

## CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

<b>Organization’s Legal Name:</b>	Wild Chimpanzee Foundation - Liberia
<b>Project Title:</b>	Creating Liberia’s Largest Protected Area for Critically Endangered Chimpanzees
<b>Grant Number:</b>	CEPF-104076
<b>Hotspot:</b>	Guinean Forests of West Africa
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	3 Safeguard priority globally threatened species by identifying and addressing major threats and information gaps
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$280,080.64
<b>Project Dates:</b>	April 01, 2019 - December 31, 2021
<b>Date of Report:</b>	April 14, 2023

### IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

Universal Outreach Foundation (UOF) was contracted as a consultant to establish and monitor the beekeeping program at Krahn-Bassa Proposed Protected Area (KBPPA). After an initial assessment, UOF trained 84 beekeepers and regularly monitored them.

Eddie Theater Production (ETP) was contracted as a consultant to develop and perform an awareness drama supporting the conservation and gazettement of KBPPA. ETP produced a radio version of the drama that was broadcasted in March 2021 and preformed the live theater play around KBPPA in April 2021.

The Forestry Development Authority (FDA) is the lead government institution for the gazettement of KBPPA and was part of all activities.

Local communities around KBPPA were the key partner for all project activities.

### CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1 Key Biodiversity Area with locally-relevant information on natural resources generated, in order to influence political and economic decision making in favor of the creation of Liberia’s Largest Protected Area	Locally-relevant information on 1 KBA was generated, not only through feasibility studies, but in particular through information collected by the Community Ecoguard teams and the theater impact survey.

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>The Critically Endangered West African Chimpanzee with a stable population (500-1000) and at least 24 other globally threatened species whose conservation status will be improved.</p>	<p>During the project no additional biomonitoring survey was conducted, but the information collected by the Community Ecoguard teams allowed to gather crucial confirmation on the West African chimpanzees and other key species and most importantly on illegal activities threatening these species. The comparison of annual SMART reports shows that from 2020 (when the Community Ecoguard teams started patrolling) to 2021 the number of observed illegal activities (in particular hunting) reduced by 42%.</p>
<p>Results from additional biodiversity surveys will assist in updating the conservation status of poorly assessed taxonomic groups and data filling existing information gaps will be shared through the MPI/IUCN A.P.E.S. database , IUCN species groups and CEPF</p>	<p>No additional biodiversity survey was conducted in the framework of this project. However, the Community Ecoguard teams have been collecting information on wildlife and this information is available for the various databases (through SMART reports or separate reports).</p>
<p>Potentially, up to 290,000 ha will be additionally protected.</p>	<p>Already in 2019, after the completion of the feasibility studies, the area to be considered for the future national park was reduced to 235,222 ha considering the presence of communities and other activities in the area. This reduced area was targeted in this project. As it was not possible to complete the participatory land use mapping during the project period, it is not possible to indicate the final size of the future national park at this stage.</p>

Planned Short-Term Impacts: 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>Completion of the gazettelement package for KBPPA and submission to the Board of the Forestry Development Authority.</p>	<p>Due to unexpected delays beyond WCF's control, it was not possible to complete the gazettelement package for KBPPA. The delays are in particular related to new community forest applications overlapping with KBPPA, which never should have been accepted by FDA, but the Community Forestry Department accepted them nevertheless. Secondly, communities in one district claimed ownership of part of the land inside KBPPA. The Liberia Land Authority verified the presented land deed and confirmed that the land deed is a falsified document. The case has been addressed with the Ministry of Justice, but no action was taken against the community members yet. Both issues blocked the completion of the participatory land use mapping, and without the mapping no final boundary can be proposed and no flagging can be done, which however would be</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	necessary before the completion of the gazette package.
2 Key Biodiversity Areas targeted by CEPF will have new/strengthened protection and management with reduced number of illegal activities and with increased law enforcement (quantified in SMART and annual Community Ecoguard reports)	Through the establishment of the Community Ecoguard Program KBPPA (including 2 KBAs) indeed are experiencing new/increased protection with a reduced number of illegal activities. Even though Community Ecoguards are not enforcing the law, but are only collecting information on wildlife and human activities, using SMART, and are raising awareness in local communities. The annual SMART reports are showing a reduction in illegal activities of 42% from 2020 to 2021.
80 community members (15 women and 65 men) will be targeted by bee-keeping activities; 1 community member per 8 communities will be employed in the Community Ecoguard teams (4 women and 4 men)	In total 84 beekeepers from 9 towns were trained during the project (39 women, 45 men). In total, 16 community members (6 women, 10 men) from 13 towns were employed as Community Ecoguards.
The implementation of the Conservation Action Plan of 1 Critically Endangered species (western chimpanzee) and 1 Endangered species (pygmy hippopotamus) will be supported.	The project supported the implementation of the 2 action plans in particular through awareness raising activities (theater, awareness meetings, radio programs) and improved protection through the Community Ecoguard program. Furthermore, the project helped to make significant progress towards the legal gazette of KBPPA and helped to build the capacity of FDA staff and local community members, who in the future can contribute to the increased protection of western chimpanzees and pygmy hippos.

### Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The study tour for community representatives from around KBPPA to Grebo-Krahn National Park (GKNP) proved to be a very effective tool for exchange with other community members who completed the gazette process with WCF and FDA before. The GKNP communities confirmed the benefits that the creation of the national park has brought to them and how they are actively involved in the management and protection of the national park. The visitors from KBPPA were very much impressed and are still talking a lot about their visit to GKNP. Liberians like to say "to see is to believe" and those who came for the study tour to GKNP have been sharing their experience with others around KBPPA.

While during the meeting with the logging companies they pledged full support for the protection of KBPPA and full collaboration with FDA and WCF, it was surprising to see that for two of the logging companies rather the opposite happened, and they even increased the lobbying against the protection of KBPPA. In particular one company (Ruby Light) held meetings with some communities leading to the blockage of the participatory land use mapping.

## PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

### Overall results of the project:

The overall results of the project geared towards increased protection of KBPPA's chimpanzee population and the gazettement of KBPPA as a national park, with full involvement of local community members.

Major project results were as follows:

The knowledge about biodiversity conservation and the gazettement of KBPPA among local communities and FDA has increased through 104 awareness and consultation meetings and theater performances conducted in 2020 and 2021. In total, 7,390 people, including 3,037 women and 4,353 men were reached. Specific training sessions reached over 167 people (65 women, 102 men). Additionally, the Community Ecoguard teams around KBPPA held regular awareness meetings with local communities. Overall, the feedback in the consultation meetings and the theater impact survey showed that the majority of local community members, as well as of the regional and national stakeholders support the creation of the national park.

Four FDA staff (1 Chief Park Warden and 3 rangers, including 1 woman) increased their knowledge in Protected Area Management through training at Gola Rainforest National Park in Sierra Leone focusing on park operations/law enforcement, community engagement/livelihoods, scientific research and REDD+ - funding through the sale of carbon credits. Four rangers and four FDA auxiliaries (incl. 1 woman) were trained as Community Ecoguard Team Leaders.

The Community Ecoguard program facilitated the recruitment of 16 local community members (6 women, 10 men) from 13 towns as Community Ecoguards, after intense training was provided to 49 trainees. Regular forest patrols during which information on wildlife and human activities is being collected, led to a significant decrease in illegal activities at KBPPA and particularly hunting activities. The comparison of the annual SMART reports for 2020 and 2021 showed a decrease of illegal activities of 47%.

Beekeeping training was provided to 84 community members from 9 towns (39 women, 45 men). The beekeepers learned to construct, install and maintain their own beehives, how to attract the bees and how to harvest the honey. Towards the end of the project, some beekeepers were doing their first harvest.

Key results for the 84 trained beekeepers were:

- Number of beehives installed: 171
- Number of beehives colonized: 51

From other project areas in southeastern Liberia it is known that quantity of honey produced can vary a lot between beekeepers and locations, and they also vary a lot from year to year. Therefore, it is not possible to make reliable prediction for the amount of honey produced. However, the premium market price paid by Liberia Pure is US\$ 19.75 per gallon for good quality honey.

A first major harvest involving 12 trained beekeepers from 4 KBPPA communities is expected later in 2022 with part of the harvest to be consumed locally and the remaining part to be sold to Liberia Pure.

