Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	World Parrot Trust
Project Title	Safeguarding Globally Endangered Grey Parrots in Lower Guinean Forests
Grant Number	CEPF-109686
Date of Report	25/03/2021

CEPF Hotspot: GUINEAN FORESTS OF WEST AFRICA

Strategic Direction: Safeguard priority globally threatened species by identifying and addressing major threats and information gaps

Grant Amount: US$18,945.00

Project Dates: 01/08/2018 – 31/12/2020

PART I: Overview

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

University of Nigeria Nsukka (UNN). Technical support in research design, data analysis and report preparation. Field work and data analysis was led by Mr. Ifeanyi Ezenwa, lecturer at UNN with support from WPT and

AP Leventis Ornithological Research Institute (APLORI). Technical support in the design and execution of field research and in the planning and delivery of the stakeholder workshop. Provision of training to Mr. Ifeanyi Ezenwa and other field operatives. Provided logistical support for conducting field surveys through the Nigerian Bird Atlas Project.

Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF). Technical support in planning and logistics of field research. Partnered in the planning of the stakeholder workshop as part of the workshop organizing committee.

Nigerian Parks Services (NPS). Provided permissions and logistical support for conducting field surveys inside National Parks. Participated in the stakeholder workshop.

CITES Management Division within the Ministry of the Environment of the Government of Nigeria. Partnered in the planning of the stakeholder workshop as part of the workshop organizing committee.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Capacity for the implementation of a conservation strategy for African Grey parrots in Nigeria, and the broader region, has been established through multiple activities which have led to the generation of data on the status and threats to African Grey parrots at multiple sites within Nigeria (including sites within KBAs and a Priority Corridor) and the scale, scope and socio-economic dimensions of capture and trade. This knowledge-base formed the foundation for engagement with stakeholders from government and civil society and a participatory process, including a multi-stakeholder workshop, which has identified actions needed to address these threats. Capacity for implementation of these actions, and monitoring of populations, threats, and trade, has been established through training of early career conservationists and engagement with local communities at key sites. Our project has set the stage for future site-specific conservation initiatives targeted at key sites, as well as actions to enhance law enforcement and improved the knowledge-base for conservation priority setting processes including Key Biodiversity areas and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Specific results of the project include:

- Assessments of status and threats to Grey parrot populations produced for 28 forest sites across southern Nigeria, including sites within multiple KBAs (NGA1, NGA2, NGA3, NGA4, NGA5, NGA7, NGA9, NGA10, NGA11, NGA12) and the Korupmba-Obachap Priority Corridor. Assessments were based on data collected through field surveys (331.5 hours of transect surveys) and interviews with community members (228 individuals interviewed) using standardised questionnaires to solicit local knowledge.
  Key findings of the research included:
  - Grey parrots were confirmed to be present at 20 of the sites visited. However, encounter rates were uniformly low (in comparison with those recorded at other sites within the species range e.g. Marsden *et al.* 2016, Valle *et al.* 2017), indicating low densities. Declines in abundance in the last 10 years were reported by the majority of community members interviewed in 21 of the 28 sites. Reported declines were particularly pronounced in the south-south, and south-east regions while reports of community members indicated that populations at some sites in the west are stable.
  - The locations of four active overnight roosting sites were confirmed in Okomu National Park and a nearby oil palm plantation, Azama Community Forest and Igbedi Community Forest. Concerningly, multiple previously active roosts, including a site that contained an estimated 700-1,200 parrots ~20 years ago, were found to be no longer active. Roosts that historically existed at two other sites were reported to be no longer active. The largest roost site identified, which was observed being used by approximately 300-400 parrots during one visit, occurred within a secure oil palm plantation.
  - Capture was reported within the previous year at 9 sites and within the previous 5 years at 16 sites. Trapping methods varied between sites, with the harvesting of chicks from nests occurring predominantly at sites in the south-west, and the capture of adults reported across all areas.
  - Logging of large trees, which typically provide Grey parrots with nest sites, was observed at 14 sites, and was largely confined to areas outside of National Parks and other protected areas.

