



**Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report**

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

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	<i>Wildlife Conservation Society</i>
<b>Project Title</b>	<i>Saving Asia’s Bustards Through Sharing Knowledge Across Borders</i>
<b>Grant Number</b>	66552
<b>Date of Report</b>	30 April 2018

**CEPF Hotspot: Indoburma**

**Strategic Direction: 8 Strengthen capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots level.**

**Grant Amount: \$19,994.79**

**Project Dates: 1 March 2017 – 31 December 2017**

**PART I: Overview**

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

Corbett Foundation	Took part in the study visit to Cambodia and commented on the draft paper
Wildlife Institute of India	Took part in the study visit to Cambodia and commented on the draft paper
Bombay Natural History Society	Took part in the study visit to Cambodia and commented on the draft paper
Aaranyak	Took part in the study visit to Cambodia and commented on the draft paper
BirdLife Nepal	Took part in the study visit to Cambodia and commented on the draft paper

Bird Conservation Nepal	Took part in the study visit to Cambodia and commented on the draft paper
Sansom Mlup Prey	Conducted parts of the study visit to SRP and Ibis Rice fields
Sam Veasna Centre	Organised the logistics of the study trip

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

The project was extremely successful. In the short term, partners returned to the sites where they work in India and Nepal and immediately replicated some of the initiatives that they had experienced in Cambodia. In the medium term we formed an informal Bengal Florican working group and have remained in close contact. We drafted a paper (which will be submitted to Bird Conservation International in May 2018) that documents the threat analysis that we conducted during the study trip and uses this to propose a framework that we will use to collaborate and further share knowledge and experience to improve the conservation prospects of the Bengal Florican across its range.

## 3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

*List each long-term impact from your proposal*

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Improved conservation measures for very threatened bustards in India, Nepal and Cambodia	Remarkably, given the length of the project, we are able to report positively on this long-term impact! The staff from the Corbett Foundation returned to the Great Indian Bustard site in Kutch and immediately set up a sustainable mung bean project, based on Ibis Rice (which they had experienced in Cambodia). The mung bean project was small in its pilot year, but it already looks to have potential for success.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Lessons from Bengal Florican conservation in Cambodia shared with Indian and Nepalese staff who work on bustard conservation	The format of the study trip allowed for a lot of time for discussion when visiting a range of sites in Cambodia, rather than trying to cram in as much as possible into a small time frame. This meant that there was a lot of opportunity for participants to ask questions and learn from the study tour.
Opportunities for future learning exchange identified	We spent one day analyzing threats at the site level across the range of Bengal Florican, and documenting the progress in researching and mitigating those threats. Based on this we have

	developed a framework for collaboration that prioritises action based on threat. This will be used to prioritise future knowledge exchange visits. The Great Indian Bustard team have expressed interest in replicating this process for Great Indian Bustard.
Opportunities for adoption of lessons identified	Opportunities have been identified and documented in a draft scientific paper, which is currently under final review (prior to submission) by all of the study tour participants.

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

The primary challenge was coordination of logistics. The participants came from a number of different parts of India and Nepal, and because of the timing of the display period of Bengal Florican in Cambodia the trip had to be organized at short notice. This was a major challenge, but the WCS and SVC teams worked well together to put together and implement the itinerary, which was enjoyed by all of the visitors.

One the biggest successes of the project was that it has led to genuine results already (see above) and that a framework and process has been developed for further collaboration and additional results into the future. The situation facing Bengal Florican, Lesser Florican and Great Indian Bustard is dire, and we must all do everything possible to prevent their extinction. At the same time there is momentum building to work together and prevent the extinction of these spectacular species.

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

None.

