



Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	<i>Presbyterian University College, Ghana</i>
Project Title	Promoting Endangered Primate Conservation in Three Forest Reserves in Ghana
Grant Number	CEPF-102086
Date of Report	08-12-2018

CEPF Hotspot: Guinea Forest of West Africa

Strategic Direction: 3

Grant Amount: USD44, 259.00

Project Dates: June 2017-October, 2018

PART I: Overview

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

N/A

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

This study investigated the type, number and distribution pattern of diurnal primates that existed in three forest reserves in Ghana: Cape Three Points (CTPFR) (51km²), Atewa Range (ARFR) (232km²) and Tano-Offin (TOFR) (402km²) forest reserves. The main purpose of this project was to implement the IUCN Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of Chimpanzees in West Africa. The goal is to contribute to the long-term survival and conservation of endangered primates and general biodiversity in Ghana. A 5-km transect systematically distributed (>2km apart) within each reserve was used to identify and count the primates. The anthropogenic activities within the survey sites was also identified and documented. A total distance of 463km (CTPFR, 101km; ARFR, 262km and TOFR, 100km), within 565 hours (approx. 71 working days) was covered during this survey. The encounter rates were estimated using Kilometric Index of Abundance. At CTPFR the following primate species with associated rates

(group/km), were encountered: *Cercopithecus lowei* (0.05) *Cercopithecus petaurista* (0.04), *Procolobus verus* (0.01), *Colobus vellerosus* (0.012) and *Cercocebus lunulatus* (0.014); and at ARFR, *C. lowei* (0.05), *C. petaurista* (0.03), *C. vellerosus* (0.02) and *C. lunulatus* (0.004). None of the forest reserves recorded *Procolobus waldroni*, *Pan troglodytes verus* and *Cercopithecus roloway*. No primate was encountered at TOFR. The anthropogenic activities that were affecting the populations of primates in the forest reserves with associated encounter rates are as follows (human activity/km): At CTPFR hunters observed (0.01), chainsaw lumbering (0.03), farms (0.01), snares (0.14) and empty shot-gun cartridges (0.20); At ARFR, hunters observed (0.04), chainsaw lumbering (0.38), mining holes (0.38), snares (0.19), empty cartridges (1.91), hunting camps (0.03) and farms (0.57); at TOFR, hunters observed (0.01), chainsaw lumbering (1.00), snares (0.5), empty cartridges (5.00), hunting camps (0.07) and farms (10.00). The need for immediate conservation action is imminent.

The project also carried out training workshops for 45 law enforcement agencies, 33 leaders of school clubs, 200 community based organizations, 120 people in villages and 20 bushmeat dealers on the conservation need of these species. In all 418 people were educated and out of that 234 were male and 184 were females. Awareness raising /education activities were carried out via road marches and durbars to draw the public’s attention to the need for primate and biodiversity conservation. Bill boards were erected at vantage points of the endangered primate range. ‘T’ shirts, flyers and stickers containing primate conservation messages were produced and distributed to community members. Feedback from post project survey on awareness indicated increased knowledge by the general public, specifically the bushmeat dealer and market traders on the need to protect and conserve these primate species.

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
Support the implementation of Conservation Action Plans for Critically Endangered and Endangered species on the IUCN Red List	<p>The Regional Action Plan for Conservation of Chimpanzees in West Africa proposed the following actions:</p> <p>(1) Estimate chimpanzees (endangered primates) numbers and distribution; (2) Implement measures that allow cooperation of conservation agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders to develop conservation programmes; (3) Using stakeholder workshops and posters to educate local communities about Chimpanzees (endangered primates) ecology and conservation.</p> <p>The impacts include the following:</p> <p>(i) Primates categorized as Critically Endangered and endangered have been surveyed and population estimated. No chimpanzee, Miss Waldron’s red colobus and Roloway monkey was encountered But species like white-thighed</p>

	<p>colobus, white-naped mangabey, Lowe’s monkey in relatively smaller quantities.</p> <p>(ii) There project brought together the Forestry Services Division, A’Rocha Ghana, WAPCA and Presbyterian University College representative to organize mass education programmes in the form of road marches and village durbars.</p> <p>(iii) Workshops were organized to educate stakeholders such as Law enforcement agencies, School clubs, bushment dealers and religious groups. Education materials like flyers, sticker and ‘T’ Shirts with conservation messages were distributed to the participants for re-distribution.</p>
Protect endangered species from extinction.	Policies will be revised to prioritize endangered primates for further protection.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Estimates of primates population and distribution patterns provided for conservation programmes of Ghana	The population of primates living in three forest reserves estimated. Distribution maps of the species in the various reserves produced. The government would consider these reports and prioritize areas that are critical for the endangered primate’s survival.
All stakeholders educated about endangered primate ecology and conservation	Stakeholders have been educated and are now aware of the presence status of primates in the forest reserves. Hunting laws are enforced to reduce hunting of these species and awareness created on avoidance of certain practices that affect the populations of endangered species.
Programmes to monitor primate populations and their associated threats instituted and implemented.	Basic baseline information has been provided for monitoring.