- Local knowledge and direct observations indicated varying population densities across the sites. The highest encounter rate was recorded at Opupo Community Forest in Azama community, Bayelsa State, which also has a large active roost and nesting sites. This site is currently not recognised as a KBA. However, the intensity of threats, including logging and capture, was also observed to be relatively high at this site. Other sites with relatively high densities of Grey parrots included Cross River National Park Oban Division, Old Ekuri Community Forest, Ekongnaku Community Forest, Igbedi Community Forest and Okomu National Park. Future conservation efforts should be targeted at these sites but tailored to the specific threats. Opportunities exist to support National Parks in efforts to prevent capture within protected areas, but conservation actions should also prioritise key sites without current formal protection such as at Opupo Community Forest which is also threatened by logging.

- The scale, scope and socio-economic dimensions of capture and trade in live Grey parrots and parrot parts were determined through a combination of interviews with community members at trapping sites and sellers of live parrots and parrot parts across 13 cities (92 interviews conducted).

  Key findings of the research included:
  - The capture of parrots was found to be conducted by a mixture of local community members and itinerant trappers. Itinerant trappers specialised in Grey parrot capture and trade and often nationals of countries other than Nigeria.
  - Sales of live parrots for the pet trade and parrot parts for belief-based use were conducted openly in all cities, although the practice was particularly pronounced in cities in northern areas, specifically Kaduna, Abuja and Kano.
  - Links between local and international trade were identified. Parrots were sourced from within Nigeria (Bayelsa, Delta, Rivers and Cross River state) and Cameroon. One vendor also reported sourcing parrots from Gabon and Kenya. 35% of traders of live parrots reported that they supplied parrots for export.
  - The quantities sold varied significantly between regions and by season but involved significant numbers of parrots with one seller reporting selling up to 300 parrots per month at certain times of the year.
  - The use of parrot parts for traditional attire, traditional medicine and other belief-based uses was observed in most cities.
  - Some traders of Grey parrots reported that sourcing parrots was becoming more difficult (compared with five years previously) and prices were increasing. It is not clear if this reflects declining populations, increased enforcement or increased competition for the available supply.

- Research findings disseminated to key stakeholders through production of a report summarising key findings (Ezenwa *et al.* 2020) and through a virtual stakeholder workshop. Preliminary findings were published in the journal Oryx (Ezenwa e*t al.* 2019) and multiple research manuscripts are in preparation for submission to peer-reviewed journals.

- Early career conservationist Ifeanyi Ezenwa was provided with training in multiple aspects of research project design, field survey techniques and data analysis. An additional 2 early career conservationists and 7 staff of National Parks, who assisted Ezenwa in data

collection, were trained in field survey techniques, building capacity for future monitoring and research.

- 12 community 'Parrot champions' were identified in priority areas and 4 have been engaged in discussions over future site-specific and locally-appropriate actions to protect parrot populations from threats (see Annex 3).

- Recommendations for actions needed to protect Grey parrot in Nigeria agreed upon by key stakeholders from Government and civil society, including the Wildlife and CITES Management Division (within Federal Department of Forestry), Nigeria Customs Services, National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency, National Parks Service, Nigerian Conservation Foundation, World Parrot Trust, AP Leventis Ornithological Research Institute and the University of Nsukka. These recommendations will form the basis of a national action plan which will be prepared through participatory processes involving key stakeholders.

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**
Establish knowledge-base and capacity for the development of a conservation strategy for Grey parrots within Conservation Corridors and KBAs of the Lower Guinean Forests in Nigeria	Data has been collected on the status and threats to parrots in Nigeria including multiple KBAs and Priority Corridors as well as the scale, scope and socio-economic dimensions of capture and trade. This knowledge-base, which among other things highlighted widespread illegal capture and sale of Grey parrots, provided a foundation for engagement with stakeholders from government and civil society to identify actions needed to address threats. Capacity for implementation of these actions, and monitoring of populations, threats and trade, has been established through training of early career conservationists and engagement with stakeholders including local communities, non-governmental organisations and government bodies.

