

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Project Title:	Establishing a Protected Area Friendly System in Tropical China
Grant Number:	65818
CEPF Region:	Indo-Burma II
Strategic Direction:	4 Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority key biodiversity areas
Grant Amount:	\$199,998.00
Project Dates:	July 01, 2015 - December 31, 2018
Date of Report:	March 27, 2019

Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

1. Nangunhe National Nature Reserve Administration

Cooperate with us to carry out ecological planting project in Nanlang village.

Cooperate with us to launch landscape ecological planning for Nanlang village.

Cooperate with us to promote the development of the ecological-friendly way of production (Rice, Tea and Ecotourism) around Nanlang village.

Cooperate with us to organize conservation publicity and education activities around Nangunhe reserve

2. Wuzhishan National Nature Reserve Administration

Cooperate with us to launch landscape ecological planning for Maona village

Cooperate with us to organize conservation publicity and education activities around Wuzhishan reserve

Cooperate with us to promote the development of the ecological-friendly way of production (Rice, Tea and Eco-tourism) around Wuzhishan reserve

3. Malipo Provincial Nature Reserve Administration:

Cooperate with us to organize conservation publicity and education activities

Cooperate with us to promote the development of the ecological-friendly way of production (Dendrobium) around Malipo reserve.

4. Global Protected Area Friendly System (GPAFS):

Cooperate with us to promote PA friendly products.

Cooperate with us to promote concept of PAF acrossing China.

Conservation Impacts

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

Major Impact 1: Awareness raising

With our help, Nangunhe reserve, Malipo reserve and Wuzhishan reserve have successfully held a series of biodiversity conservation publicity campaign covering over 500 local farms (about 250) and children (about 250) focusing on conservation, legislation and regulations, legal protected species identification (Please check posters and materials under each PA). Three workshops supported by CEPF held in Kunming, Yunnan in 2015, Beijing in 2017 and Guiyang, Guizhou in 2018 were attended by many other organizations and in total more than 250 people participated in these workshops. Four workshops, with total around 700 people attended, were held by International Alliance of Protected Areas (IAPA) in Shennongjia National Nature Reserve in 2015, Changbaishan National Nature Reserve in 2016 and 2018, and Tangjiahe National Nature Reserve in 2017, PAF concept and practices were major topic, training were held in each workshop and operation guide on PA friendly developed were produce and distributed among over 100 IAPA PA members from over 20 countries. We have published over 500 wechat articles via two public wechat of "Protected Area Friendly" and "Protected Area Friendly Eco-hub" with total 6170 people followed. An offline store (with 300 sqm) called "Protected Area Friendly Eco-hub" was opened in 2016 to sell PA friendly products and raise public awareness on conservation, PA and PA friendly products. Over three years, at least over 50000 people times visited the store and learnt the PAF conservation and concept.

Major Impact 2: Biodiversity planning of friendly village

We have provided policy recommendations to the government on PA management by conducting landscape ecological planning for Maona village and Nanlang village. Two villages, with more than 700 people, will guided by these plans to improve the development of their livelihoods and economy. We encourage local governments to continue to innovate in their efforts to promote ecological progress (More details, please check Maona report and Nanlang report on biodiversity conservation planning for friendly village).

Major Impact 3: Friendly product production and selling

Supported by the CEPF program, we have greatly promoted the development of GPAFS, including two closely related companies. At least 300 local people near the three project sites producing PA friendly products (tea, rice and dendrobium, and also walnuts). Over 6000 people buying PA friendly products produced from the proposed project sites. At the same time, we have promoted over 200 conservation agencies via the project annual workshops and IAPA annual workshops to learn about PAF concept or participate in PAF practices.