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

Long term impact: Support the implementation of Conservation Action Plans for Critically Endangered and Endangered species on the IUCN Red List.

Success: The current status of the species in the endangered category of IUCN has been provided. The team working to update the IUCN Redlist (2019) on *Cercocebus lunulatus* has made reference to this study. Subsequent updates on other species would also make references to update the current status of other species.

Challenges: Poor protection measures to safe the encountered primates from further extirpation was not available. There was few forest guards to carry out patrols and even if they do their attention was not on wildlife.

Short term impact 1: Estimates of primates population and distribution patterns provided for conservation programmes of Ghana

Success: The species were well identified and distribution pattern determined. The information was used to re-enforce the public education messages. This has also contributed to the updated information on the species involved in Ghana.

Challenges: The primate species in the study area were observed to have evolved with hunting and habitat destruction. Therefore as soon as they detect human presence they take cover. We could not obtain remote cameras to take pictures of the species encountered.

Short term impact 2: All stakeholders educated about endangered primate ecology and conservation.

Success: Law enforcement agencies, bushmeat dealers, representatives from school clubs and religious bodies availed themselves and participate fully in the workshops. The participants collected education materials such as flyers, stickers and 'T' shirts with conservation information written in both English and local languages. They intended redistributed them to their friends and relatives who did not participate in the programmes. Therefore, it can be inferred that there would be some cascading effect of all the programmes on the participants' friend and relatives.

Challenges: The local government representative were reluctant to participate in some of the programmes for the fear that the training was aimed against the government plans to mine bauxite in parts of the forest (e.g., Atewa Range Forest Reserve)

Short term impact 3: Programmes to monitor primate populations and their associated threats instituted and implemented.

Success: Distribution maps of the primates have been provided for monitoring.

Challenges: Resources were not available for formation of implementation team and carrying out programmes for monitoring.

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

The project and its activities have caused delay or have caused redesign of certain government development decisions which would have affected biodiversity in general and endangered species to be specific. After the field survey, the species that were identified and the encounter rates plus the factors that contribute to the survival of the primates were presented to the public. There were a lot of media reports and media coverage of most of the workshops and road marching activities. The policy makers were hitherto rushing to mine bauxite at Atewa Range forest reserve but the awareness creation of the already alarming biodiversity situation has slowed down the government decision.

The project also contributed to bring together all religious bodies and enrich their knowledge with primate conservation information.

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from your proposal

Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.	To estimate the population and map the occurrence, range and distribution of the endangered primates.	1.1	Recce and Transect Survey	A technical Report produced. This report provides details of the population of primates and the factors that determines their existence, summarized as follows: Line transects were systematically distributed in these forests for the survey. At CTPFR we encountered the following primate species with associated rates (group/km): <i>Cercopithecus lowei</i> (0.05) <i>Cercopithecus petaurista</i> (0.04), <i>Procolobus verus</i> (0.01), <i>Colobus vellerosus</i> (0.012) and <i>Cercocebus lunulatus</i> (0.014); and at ARFR, <i>C. lowei</i> (0.05), <i>C. petaurista</i> (0.03), <i>C. vellerosus</i> (0.02) and <i>C. lunulatus</i> (0.004). None of the forest reserves recorded <i>Procolobus waldroni</i> , <i>Pan troglodytes verus</i> and <i>Cercopithecus roloway</i> . No primate was encountered at TOFR. The anthropogenic activities that were affecting the populations of primates in the forest reserves with associated encounter rates are as follows (human activity/km): At CTPFR hunters observed (0.01), chainsaw lumbering (0.03), farms (0.01), snares (0.14) and empty shot-gun cartridges (0.20); At ARFR, hunters observed (0.04), chainsaw lumbering (0.38), mining holes (0.38), snares (0.19), empty cartridges (1.91), hunting camps (0.03) and farms (0.57); at TOFR, hunters observed (0.01), chainsaw lumbering (1.00), snares (0.5), empty cartridges (5.00), hunting camps (0.07) and farms (10.00). Distribution Maps of the primates have been produced and GPS Coordinates of where the species were found is embedded in the maps. These maps are embedded in the Technical report.
		1.2	Camera trapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to schedule delayed in the delivery of the Camera traps ordered for, the order was subsequently cancelled. Therefore, data collection using camera traps was not executed.
2	To conduct conservation education to community	2.1	Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop organized for law enforcement agencies fringing the forest reserves where endangered primate species were found.

