



Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	CAMEROON GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT WATCH
Project Title	Apiculture for Mount Oku Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Improvement
Grant Number	CEPF-109612
Date of Report	2 March 2021

CEPF Hotspot: Guinean Forest of West Africa

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: US\$ 47,250

Project Dates: 25 July 2018 - 30 October 2020

PART I: Overview

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

- Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife: *CAMGEW has been working with them in forest regeneration. They provided technical support when need be;*
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development : *CAMGEW participated in the Regional Agro-Pastoral Show in Bamenda with the invitation of the Ministry;*
- Oku Honey Cooperative Society [OCHS]: *OCHS did bee farming and bees wax training*
- The Divisional Officer for Bamenda III: *CAMGEW got support from the Divisional Officer for Bamenda III to provide protection and approval of our activities in Bamenda III area;*
- Belo Rural Development Association – BERUDA: *BERUDA has experience too in apiculture and run a Honeyshop. CAMGEW partnered with BERUDA to improve on her honey storage, packaging and labelling;*
- United Youth Organisation – UYO: *UYO works with young people to promote entrepreneurship training. CAMGEW partnered with UYO to gain access to youths and benefit from their skills on entrepreneurship to develop the honey value chain;*
- Nchiiy Forest Management Institution (FMI)for Nchiiy Community Forest of Kilum: *CAMGEW worked Nchiiy FMI members and community to develop the Mbockkeghas nursery and learn in the process.*

- The Mbockeghas Village Head: *The Mbockeghas Village Head represent the civil and traditional administration in Mbockeghas Village. CAMGEW worked with the village head to control and coordinate activities with his population in tree nursery development*

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

- 5.5 hectares of Kilum Ijim forest restored with about 5000 native trees.
- 50 beehives, 50 bee suits and 50 bee smokers produced
- 5500 Labels produced and 6126 containers bought for the CAMGEW Honeyshop to help market bee farmers’ cooperative honey
- A total of 61 people are now effectively engaged in the production of honey after attending 2 trainings organized by the project.
- A total of 61 persons in Oku are now well equipped with new skills and knowledge on Bees wax extraction following 2 Trainings organized by CAMGEW between 28-29 November 2019 and 17-18 July 2020.
- The products of honey cooperative are now well promoted and marketed locally and nationwide through the production of communication materials including 1000 flyers, 1000 publicity posters, 2 roll-up, 2 banners and 18 learning posters and CAMGEW’s participation to the North West Regional Agro-pastoral show in Bamenda.
- Oku Honey Cooperative leaders are now well equipped with new skills and knowledge as a results of a training in Cooperative Leadership and Management received from the project between 24 and 25 July 2020.
- The Honeyshop keeper and 2 other CAMGEW staff were trained on how to produce good labels and do honey packaging respecting hygiene and sanitation norms.
- 15 interested young people in the training to benefit from the knowledge and skills of the consultant to become entrepreneurs in honey value chain development
- Prepared a guide for Strategic Business Management

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

List each long-term impact from your proposal

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Restoration of the ecological composition of the area through reforestation (at least 4000 bee loving trees planted)	5500 bee loving trees nursed and planted in 5.5 hectares of forest land
At least 150 persons trained on honey and bees wax production	122 bee farmers trained in honey production and bees wax extraction

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
To increase the production of beehives products by restoring the forest in 18 months	5000 trees nursed and planted. 2 trainings organized for 61 persons on bee farming [honey production] in Oku and 2 Trainings organized for 61

	persons on Bees wax extraction in Oku between 28 and 29 November 2019 and 17 and 18 July 2020. 50 beehives, 50 bee suits and 50 bee smokers produced. CAMGEW trained 12 cooperative leaders on Cooperative Leadership and Management in Bamenda between 24 and 25 July 2020.
To support communities to improve the value chain of Oku White Honey by increasing the added value of the finished production and marketing strategy for 18 months.	CAMGEW participated in a 3 day North West Regional Agro-pastoral show in Bamenda from 19 – 21 December 2019 where she show-case her honey products and also promoted its marketing. Developed 1000 flyers, 1000 publicity posters, 2 roll-up, 2 banners and 18 learning posters) to help promote the cooperatives' products. The Honey shop keeper and 2 other CAMGEW staff were trained on how to produce good labels and do honey packaging respecting hygiene and sanitation norms. 15 interested young people in the training to benefit from the knowledge and skills of the consultant to become entrepreneurs in honey value chain development. Prepared a guide for Strategic Business Management.