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

Impact Description	**Impact Summary**
Determine status and threats to Grey parrots and priority sites for Grey parrot conservation in the region including in the 10 selected KBAs (NGA1, NGA2, NGA3, NGA4, NGA5,	Field surveys were carried out in 28 forest sites across southern Nigeria, including sites within multiple KBAs (NGA1, NGA2, NGA3, NGA4, NGA5, NGA7, NGA9, NGA10, NGA11, NGA12) and the Korupmba-Obachap priority Corridor. Data were

NGA7, NGA9, NGA10, NGA11, NGA12) by conducting field research involving transect surveys and interviews to obtain local knowledge.	collected through field surveys (331.5 hours of transect surveys) and interviews with community members (228 individuals interviewed) using standardised questionnaires to solicit local knowledge. These data were used to determine relative densities, population trends and the existence and intensity of threats including capture and habitat change across all sites.
Enhance capacity of an early-career conservationist to monitor and research Grey parrot populations through training in research methods and experience of working in conservation	Training was provided to early-career conservation Ifeanyi Ezenwa in a variety of research skills including project design, field survey techniques and data analysis. An additional 2 early career conservationists and 7 staff of National Parks, who assisted Ezenwa in data collection, were trained in field survey techniques, building capacity for future monitoring and research.
Develop a database of focal persons for future community-based conservation initiative for Grey parrots at key sites identified.	Community focal points were identified in communities in field sites (12 individuals in total). These contacts have provided as basis for further engagement in the development of plans for site-specific and locally-appropriate actions at key sites.
Determine scale, scope and socio-economic dimensions of trade in Grey parrots, through conducting interviews with communities and market traders and surveys of markets in 12 major urban centres (Onitsha, Benin City, Bayelsa, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri, Lagos, Ilorin, Ibadan, Abuja, Kaduna and Kano).	Interviews were conducted with 228 community-members in forest sites and 54 traders across 13 cities (Onitsha, Benin City, Yenagoa, Ikom, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri, Lagos, Ilorin, Ibadan, Abuja, Kaduna and Kano), providing numerous insights into the scale, scope and socio-economic dimensions of trade as well as opportunities for interventions to dismantle illegal trade networks.
Disseminate information on which to base strategies to conserve Grey parrots to key stakeholders and decision-makers through reports and organisation of a stakeholders workshop and determine process for the development of a strategy for Grey parrot conservation in Nigeria	Research results were disseminated to stakeholders through a research report (Ezenwa *et al.* 2020, Annex 1), an article in the scientific journal Oryx (Ezenwa, I., Nwani, C., Ottosson, U., & Martin, R. (2019). Opportunities to boost protection of the grey parrot in Nigeria. *Oryx*, 53(2), 212-213. doi:10.1017/S0030605319000024) and an online workshop (Martin et al. 2020, Annex 5) as well as numerous informal communications. The workshop provided opportunities to learn about and discuss information and experiences of a range of stakeholder, providing additional context to the knowledge-base established through this project. During the workshop, and through subsequent communications, stakeholders from Government and civil society agreed upon recommendations for actions needed to protect Grey parrot in Nigeria. It was agreed that these recommendations will form

	the basis of a national action plan for Grey parrot conservation which will be prepared through a participatory process involving key stakeholders.

