



Small Grants –Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	Cross River State Environment and Carbon Emission Board (CRS-ECEB)
Project Title	Empowering Women and Youths to Restore Watershed in Obudu Plateau.
Grant Number	CEPF-109613
Date of Report	30 October 2020

CEPF Hotspot: Guinea Forest of West Africa - NGA9 – Obudu Plateau/Korupmba-Obachap

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

Grant Amount: USD39,996.00

Project Dates: 30 September 2018 – 30 November 2020

PART I: Overview

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

The synergies of different project partners played significant roles in achievement of stated outcomes and impacts in the project during the project cycle, and it is hoped that that will further enhance the sustainability. The partners include:

- **Cross River State Forestry Commission (CRSFC):** The project worked closely with the Cross River State Forestry Commission for policy directions, technical advice and to build capacities. The Commission supported with the training and mapping of the reforested area. The Commission supported in raising awareness on the legal aspects to resource management and conservation.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

A major manifestation of climate change is the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves. One of the key impacts of this heat waves is observable in the reduced water availability for rural communities especially those depending on natural water sources. It has also been clearly

proven that human activity in the areas of land clearance and forest management as well as cutting down trees for use as fuel wood for cooking, have led to the destruction of forest canopies and water shed. The result of these destructive activities is manifest in dried-up or drying-up natural water bodies and thereby creating acute water shortage problems for communities. The most affected part of the population are the women and youths who must endure long distances in search of water. This project was able to work with women and youths in 2 communities (Beegbong, and Kabun) in Obanliku Local Government Area of Cross River State Nigeria, to reclaim *10.55 kilometers of* fast disappearing natural water sources by planting of trees along both sides of the water course thereby boosting the ecosystem services provided by the natural course of the streams.

16,000 indigenous trees were planted along approx. 10.55km of degraded water catchment areas. Approx. 5,300 were planted along 5.28km for each of the 2 communities degraded water catchment areas. 1600 saplings of improved *Irvingia gabonensis (Bush mango)* a forest tree and an income generating non-timber forest product (NTFP) was given to 200 (140 women and 60 youths) small scale farmers as an incentive for supporting and owning the project. A total of 7500 individuals from the 2 communities and surrounding communities with improved knowledge on proper watershed management and sustainable forest conservation, because of the sensitization and awareness raised on the need for and importance of water shed management and conservation. The transplanted areas are now protected by the law drawn up by the communities and its being adhered to.

120 women and 80 youths were trained in horticulture and nursery establishment & management. Some of the beneficiaries, about 20 confirmed that they are now raising tree nurseries and selling, which assist with additional income for them. Firewood efficient cook stoves (FECS) were distributed to 54 households as incentives for supporting and managing the transplanted areas. This has assisted in the reduction of indoor pollution and the women have confirmed a significant reduction in their use of firewood.

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
10.55KM of watershed restored to provide easy access to water and improve sanitation and hygiene in Obudu and its environs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 16,000 tree saplings were transplanted on both sides of 10.55Km stretch of streams in Beegbong and Kabun communities. 8000 tree saplings were replanted along 5.28km for each of the 2 communities degraded water catchment areas. Notably there was high survival rate of saplings along the water course, adding to the regenerated forest. The impact of this is the reduced rate of the drying stream as compared with the previous years before the project, during the dry season.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
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<p>To promote environmental awareness on proper watershed management and sustainable forest conservation in each of the 3 communities selected.</p>	<p>7500 individuals from the 2 communities and surrounding communities with improved knowledge on proper watershed management and sustainable forest conservation, because of the sensitization and awareness raised on the need for and importance of water shed management and conservation. The transplanted areas are now protected by the law drawn up by the communities and its being adhered to.</p>
<p>To restore 3.52KM of degraded water catchment area in each of the 3 communities through the planting of indigenous trees.</p>	<p>A total of 10.55km degraded stretch of stream reclaimed with 8000 tree saplings replanted along both side of a 5.28Km stretch of streams each for the 2 community. 85% of the tree sapling established resulting in reduced rate of the drying stream as compared with the previous years before the project, during the dry season.</p>
<p>To Improve income generation for 120 women and 80 youths through trainings in horticulture and nursery management within the 3 project communities.</p>	<p>Household income of the beneficiaries improved significantly because of the youth and women raising and selling indigenous tree seedlings from the training they received, in horticulture and tree nursery establishment and management. 120 women and 80 youths were trained. 1600 saplings of improved <i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>, (<i>Bush manago</i>) a forest tree and an income generating non-timber forest product (NTFP) was distributed to 200 (140 women and 60 youths) small scale farmers as an incentive. It is noted that the bush mango has a potential of generating as much as N800,000 (Approx. \$2,500) a year with 170 stands planted in a hectare of land in a maturity period of 4 years for the improved variety. This implies that the 1600 bush mango seedlings planted by the women and youth has a potential economic benefit of estimated 7million naira (Approx. \$19,553.07), a year.</p>
<p>To reduce the carbon emission and improve indoor air quality through the distribution of 100 Fuel efficient cook stoves (FECS) to 33 households in each of the 3 communities as incentives for watershed conservation.</p>	<p>Indoor air pollution reduced significantly for 54 household as well as reduction in the amount of firewood they use in cooking and heating because of the firewood efficient cook stoves distributed to the beneficiaries, as an incentive for supporting and these will improve health status of the aged within the benefiting households and reduce economic waste of households in health issues.</p>

