. Xialei PNR was focused on improving capacities of rangers such as community survey methods. The project mobilized rangers' enthusiasm on Francois' langur to conduct better patrolling. The action plan issued by Guangxi Forestry Bureau promoted actions of this project, such as langur patrolling and co-management. Thus, nature reserves and CPAs can take patrolling and monitoring as a routine task and continue to carry out after the project with action plan as endorsement. The challenge is whether Guangxi Forestry Bureau could provide stable fund for action plan implementation.

Secondly, Bangliang NNR gradually understood the benefit of CAC and used CAC as a platform to gain support from other governmental agencies in Jingxi and to avoid conflicting policy on Cao Vit gibbon. The reserve had a thorough introduction of its work on habitat restoration and community management to members of the CAC in 2017. The reserve planned to promote the model of Seed Capital Fund supported by ADB in the next CAC meeting and to attract more support to replicate this successful model in more communities.

Thirdly, the project emphasized on strengthening the self-governance of CPAs. Good self-governance of local communities on CPAs is critical for the effectiveness and sustainability of biodiversity conservation. The pre-assumption for promoting community self-governance is the active engagement of different interest groups in a community in the CPA management and public welfare. Among the five newly-established CPAs and two existing CPAs, the Qunan White-headed langur CPA is taking lead in self-governance promotion. The CPA management committee, the children group, the patrol team, women performance group and visitor host group are formed and actively engaged in the CPA management and environmental education activities now in Qunan. Other CPAs also have established CPA management committees and/or voluntarily patrol teams participated by community elites. However, the other community members from different interest groups are not actively mobilized and engaged yet. The current level of self-governance and engagement of community members is sufficient to prevent

outside illegal free-riders and protect the targeted two langurs and three plant species effectively to ensure its recovering. However, there is still certain percentage of community members are violating community regulations on the CPAs management or relevant laws by catching birds, poach wildlife and logging, which the community members do not have strong willingness to stop and report because it will arouse conflicts among members. There are also some internal problems including agricultural encroachment and mining are not able to be addressed by the current CPAs due to the internal conflict among community members. To solve the above problems, more education, awareness raising activities and communication are needed to arrive agreement on how to solve these problems for the overall biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. It also helps if the CPAs can find sustainable ways to benefit from the conservation based on their own characteristics. The leadership and management capacity of the management committees and/or patrol teams also should be improved by well-designed training based on their real needs.

Fourthly, the project has summarized a model of CPAs establishment and development as well as the different role of NGOs and local government in it. A policy brief was also submitted to Guangxi Forestry Bureau (GFB). GFB and BRC are ready to cooperate with each other and replicate the relevant experience and lessons-learned to up-scale the CPAs in Guangxi to form an effective CPA network better conserve the biodiversity in this area.

### **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.**

Safeguard policies monitoring was listed in a project component 4. Totally the project submitted 6 safeguard reports to CEPF.

### **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\$)178674.96**

**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
Arcus	Project Co-Financing	US\$74,608.10	
GEF	Project Co-Financing	US\$104,066.86	

\* 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.**

No comments.

**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
N/A	

**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

		<b>one: NP/PP/FP</b>
Bangliang NNR (CHN6)	6,530	FP
Chongzuo NNR (CHN9)	13,202	FP
Encheng NNR *	25,819.6	FP
Xialei PNR *	27,185	FP
Xintuan CPA (part of Longhushan KBA, CHN47)	518	FP
Longdeng CPA (part of Xidamingshan KBA, CHN73)	1056	FP
Zhonghua CPA (part of Xidamingshan KBA, CHN73)	915	FP
Qunan *	989	FP
Qinghua CPA (part of Diding KBA, CHN16)	285	FP
Pingtang CPA (part of Longhua KBA, CHN46)	58	FP
Shangping *	17	FP

*Note: \* = although they meet the qualification criteria, Encheng, Xialei, Qunan and Shangping are not recognized as KBAs in the CEPF ecosystem profile.*

## 15. Protected Areas

### 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.

<b>Name of PA*</b>	<b>Country(s)</b>	<b># of Hectares</b>	<b>Year of legal declaration or</b>	<b>Longitude**</b>	<b>Latitude**</b>
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			expansion		
Longdeng CPA	China	1056	2014		
Zhonghua CPA	China	915	2014		
Qunan CPA	China	989	2014		
Xintuan CPA	China	518	2015		

*\* If possible please provide a shapefile 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).

