

## Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

**Organization Legal Name:** Biakwan Light

**Project Title:** Restoring the Degraded Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary in Buanchor, Boki, Cross River State, Nigeria

**Grant Number:** CEPF-112443

**Date of Completion of this Report:** 29<sup>th</sup> March 2022

**CEPF Hotspot:** Guinea Forests of West Africa (GFWA)

**Strategic Direction:** 1

**Grant Amount:** USD29,686.08

**Project Dates:** 1st September 2021 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2022

### PART I: Overview

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

- Cross River State Forestry Commission (CRFC): supported Biakwan Light on Non-Timber Forest (NTFP) propagation, nursery development training and site preparation
- Life Empowerment Foundation (LEF): collaborated with Biakwan Light to provide technical support to develop community land use plans.
- Cross River Broadcasting Corporation (CRBC), Ikom
- Boki Blog, Live Event Reporting & Social Media Platforms

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

Based on our deliverables during this final reporting period, the project has been able to raise awareness among 1,400 (550 male, 850 female) community members in Buanchor, Katabang and Olum communities on the importance of sustainable management of their forest. This was evident from the pre and post knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAPs) reports, and their willingness to support project implementation. (Pre-KAP Report and Questionnaire on CSA attached). The radio programme created and titled, ***Time don Come*** and the live event reports/social media platform coverage expanded the interactive audience of about 80,000 people both within and outside Boki Local Government Area. (Approximately 30% of the National Population Census, 2006).

The project was able to set up pilot demonstration farms in each of the three communities, as part of the training in climate smart agriculture, and as a result, 35 farmers (15 Males and 20 Females) have adapted to climate-resilient form of farming. The need to adopt the CSA form of farming was also due to Biakwan Light motivating the 35 participating farmers by distributing, seeds of highly nutritive and consumable plants whose stock have depleted over the years, for planting in their respective farms or compound. These seeds include

salad leaves (*Gnetum africanum* - *eruru* in *Bokyi* dialect, *afang* and *okazi* in *Efik* and *Ibo* languages; alligator pepper (*Aframomum meleguata*) also known as “grains of Paradise”, and *kashesuan* (*Bokyi*). These, together with fluted pumpkin (*Telfairia-occidentali* – *kymbwom* in *Bokyi* dialect; water leaf (*Talinum fruticosum* – *kychiomu* (*Bokyi*); hot leaf (*Piper guineensis* – *asoshie* (*Bokyi*). These are economically viable and income generating NTFP/vegetables in the region. The project encouraged their propagation through homestead gardening which has become a way of life for the community people within the project catchment.

The project also produced Community Land Use Plans (CLUPs) for Buanchor, Katabang and Olum respectively as an offshoot of the training in participatory land use planning processes carried out by it. These plans have been validated. Also, bylaws were developed and are operational to guide the effectiveness of the land use plan in the communities. Interestingly, the women who participated in the training affirmed the importance of involving them in planning and implementing conservation projects as well as partaking in decision making and policy formulation regarding conservation and community development. In fact, it was an eye-opening experience to the women participants, showing they understood land use planning and how they can use it to contribute to managing their natural resources.

As one of Biakwan light (BL) conservation stronghold activities, the organization was able to train 50 farmers in the three project communities on nursery development and site preparation. The training was based on a manual the organization developed and produced. BL followed this up by distributing 9,000 indigenous and fruit tree seedlings to 148 (Buanchor – 48; Olum – 50 and Katabang - 50) farmers in the three communities as they are expected to plant during the rainy season.

Farmers were provided with seedlings/seeds worth N10,000.0 (Ten-thousand-naira equivalent of \$22.22) summing up to N1,480,000.00 (one million, four hundred and eighty thousand naira) equivalent of USD3,288.88 to raise individual nurseries for restoration of their degraded farmlands.

The Afi Restoration Project in the Buanchor Cluster has laid a foundation for conservation awareness and advocacy with the formation of three women CBOs and their registration with the Cross River State Government. Their training on organizational management and fundraising and participation in a radio programme, ***Time Don Come*** established by BL under this project, has increased their awareness in climate change and participation in forest management. Most importantly, it will in due course, help them mobilize resources from other sources to hone in their skills in forest management in particular and biodiversity conservation generally.

**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
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The Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary (AMWS) in Boki Local Government Area of Cross River State is sustainably managed as a result of enhanced conservation capacity among local communities.	The bylaws with the increased knowledge on sustainable forest management will ensure restoration of degraded areas. Community Forest Management Committee with the help of the bylaws shall continue to monitor activities in the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary.