Major Impact 4: Improve of management levels

Improve the management levels in the three PAs and engage the public participation and support in PA conservation and management focusing on general management, community cooperation and new survey technologies as camera trapping, unmanned aerial vehicle and PA friendly village planning. At least 100 people from the local community of projects and nearby PA management organization trained to have a basic knowledge of regional wildlife identification and biodiversity surveying. The capacity of GPAFS team has been largely improved. Criteria on Evaluation of PA friendly product and Friendly Development Operation Guide for Protected Areas and their Surroundings are prepared and distributed to over 200 PAs in China via Annual Meeting of International Alliance of Protected Areas (IAPA) and GPAFS publicity channels. (Please see these

attached files under GPAFS). Over 100 IAPA PA members have learnt PAF concept via GPAFS training in IAPA annual meetings for 4 years.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1 Improve the management standard in the three protected areas targeted by this project	According to the METT report, the management standard of all three protected areas has been improved
2 Benefit the neighborhood communities from the participation in the nature conservation;	Communities involved in conservation efforts have a priority to receive the ecological-agriculture project support The profit of ecological-agriculture have been used to promote community patrol work
3 Promote the development of the ecological-friendly way of production around protected areas;	Some brands developed through project funding will continue to promote local community participate in biodiversity conservation work by sustainable business approach
4 Engage the public participation and support in the protected areas conservation;	Through over 700 wechat articles published by two PAF wechat accounts and 5 PAF wechat groups, PAF concept, PA friendly development technologies and PA friendly product information, and a lot of activities organized in offline store PAF-Hub in Beijing, engage the public participation and support in the protected areas conservation.
5 Provide policy recommendations to the government on protected area management;	Develop biodiversity conservation planning for PA friendly villages and assist the nature reserve administration in implementing PAF-village development programs in two communities, we provide policy recommendations to the government and PA management organizations on protected area management
6 Well preserved protected areas benefit to wider range people.	Provide the ecological products of the reserve to the urban residents, promote more people realize the benefits of ecological protection

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1 One feasibility report on the launch of PAs friendly products at each of the 3 project sites;	Feasibility studies on PA friendly products have been conducted at each site and reports were generated
2 Biodiversity monitoring reports in each of the PA during the project;	We've collected biodiversity monitoring information for each site
3 Production and sale reports of PA friendly products in communities near PAs;	We've collected production and sale information for each site

4 At least 20 ha area producing PA friendly products across the three project sites;	15 ha area produce elephant rice in Nangunhe 30 ha area produce elephant tea in Nangunhe 6.7 ha area produce Sanlan rice in Wuzhishan 10 ha are produce frog tea in Wuzhishan
5 At least 300 local people near the three project sites producing PA friendly products;	35 local people participate in elephant rice project in Nangunhe Reserve. 150 local people participate in elephant tea project in Nangunhe Reserve. 20 local people participate in dendrobium products in Laoshan Reserve 40 local people participate in Sanlan rice project in Wuzhishan Reserve. 50 local people participate in Frog rice project in Wuzhishan Reserve.
6 At least 5,000 people buying PA friendly products produced from the proposed project sites;	Over 6000 people buy friendly products from these sites
7 At least 100 people from the local community of proposed projects and nearby protected area management organization trained to have a basic knowledge of regional wildlife identification and biodiversity surveying;	At least 200 people from the local community of proposed projects and nearby protected area management organization trained to have a basic knowledge of regional wildlife identification and biodiversity conservation by conservation education work in Malipo, Nangunhe and Wuzhishan
8 The amount of chemical fertilizer, weedicides and pesticides completely removed on the PAFS producing land and significantly reduced on other lands owned by the four communities;	Protected Area Friendly Tea, Rice, Dendrobium plantation are all not allowed to use chemical fertilizer, weedicides and pesticides. We have been promoting them to enlarge their plantation areas by using friendly development
9 Reports and guidelines on the development of community based ecotourism in the communities near PAs.	The ecological village planning reports of the reserve were completed include the development of community based ecotourism in the communities near PAs. Biodiversity Conservation Guidelines in Tea Plantations, Operation Guide on Friendly Development in Protected Areas and their Surroundings, Criteria of Protected Area Friendly Products and Evaluation Procedures were prepared and distributed widely.