	members living around three protected areas			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 law enforcement agencies including Police, Judicial Service, Fire service, Forest Services personal on wildlife laws of Ghana. • Workshops have been organized to educate bushmeat dealers on the status of primates and the need to conserve them.
		2.2	Conservation Education Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One conservation education center was established at Kwabeng near Atewa Range Forest Reserve in Atiwa District. • Flyers, books, sticker and charts were displayed for public view. • During market days people called-in for further information. • People also passed there to collect education materials and sought clarification.
		2.3	Erection of billboards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill boards containing information to conserve endangered primates provided at vantage points around forest reserves where the primates were encountered. • Telephone numbers were provided and interested public of the wider community do call for more information. •
		2.4	Schools Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives of school conservation clubs around the forest were educated on biodiversity in general and primates conservation to be specific. • In all 33 leaders were educated to go and educate the members of their clubs. • Posters, flyers and stickers were given to them to be distributed to all students.
		2.5	Road marching shows and durbars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'T' Shirts were supplied to members of the communities fringing forest reserves where the endangered species were encountered. • Durbars and road marches have been organized for communities fringing the forests where endangered species were found. • Posters, flyers and stickers have been distributed to members of the communities and wider community for awareness creation. • Scientific communities have been educated and informed about the state of endangered primates in Ghana.

3	To protect and monitor biodiversity plus associated threats in and outside protected areas	3.1	Training for Field patrol staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transect distribution map provided for monitoring • The monitoring team could not be formed nor any monitoring programmes established or implemented. • No training was organized for field patrol staff because they were few.
---	--	-----	---------------------------------	---

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

Informative flyers containing information on endangered primates and factors affecting these primates was produced and distributed. Stickers which also contain information on basic primates conservation was also produced for distribution.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

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

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
 - We did not consider the fact that some project actions can be opposing the ruling government interest in development decision making. The lessons learnt has been that when planning and designing a project all stakeholders must be involved. The Government agencies and future policies would have to be harmonized with new project designs.
 - Most of the equipment for the project needed to be imported with different delivery dates which were not considered during the planning process. The lesson learnt is that all the possible delays of procurement processes and procedures should be factored in the planning of the project delivery timelines.

- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
 - Involvement of the members of the local communities that fringe the forest reserves contributed to the success of the project implementation.
 - Consultations with other local civil societies in implementation of some aspects also contributed to the success of the project.

- The forest governing authority has insufficient staff to carry out some activities that are mandated by the law to be done by them. This brought about some shortcomings during the implementation of the project.
- Unpredicted weather i.e., unpredicted rains rendered some roads leading to some of the project areas impassible. The poorly surfaced road networks which get worsened during rains contributed to the shortcomings.
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community
 - Certain species might be occurring in some places where is still unknown to science. It is through rigorous surveys with local community member that these species can be discovered and conservation action put in place for their protection. Regular long-term species survey is recommended.

Sustainability / Replication

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

The following are the success that can be sustained or replicated:

- Estimation of endangered species numbers and their distribution.
- Training of stakeholders on wildlife conservation.
- Creation of awareness on wildlife species extinction through consumption, hunting and trading.
- Educating the public through religious organizations e.g., Atiwa Inter-faith Eco-network; yielded a positive result. It also had a cascading effects on the large members of the society.
- Educating the general public through erection of information posts and distribution of flyers, stickers and posters.
- Given conservation education to the young members of the society through schools conservation clubs.
- Working in collaboration with other NGOs and stakeholders help minimize repetition of the same information by different organization and encourage innovation.

The following are the challenges that needed to be resolved:

- Ordering of certain equipment that needs to be imported must be done early enough.
- A reconnaissance visit to the forest sites must be done to ascertain the weather fluctuations before execution of the project.

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.**

Additional Funding

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

a. Total additional funding (US\$)35000

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Presbyterian University College, Ghana (PUCG)	A	USD35000.00	The PUCG provided a 4X4 vehicle for the project implementation.

* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.1. Regular field monitoring programme should be instituted to monitor the existing species population and protect them from anthropogenic factors affecting them.

2. Conservation action for the conservation of primate species, such as Livelihood initiatives for the community members as incentives to support the conservation of these species is recommended.