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

The project was broadly able to deliver upon all activities and planned outputs which contributed towards achieving the project's short- and long-term impacts. However, a number of challenges were encountered, and we were forced to adapt to changing circumstances as the project progressed which are summarized below:

- At the project outset we planned to visit and conduct surveys at each field site on two occasions, once during the dry season and once during the rainy season in order to capture seasonal variations in densities. However, several sites were not accessible during the rainy season due to impassable roads which meant that surveys at 4 sites could not be repeated. However, this provided an opportunity to visit several additional sites meaning that basic assessments of population status and threats were possible for an additional 8 sites more than planned.
- Due to travel restrictions put into place by governments in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic we had to pivot to alternative means for delivering multiple activities that involved travel.
    - In-person training to early career researcher Ifeanyi Ezenwa by Dr. Rowan Martin and Dr Ulf Ottoson was delivered online instead of face-to-face. Mr Ezenwa was also able to participate in multiple additional online training courses including *Study design and Data Analysis for Scientists, STA54014Z* (Centre for Statistics in Ecology, Environment and Conservation, University of Cape Town), *An introduction to integrating QGIS AND R for spatial analysis* (GIS in Ecology) and *Wildlife Conservation Course* (Innovative Education for Conservation, WildCru, University of Oxford).
    - The multi-stakeholder workshop was planned as an in-person face-to-face workshop. This workshop was delayed in anticipation of travel restrictions being relaxed and a request for a no-cost extension for the project was approved by the CEPF RIT. However, when it became evident that travel would remain problematic for the duration of the granting period the decision was made to pivot conducting the workshop online using the video-conferencing application Zoom. Although this was effective in many respects and had the additional benefit that a broader range of stakeholders could participate than likely would have been possible with an in-person workshop, many of the less formal interactions that often occur in the margins of an in-person workshop did not take place. Nevertheless, the workshop was successful in meeting its goals, information on the status and threats to Grey parrots from a range of sources was disseminated to a wide range of stakeholders and a process for the development of a strategy for Grey parrot in Nigeria was established.

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

During surveys we unexpectedly identified a roost site for Grey parrots within a commercial oil palm plantation (Okomu Oil Palm PLC). This roost supports the largest known aggregation of Grey parrots in Nigeria and likely within the entirety of West Africa. This oil palm plantation has a secure perimeter fence, and its existence underlines the importance of providing protection from

capture for parrots at aggregation sites. Discussions with the plantation managers highlighted both the challenges and opportunities for Grey parrot conservation presented by the expansion of commercial agriculture in Nigeria and emphasizes the value of retaining key resources for parrots within plantations. Constructive engagement with the commercial agriculture sector is vital to ensure planned expansion minimizes negative impacts on Grey parrots.

Our research highlighted the strong links between the Grey parrot trade in Nigeria and capture and trade in Cameroon. Information generated from this project was shared with relevant civil society and governmental bodies in Cameroon (Direction Générale des Douanes, Last African Great Ape). In 2019 and 2020 multiple seizures containing over 300 Grey parrots destined for Nigeria were confiscated from traffickers in Cameroon.

The project also prompted a collaboration between the World Parrot Trust and the Global Initiative on Transnational Organised Crime (GI-TOC) to investigate online trade in Grey parrots in Nigeria in addition to other emerging economies in sub-saharan Africa. This research produced valuable additional information on trade routes and patterns of trade in Grey parrots, as well as other threatened wildlife, which informed discussions at the stakeholder workshop and led to specific recommendations to address this emerging threat.

In addition to collecting data on the trade in Grey parrots (live and body parts) we also took the opportunity to collect data on sales of other bird species. These data enabled us to develop an inventory of bird sales in Nigeria including of some threatened and prohibited species. A report on sales of vulture parts was produced by WPT and UNN and submitted to the CITES Management Authority of Nigeria who incorporated our findings into Nigeria's submission to the Working Group of the CITES Animal Committee on trade in West African vultures established under Decision CoP19 18.190. Our research identified overlap between the trade in Grey parrot parts for traditional/belief-based use and the trade in other wildlife derivatives, including vultures, which were sold at the same markets and by some of the same vendors. As a result of networks and collaborations established through this project, an opportunity to incorporate actions to address trade in Grey parrot parts into a USFWS funded project targeted at vultures was identified, and WPT are participating in the development of a workshop aimed at addressing traditional/belief-based use planned for early 2021.