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives

Major challenge 1. Provide policy recommendations to the government on PA management
Each PA has its own conservation management objectives, which are different for different major conservation targets and the different types of activities that need to be implemented, such as management of forests, water, wetlands, birds, mammals, biodiversity, etc. The need to achieve the conservation goals, and therefore the development of friendly development methods and requirements will vary. Some may focus on water system conservation, some provide suitable habitat for flagship species, and some focus on the overall conservation of representative ecosystems (tropical rainforests, grasslands or wetlands). The shape or range delineated by the special economic zone around a PA will be planned according to its objectives. Achieving friendly development requires

ecological assessment work based on the management objectives of PA, and an overall development plan for the surrounding region that will conserve biodiversity.

With the above principles, we launched ecological village planning project in Nanlang village and Maona village. In order to complete the village ecological planning project well, we organized several expert teams to carry out comprehensive investigation and planning, and accumulated a lot of experience in ecological planning.

Major challenge 2. Engage the public participation and support in the PA conservation
Agriculture is the main economic activity of many communities around rural PA. The rural people depend on food crops, herbs, condiments, forest products, livestock, fish, bamboo, silkworm silk, and other products. PA provide better ecological conditions for the development of agriculture in their surrounding lands, and can increase agricultural income by maintaining healthy water resources, providing sustainable non-timber forest products, reduce disasters and increasing production through pollination services. So, PA products is the bridge to engage the public participation and support in the PA conservation. We put forward a slogan: Support ecological products, is support ecological conservation.

In order to achieve the sales target of PA products and engage the public participation and support in the PA conservation, we opened an offline experience store called PA-Hub in Beijing.

Major challenge 3. Promote the development of the ecological-friendly way of production
For many complicated reasons, the sales of PA friendly products are not as good as expected in PA-Hub itself. But we have explored many sales models. With our help, the local communities found more suitable way and channel to sell PA friendly products locally. Cooperate with Guizhou Normal University, elephant-tea is now operating as an independent ecological food brand called Nanlang-JI. After the project is over, the brand will continue to promote local community participate in biodiversity conservation work by sustainable business approach. Promote the development of the ecological-friendly way of production around PAs and benefit the neighborhood communities from the participation in the nature conservation.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

1. Cangyuan reserve and Gengma reserve were merged into one reserve, two separate management system is now considered as a whole, we therefore adjust our plan. So we changed our pilot area of tea project from Gengma to Cangyuan. The unexpected change taken a positive impact. Elephant-rice and elephant-tea were conducted as the same workflow in one site and increased impacts for conservation. We developed a biodiversity conservation guidelines for the site to guide its future friendly development as a PA friendly village. This makes it possible for eco-agriculture to continue to operate after the completion of the project.

2. For the sustainability of ecological product, it is import to explore external cooperators. We have tried to engage more cooperators for conservation activities (IFAW), for ecotourism (Education campanies) and PA friendly product branding (Paradise fundation and Guizhou Normal University). During the project period, we have established a new ecological product brand in cooperation with Guizhou Normal University.

3. We work closely with Qin Cunping, the First Communist Party Leader of Maona Village, and he learnt a lot from our project and have stopped many unsustainable development in Maona Village. He also guided the field study of Biodiversity Conservation Planning for Maona PA Friendly Village and later made the planning incooperated into it development planning.



Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Developing Nanlang village into PA friendly village in Cangyuan District, Nangunhe National Nature Reserve	1.1	1.1 Improved management effectiveness of Nangunhe Nature Reserve, as evidenced by protected area management effectiveness tracking tool scores at project start and end	METT reports from Nangunhe National Nature Reserve Management Organization shows improvement on their management (from 59 to 64).
1	Developing Nanlang village into PA friendly village in Cangyuan District, Nangunhe National Nature Reserve	1.2	1.2 At least 10% of households in Nanlang village begin transition from sugar cane cultivation to cultivation of traditional crops following ecological-agriculture principles by the end of project	Establish the elephant tea and elephant rice model to promote the community to continue to implement sustainable ecological agriculture. At least 30% of households in Nanlang village begin transition from sugar cane cultivation to cultivation of traditional crops following ecological-agriculture principles by the end of project
1	Developing Nanlang village into PA friendly village in Cangyuan District, Nangunhe	1.3	1.3 Vegetation is recovered around the resident area by planting diverse tropical fruit	Vegetation restoration by planting lemon tree, guava tree and tee tree