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

The success of this project is largely because of the need and its relevance to the communities and the participatory/community driven approach adopted at the planning, implementing, monitoring & evaluating/reporting phase of the project. The vision of the project was and remains community-owned, it was much easier for community members to freely and effectively participate in implementing and ensuring the success of the project, with notable

impact. The selected beneficiaries, easily identified with the project and was able to garner support from the rest of the community members. Together they formed groups that were tasked with carrying out monitoring/surveillance to strengthen the protection of the replanted degraded areas. forest estate. The commitments exercised by the community members, is based on the improved awareness and conviction that protection and wise use of their environment has more beneficial impact both as individuals and collectively.

The income generating activities, that is the *Irvingia gabonensis*, (*Bush manago*) and the FECS, distributed, have been most impactful on the women. Especially with reduction in indoor air pollution and the reduced amount of firewood they now use, which comes with ease of preparing meals as well. As stated in section 3 above, the bush mango distributed, was an incentive that also contributed to the success of this project.

The challenges the project encountered were mostly external, the bush fire that burnt out the established tree nursery in Udeshi. A total of three communities were initially part of the project (Kabun, Beegbong & Udeshi) but the project ended up with 2 (Kabun and Beegbong). Udeshi community was dropped due to noncompliance and poor participation. The nursery established at Udeshi was razed down by bush fire, due to negligence, causing the project a setback of about 3500 tree saplings that were earmarked for transplanting. Further findings, attributed to the fact that a mechanized bore hole was provided for the community, and they felt that the challenges they face with getting potable water was no longer the case and they felt they no longer needed to be part of the project.

For Kabu and Beegbong they had issues with grazing and encroachment of neighboring communities. To address these two concerns, the community formed themselves into groups and put in place laws to curb encroachment. Punitive measures, ranging from seizure of the encroachers' equipment, levying of fines to being exorcised from the community. The neighboring communities also raised concern on that they did not benefit from the incentives provided. Going forward there is need for upscaling and replicating the project activities to sustain efforts already on ground and record wider community by-in and benefit. The need to also consider other livelihood initiatives, such as poultry and piggery rearing identified by the communities were also noted.

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

The rehabilitation of hand pump bore hole, abandoned at Kabun community to support watering of established tree nursery was an unplanned impact which relieved the community water shortage and served in supplying potable water to the communities as well as the neighboring communities.