3. Development of a species action plan is also required for the species encountered.

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

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

Indicator	Narrative
3.2: Inventory of KBAs in the hotspot updated to fill critical gaps	Three forest reserves were inventoried for Primate species occurrence and distribution. The species of primates have been documented and their status determined.
3.3: Global conservation status of 100 species updated or assessed	The findings of the study have contributed to update the status of the following species on the IUCN Redlist (The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2019 currently ongoing: http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2019-1.RLTS.T136931A92373680.en.) <i>Cercopithecus lowei</i> – Vulnerable <i>Cercopithecus petaurista</i> – Least Concern <i>Procolobus verus</i> - Vulnerable <i>Colobus vellerosus</i> –Critically Endangered <i>Cercocebus lunulatus</i> –Endangered <i>Cercopithecus roloway</i> - Critically Endangered <i>Procolobus waldroni</i> – Critically Endangered (Extinction) <i>Pan troglodytes verus</i> – Critically Endangered
3.1: Actions of Conservation Action Plans implemented for 15 CR and EN species	Action plan has been implemented for 1 Critically Endangered species Western Chimpanzee (<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>) <i>The IUCN Action Plan for Western Chimpanzee has been implemented.</i>

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

13. 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
Atewa Range Forest Reserve	21,111	PP
Cape Three Points Forest Reserve	4,545	PP
Tano-Offin Forest Reserve	43,061	NP

** Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.*

14. Protected Areas

15a. Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

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

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

15b. Protected area management

If you have been requested to submit a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), please follow the instructions below. If you have not been requested to submit a METT, please go directly to section 16.

Should you want to know more about the monitoring of protected area management effectiveness and the tracking tool, please click [here](#).

Download the METT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website [here](#) and search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

WDPA ID	PA Official Name	Date of METT*	METT Total Score
40878	Atewa Range Forest Reserve	August 15, 2017	50
40878	Atewa Range Forest Reserve	October 31, 2018	34
40828	Cape Three Points Forest Reserve	August 15, 2017	53
40828	Cape Three Points Forest Reserve	Nov. 30, 2018	52
40764	Tano Ofin Forest Reserve	August 15, 2017	50
40764	Tano Ofin Forest Reserve	Nov. 15, 2018	127

* Please indicate when the METT was filled by the authorities of the park or provide a best estimate if the exact date is unknown. And please only provide METTs less than 12 months old.

Please do not forget to submit the completed METT together with this report.

15. Production landscape

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

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention

* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

**Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.

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

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that

have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *

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

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

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

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

18. Benefits to Communities

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

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries		
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Kwabeng	X	X	X								X		X	X	X		400	600
Akim Akropong	X	X	X								X		X	X	X		100	200
Agona Nkwanta	X	X	X								X		X	X	X		100	100
Akatakya	X	X	X								X		X	X	X		200	150

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

2																			
...																			

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

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

20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

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

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

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

20a. Details about the mechanism

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

NO.	Name of financing mechanism	Purpose of the mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1					
2					
3					

*Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.

**Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.

***Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.

20b. Performance of the mechanism

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

NO.	Project intervention*	\$ Amount disbursed to conservation projects**	Period under Review (MM/YYYY -MM/YYYY)***
1			
2			
3			

*List whether the CEPF grant has helped to create a new mechanism (Created a mechanism) or helped to support an existing mechanism (Supported an existing mechanism) or helped to create and then support a new mechanism (Created and supported a new mechanism).

**Please only indicate the USD amount disbursed to conservation projects during the period of implementation of your project and using, when needed, the exchange rate on the day of your report.

***Please indicate the period of implementation of your project or the period considered for the amount you indicated.

Please do not forget to submit any relevant document which could provide justification for the amount you stated above.

21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Please describe any biodiversity-friendly practices that companies have adopted as a result of CEPF investment. A company is defined as a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural, legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses biodiversity sustainably.

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

No.	Name of company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project
1		
2		
...		

22. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established or strengthened as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

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

No.	Name of Network	Name of Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose

1	Bushmeat Dealers Association	PUCG-Bushmeat Dealers for Knowledge Sharing	2017	Y	Ghana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To meet and share ideas on current status of species featuring in Bushmeat markets and law enforcement. 2. To organize refresher for bushmeat dealers to understand the laws governing the bush meat trade in Ghana 3. To educate the bushmeat dealers on the punitive measures within the laws. 4. To create an avenue that can be used as a conduit to drive the conservation message for the endangered primate species.
2	Atewa Inter-faith Eco-network	Atewa Inter-faith Eco-network	2017	y	Ghana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To discuss issues concerning the mining in Atewa Range Forest Reserve. 2. To create avenue to support the awareness creation activities of the need to conserve primates. 3. To create a platform to use as a means to get conservation information to members of Christians, Muslims and other religions.
...						

23. Gender

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

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

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

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

- 16. Name:** Edward Debrah Wiafe
- 17. Organization:** Presbyterian University College, Ghana
- 18. Mailing address:** P. O. Box 393, Akropong Akuapem, Ghana.
- 19. Telephone number:** +233-200600799
- 20. E-mail address:** edward.wiafe@presbyuniversity.edu.gh