Liaison with the USAID funded West African Biodiversity and Climate Change (WA BiCC) Program ensured that the trade in Grey parrots was incorporated into training workshops of customs officials which took place in October 2020.

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	Field surveys and interviews with local community members completed in 20 forest sites in Nigeria including within the 10 selected KBAs (NGA1, NGA2, NGA3, NGA4, NGA5, NGA7, NGA9, NGA10, NGA11, NGA12)	1.1	Conduct surveys along transects at forest sites to determine encounter rates of Grey parrots during the wet season and dry season and record data collected	Surveys were conducted at 28 sites located within the Lower Niger Delta and Korupmba Obachap CEPF Biodiversity corridors. Of these sites, 19 were within areas currently recognized as KBAs (NGA1, NGA2, NGA3, NGA4, NGA5, NGA7, NGA9, NGA10, NGA11, NGA12). A total of 331.5 survey hours were completed across all sites. Encounter rates varied between sites. In the majority of sites, encounter rates were lower than 0.5 groups per hour and in 19 sites Grey parrots were only encountered on one or two occasions during the entire survey period. The highest encounter rates were recorded at Opupu forest, Okomu National Park, and Mkpot axis of Oban division, where encounter rate of 2 or more groups per hour were recorded during at least one survey period. Encounter rates at these sites are comparable with some of the highest encounter rates recorded for mainland populations elsewhere in their known range. A report containing descriptions of status and threats of Grey parrots at field sites, GPS coordinates of sites, field data, maps and photos attached as Annex 1
2.1	Early career conservationist provided with training on research methods and report writing for monitoring of Grey parrot populations	3.1	Deliver training in research methods, project design, data analysis and report writing through remote supervision by WPT and APLORI	Training was delivered through a number of different means including formally taught online courses and through supervised learning. Dates and descriptions of trainings, Photos, Field equipment attached as Annex 2
3.1	Database developed of focal persons for future community-based conservation initiative for	4.1	Discuss with community leaders and other community members at key forest sites the aims of the	Meetings were held with community leaders on arrival at each study site to discuss the purpose of the visit and the aims of the project and to obtain permissions to conduct surveys. Community focal points were identified in key communities which have provided a basis for further engagement in the development of plans for site-specific and locally

	Grey parrots at key sites.		project and identify a suitably skilled and motivated individual to act as a project focal point for future conservation initiatives	appropriate actions at key sites. Names of focal points attached as Annex 3.
4.1	Surveys of Grey parrots and parrot parts for sale and interviews with traders in markets in 12 major urban centres (Onitsha, Benin City, Bayelsa, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri, Lagos, Ilorin, Ibadan, Abuja, Kaduna and Kano) completed.	5.1	Conduct surveys of markets, synthesize and analyze outcomes of market surveys and prepare report	Markets surveys and interviews with traders were carried out in 13 urban centres (Onitsha, Benin City, Yenagoa, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Ikom, Warri, Lagos, Ilorin, Ibadan, Abuja, Kaduna and Kano). A total of 19 live wildlife trading areas (including high traffic areas, streets, roads and markets) and 14 designated fetish market areas were surveyed. 20 traders of live parrots and 34 traders of parrot parts and derivatives were interviewed. Descriptions of the socio-economic backgrounds of traders, the structure of commodity chains and opportunities to disrupt illegal trade networks including transport hubs and significant markets were identified. Report containing description of Grey parrots and parrot parts for sale and interviews with traders in markets, GPS coordinates of sites, maps and photos attached as Annex 1.
5.1	Report on status and threats to Grey parrots in the Lower Guinean Forests of Nigeria,	5.1	Share research outputs including preliminary and/or final reports with stakeholders	A report summarizing threats to Grey parrots in the Lower Guinean Forests of Nigeria, including within Conservation Corridors and the KBAs and the scale, scope and socioeconomic dimensions of trade of Grey parrots and parrot parts, prepared and list of stakeholders to whom the report has been disseminated and the means of dissemination is provided in Annex 4.