**Results for each deliverable:**

<b>Component</b>		<b>Deliverable</b>		
<b>#</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Results for Deliverable</b>
1.0	Community Consultation	1.1	Boundaries mapped through participative process as demonstrated by minutes and participants lists of community consultations meetings	During the grant period, 60% of the participatory mapping has been completed. The rest of the mapping could not be completed because of unexpected issues related to the submission of 2 new community forest applications overlapping with KBPPA, and the submission of a fake land deed for a part of the KBPPA presented by some communities. Both issues were resolved in May and August 2021, respectively, but so far the Liberian Forestry Development Authority failed to send clear communication to the local communities.
1.0	Community Consultation	1.2	Final approval of communities for creation of Protected Area and suggested boundaries as documented through signed meeting documents, participants lists and minutes	The final approval for the creation of the KBPPA from the local communities could not be reached since the mapping of the boundaries of the park could not be completed during the project period (necessary step before the final boundary can be suggested and approved).
2.0	Creation of Green Jobs for local communities	2.1	Hunting pressure reduced by 10% in a pilot area through creation of Community Ecoguard program at KBPPA, illustrated with use of SMART software	The comparison of the annual SMART reports from the Community Ecoguard patrols in 2020 and 2021 shows that illegal activities and in particular hunting pressure, reduced by 42%.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
3.0	Capacity Building in Protected Area Management for FDA	3.1	4 FDA staff successfully undergo a capacity building training in Protected Area Management (pre- and after assessment of skills)	4 FDA staff (1 Chief Park Warden, 3 rangers) successfully participated in Protected Area Management training at the Gola Rainforest National Park in Sierra Leone. Their training focused on park operations/law enforcement, community engagement/livelihoods, research and REDD+ financing.
3.0	Capacity Building in Protected Area Management for FDA	3.2	Information gaps filled for knowledge on at least 3 threatened species, by providing information on distribution and abundance	The Community Ecoguard data provided additional information on the distribution of key species, such as western chimpanzees, pygmy hippos, forest elephants and threatened monkey and duiker species. However, their data collection does not allow for reliable information on species abundances.
3.0	Capacity Building in Protected Area Management for FDA	3.3	2 Consultation Meetings (with minutes) held with logging companies operating around KBPPA	One meeting was held with 3 logging companies operating around KBPPA (Mandra Logging, Ruby Light/ICC, Tetra) in May 2021 during which they pledged their collaboration and support for gazettement of KBPPA. The companies had also been invited to participate in a large consultation meeting in December 2020 but none attended.
4.0	Creation of Livelihood Alternatives for local communities	4.1	Beekeepers in 8 communities are generating income through bee-keeping measured through pre and post project cash income assessment	Unfortunately, during the project period, no harvest of honey could be done which made it impossible to complete this assessment. The first major harvest is expected for the end of the dry season/beginning of the rainy season in 2022, while the consultancy contract with Universal Outreach Foundation ended in

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				August 2021. Until then only one beekeeper had a small harvest.
4.0	Creation of Livelihood Alternatives for local communities	4.2	Basic social mitigation plan and livelihood strategy drafted	A very basic social mitigation and livelihood strategy was drafted. However, it was anticipated to conduct a detailed livelihood assessment with co-funding from the Liberia Forest Sector Project, which should have been available in early 2021. Unfortunately, the funding was not provided during the project period and hence the draft strategy only relies on information collected during the feasibility study and recent consultation activities.
4.0	Creation of Livelihood Alternatives for local communities	4.3	16 community members have increased knowledge in sustainable protected area management through 4 Study tours conducted to Grebo-Krahn National Park and potentially other protected areas (pre- and post tour assessment)	The pre- and post study tour assessment showed that the 16 participants from KBPPA who had the chance to visit Grebo-Krahn National Park (GKNP) had the chance to increase their knowledge on the creation and gazettement of protected areas, sustainable protected area management with participation of local community members, and potential benefits for community members living around the protected area.
5.0	Awareness raising in local communities through theater outreach	5.1	Theater play created and performed about the creation of a protected area at KBPPA, theater impact assessment report	Eddie Theater Production created and performed the KBPPA drama in collaboration with WCF and FDA. A radio version of the drama was broadcasted in March 2021, the live drama tour was conducted in April 2021 and reached 4,851 community members in 19 towns. The radio version of the drama was played to 168 additional community members in 10 towns in August 2021. These towns were

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				places where neither radio nor the live performance could reach. The theater impact assessment compared community members who had seen the theater play with those who had not seen it. While overall the majority of people are in favor of the creation of the national park, those who had been exposed to the drama performance were aware of many more details. Overall, community members appreciated the high educational value of the drama.
6.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	6.1	Increased institutional capacity and understanding of gender issues of Wild Chimpanzee Foundation, as evidenced by comparison of Gender Tracking Tools' scores at project start and end	The comparison of scores obtained through the Gender Tracking Tool at the start and end of the project shows increased institutional capacity and understanding of gender issues of WCF (Increase from 11 to 17 points).
6.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	6.2	Process framework effectively implemented and monitored as evidenced by the annual report uploaded as annex to the programmatic report submitted every January and July to CEPF	The process framework was submitted to CEPF and the procedure was described in detail.
6.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	6.3	CEPF financial and programmatic reports	With few exceptions, due to technical problems, poor internet connection, or