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

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

*List each component and product/deliverable from your proposal*

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

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Share lessons from Bengal Florican conservation in Cambodia with Indian and Nepalese	1	Organise logistics of study visit to Cambodia	Simon Mahood (WCS Cambodia Technical Advisor) and Kedar Gore (Corbett Foundation Director) developed an itinerary for the exchange visit and Kim Lang (WCS Cambodia Administration Assistant) purchased tickets for the participants.

	bustard conservationists																																												
		2	Conduct study visit to Cambodia	<p>The study tour was conducted (see table below for itinerary) as planned. Ten participants from India and Nepal visited Cambodia between the 18th and 27th April 2017. The participants were as follows:</p> <table data-bbox="768 457 1339 835"> <tr><td>Corbett Foundation</td><td>Kedar Gore</td></tr> <tr><td>Corbett Foundation</td><td>Devesh Gadhvi</td></tr> <tr><td>Corbett Foundation</td><td>Naveen Pandey</td></tr> <tr><td>BNHS</td><td>Rajat Bhargava</td></tr> <tr><td>BNHS</td><td>Sujit Narwade</td></tr> <tr><td>BirdLife Nepal</td><td>Narendra Man Babu Pradhan</td></tr> <tr><td>BirdLife Nepal</td><td>Jyotendra Thakuri</td></tr> <tr><td>Aaranyak</td><td>Bibhuti Lahkar</td></tr> <tr><td>Aaranyak</td><td>Narzary Phwjwmsar</td></tr> <tr><td>Aaranyak</td><td>Namita Brahma</td></tr> </table> <p>WCS Cambodia staff including Hong Chamnan, Bengal Florican Conservation Project Manager, and Simon Mahood, Senior Technical Advisor, joined the participants during the field trip and coordinated the workshop in Phnom Penh on the final full day. The study tour was conducted as per the itinerary below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="755 1136 1367 1873"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Morning</th> <th>Afternoon</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>18-Apr-17</td> <td>Arrive Phnom Penh</td> <td>Arrive Phnom Penh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19-Apr-17</td> <td>Meeting in WCS office Phnom Penh</td> <td>Travel to Stoung BFCA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-Apr-17</td> <td>Stoung BFCA - seeing Bengal Florican, meeting CMC</td> <td>Planning florican census</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21-Apr-17</td> <td>Stoung BFCA - florican census</td> <td>Travel to Tmatbauy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22-Apr-17</td> <td>Tmatbauy - Ibis Rice and birding</td> <td>Tmatbauy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23-Apr-17</td> <td>Tmatbauy and travel to Siem Reap</td> <td>Afternoon off - Angkor Wat</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Corbett Foundation	Kedar Gore	Corbett Foundation	Devesh Gadhvi	Corbett Foundation	Naveen Pandey	BNHS	Rajat Bhargava	BNHS	Sujit Narwade	BirdLife Nepal	Narendra Man Babu Pradhan	BirdLife Nepal	Jyotendra Thakuri	Aaranyak	Bibhuti Lahkar	Aaranyak	Narzary Phwjwmsar	Aaranyak	Namita Brahma	Date	Morning	Afternoon	18-Apr-17	Arrive Phnom Penh	Arrive Phnom Penh	19-Apr-17	Meeting in WCS office Phnom Penh	Travel to Stoung BFCA	20-Apr-17	Stoung BFCA - seeing Bengal Florican, meeting CMC	Planning florican census	21-Apr-17	Stoung BFCA - florican census	Travel to Tmatbauy	22-Apr-17	Tmatbauy - Ibis Rice and birding	Tmatbauy	23-Apr-17	Tmatbauy and travel to Siem Reap	Afternoon off - Angkor Wat
Corbett Foundation	Kedar Gore																																												
Corbett Foundation	Devesh Gadhvi																																												
Corbett Foundation	Naveen Pandey																																												
BNHS	Rajat Bhargava																																												
BNHS	Sujit Narwade																																												
BirdLife Nepal	Narendra Man Babu Pradhan																																												
BirdLife Nepal	Jyotendra Thakuri																																												
Aaranyak	Bibhuti Lahkar																																												
Aaranyak	Narzary Phwjwmsar																																												
Aaranyak	Namita Brahma																																												
Date	Morning	Afternoon																																											
18-Apr-17	Arrive Phnom Penh	Arrive Phnom Penh																																											
19-Apr-17	Meeting in WCS office Phnom Penh	Travel to Stoung BFCA																																											
20-Apr-17	Stoung BFCA - seeing Bengal Florican, meeting CMC	Planning florican census																																											
21-Apr-17	Stoung BFCA - florican census	Travel to Tmatbauy																																											
22-Apr-17	Tmatbauy - Ibis Rice and birding	Tmatbauy																																											
23-Apr-17	Tmatbauy and travel to Siem Reap	Afternoon off - Angkor Wat																																											