	National Nature Reserve		trees	
1	Developing Nanlang village into PA friendly village in Cangyuan District, Nangunhe National Nature Reserve	1.4	1.4 Report on community-based eco-tourism activities (e.g. Bird-watching, elephant-watching etc.)	Complete the Nanlang ecological village planning report, including community-based eco-tourism activities
2	Developing PA friendly tea in Gengma District, Nangunhe National Nature Reserve	2.1	2.1 Biodiversity-friendly management practices (e.g. reduction in agrochemical use, restoration of natural vegetation along watercourse, etc.) introduced to at least 10 ha of tea plantations in Gengma district, as evidenced by monitoring reports	Due to manager changes and unstable management in Gengma, the friendly tree activities have moved to Cangyuan. We promote Nanlang community to development the elephant-tea following PA friendly criteria.
2	Developing PA friendly tea in Gengma District, Nangunhe National Nature Reserve	2.2	2.2 Published guidelines for biodiversity-friendly tea plantation management	Published guidelines for biodiversity-friendly tea plantation management based on the experience of Wuzhishan and Nangunhe.
2	Developing PA friendly tea in Gengma District, Nangunhe National Nature	2.3	2.3 At the end of this project 5,000 kg of tea is sold in the name of PA	Around 1200kg elephant tea were produced, and in total, around 500kg sold out by the end of project. GPAFS, the Nanlang JI, and themselves will continue to sell them.

	Reserve		friendly tea in the market	
2	Developing PA friendly tea in Gengma District, Nangunhe National Nature Reserve	2.4	2.4 Report on community-based eco-tourism activities (e.g. Bird-watching, tea collecting)	Activities in the site has been moved to Cangyuan. Please see 1.4
3	Developing PA friendly dendrobium in Malipo Laoshan Provincial Nature Reserve	3.1	3.1 Improved management effectiveness of Malipo Laoshan Provincial Nature Reserve, as evidenced by protected area management effectiveness tracking tool scores at project start and end.	METT reports from Malipo Provincial Nature Reserve Management Organization shows improvement on their management (from 49 to 52).
3	Developing PA friendly dendrobium in Malipo Laoshan Provincial Nature Reserve	3.2	3.2 Vegetation in dendrobium area is restored and negative impact of planting dendrobium is largely reduced as evidenced by on-site monitoring reports	Promote local dendrobium planters reduce the dendrobium planting project in the core area of Malipo Reserve
3	Developing PA friendly dendrobium in Malipo Laoshan Provincial Nature Reserve	3.3	3.3 Report on community-based activities (e.g. Bird-watching, orchid-	We have produced a report on ochid conservation awareness of local community and evaluated the conservation status on Malipo conservation and friendly devlepmnt. Please find Malipo status report.doc and Malipo conservation awareness evaluation.doc


			watching etc.)	
4	Developing PA friendly tea in Wuzhi Mountain National Nature Reserve	4.1	4.1 Improved management effectiveness of Wuzhishan National Nature Reserve, as evidenced by protected area management effectiveness tracking tool scores at project start and end	METT reports from Wuzhishan National Nature Reserve Management Organization shows improvement on their management (from 67 to 75).
4	Developing PA friendly tea in Wuzhi Mountain National Nature Reserve	4.2	4.2 Biodiversity-friendly management practices (e.g. restoration of natural vegetation along watercourses, etc.) introduced to at least 10 ha of tea plantations around Wuzhishan National Nature Reserve, as evidenced by monitoring reports.	PA friendly rice (Sanlan Rice, 6.7 ha) and PA friendly tea (Frog tea, 10 ha) were produced and sold out by themselves. The Biodiversity Conservation Plan of Maona PA Friendly Village. The plan has been incooperated into the current development plan.
4	Developing PA friendly tea in Wuzhi Mountain National Nature Reserve	4.3	4.3 Initiated community based eco-tourism (Bird-watching, rainforest-	Design ecotourism activities in biodiversity conservation plan of Maona Village. Local government has included the plan into their development plan.