	including within Conservation Corridors and the 10 selected KBAs (NGA1, NGA2, NGA3, NGA4, NGA5, NGA7, NGA9, NGA10, NGA11, NGA12) and scale, scope and socioeconomic dimensions of trade of Grey parrots and parrot parts, prepared and shared with key stakeholders		prior to workshop	
5.2	National stakeholders workshop held, resulting in agreed process for the development of a management plan for Grey parrot conservation in Nigeria	5.2	Carry out workshop with partners and key stakeholders to share research outputs including preliminary and/or final reports with participants	A workshop was held on the 25th and 26th November 2020 during which research outputs were shared with stakeholders from Government and civil society and facilitated discussion of actions required to address key threats to Grey parrots in Nigeria. During the workshop, and through subsequent communications, stakeholders agreed upon recommendations for actions needed to protect Grey parrot in Nigeria. It was agreed that these recommendations will form the basis of a national action plan for Grey parrot conservation which will be prepared through a participatory process involving key stakeholders. A workshop report listing attendees, photos and summaries of presentations and discussions is attached as Annex 5

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

- **Martin *et al.* 2020. Workshop report: A future for Grey parrots in Nigeria. Report from a multi-stakeholder workshop 25th-26th November.**
  This report summarizes the outcomes of the multi-stakeholder workshop including summaries of information presented in the eight presentations made by participants, discussions and recommendations arising. Electronic versions have been disseminated to stakeholders.
- **Ezenwa *et al.* 2020. Grey parrot conservation in Nigeria: Status, threats and conservation solutions.**
  This report summarises the findings of research conducted as part of this project into the status and threats to parrot population in Nigeria and the scale, scope and socio-economic dimensions of capture and trade. Electronic versions have been disseminated to stakeholders.
- Ezenwa, I., Nwani, C., Ottosson, U., & Martin, R. 2019. Opportunities to boost protection of the grey parrot in Nigeria. *Oryx*, 53(2), 212-213. doi:10.1017/S0030605319000024
- Ezenwa, Ottosson, U., Nwani, C., & Martin, R. 2019. 'A rapid assessment of trade in Endangered Grey parrots in Nigeria: implications for the regulation of domestic trade and the implementation of CITES'. Presentation to the First International Conference of the Centre for Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Management (CEBCEM), University of Lagos. July 10th 2019.

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)*

Preliminary scoping assessments of multiple sites were conducted prior to the project start which informed project planning and enabled the development of SMART objectives. These scoping assessments played an important part in ensuring that objectives could be delivered with the available time and resources.

In retrospect a deeper interrogation of the reporting and other administrative requirements prior to commencement of the project would have been beneficial to ensure that the scale and scope of the project was commensurate with the reporting requirements. The level of reporting required for this project was greater than anticipated at the outset based on our experience with other funding bodies and in retrospect a greater proportion of the budget should have been allocated towards report preparation, liaison with the RIT, the compilation of tracking documents and other reporting and administrative requirements. Although we were able to deliver on project objectives, the resources that had to be devoted to project reporting and administration put strain on our organization and drew resources from other related initiatives, impeding progress that would have contributed towards the broader goals of the project.

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

The COVID-19 pandemic generated a number of unanticipated challenges including restrictions on travel, reduced time availability of staff and uncertainties around funding. We were fortunate in that the majority of field work had been completed before travel restrictions came into place and that we have committed staff and partners who proved highly adaptable and embraced alternatives to travel to ensure that the project objectives could be met. We found that being able to pivot quickly to make use of opportunities for online communications platforms and training resources ensured that the project achieves its objectives. However, the lack of in-person contact may have led to the formation of less robust relationships and networks than would otherwise have been established through the project activities and this may slow progress towards future actions.

- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

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 project has laid an important foundation for a number of actions to safeguard populations of Grey parrots in Nigeria and neighbouring countries. In addition to identifying threats to Grey parrot populations, it gathered information that informed the process of identifying actions and strategies to address these threats through a participatory process involving multiple stakeholders. Some of the activities identified in the project will be sustained and further developed by WPT for the foreseeable future, and discussions with partners and funders have been initiated to explore how to implement several additional activities ensuring the sustainability of the project. These include:

- Organisation of a workshop on traditional/belief-based use of vulture and parrot parts to be held in 2021 led by the Nigerian Conservation Foundation
- Submission of relevant information, including actionable intelligence, on illegal trade in Grey parrots to the Nigerian Wildlife trade stakeholder group.
- A community-driven project to develop monitoring of populations and surveillance of roosting and nesting sites, to prevent capture by itinerant trappers and protect important nesting trees, in partnership with the Akassa Biodiversity Conservation Initiative.
- Preparation of multiple scientific manuscripts for submission to peer-reviewed journals to disseminate information gathered during this project on Grey parrots and other bird species.
- The development of a national action plan for Grey parrot conservation in collaboration with stakeholders.
- Liaison with industry bodies to identify a process for incorporating actions to protect key grey parrot habitat into plans for the expansion of commercial agriculture.

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 actions were required to be implemented as a result of any safeguards being triggered. The Health and Safety Risk Assessment outlined in the Health and Safety plan was reviewed periodically.

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$)

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
Minnesota Zoo	A	$5,000	Supported purchase of additional equipment and field expenses.
World Parrot Trust	A	$12,000	Supported research, report writing, project admin and management costs.

** Categorize the type of funding as:*

A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)

B Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)

*C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investm*ent or successes related to this project)

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

As outlined in section 8 we found the reporting and administrative requirements to be disproportionate to the scale and scope of the project and it was frustrating at times that there was not more flexibility in tailoring these processes more appropriately to the project's objectives. There are a number of areas where this would be possible but, as an example, progress and financial reports could have been required on a less frequent basis. The time required to meet all the reporting and administrative requirements was exacerbated by the way in which some

aspects of project reporting and administration unrolled at the start of the project. For example, reporting templates (including for the inception report, and tracking documents) were sent out several weeks after the project had started and revisions to the logframe were requested which then required revising progress reports and the inception report already submitted. In hindsight we should have recognized at this stage in the project that the reporting and administrative burdens were likely to continue to be considerably greater than we had anticipated and sought to revise the project budget, reducing the scope of the project activities to ensure that adequate budget was available to support the reporting and admin requirements.

Greater flexibility and a more straightforward process for the re-allocation of funds between budget lines would also have been beneficial. In response to the extraordinary circumstances arising from the COVID-19 pandemic we had to make a number of changes to the project which meant that some activities could not be implemented in the way they were initially anticipated. We found the process for approving the reallocation of funds, to be quite cumbersome and consumed a considerable amount of time of project staff. We also found it frustrating that there was little flexibility to reallocate funds that were unspent under some budget lines to account for the additional administrative and project management burdens that occurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and were further to those detailed in the grant agreement. As a result, at the end of the project there was funding unspent, while we as an organization had to meet project management and admin costs associated with this project by reallocating funding from other related projects.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

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

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

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

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

Indicator	Narrative
3.1. Number of CR and EN species with actions of Conservation Action Plans implemented	The multi-stakeholder workshop generated a number of recommendations which will form the basis of an Action Plan for Grey parrot conservation in Nigeria anticipated to be completed in 2021.
3.2. Number of KBAs inventory in the hotspot updated to fill critical gaps	Results of research has been shared with the KBA National Coordination Group to be

	incorporated into KBA site assessments and inventories.
3.3. Number of poorly assessed species with global conservation status updated or first assessed on the IUCN Red List	Results of research will be shared with the IUCN Red List Authority for birds to be incorporated into the next round of Red List assessments in 2021. The data generated by this project are consistent with its current categorization as EN and we do not anticipate a further change in Red List category as a result of this research.

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

** 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.

No protected areas were created or expanded as part of the project.

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
7465	*Okomu National Park*	*21/12/2020*	68
20299	*Cross River National Park*	*03/02/2021*	*72*
7863	*Gashaka Gumti National Park*	*Not available*	

** 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.

The project did not directly strengthen the management of biodiversity in production landscapes.