				<table border="1"> <tr> <td>24-Apr-17</td> <td>Travel to Pursat</td> <td>Bakan (Pursat) - florican site</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-Apr-17</td> <td>Bakan - new florican site and community visit</td> <td>Travel to Phnom Penh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>26-Apr-17</td> <td>Workshop in WCS meeting room</td> <td>Workshop in WCS meeting room</td> </tr> <tr> <td>27-Apr-17</td> <td>Fly back to India/Nepal</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	24-Apr-17	Travel to Pursat	Bakan (Pursat) - florican site	25-Apr-17	Bakan - new florican site and community visit	Travel to Phnom Penh	26-Apr-17	Workshop in WCS meeting room	Workshop in WCS meeting room	27-Apr-17	Fly back to India/Nepal	
24-Apr-17	Travel to Pursat	Bakan (Pursat) - florican site														
25-Apr-17	Bakan - new florican site and community visit	Travel to Phnom Penh														
26-Apr-17	Workshop in WCS meeting room	Workshop in WCS meeting room														
27-Apr-17	Fly back to India/Nepal															
				<p>Together with our visitors we enjoyed some very fruitful discussion on a range of topics, not least, monitoring methods. It is clear that there are some differences between the approach to Florican monitoring and conservation between our respective countries, but much that can be learned from each other. After testing out the Cambodian Florican monitoring method the group agreed that it would be possible to monitor the Bengal Florican monitoring method used in India and Nepal so that data would be comparable to Cambodia. Equally, the group enjoyed learning about Ibis Rice and the work that WCS is doing with SRP, which led to discussions about how similar schemes could be trialed in India, potentially involving soy or millet and the Lesser Florican.</p>												
2	Identification and documentation of lessons learned and opportunities	1	Report on study visit, document lessons learned and plan next steps	The report has been drafted in the form of a paper that will be submitted to Bird Conservation International journal in May 2018. The paper, which also contains the framework discussed below, is currently under final review by all the workshop participants, all of which are co-authors. It will form a guiding document for the Bengal Florican working group, which was formed at the end of the study visit.												
		2	Development of a framework for tracking adoption of lessons learned	The framework is based on one developed to track progress of conservation of Australia's birds (currently in press). It was adapted for use for a single species (with multiple sub-populations) and we used it to not only assess and document the threats to Bengal Florican at each of the sites, but also to assess and document the progress of research and management to mitigate these threats. This enabled us to then develop a framework for collaboration, which will enable those of us who												

				work in sites where a threat has been successfully researched or mitigated to advise on management at other sites, so that activities do not need to be duplicated and conservation of Bengal Florican can progress efficiently.
--	--	--	--	--

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

The framework for collaboration will be submitted to CEPF when it has been accepted for publication.

**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

Project design and implementation were well designed and effective for the purpose that the grant was intended. Many of the participants commented that it would have been good to have built in some learning exchange to some of the Indian and Nepal sites, but this can potentially be done based on the outputs of the project. It would have been good to have had more participants who work on Great Indian Bustard and Lesser Florican conservation, but because of the short time period between planning and implementation, and the limited budget, this was not possible. We had only two staff from one NGO who work on Great Indian Bustard and one who worked on Lesser Florican.

The project proved that a relatively small grant can catalyze improvements in conservation practice for species through targeted, well-designed knowledge exchange. There is much to be gained in replicating this approach across taxa. In the immediate future, focusing such a study visit on rapidly drawing on lessons that are relevant for the conservation of Lesser Florican is a priority. This species has been declining rapidly, and lives in the shadow of the two Critically Endangered tropical Asian bustards who receive most of the conservation attention. There are no populations in protected areas and farming practices are changing rapidly. At the same time everything possible must be done to try and prevent the extinction of Great Indian Bustard.

**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.**

The Bengal Florican working group that was formed during the study visit will aim to meet whenever possible, and participants will stay in touch with each other by meeting at conferences. We aim to build on the success of the project by developing a new project that offers targeted support to organizations applying the lessons learned during the project.