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

		- #		
1.1	1500 individuals from 3 communities sensitized on proper watershed management and sustainable forest conservation in Obudu.	1.1.1	Information Education Communication materials. Attendance sheets, Reports, Terms of reference,	Over 7500 individuals were sensitized on the importance of watersheds, the ecosystem services they provide, and the threats confronting their availability through a variety of platforms like; infographics, flyers and print materials.
2.1	10,000 indigenous trees planted along 10.55km of 3 communities degraded water catchment area at the end of the project	2.1.1	Pre & post survey of water catchment Areas, GPS Coordinates, 10,000 tree seedlings bank.	A total of 16,000 indigenous, tree saplings were transplanted in a total of 10.55km degraded stretch of stream with 8000 saplings planted along both side of a 5.28Km stretch of streams each for the 2 community. GPS coordinates were taken, and maps produced as reference deliverables.
3.1	200 beneficiaries selected and trained in horticulture and nursery management.	3.1.1	Training materials/ modules developed, List of agro-forestry experts and facilitators, setting up of a demonstration nursery.	A total of 120 women and 80 youths were trained in horticulture and tree nursery establishment and management. 2 demonstration nurseries were established based on the hands-on training delivered by the agro-forestry expert.
4.1	100 FECS distributed to 33 households in each of the 3 communities to reduce fuel wood	4.1.1	Pre & post survey of fuel wood consumption and indoor air quality.	A pre and post assessment of firewood consumption was carried out among the beneficiaries and FECS were distributed to 54 households in two communities of Beegbong and Kabun as incentive for support in tree planting in degraded water shed area with understanding of maintaining the planted area to full

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

NIL

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*):
 - o The designing of the project was demand driven and was based on the need identified by the communities. These communities realized the need to do something concerning the drying up streams, as their access to water depended on these streams. So, they took steps to seek for support in this regard. This was fundamental to effective community participation and input in the project design process and critical to the sustainability of the project outcomes and impacts.
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*):
 - o A participatory project implementation and monitoring through role play and ensuring that project activities did not conflict with communities working/time calendar contributed to the project success.
 - o Building up on the indigenous knowledge of the areas, the tree species to be planted and the time to transplant the saplings, also contributed to the high rate of sapling establishment.
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community?
 - o It is worthy of note as a lesson that indigenous knowledge should be factored in when designing and implementing community projects as these may make or mar the project due to micro and macro environmental variabilities.

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.

They are tangible indices that can ensure the project sustainability, like the signing of MoUs with benefiting communities in terms of their counterpart contributions like provision of guiding rules and regulations in land use management that will be in harmony with the overall goal of the project and setting out deterring penalties for defaulters. Provision and acceptance of FECS with understanding of tending the planted seedlings to maturity through periodic clearing and fire tracing are some of the signs of sustainability plans. Some of the youths in the communities have already started replicating the reforestation effort following the training and knowledge passed on in horticultural and nursery establishment and management. About 20 confirmed that they are now raising tree nurseries and selling, which assist with additional income for them and, they are replanting some part of their degraded farms with these saplings based on the knowledge acquired during the sensitization, on the roles trees plays in contributing to soil fertility as well as income generation such as some of the economic tree seedling raised, e.g., Bush mango.

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.

NIL

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\$) 25,000.00

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
CRS-ECEB	A	\$25,000.00	

* 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

- o As way of recommendation, this project can be replicated in other neighboring Local Government Areas / communities in dare need or with similar challenges, which can be identified via focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs)

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

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

13. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Narrative
4a. Number of local communities empowered	2 communities were empowered to engage in sustainable management of their water catchment areas through replanting of a total of 16,000 tree saplings on both sides of 10.55Km stretch of streams. 8000 were replanted along 5.28km for each of the 2 communities degraded water catchment areas.
2a. Number of hectares of production landscapes managed for biodiversity or sustainable use	A total of 10.55Km stretch (Approx. 1,055 ha) of forest along degraded streams were replanted and currently been managed by the communities.
1.4. Number of communities showing tangible wellbeing benefits	Two communities (Kabun and Beegbong)

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
NGA9 Obudu Plateau	1,055	NP

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

15. Protected Areas

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

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

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

* 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 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
NIL			

** 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
Kabun community in Obanlikwu LGA	528	6.56435	-9.23044	Community by laws established and implemented to curb encroachment into replanted areas
Beegbong community	528	6.61572	-9.29167	Community by laws

in Obanlikwu LGA				established and implemented to curb encroachment into replanted areas

** 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*
80	120

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

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

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

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

18. Benefits to Communities

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

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries			
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*es (poor access road)	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
Kabun community	x	x					x	x						x	x		23	22
Beegbong community	x	x					x							x	x		28	17

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain: Poor access roads for both communities

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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						

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, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

- 17. Name:** Dr. Raphael O. Ofuka
- 18. Organization:** Cross River State Environment and Carbon Emission Board
- 19. Mailing address:**
- 20. Telephone number:**
- 21. E-mail address:** crsenvandcarbonemissionboard@gmail.com>