			watching, tea-picking, etc.) in the community	
5	Promoting protected area friendly products to the consuming market	5.1	5.1 Improved official website for PAFS, two online e-shops for selling the PAFS products	Cooperate with various media, promote market of PA production. Two WeChat Account of "保护地友好" and "保护地友好驿站" are operating and have published over 700 articles for promoting PAF concept saling of PAFS products. Two e-stores and an offline store are under operating.
5	Promoting protected area friendly products to the consuming market	5.2	5.2 Strengthen offline selling channels, at least 50% PAFS products can be sold through the offline channels at the end of this project	An offline selling store was established in Beijing in May 2016, named as PAF-Hub. Selling capacity is improving but still quite low. We are still making effort to improve selling capacity of the store.
5	Promoting protected area friendly products to the consuming market	5.3	5.3 Membership building to share the value and philosophy of PAFS, establish a stable membership pool of over 1000 active members	There are 6170 people following our two we-chat accounts, over 1500 people in our 5 PAF we-chat groups, 576 buyers in we-shop (e-store), 345 members in offline store.
5	Promoting protected area friendly products to the consuming market	5.4	5.4 Reports on eco-tourism and folklore tourism special for the key accounts	We have conducted several researches on developmeing ecotourism in Nangunhe and Wuzhishan. Eco-tourism planning, including detail tourism routes and time schedule were planned in detail. These information has been included in biodiversity conservation planning for the Maonao PA Friendly Village and Nanlang PA Friendly Village.
6	Improving the management and maintenance of	6.1	6.1 8% profit directly returning to the local	The profit of Nanlang elephant-rice and elephant-tea have been used to promote community patrol work

	protected area through the profit from PA friendly products		community near PA for conservation	
6	Improving the management and maintenance of protected area through the profit from PA friendly products	6.2	6.2 Community Patrol teams training system: Community rangers will assist reserve staffs and conduct small-range patrol to stop illegal activities.	Strengthen community patrol work in Nanlang, assist reserve staffs and conduct small-range patrol to stop illegal activities such as poaching. Strengthen community patrol work in Maona, assist reserve staffs and conduct small-range patrol to stop illegal activities such as poaching. Support Maona villager (Mr wang) who has been doing otter monitoring along the river in Maona village. We supported him participate in the infrared camera training conference held in Xishuangbanna
6	Improving the management and maintenance of protected area through the profit from PA friendly products	6.3	6.3 Biodiversity monitoring reports in each of the PA during the project	Biodiversity information has been monitoring in Nangunhe (focusing on elephants and vegetation in the Nanlang village), Malipo (focusing on Orchid conservation status, drendrobium plantation and trade by local communities), and Wuzhishan (focusing on wildlife trade by local communities and otter along river in Maonao Village). Information monitored are all included in biodiversity conservation planning for the Maonao PA Friendly Village and Nanlang PA Friendly Village, and Malipo community awareness on orchid conservation evaluation report.
7	Summarizing the PAFS model and advocating it to a larger scale in the tropical China	7.1	7.1 Reports on annual conference and semi-annual workshops toto share experiences across different project sites	All PPTs and reports for annual meetings in Kunming, Yunnan in 2015, Beijing in 2017, Guiyang, Guizhou in 2018 are available and have shared with all project sites and also participants from other organizations (in total over 250 people). PAF experiences are also shared with much wider audiences via 4 IAPA annual meetings from 2015 to 2018.
7	Summarizing the PAFS model and advocating it to a larger scale in the tropical China	7.2	7.2 Systematically training and exchanging program for volunteers, as	Two volunteers spent 2 months and 4 months seperately in Nangunhe NNR, following PA friendly product procedures and awareness raising in Nanlang village. One volunteer spent 3 weeks in Malipo PNR, and conducted awareness raising and evaluation on awareness of orchid conservation and trade in Malipo. She produced two