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			submitted online on time and accurately	delayed reports from the field, reports were submitted timely and accurately.
6.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	6.4	Project impacts monitored and reported online at project end as evidenced by the Final Completion and Impact Reports	Project impacts were monitored and reported online as evidenced by the various reports.
6.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	6.5	Communication materials are shared with the RIT per email or other online data transfer software	Some communication materials were shared with the RIT per email or another online data transfer software. However, this mostly happened only when CEPF had specific requests, and less based on the initiative from WCF. WCF could have been more proactive in sharing materials.

**Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:**

The Community Ecoguard Manual for the KBPPA Community Ecoguard teams is an important tool that describes the methodology to be used in detail. It is being used by all Community Ecoguards around KBPPA and in line with the national community ecoguard program.

The Community Ecoguard program also promoted the use of digital data collection with SMART mobile.

A KBPPA factsheet was produced, as well as banners and bumper stickers that were distributed during the theater performance and community consultations.

A radio version of the KBPPA drama was produced.

**PORTFOLIO INDICATORS**

<b>Portfolio Indicator Number</b>	<b>Portfolio Indicator Description</b>	<b>Expected Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Expected Contribution Description</b>	<b>Actual Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Actual Contribution Description</b>
1	Number of Key Biodiversity Areas targeted by CEPF grants have new or strengthened protection and management (target: At least 20).	2	2 Key Biodiversity Areas targeted by CEPF will have new/strengthened protection and management with reduced number of illegal activities and with increased law enforcement (quantified in SMART and annual Community Ecoguard reports)	2	Through the establishment of the Community Ecoguard Program KBPPA (including 2 KBAs) indeed are experiencing new/increased protection with a reduced number of illegal activities. Even though Community Ecoguards are not enforcing the law but are only collecting information on wildlife and human activities, using SMART, and are raising awareness in local communities. The annual SMART reports are showing a reduction in illegal activities of 42% from 2020 to 2021.
3	Number of globally threatened species targeted by CEPF grants with populations stable or increasing (target: at least 30).	1	The Critically Endangered West African Chimpanzee with a stable population (500-1000)	1	During the project, no additional biomonitoring survey was conducted, but the information collected by the Community Ecoguard teams allowed us to gather crucial confirmation on the West African chimpanzees and other key species and most importantly on illegal activities threatening these species. The comparison of annual SMART reports shows that from 2020 (when the Community Ecoguard teams started

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					patrolling) to 2021 the number of observed illegal activities (in particular hunting) reduced by 42%.
1.4	Number of local communities targeted by sustainable livelihood/job creation activities or benefit-sharing mechanisms show tangible wellbeing benefits (target: At least 30).	16	80 community members from 8 communities (15 women and 65 men) will be targeted by bee-keeping activities; 1 community member per 8 communities will be employed in the Community Ecoguard teams (4 women and 4 men )	18	More communities are benefitting compared to the initial plan. The initial plan was to include 8 towns in the beekeeping, now 9 towns are included. For the Community Ecoguard Program, it was planned to include 8 towns, but 13 were included. However, 4 communities are benefitting from both programs, hence the total number is 18.
2.2	Number of key biodiversity areas with locally-relevant information on natural ecosystems generated and used to influence political and economic decision-making in favor of their conservation (target: for at least 20).	1	Results from additional biodiversity surveys will assist in updating the conservation status of poorly assessed taxonomic groups and data filling existing information gaps will be shared through the MPI/IUCN A.P.E.S. database and IUCN species groups	1	Locally relevant information on 1 KBA was generated, not only through feasibility studies, but in particular through information collected by the Community Ecoguard teams and the theater impact survey.
3.1	Number of Critically Endangered and Endangered species with priority actions	3	At least 3 CR and/or EN conservation action plan implemented	3	As conservation action plans only exist for 3 of the numerous threatened species found at KBPPA,

<b>Portfolio Indicator Number</b>	<b>Portfolio Indicator Description</b>	<b>Expected Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Expected Contribution Description</b>	<b>Actual Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Actual Contribution Description</b>
	identified in Conservation Action Plans being implemented (target: for at least 15).				only the improved conservation of these 3 species can be counted here: Western chimpanzee, pygmy hippopotamus, and forest elephant. Community consultation, the community ecoguard program, the targeted livelihood support and the progress made towards the improve protection of these 3 species.
3	Number of globally threatened species targeted by CEPF grants with populations stable or increasing (target: at least 30).			1	The project supported the implementation of the western chimpanzees' action plan in particular through awareness raising activities (theater, awareness meetings, radio programs) and improved protection through the Community Ecoguard program. The population of this Critically Endangered species is stable at the project site.