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 *
19	

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

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

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

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

18. Benefits to Communities

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

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)									# of Beneficiaries	
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Afi River Forest (Buachor)	x	x	X											X			1	
Cross River national park Okwangwo							x							X			1	

division (Butatong; Okwangwo)																		
Abo Obisu and Abo Ebam community forests (Abo Obisu; Abo Ebam)	x	x	X											X			1	
Old Ekuri Community Forest (Old Ekuri)	x	x	X											X			1	
Erokut Base Camp CRNP (Ayaebam and Nsan)							x							X			2	
Azama community forest (Opupu community)	x	x	X											X			1	
Akassa forest (Khongho, UAC, Bekekiri, Mini-bie,Oginibiri)	x	x	X											X			1	
Oyeregbene Island (Oyeregbene)	x	x	X											X			1	
Igbedi community forest (Igbedi, Duwara)	x	x	X											X			1	
Ikodi community forest (Ikodi)	x	x	X											X			1	
Okomu national park (AT&P, Ajekpupu, Igwuonwan)							x:							X			1	
Biseni Community	x	x	X											X			1	
Cross River national park Oban division							x:							X			5	

(Orem/Ntebachot, Aking, Akor, Oban town, Mkpot)																		
Ekongnaku community forest (Ekongnaku)	x	x	X											X			1	

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain: Omo Forest is a forest reserve while the Oban & Okwangwo division are National Parks in Cross River State

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain: Omo Forest is a forest reserve while the Oban & Okwangwo division are National Parks in Cross River State

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
Butatong	6.3983	9.168217
Okwangwo	6.2951	9.270833
Abo Obisu	6.149983	9.045333
Abo Ebam	6.128117	8.993883
Old Ekuri	5.7049	8.432367
Ayaebam	5.25915	8.3641
Nsan	5.321567	8.39595
Opupu	4.8818	5.993383
Khongho	4.336267	6.055083

Mini-bie	4.30505	6.051017
Oginibiri	4.282	6.086333
UAC	4.31605	6.058383
Oyeregbene	4.540167	6.067017
Igbedi	5.03145	6.182317
Duwara	5.012783	6.219767
Ikodi	4.992317	6.465367
AT&P	6.395633	5.28375
Ajekpupu	6.413683	5.298867
Igwuonwan	6.409733	5.365233
Biseni	5.265883	6.55185
Orem/Ntebachot	5.5082	8.755717
Aking	5.439717	8.6379
Akor	5.46515	8.728783
Ikpan (Oban town)	5.3152	8.580967
Mkpot	5.660317	8.694033
Ekongnaku	5.105667	8.6638
Eseke Camp	6.9095	4.325333
Erin Camp	6.91835	4.319567
J4	6.8295	4.37155
Okoroboile	4.4778	7.54715
Obada community	7.272667	5.022167
Ise village	7.453167	5.420167

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 policy, law or regulation has been amended as a result of our project

No.		Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1	NA																		
2																			
…																			

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

NA

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change

		MM/DD/YYYY		
1	NA			
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 sustainable financing mechanisms were developed as part of this project.

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

N/A

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 companies adopted biodiversity-friendly practices specifically as an outcome of this project

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	Grey parrot trade		2020	Y	Nigeria and Cameroon	To collaborate in the

	stakeholder network					development of a National Action Plan for Grey parrot conservation
2	Nigeria Illegal Wildlife trade stakeholder group		2019	N	Nigeria	To collaborate in strengthening efforts to address illegal wildlife trade. This network is strengthened through communications with stakeholders working on trade in Grey parrots

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.

GTT submitted together with 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: Rowan Martin
18. Organization: World Parrot Trust
19. Mailing address: 16 Trelissick Rd, Hayle TR27 4HY
20. Telephone number: +44 (0) 1736 751026
21. E-mail address: rmartin@parrots.org