CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

1. **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
Indicator 1: Three trainings carried out and at least 60 people trained in: biodiversity conservation laws and regulations; photography and biodiversity monitoring; and species identification.	Training materials of the three trainings were prepared and distributed to Malongdi village. On 9th Dec 2015, the photography-based biodiversity monitoring and species identification training was held in Malongdi village and 23 people attended the training. On 8th Jan and 12th Apr 2016, two biodiversity laws and regulations trainings were held in Malongdi village and a total of 32 people attended the trainings. On 3rd Feb and 23rd Mar 2016, the species identification training was held in Malongdi village and a total of 28 people participated.
Indicator 2: Fifteen patrolling and biodiversity monitoring reports are produced, biannual reports on the Daweishan ICCA prepared.	From Oct 2015 to Dec 2016, a total of 15 monthly patrols were carried out by the community team. The patrol region was Daweishan ICCA and part of Daweishan NNR. More than 100 photos were taken and biannual reports were prepared. During this project, there was no forest fire, illegal logging and deforestation in Daweishan ICCA.
Indicator 3: Co-management regulations for the Daweishan ICCA developed, policy recommendations report on ICCA co-management prepared and submitted to relevant departments.	On 9th Jan 2016, a village conference was held in Malongdi village. A total of 28 households attended. During this conference, the Daweishan ICCA Co-management Regulations were developed, which include 11 articles. In total, 15

	billboards of the ICCA Co-management Regulations were prepared and displayed at Malongdi village and on all roads and paths to the forest. Leaflets of the "ICCA Co-management Regulations" and "Laws and Regulations of the Nature Reserve" were printed out and distributed to Malongdi households. The policy recommendations report were prepared and submitted to the Daweishan Nature Reserve Administration Bureau.
Indicator 4: Eight exhibitions on Daweishan's biodiversity held; 100 books on Daweishan's biodiversity and 3,000 leaflets and other publicity materials published and distributed.	A book entitled "Daweishan ICCA co-management and Biodiversity image monitoring" and the leaflet "Species Exploration in Daweishan Nature Reserve" were prepared and printed. From Sep to Nov 2016, eight biodiversity exhibitions were held in Malongdi village, Pingbian County, Kunming City, Red River College, Yunnan Agricultural University, Yunnan University, Yunnan Minzu University and Southwest Forestry University. Over 3,000 people visited the exhibitions and 3,000 copies of leaflets were distributed.
Indicator 5: Community forest zoning and management plan.	On 10th Dec 2015, a village conference was held in Malongdi to identify the community forest and discuss the forest plan. Then, on Jan 2016, the community forest zoning plan was completed, which identified the restricted protected areas and economic forest areas as well as understory planting areas. A poster of forest planning and a poster of the change of Malongdi in the past 13 years were prepared and displayed at Malongdi village.
Indicator 6: Training on planting techniques organized for at least 20 people, "understory planting" standards and a profit distribution scheme developed.	On 10th Dec 2015, the training of understory planting was held in Malongdi by Mr. Lei Yi, the president of Pingbian Yunqi Company. A total of 20 people attended the training. Mr. Lei introduced them to the principles of understory planting in fruit tree gardens, as well as the planting and management of lemon trees/edible lilies and herbal medicine.
Indicator 7: NTFP demonstration site established.	The demonstration site for NTFPs was established between Dec 2015 and Feb 2016. In total, 2,000 lemon trees and 200 kg edible lily seedlings were planted. During the project, Yunnan Agricultural University and Pingbian Yunqi Company provided continuous technical support. The lemon trees and understory planting were successful and 30 households in Malongdi village expressed interest in joining.
Indicator 8: "Understory planting" standards and a profit distribution scheme developed	On 8th Jan 2016, a village conference was held in Malongdi. A total of 29 households attended the conference and signed the "Agreement on

	sustainable organic agriculture development and profit distribution scheme".

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 14 to 21 below) that pertain to your project.

2. **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
Daweishan, Yunnan Province, China	*502*	*Now is 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.

3. **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 CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
Daweishan ICCA	*China*	*502*	2014	103.4416	23.0495

* 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).

4. **Production landscape**

   Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled "KBA Management" may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

   Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
Understory planting	10	23.0489805	103.439727	Plant edible lily and herbs in forest, which promotion the forest protection
Lemon - peanut biodiversity planting	1.5	23.048461	103.440522	Inter cropping the lemon tree and peanut, which remove all chemical use and increase the income of 642USD/ha

* 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: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as 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 benefitting from formal training.

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
42	42

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

17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.

# of men benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*
6	6

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

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined
Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
42	42

Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.

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
Malongdi village	X	X	X						X			X	X	X		X	42	42

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

18b. Geolocation of each community

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

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Malongdi Village	23.0495	103.4416

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

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)																
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1	Daweishan ICCA Co-management Regulation	X					X				X				X	X			X
2	Policy Recommendation of Daweishan ICCA	X					X				X				X				
3	Malongdi Community Forest Zoning Plan	X									X		X		X				

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

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1	China	01/09/2016	Enhance the engagement of local community in biodiversity conservation, as well as to increase the awareness and promote conservation action of local community	Organized training and village conference to discuss and develop the regulation. Also made outdoor boards and hung in village as well as all roads to the forest
2	China	12/20/2016	Enhance the connection between local community and government, promote the co-management of	Develop the recommendation and held a meeting with Daweishan Nature Reserve

			Daweishan Nature Reserve	Administration Bureau to introduce the recommendation and discuss how to expand project result and combined with government's policy.
3	China	01/10/2016	Increase local community's awareness on forest protection, as well as to provide a baseline to future development	Organized training and village conference to develop the zoning plan. Made a google earth based zoning map and a poster of the forest changing in past 14 years. Hung the 2 posters in Malongdi village.

20. Best Management Practices
Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	Community leading management	In this project we emphasis the full participatory of local community and community leading management. All major decisions and activities were made and done by the community. This not only increased local community's awareness and capacity on biodiversity conservation and project management, but also increased their ownership and sense of honor. Thus to improve the sustainability of the project.
2	New technology in conservation	In this project we used Google earth based map to show the changing of Malongdi forest and the forest planing. This is the first time of local people to see their land from sky, especially it provide a visual impression of the deforestation in the past 14 years.
2	Linked conservation and livelihoods	In this project we linked conservation and community's income and livelihood. For example, the forest zoning and protection were linked to their water source and the organic farming were linked to their income. This improved their initiative in forest conservation.

21. Networks & Partnerships
Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established 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.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1				

2				