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

- The Anglophone crisis was a big challenge because of numerous ghost towns/lockdowns that prevented us from doing the work on time: *CAMGEW learn that it was necessary to adapt to changing situation and use more local consultants. It was important to go close to the population and concentrate on actions that change their lives;*
- Challenges of getting a steady assistant staff for the project: *Because of the risk factor working in our project site and the need to master the area due to the Anglophone crisis, CAMGEW had to get another staff to work in the field different from the one whose name was in the project. Ngum Raymond was now made the new project staff who worked till February ending before leaving.*
- One of the deliverables was to improve on the quality of the finish product to assist with these we quoted to purchase 4 refractometers. However, the refractometers were not bought, as it was difficult to source them locally. Findings indicated that it could be sourced from Europe. This also was not feasible as at the time owing to the cost implication and the process involve in procuring. The fund for the refractometer was reallocated to salaries and benefit.

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

- Project deadline or timeline not respected due to socio-political crisis in the North West and South West Regions of Cameroon and also due to the long waiting for funds after report approval by CEPF;
- Yes the CEPF funds help in capacity building of Kilum-Ijim forest capacity building through apiculture and also in forest regeneration. We are happy that our community benefited from CEPF funds.

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
	To increase the production of beehives products by restoring the forest.	1.1	To develop a nursery of 5000 bees loving trees	CAMGEW developed a tree nursery of 5000 trees and during the process 28 women learned-by-doing on soil tilling, manuring, filling of polythene pots with soil and arranging them neatly in the nursery. 11 community youths learn how to collect forest seeds and 14 community youths learn-by-doing in nursing forest seeds in pots.
		1.2	To plant 4000 bee-loving and economic trees	A total of 5200 native trees were planted and weeded in 3 communities of Kilum-Ijim forest covering a total surface area of 5.5 ha in Mont Oku, KBA. The native trees planted included: <i>Prunus africana</i> (1500), <i>Carapas grandifolia</i> (900), <i>Pittosporium manii</i> (419), <i>Syzygium staundtii</i> (800), <i>Croton macrotachyst</i> (527), <i>Maesa lanceolate</i> (400), <i>Bridelia speciose</i> (500), <i>Newtonia camerunensis</i> (98) and through cuttings <i>Schefflera abyssinica</i> (56).
		1.3	To strengthen the production capacity of existing cooperatives.	CAMGEW organized 2 trainings on bee farming and honey production attended by 61 people including 34 males and 27 females. Two other training sessions on bee wax extraction were also organized for a total number of 61 participants including 29 males and 32 females. A total of 50 beehives, 50 bee suits and 50 bee smokers have been produced and distributed to trainees to increase honey production.

<p>To support communities to improve the value chain of Oku white honey by increasing the added value of the finished production and marketing strategy</p>	2.1	<p>To improve the quality of the finished product.</p>	<p>Developed 1000 flyers, 1000 publicity posters, 2 roll-up, 2 banners and 18 learning posters) to help promote the cooperatives' products. The Honey shop keeper and 2 other CAMGEW staff were trained on how to produce good labels and do honey packaging respecting hygiene and sanitation norms. 15 interested young people in the training to benefit from the knowledge and skills of the consultant to become entrepreneurs in honey value chain development. Prepared a guide for Strategic Business Management</p>
	2.2	<p>To improve the packaging of the finished product</p>	<p>The Honeyshop keeper and 2 other CAMGEW staff were trained on how to produce good labels and do honey packaging respecting hygiene and sanitation norms</p> <p>A total of 6126 storage containers as detailed below have also been identified and bought:</p> <p>2000 small labels produced and 3500 Big labels produced TOTAL EQUALS 5500</p> <p>1 Litre containers 2760 bought and ½ Litre containers equals 2400 bought this for brown honey and stingless bee honey</p> <p>1 Kg containers bought equals 720 is for Oku White Honey</p> <p>20 Litres buckets equals 40 pieces, 10 Litre buckets equals 120 pieces and 5 Litres equals 78 containers for marketing in bulk</p> <p>8 containers of 220 Litres each for honey storage in the shop when bought</p>
	2.3	<p>To develop markets for the finished products.</p>	<p>Enhancing the Honey shop:</p> <p>To develop markets for the finished products there was need for furniture and material for the Honeyshop. The Furniture and material for CAMGEW-Honeyshop bought were 3 Tables, 2 electronic scales (1 in shop and 1 in field), 5 chairs, 1 desktop computer, 2 calculators, 7 record keeping exercise books, 5 flip charts, 1 Flip chart board, 1 camera to develop communication material.</p> <p>- Communication material:</p>