## **GLOBAL INDICATORS**

### **Protected Areas**

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the 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 Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion
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\*World Database of Protected Areas

\*\*If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

\*\*\* This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

## Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
Krahn Bassa South	LBR9		120,202
Cestos - Senkwen	LBR1		115,020

## Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
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## Benefits to Individuals

- Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
102	65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community Ecoguard training (49: 19 women, 30 men)</li> <li>- Beekeeping training (84: 39 women, 45 men)</li> <li>- Protected Area Management Training for FDA staff (4: 1 women, 3 men)</li> <li>- Training in participatory land use mapping for FDA and Liberia Land Authority staff (26: 4 women, 22 men)</li> <li>- Training for theater impact survey with Kobocollect toolbox software/digital data collection (4: 2 women, 2 men)</li> </ul>

- Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
10	6	10 men and 6 women have been recruited as Community Ecoguards and are receiving

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
		US\$ 150 after each forest mission. They were also part of the participatory land use mapping and received a compensation for this activity.

## Benefits to Communities

View the <b>characteristics</b> column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the <b>benefits</b> column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i				
Old Solo Town	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Liberia	25	25													
Tojallah Town	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Liberia	25	25													
Bargblors Town	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Liberia	28	28													
Manjay/ENI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Liberia	25	25													
Shaw David Town	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Liberia	38	38													
Pajibo Town	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Liberia	25	25							
Solo town	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Liberia	15	15													
Zean Town	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Liberia	5	5													
Sayon Town	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Liberia	5	5													
Jacksonville	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Liberia	5	5													
Camp A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Liberia	5	5													



No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
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### Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

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.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted
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### Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
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### Sustainable Financing

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 services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/ Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
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## Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Loxodonta	africana	African Elephant	EN	Forest elephant ( <i>Loxodonta africana cyclotis</i> ) is a Critically Endangered subspecies. Community Ecoguard program with regular forest patrols and community awareness providing improved protection for threatened species; Implementation of Conservation Action Plan.	Unknown
Pan	troglydotes	Common Chimpanzee	EN	Western chimpanzee ( <i>Pan troglodytes verus</i> ) is a Critically Endangered subspecies. Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness providing increased protection; Implementation of Conservation Action Plan.	Stable
Choeropsi s	liberiensis	Pygmy Hippopotamus	EN	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness providing increased protection; Implementation of Conservation Action Plan.	Unknown
Cephaloph us	jentinki	Jentink's Duiker	EN	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness providing increased protection.	Unknown
Cephaloph us	zebra	Banded Duiker	VU	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness providing increased protection.	Unknown
Piliocolobu s	badius	Upper Guinea Red Colobus	EN	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness providing increased protection.	Unknown

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Colobus	polykomos	Ursine Black-and-White Colobus	EN	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness is providing increased protection.	Unknown
Cercopithecus	diana	Diana Guenon	EN	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness is providing increased protection.	Unknown
Cercocebus	atys	spectacled mangabey	VU	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness is providing increased protection.	Unknown
Mecistops	cataphractus	African Slender-snouted Crocodile	CR	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness is providing increased protection.	Unknown
Malimbus	ballmanni	Ballmann's Malimbe	EN	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness is providing increased protection.	Unknown
Panthera	pardus	Leopard	VU	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness providing improved protection.	Unknown
Smutsia	gigantea	Giant Pangolin	EN	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness providing increased protection.	Unknown
Phataginus	tetradactyla	black-bellied pangolin	VU	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness providing increased protection.	Unknown
Psittacus	timneh	Timneh Parrot	EN	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness provides increased protection.	Unknown
Bycanistes	cylindricus	Brown-cheeked Hornbill	VU	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness provides increased protection.	Unknown
Agelastes	meleagrides	White-breasted Guineafowl	VU	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness provides increased protection.	Unknown

<b>Genus</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name (English)</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Population Trend at Site</b>
Ciconia	episcopus	White-necked Stork	VU	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness provides increased protection.	Unknown
Criniger	olivaceus	Yellow-bearded Bulbul	VU	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness provides increased protection.	Unknown
Ceratogymna	elata	Yellow-casqued Wattled Hornbill	VU	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness provides increased protection.	Unknown
Osteolaemus	tetraspis	West African Dwarf Crocodile	VU	Community Ecoguard program with forest missions and community awareness provides increased protection.	Unknown

## **LESSONS LEARNED**

Overall, we were too optimistic with regard to the role of government and the impact a change in government can have. Elections during the application phase led to new counterparts in government at the beginning of the project, who needed a longer time to understand the procedures, for example who had not gone through the gazettement process for a proposed protected area before. This caused significant delays up to the end of the project, even to the extent that not all project results could be achieved as planned.