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

<b>Impact Description</b>	<b>Impact Summary</b>
1,000 Community members from Buanchor, Katabang and Olum with increased knowledge, skills and willingness to adapt to Sustainable Forest Management.	1,400 (550 male, 850 female) community members are documented to have improved their knowledge and skills in sustainable forest management based on the pre and post t KAP surveys. The survey indicated that 85% of the community members are now adopting sustainable forest management practices in safeguarding local livelihood and enhancing ecosystem biodiversity.
Capacity of 50 farmers strengthened in natural resource management as a result of adapting to Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) by the end of the project.	50 farmers in Buanchor, Katabang and Olum communities were trained and are now actively participating in CSA. Three pilot farms have been established for continuous training. Farmers who are practicing, have confirmed that they now have alternative income sources, that will improve their standard of living.
3 Community Land Use Plans (CLUPs)/maps approved for Buanchor, Katabang and Olum respectively as core guiding tools for using customary laws/land tenures to manage, control and monitor forest use.	Three Land Use Plans, maps and bye-laws (for Buanchor, Olum and Katabang Communities respectively) have been validated. These documents are currently being used by the communities as a tool for effective natural resource use and management.
A total of 9,000 tree nurseries raised by community members as a result of the training received in nursery establishment and management.	Following the training in nursery establishment and management, each of the community raised 3,000-tree seedlings and handed them over to the Project Management Committees and the Women CBOs to be distributed to identified farmers in their community, for restoration planting of degraded forest within and around their farms, with the start of the rains .
Three (3) women CBOs formed and	3 Women CBOs – Buanchor Women Conservation

registered with Cross River State Govt (CRSG).	Initiative, Olum Women Conservation Group and Katabang Women Conservation Foundation – were established and registered with the Cross River State Government. These groups are now actively participating in decision concerning restoration of degraded areas as well as actively advocating for forest protection
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**4. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

- The imposition of a zero-logging ban by Olum Community - the second out of the three communities within the Buanchor cluster of the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary - was an unexpected positive impact of the project. This is the community of the Paramount Ruler of Boki LGA under a State government that lacks the political will to avert incessant logging prevailing in an area that hosts more than 30% of Nigeria’s last pristine rainforest. Currently this imposition has reduced the logging in these areas. CEPF BL Project News Link: <https://go.shr.lc/3IKhVUA>
- The second unexpected positive impact was the enactment and implementation of the bylaws that resulted from this project. This was seen in the action of the paramount ruler who, recently used the law to call to order one of the indigenes of the community who is involved in logging and timber sales, with the pending fine of Five hundred thousand naira (NGN500,000, equivalent of \$ 1,204.8) and the possibility of banishment if found still engaged in logging.
- . Mr. Christopher Oned, a conservation volunteer/enthusiast and teacher, selected by Biakwan Light to assist in coordinating the project in the community, facilitated the process of awareness raising, through the community secondary school, Buanchor The high awareness on conservation among the staff, student, and community members, laid the foundation for conservation in the area.
- Following the project, some of the community members that did not indicate interest at the start of the project now want to be part of the project. Biakwan Light will build on this to replicate this project following availability of funds, with the community members as well as other neighboring communities.

**PART II: Project Products/Deliverables**

**5. List each product/deliverable as stated in your approved proposal and describe the results for each of them:**

#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1	Awareness raised among 1,000 members of 3 communities on the importance of sustainable forest	A pre-KAP survey showed a low level of awareness among community members at 45%. Following the result of this assessment, awareness exercise was

	management.	then carried out in Bunchor, Katabang and Olum communities, among 850 community members (400 Male and 450 Females). A post KAP assessment was then carried out and analysis of the exercise indicated that there was 85% increase in awareness involving 850 community members (400 Male and 450 Females) of the importance of sustainable forest management. The women members from the CBOs also contributed to raising awareness, as well as the community radio programme.
2	50 community members from Buanchor, Katabang and Olum trained in Sustainable Forest Management, Climate Smart Agriculture and agro-forestry and NTFPs harvesting and domestication by project end	Capacity of 50 farmers built on sustainable forest management, Climate Smart Agriculture and Agro-forestry and NTFPs harvesting, and 3 pilot/demonstration farms established.  *3 pilot demonstration farms established at Buanchor, Katabang and Olum. *35 farmers (15 male, 20 female) involved in Agro-forestry and NTFP cultivation.
3	Land use plans developed, validated, and approved by relevant authorities for Buanchor, Katabang and Olum communities by the end of the project.	Adopting a participatory approach 50 community members (20 males and 30 females) , were trained on basic principles of Land use Plan, using the participatory approach. Three plans were developed one for each community. The validated community land use plans, maps and by-laws have been adopted by the communities and it is now a tool for effective natural resource use and management
4	9000 nursery raised and managed by community members from Buanchor, Katabang and Olum.	9000 trees distributed to communities after land preparation. 3000 each was given the three communities
5	3 women CBO trained and registered with Cross State Government	Three Women CBOs was established registered, trained and are functional, one for each communities of Bunchor, Katabang and Olum.