				<p>To better market honey and its by-products, CAMGEW developed the following communication material to help promote the cooperatives' products: 1000 flyers, 1000 publicity posters, 2 roll-up, 2 banners and 18 learning posters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attending exhibition events: CAMGEW participated in a 3-day North West Regional Agro-pastoral show in Bamenda from 19 - 21 December 2019 where she show-case her honey products and also promoted its marketing. More than 500 publicity posters were distributed to participants who came from the North West Region and other parts of Cameroon. Some of CAMGEW volunteers moved around with CAMGEW-Honeyshop products around the agro-pastoral show scene to make advert on one-on-one basis. - Strengthening honey cooperatives CAMGEW organised a training on Cooperative Leadership and Management in Bamenda. This training was attended by 12 representatives of 3 of the 5 created Honey Cooperatives. - Building the capacities of entrepreneurs. 15 interested young people in the training to benefit from the knowledge and skills of the consultant to become entrepreneurs in honey value chain development.
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7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

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 time after approval be respected by CEPF. It took a long time for the agreement to be signed after the project was approved and another long time for funds to be release.

- *Project Implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*

That Anglophone crisis was challenging and we learned how to work in crisis situation and negotiate our ways to meet project objectives

- *Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community*

That free, prior and informed consent of forest communities on project approval, release of funds, dates of project implementation is important. Sometimes the funder think that they deal only with the organization but fail to see that local organisations have accounts to render to local people so as to build community acceptance. This was absent as during project approval we expected the release of funds immediately but the funds only came later when Anglophone crisis had come.

Sustainability / Replication

9. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

- This project trained trainers-of-trainers in honey production; bees wax extraction, cooperative management and entrepreneurship. CAMGEW ensured long-term income generation and job creation for the local communities, thus offering them long-term incentives to protect the forest.
- The support of the Honeyshop as a climate smartshop went a long way to reduce bushfires in the forest and protect biodiversity. This is because apiculture = jobs = income = forest conservation. When bee farmers own beehives in the forest they will no longer burn the forest as their honey is converted to money through the honeyshop. Should bushfire occur they rush to put it off to protect their beehives.
- The nursing of forest trees and planting increase the number of trees in the forest that produces flowers for bees.
- CAMGEW used local consultants from existing institutions like technicians of Honey cooperatives for bee farming and bees wax trainings. This will keep the experts with experience available for consultation or sharing of knowledge to local people.

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.

- No safeguard triggered.

Additional Funding

11. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

CAMGEW received about 35,000 USD from the GEF Small Grant Facility. Part of this funds were used to finance tree planting that was to be funded by CEPF because of lateness to release funds. Finally CEPF funding for tree planting was not used.

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
UNDP	Early Recovery Mechanism <i>to promote Social Cohesion for the North West and South West regions of Cameroon</i> Small Grants Facility	<i>17,070,000 FCFA</i>	<i>PROJECT TITLE: Developing the Honey Value Chain for Kilum-Ijim Forest Conservation and Livelihood Improvement</i>

* 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.

- Funding procedure from period of application, to approval, release of funds, reporting, approval of reports and release of quarterly funds should be shortened and simplified. This is important for local NGOs to keep their reputation, community acceptance and be accountable to the people they work for.