**Shapefile is provided.**

## 16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, 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 biodiversity management.**

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
N/A				

*\*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: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as 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 benefitting from formal training.**

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
288	77

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

**17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.**

# of men benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*
185	165

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

**17c. Total number of beneficiaries – Combined**

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
575	269

*\*Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*

**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.**

<b>Name of Community</b>	<b>Community Characteristics (mark with x)</b>	<b>Type of Benefit (mark with x)</b>	<b># of Beneficiaries</b>
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	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
Longdeng CPA			X										X	X	X		372	349
Zhonghua CPA			X										X	X	X		227	208
Qunan CPA			X					X			X		X	X	X		227	223
Qinghua CPA			X										X	X	X		89	83
Pingtang CPA			X										X	X	X		113	107
Shangping CPA			X											X	X		195	188
Xintuan CPA			X										X	X	X		357	352
Dadu community			X												X		114	-
Xiamin community			X												X		57	-

Genglao community			X												X		41	-
Najing community			X												X		51	-

\*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).

**Shapefile is provided.**

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude

## 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

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1	Renewed MoU on Trans-Boundary Conservation of Cao Vit Gibbon and its Habitat signed by the Guangxi Provincial Forestry Bureau in China and the Cao Bang Agriculture and Rural Development Bureau in Vietnam (2015-2017)			X											X				



2	China	07/07/2017	The action plan covers Cao Vit Gibbon conservation on both sides of the border. The action plan guides gibbon conservation interventions and investment from local to national and international levels. The China part of the action plan has been signed off by Guangxi Forestry Bureau in July 2017.	FFI organized four conservation planning workshops and involved all key stakeholders including local communities, local authorities, institutes and NGOs in the planning process. FFI facilitated the discussion and compiled and edited the action plan.
3	China	07/07/2017	The action plan will serve as reference for Guangxi Forestry Bureau to make investment plan for Francois' langur conservation. The investment for Francois' langur conservation is important for weaker organizations such as Encheng NNR, Xialei PNR and CPAs. The actions emphasize on Francois' langur monitoring and co-management system establishment, which are the contents of this project. Therefore, the impact of this project will continue through the action plan.	FFI organized several conservation planning workshops and involved all key stakeholders including local communities, local authorities, institutes and NGOs in the planning process. FFI facilitated the discussion and compiled and edited the action plan.

## 20. Best Management Practices

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	Forest seed harvesting and nursery technique guideline for Cao Vit gibbon habitat restoration	The guideline describes ways to harvest forest seed and detailed nursery methods for 25 high priority Cao Vit Gibbon food tree species. The guideline is used during habitat restoration and nursery management.
2	A policy brief on how to establish, manage and support CPAs in an effective way	Based on the experience and lessons learned of this project, the policy brief summarized the requirements of CPA establishment and management, with recommendation to the government on how to support the CPAs development.

## 21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established 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 fisher folk 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.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Co-management Advisory Committee (CAC) for Cao Vit Gibbon	2014	China	As part of a multi-level co-management approach, CAC comprises 17 key stakeholders on CVG conservation, such as provincial and county level

				<p>governmental authorities, research institutes, NGOs and local communities. The CAC meets annually to coordinate the resources and actions of all key stakeholders and solve relevant problems for the better conservation of Cao Vit gibbon.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the project established a co-management working group consisting of reserve staff, project staff and local community representatives in 2014 on habitat restoration, which meets quarterly to discuss work progress and problems encountered</p>
2	Co-management working group in Qunan community	2015	China	<p>The co-management working group in Qunan community was established for the conservation of white-headed langur in November 2015 and comprises the representatives from BRC, the reserve and the different interest groups in the community, which functions as a collaboration mechanism. The working group meets quarterly to review the working progress, discuss issues encountered, and share work plan for next quarter. The working group has created meeting rules and kept all meeting minutes.</p>
3	CPA consortium	2015	China	<p>The CPA consortium was established for communication and cooperation among CPAs with an on-line communication platform. The consortium facilitated exchange lessons learned among CPAs. The consortium produced</p>

				one newsletter with introduction of CPA concepts and cases.
4	Guangxi Francois' langur conservation network	2015	China	The project established a Francois' langur conservation network in the meeting organized by Guangxi Forestry Bureau for this species. The purpose of this network is to arouse interests and exchange information on Francois' langur conservation. Since the network established, there were Francois' langur related workshops or trainings every year. The network communicated through QQ or Wechat, two Chinese social media apps. The network also facilitated jointly Francois' langur census among nature reserves.

#### **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](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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