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

- The established and registered women led CBOs in the Buanchor, Olum and Katabang communities
- The Community radio programme established by BL is a tool used to mobilize the community members and increase awareness through traditional songs. (Audio recording of 13no. episodes of Community Radio Programme, *Time Don Come* attached.)
- Geo-referencing and digital data Buanchor, Olum and Katabang communities in Boki LGA.

## **PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing**

### **Lessons Learned**

#### **7. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.**

“Lessons learned” are experiences you have gained that you think would be valuable successes worth replicating or practices that you would do differently if you had the chance. Consider lessons that would inform project design and implementation, and any other lessons relevant to the conservation community. CEPF Lessons Learned Guidelines are available here: <https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/cepf-lessons-learned-guidelines-english.pdf>.

- When women are effectively mobilized and their capacity enhanced, they become strong advocates of change Eg: women are now members of the Community Forest Management Committee, championing anti deforestation, advocating and initiating alternative income generating activities with CSA knowledge.
- Project implementation must align with seasons favorable to it, thus the need for proper planning, ensuring you involve all stakeholders and keeping to time.
- Before the training, most of the trainees, were planting it mixed with other crops, resulting in low yield.
- Use of nature-based solutions to address climate change, food insecurity while promoting food sovereignty, prepare resiliency measures against natural disasters and biodiversity loss.

### **Sustainability / Replication**

#### **8. 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 adoption of the Community Land Use Plans and bye-laws, which were developed by the community members themselves as a tool for effective natural resource use and management is an indication that the community will continue with the project. y
- Many participating farmers now see nursery development/establishment as a viable income generating activity beyond subsistence farming. 35 farmers (11 Males and 24 Females) are currently engaged in this venture
- Women involved in vegetable farming in Baunchor, Olum and Katabang have also realized that this hands-on engagement is an all-season venture and can be replicated. Women in the three communities have also become mentors to those who could not participate in the CSA/NTFPs. In so doing more women are now involved in vegetable gardening and will continue after the project ends

- The Women CBOs formed, registered, and capacity enhanced, will serve as pressure groups in their communities to ensure proper implementation of community land use plans and byelaws.
  - 24 Women in Baunchor, Olum and Katabang has alternative income generating activities that has become success stories. This offers great opportunities for project replication in the other 13 neighbouring communities within the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary Landlord Communities (Afi Forest Reserve).
9. The community radio programme will continually raise awareness, improve knowledge on Climate change and the need to reduce deforestation and improve wellbeing of the community 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.**

None triggered.

**Additional Funding**

**11. Provide details of any additional funding that you have secured to support this project.**

- a. **Total additional funding (US\$)**
- b. **Type of funding**

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source.

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
None	None	None

**Additional Comments/Recommendations**

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

Biakwan Light (BL) will use the lessons learnt from the implementation of this project to mobilize resources and funding to replicate this project to the remaining 13 Afi communities. As a result of this project, BL has built new partnership/network, with other CEPF-funded grantees, as well as mentees from the CEPFs’ mentorship program, implemented by the Tropical Biology Association (TBA). BL will be using this partnership/network to promote biodiversity management in the region. The rapport and synergy developed with the beneficiary communities through their farmers and women CBOs will definitely be handy for implementing conservation activities specially to achieve the envisioned restoration of Afi Forest Enclave.

**PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level**

**Contribution to Portfolio Indicators**

13. In order to measure the results of CEPF investment strategy at the hotspot level, CEPF uses a set of Portfolio Indicators which are presented in the Ecosystem Profile of each hotspot. Please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
1.1_Outcome 1: Number of local land-use plans facilitating good governance in community/private reserves and concessions management	3 land plans developed to facilitate good governance in the management of community forests.	Land use plans, map and byelaws developed and adopted as a functional tool to strengthen forest governance in Buanchor, Olum and Katabang communities.
1.2_Outcome 1: Number of communities trained to advocate for land tenure and forestry reforms for community/private reserves	3 Communities trained on Land tenure and community forest reform	Community by-laws validated and operational to promote sustainable forest management I in the 3 communities (Buanchor, Olum and Katabang)
1.4_Outcome 1: Number of communities with tangible benefits based on sustainable livelihoods	3 Community sustainability plan developed to facilitate food production and sustainable livelihood	50 farmers in Buanchor, Katabang and Olum communities were trained and are now actively participating in CSA. Three pilot farms have been established for continuous training. Farmers who are practicing, have confirmed that they now have alternative income sources, that will improve their standard of living.