**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.**

The LoI identified that the project may result in strengthened management to protected areas, and it consequently triggered one safeguard. The project mitigated this by inviting community members who live in or near protected areas to take part in project activities in Cambodia, whilst a community representative from one of the Indian protected areas joined the study trip.

**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\$)**

\$7,600

**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
Margaret A. Cargill Foundation	A	\$7,600	

\* 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**

None.

**12. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.**

The project has catalyzed increased action for tropical Asia’s threatened bustards. There is now a network of people and organisations who are highly motivated to work together and prevent the extinction of these spectacular birds. We recognize that we must do all we can otherwise they will be lost forever. We can build on the success of this small project, and leverage CEPF’s many years of investment in conservation of Bengal Florican and other farmland birds in the Indoburma hotspot to nurture this momentum and implement practical, evidence-based solutions to conserve these birds through working together rather than reinventing the wheel. There is insufficient time to individually develop solutions to all the problems facing these birds, so we must continue to share lessons learned and help each other to succeed.

**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 one: NP/PP/FP
KMH34 Stung-Chi Kreng-Kampong Svay	31,159	FP

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

## 15. Protected Areas

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

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

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

*\* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.*

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

### 15b. Protected area management

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

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

Download the METT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website [here](#) and

search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

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

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

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

### 16. Production landscape

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

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

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention

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

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

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

### 17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant

harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

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

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *
0	0

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

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

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*
0	0

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

### 18. Benefits to Communities

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

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

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

\*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:



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

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

## 20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate financial resources for the long-term (generally five or more years). Examples of sustainable financial mechanisms include conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

All CEPF grantees (or sub-grantees) with project activities that pertain to the creation and/or the implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism are requested to provide information on the mechanism and the funds it delivered to conservation projects during the project timeframe, unless another grantee involved with the same mechanism has already been or is expected to be tasked with this.

CEPF requires that all sustainable financing mechanism projects to provide the necessary information at their completion.

### 20a. Details about the mechanism

Fill in this table for as many mechanisms you worked on during your project implementation as needed.

NO.	Name of financing mechanism	Purpose of the mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1					
2					
3					

\*Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.

\*\*Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.

\*\*\*Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.

### 20b. Performance of the mechanism

For each Financing Mechanism listed previously, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

NO.	Project intervention*	\$ Amount disbursed to conservation projects**	Period under Review (MM/YYYY -MM/YYYY)***
1			
2			
3			

\*List whether the CEPF grant has helped to create a new mechanism (Created a mechanism) or helped to support an existing mechanism (Supported an existing mechanism) or helped to create and then support a new mechanism (Created and supported a new mechanism).

\*\*Please only indicate the USD amount disbursed to conservation projects during the period of implementation of your project and using, when needed, the exchange rate on the day of your report.

\*\*\*Please indicate the period of implementation of your project or the period considered for the amount you indicated.

Please do not forget to submit any relevant document which could provide justification for the amount you stated above.

## 21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Please describe any biodiversity-friendly practices that companies have adopted as a result of CEPF investment. A company is defined as a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural, legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses biodiversity sustainably.

### Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

No.	Name of company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project
1		
2		
...		

## 22. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established or strengthened as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

### Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

No.	Name of Network	Name of Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Bengal Florican		2017	Yes	Cambodia, India, Nepal	Share knowledge and best

	Working Group					practice to prevent the extinction of Bengal Florican
2						
...						

### 23. Gender

If you have been requested to submit a Gender Tracking Tool (GTT), please follow the instructions provided in the Excel GTT template. If you have not been requested to submit a GTT, please go directly to Part V.

Should you want to know more about CEPF Gender Policy, please click [here](#).

Download the GTT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with your team to fill it out. Please do not forget to submit the completed GTT together with this report.

### Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>17. Name:</b>             | <b>Simon Mahood</b>                                   |
| <b>18. Organization:</b>     | <b>WCS</b>  |
| <b>19. Mailing address:</b>  | <b>#21, St.21, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. PO Box 1620.</b> |
| <b>20. Telephone number:</b> | <b>+855 (0) 89519936</b>                              |
| <b>21. E-mail address:</b>   | <b>smahood@wcs.org</b>                                |