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
The population of at least 30 globally threatened species targeted by CEPF grants are stable or increasing	78 <i>Newtonia camerunensis</i> planted this tree is critically Endangered [IUCN Redlist]
At least 100.000 hectares within production landscapes are management for biodiversity conservation or sustainable use	5.5 hectares planted with bee loving trees
At least 30 local communities targeted by sustainable livelihood/job creation activities or benefit-sharing mechanisms show tangible wellbeing benefits.	Inhabitants from 11 communities (Manchok, Ngashie, Ngvuikei II, Elak, Jinikejim, Mutteff, Aboh, Abuh, Muloin, Yang and Tumuku) around the kilim Ijim forest benefited from the training and equipment to engage into bee farming as a sustainable livelihood activity.

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
CMR15	16353	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.

The area was improved through forest regeneration = 12.5 Hectare

Reduction of bushfire to zero from 2018 to 2020 in Kilum forest through the use of bee farming[trainings, organization and solidarity action] = 16353 Hectare

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 *
	28 women learned-by-doing on soil tilling, manuring, filling of polythene
12 young men trained on entrepreneurship in honey value chain development	6 young women trained on entrepreneurship in honey value chain development
33 men trained on honey production	27 women trained on honey production
29 men trained on bees wax extraction	32 men trained on bees wax extraction

**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*
9 men on honey production	5 women on honey production

**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.

where

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
Oku																X	62	87
Manchok																X		
Ngashie																X		
Ngvuikei II																X		
Elak																X		
Jinikejim																X		

Mutteff																	X		
Aboh,																	X		
Abuh																	X		
Muloin																	X		
Yang																	X		
Tumuku																	X		

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

18b. Geolocation of each community

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

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
MANCHOK ELEVATION 204.6 m	N 06°14.601'	E 010°30.968'
NGVUINKEI II ELEVATION 2035 m	N 06°14.969'	E 010°31.553'
KEYON ELEVATION 1980 m	N 06°14.638'	E 010°30.435'
NGASHIE ELEVATION 1975 m	N 06°14.250'	E 010°30.440'
ELAK ELEVATION 1934 m	N 06°14.973'	E 010°30.210'
Coordinates for forest areas planted		
NCHIIY COMMUNITY FOREST A E06° 12.802' N010° 33.550' B E06° 12.862' N010° 33.678' C E06° 12.742' N010° 33.618' E E06° 12.819' N010° 33.712'	MBAI COMMUNITY FOREST A E06° 13.567' N010° 33.873' B E06° 13.570' N010° 33.907' C E06° 13.675' N010° 33.869' E E06° 13.670' N010° 33.916'	MBAI COMMUNITY FOREST A E06° 14.474' N010° 32.563' B E06° 14.345' N010° 32.533' C E06° 14.473' N010° 32.616' E E06° 14.345' N010° 32.650'

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

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

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

No.	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																			
2																			
...																			

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

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

20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

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

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

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

20a. Details about the mechanism

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

NO.	Name of financing mechanism	Purpose of the mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1	CAMGEW Honeyshop	Climate SmartShop that covert bee farmers products to money	2015	Things sold in the Honey Shop include the Oku White Honey, Brown Honey, stingless bee honey, bees wax, bees wax soap, bee suits, bee smokers, local beehives. It is also a resource centre for learning	Cameroon
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.

Honeyshop as Climate Smartshop

The creation of CAMGEW-HONEYSHOP serves as opportunity cost for bushfires in the forest as bee farmers now protect the forest since honey equals money and jobs. The profit from shop goes back for forest regeneration[although not yet possible]. The bee farmers are sure of a market for their honey and we are sure of bushfire management by bee farmers and forest community and this promote community engagement in forest conservation. Whether the Honeyshop makes financial profit or not we need to keep it because it a climate smart social enterprise with social and ecological benefits that ensures the protection of existing carbon sink, promote forest regeneration, create jobs and income for forest people. Honeyshop is also a demonstration and learning centre with learning facilities on apiculture.

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
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23. Gender

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

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

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

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

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