4.3_Outcome 4: Number of local CSOs with increased communication capacity that support the delivery of their mission	3 Local CSOs capacity built on supporting the delivery of their mission.	Three Women CBOs was established registered, trained in communication to advocate for the protection of the natural resources and are functional, one for each communities of Bounchor, Kataband and Olum.
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**Contribution to Global Indicators**

**Please report on all Global Indicators that pertain to your project.**

**13. Benefits to Individuals**

**13a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.**

Report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training due to your project, such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture, farming, biological surveys, or how to conduct a patrol.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *	Topic(s) of Training
29	21	Conservation Education & Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)
5	8	Community Land Use Planning/Mapping/Bye-Laws
2	3	Tree Nursery Establishment & Management
1	9	Organizational Management & Fundraising
2	2	Training in the use of radio program as a medium to communicate their work

**\*Check attendance**

*\*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.*

**13b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.**

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*	Description of Benefits
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

*\*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.*

#### 14. Protected Areas

##### Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of your project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	Original # of Hectares*	# of Hectares Newly Protected	Year of Legal Declaration/Expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

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

*\*\* Enter the original total size, excluding the results of your project. If the protected area was not existing before your project, then enter zero.*

*\*\*\* 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). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your protected area, use googlemap, right click on the center of your protected area, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

#### 15. Key Biodiversity Area Management

##### Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation, as a result of your project. 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”, 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	KBA Code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

\* 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.

## 16. Production landscapes

### Number of hectares of production landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of your project. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

- For an area to be considered as having "strengthened management of biodiversity," it can benefit from a wide range of interventions such as best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified, and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.
- Areas that are protected are not included under this indicator, because their hectares are counted elsewhere.
- A Production Landscape can include part or all of an unprotected KBA.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares with Strengthened Management**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
Katabang	199.9	61.5297	85.8906	Incentive scheme (distribution of farm inputs, Eruru, Aligator pepper and indigenous tree seedlings and introduction of

				sustainable farming practices
Baunchor	199.8	61.8456	90.0417	Incentive scheme (distribution of farm inputs, Eruru, Aligator pepper and indigenous tree seedlings)
Olum	223.5	62.2471	85.8852	Incentive scheme (distribution of farm inputs, Eruru, Aligator pepper and indigenous tree seedlings)

*\* 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). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your production landscape, use googlemap, right click on the center of your production landscape, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

## 17. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the non-cash 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 your project. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)						Country of Community	Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries				
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	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
Buanchor	X	X			X			Nigeria		X			X		X		X	250	330
Olum	X	X			X			Nigeria		X			X		X		X	185	140
Katabang	X	X			X			Nigeria		X			X		X		X	115	380

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

**18. Policies, Laws and Regulations**

Report on policies, laws and regulations with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of your project. “Policies” pertain to statements of intent formally adopted or pursued by a government, including at sectoral or sub-national level. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included.

**18a. 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	International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	Other*	
1	Not applicable																				
2																					
...																					

\* If you selected “other”, please give a brief description of the main topics addressed by the policy, law or regulation.

**18b. 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	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

## 19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

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

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. 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 natural resources in a sustainable manner.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company
1	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
2			

## 20. Networks & Partnerships

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

Report on any networks or partnerships between and among civil society groups and other sectors that you have created or strengthened as a result of your project. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisher folk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, or a working group focusing on reptile conservation.

Do not list the partnerships you formed with others to implement this project, unless these partnerships will continue after your project ends.

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	TBA-mentored/CEPF-funded NGO Coalition for Biodiversity Management	2021	Y	Nigeria	Biodiversity Management and Project Monitoring
2	NGO Coalition for Environment (NGOCE)	2000	N	Nigeria	Advocacy for Community Forest Management & Biodiversity Conservation
3	Global Landscape Forum (GLFx)	2022	N	Nigeria chapter	Landscape Conservation
4	Buanchor Cluster Women CBOs	2022	Y	Nigeria	Women in Conservation & Natural Resource

					Management
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## 21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

List any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms created or supported by your project. Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem service (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation. To be included, a mechanism must be delivering funds for conservation.

### 21a. Details about the mechanism

No.	Name of Financing Mechanism	Purpose of the Mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
2					

\*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.

### 21b. Performance of the mechanism

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

NO.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	
1	NA	NA	NA	Not applicable
2				

## 22. Red List Species

If the project included direct conservation interventions that benefited globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU), as per the IUCN Red List, add the species below.

Examples of interventions include: preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, captive breeding programs, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, and removal of invasive species.

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)
NA	NA	NA	NA	Not applicable	Not applicable

**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 completion and impact reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

Provide the contact details of your organization (organization name and generic email address) so that interested parties can request further information about your project.

**Organization Name:** Biakwan Light

**Generic email address:** bialight98@yahoo.com