			evidenced by the volunteer skill evaluation table at start and end of the project, essays from volunteers published at the end of the project	reports (Malipo orchid status report and local community awareness on orchid conservation and trade report). One volunteer spent 2 months in Wuzhishan NNR, and conducted biodiversity conservation in tea plantations and participated in guidelines of biodiversity conservation in tea plantation.
7	Summarizing the PAFS model and advocating it to a larger scale in the tropical China	7.3	7.3 Summarize experiences for the project sites and develop models, a comprehensive essay published based on these summarization	<p>1. Based on the experience of PA friendly development in the three sites, we have developed and over time improved the criteria of PA friendly products and evaluation procedures. We have been following the procedures and criteria to evaluate PA friendly products that we promote and help to sell.</p> <p>2. Based on the experience of Wuzhishan reserve and Nangunhe reserve, we have compiled a guideline for biodiversity conservation in tea plantation.</p> <p>3. Based on the experience of CEPF project, we have further developed Friendly Development Operation Guide for Protected Areas and their Surroundings.</p> <p>4. Based on the experience of field work, we have conducted landscape ecological planning for Maona village and Nanlang village, and explored methodology of PA Friendly Village Development Planning.</p>
7	Summarizing the PAFS model and advocating it to a larger scale in the tropical China	7.4	7.4 At least two new New protected areas join in PAFS till the end of the proposed project	The number of PAF products have increased to over 20 from less than 10. There are more than 17 million yuan these products have been sold out mainly by the producers themselves. The sites are promoting PAF products have increased to 50
7	Summarizing the PAFS model and advocating it to a larger scale in the tropical China	7.5	7.5 Documenting lessons learned from similar initiatives in other	We have developed communication in the world and learning and sharing information with many international organizations who are doing similar activities. More information, please find from the website: www.gpafs.net .

			countries (e.g. the GreenChoice Alliance coordinated by WWF and Conservation International in South Africa)	
7	Summarizing the PAFS model and advocating it to a larger scale in the tropical China	7.6	7.6 Strengthened organizational capacity of the Protected Area Friendly (Beijing) Ecological Science and Technology Co. Ltd., as demonstrated by civil society tracking tool scores at project start and end.	The management and financial status of the Protected Area Friendly (Beijing) Ecological Science and Technology Co. Ltd. has been largely improved. METT reports from GPAFS shows improvement on their management (from 60.5 to 72.5).
8	Following Indigenous Peoples safeguard policy and conducting proper safeguards	8.1	8.1 Conducting community participatory baseline surveys at each project sites and generating the reports	
8	Following Indigenous Peoples safeguard policy and conducting proper safeguards	8.2	8.2 Semi-annual reports of safeguard monitoring visits to project sites	



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

- 1. Based on the experience of PA friendly development in the three sites, we have developed and over time improved the criteria of PA friendly products and evaluation procedures. We have been following the procedures and criteria to evaluate PA friendly products that we promote and help to sell.**
- 2. Based on the experience of Wuzhishan reserve and Nangunhe reserve, we have compiled a guideline for biodiversity conservation in tea plantation.**
- 3. Based on the experience of CEPF project, we have further developed Friendly Development Operation Guide for Protected Areas and their Surroundings.**
- 4. Based on the experience of field work, we have conducted landscape ecological planning for Maona village and Nanlang village, and explored methodology of PA Friendly Village Development Planning.**

Lessons Learned

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*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Sustainability / Replication

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.

- 1. In the process of developing PA products, we tried to cooperate with local enterprises and achieved good results. After the end of the project, local enterprises will continue to cooperate with the local community in a commercial way, which enhances the sustainability of the project**

Safeguards

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

There is separate file to cover the safeguards information.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

We have tried to compile all reports and outcomes for sharing with others. Please find the following 54 files and the file name as "CEPF final deliverables.doc" listed all the names of uploaded files with brief information on their contents.

Additional Funding

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

Total additional funding (US\$)
\$65,000.00

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:


- 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)*

Institute of Zoology provided in-kind of staff cost and management fee with total about \$20000 (A); \$45000 (C) from Paradise Foundation was provided to support overall GPAFS management.

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.

1. Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below



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