An exchange study tour was organized that allowed community representatives from around the proposed protected area (KBPPA) to visit communities who went through the gazettement of a new national park (Grebo-Krahn National Park) a few years ago. This study tour allowed community members to talk to their peers in a different landscape, who were able to give detailed explanations about the gazettement process, how they were involved in the gazettement process and how the new national park has impacted their lives. The community members from the existing national park could show concrete examples of how they are benefiting from the national park and how they are actively involved in the protection and management of the national park. This helped to ease some of the fears of the community members from KBPPA. Also in other contexts, we have observed that exchange visits are very powerful tools to increase awareness and understanding.

Likewise, the live drama tour around KBPPA was very successful with local communities appreciating the effort made by the drama team to come to their remote villages and taking the time to listen to the questions of the community members and giving detailed answers to resolve misunderstandings.

Finally, even though not many Community Ecoguard patrols were conducted as the Community Ecoguards were also involved in the participatory land use mapping, the Community Ecoguard program appeared to be very effective with a 42% decrease of illegal activities, in particular hunting, observed between 2020 and 2021. As observed in other areas before, the Community Ecoguard program is a very efficient tool to 1) provide increased protection to wildlife and their habitat, 2) increase awareness and 3) provide job opportunities for local community members, often for those who were previously involved in hunting or bushmeat trade.

## **SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION**

Basically, all project components except for the participatory land use mapping are replicable. In fact, some activities implemented were replications of ones carried out at Grebo-Krahn National Park. Beekeeping is in particular highly sustainable since the NGO Universal Outreach Foundation (UOF) who had conducted the training and supervised the beekeepers, is directly buying the honey from the farmers for a good price, on behalf of the company "Liberia Pure". Liberia Pure is selling the honey in supermarkets and hotels in Monrovia and recently, even started exporting the honey. The beekeepers thus are part of a successful business in the long term.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS**

- A separate safeguard report was submitted, even though the project neither led to involuntary resettlement nor involuntary restricted access to natural resources inside the future proposed protected area. Enforcing the law was not a priority for us during the implementation of the project. However, the Community Ecoguard patrols and awareness meetings led to a decrease in illegal activities observed.

- A grievance mechanism was developed with the respective contacts being made available to local community members and other stakeholders, while the WCF staff, FDA partners and Community Ecoguard teams had clear instructions to note all concerns raised by local community members. The concerns thus were thoroughly recorded as part of meeting minutes and reviewed, to ensure they could be properly addressed. Concerns raised were in majority not directly linked to the project but generally addressed to FDA.

### **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS**

The project with CEPF was a great experience and WCF is very much grateful for the support. The CEPF team was always very friendly, helpful and patient and it was a true pleasure working with the team. It is very unfortunate that due to the Covid-19 pandemic the field visit of the CEPF team was not possible, as it certainly would have been a pleasure to visit our project site and local communities with CEPF, and also to have more direct interaction with the CEPF team.

CEPF was a very much hands-off donor and the online reporting system very much reduced direct interaction with the team. In our case, it may have been a bit better for us to have some more direct interaction, as it would have reminded us more often to send some updates for communication and social media purposes. We actually really could have done better on this, but were always very busy and then did not do it - which may have been different with closer and more regular contact with CEPF. But the fault is on our side.

The grantee portal led to a few struggles, in particular with poor internet connection and when it was not possible to upload attachments. But overall, it was rather easy to use.

### **ADDITIONAL FUNDING**

<b>Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)</b>	\$302,496.00
<b>Breakdown of Additional Funding</b>	US\$ 204,061 from Great Ape Conservation Fund from USFWS US\$ 20,000 from German Embassy in Monrovia for the construction of handpump-water wells US\$ 58,435 from Liberia Forest Sector Project

### **INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY**

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

Wild Chimpanzee Foundation, [wcf@wildchimps.org](mailto:wcf@wildchimps.org)