

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

Organization Legal Name	Clarendon Parish Development Committee Benevolent Society
Project Title	Promoting Conservation of Peckham Woods Key Biodiversity Area, Clarendon, Jamaica
CEPF GEM No.	64207
Date of Report	November 30, 2015
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CEPF Region: Caribbean Hotspot

Strategic Direction: Investment Priority 1.1. Prepare and implement management plans in the 17 highest-priority key biodiversity areas: Support for conservation efforts in the highest priority KBAs that are currently underrepresented in the portfolio including Peckham Woods in Jamaica.

Grant Amount: \$67,814.00

Project Dates: April 1, 2014 to October 31, 2015

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

Forestry Department - The Forestry Department has shared protocols for research within the forest reserve which highlighted the need to advise them ahead of time before field visits and other project activities so they can participate and send project reports as appropriate. They actively participated in inception workshop, METT scorecard session, Theory of Change workshop and final talk. They committed to have future discussions to look at replanting in the area as well as promotion of private forest reserves.

University of the West Indies (UWI) Life Sciences Department– UWI, participated through a sub-grant arrangement. This included providing a baseline list of specimens from Peckham Woods that are in their collection. They also had two staff members (Philip Rose and Patrick Lewis) who participated in field sessions including training in plant taxonomy given by Alan Franck, International Biologist. A herbarium assistant and a botanical assistant from UWI assisted with preparing and processing specimens to support the mounting of specimens, including duplicates to be provided to the Institute of Jamaica herbarium. UWI also participated in Theory of Change workshop and the final workshop. They also reviewed and added to report from biological team.

Institute of Jamaica Natural History Division (IOJ) – Kerron Campbell (botanist) from IOJ participated in field sessions including review of findings and training in plant taxonomy given by Alan Franck, International Biologist. He participated in the Theory of Change Workshop and final talk.

National Environment and Planning Agency – NEPA has participated in final talk, METT scorecard session and gave requisite permits for materials transfer and sign off for this project.

Tourism Product Development Company – They participated in final workshop and expressed an interest in looking at community based tourism potential in the area.

Social Development Commission – The SDC attended the final workshop and have committed to working with the community and the CPDC in the future going forward.

Frankfield Development Area Committee (FDAC) – The intention was to work with the FDAC but however we worked through existing groups in the area and community leaders from Aennon Town, Longbough and Morgans Forest.

International organizations

Alan Franck, University of South Florida, participated in the project focused on finding and assessing the distribution of rare plants and training local team members in plant taxonomy. He also digitized the specimens and placed them at the University of South Florida Herbarium. Alan also gave feedback on final reports.

Conservation Impacts

2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

This project fitted under Strategic direction 1. Investment Priority 1.1. Prepare and implement management plans in the 17 highest- priority key biodiversity areas.

As a result of this project the KBA was defined more precisely than in the Ecosystem Profile (which included a general area rather than a precise boundary that was defined biologically). Most of the information that will be needed for management planning for the redefined KBA was generated. A few gaps remain and these have been identified and efforts will be made to secure funding through the Environment Foundation of Jamaica as soon as they are ready to fund new projects. Detailed recommendations were made for managing the protected area and contiguous areas of high importance for biodiversity in partnership with the CPDC, Forestry Department and the local community. A strategic approach was developed for expanding the boundaries to include privately owned areas surrounding the Forest Reserve and the results were presented to Forestry Department and other management agencies. Forestry Department has supported the process throughout and will use the information in their planning process. This project has provided the basis for management planning and for conservation management in the interim, including conservation education and development of sustainable livelihoods.

3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

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

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

The outstanding importance of the Peckham Woods Key Biodiversity Area is nationally and locally recognized for its high levels of endemic biodiversity, is effectively conserved and is

contributing to meeting national biodiversity conservation targets and supporting local economic development.

4. Actual progress toward long-term impacts at completion

Progress 1: The project confirmed the outstanding importance of Peckham Woods for plant biodiversity and identified its importance for other species including frogs and butterflies. It also emphasized the severity of the threats and the urgent need for conservation action. The final report and the recommendations it contains are an invaluable resource to support future management efforts. The major agencies - NEPA, Forestry Department, UWI and IOJ as well as surrounding community members recognize the importance and value of the Peckham Woods forest as evidenced by the discussions in meetings and stated commitment to support conservation. The project outreach to the community has increased their awareness of the global importance of the biodiversity their area (of which our surveys showed they were largely unaware, although they knew how important the area was to them locally). Our expectation is that CPDC will be able to use the outputs of the surveys and the reports generated from it to carry forward conservation actions in the area, to management planning and conservation of the area.

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

List each short-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

See below.

5. Actual progress toward short-term impacts at completion

1. Baseline data on the flora, fauna, and socio-economics of the area have been collected, collated and mapped and priority conservation needs have been assessed and documented and integrated into a theory of change, which is ready to inform development of a management plan and future conservation efforts in the Peckham Woods KBA (75km²/7,500 ha).

Progress 1: Baseline data on the flora and fauna were collected, collated and mapped by the biological team. This showed that the biodiversity of the area has survived so far and is of outstanding importance but is in urgent need of conservation. The Theory of Change workshop and Final Workshop engaged stakeholders in prioritizing conservation needs. The main conservation target for Peckham Woods is the forest, including the endemic and site endemic species, the characteristic ecosystems (mogote tops, sides and bottoms) and the ecosystem services it provides (such as water, medicinal plants, timber, sticks and fuelwood, food, etc.). If the intact and old growth forests can be protected from further damage and restored where necessary this will ensure the survival of many of the plants and animals. However some additional measures such as ex situ conservation may be needed for particular species. Additional measures will also be needed to ensure that local knowledge about the forests, the forest species and their uses is conserved.

The results were presented and discussed at a final workshop in October, 2015 and the CPDC and the Forestry Department have committed to meeting to discuss the way forward including the development of projects for funding as soon as opportunities arise. The reports from the project will be made available to Forestry Department for use in the development of a Forest Management Plan for the Forest Reserve.

Progress 2: Baseline data on the socio-economics of the area have been collected and collated and a final report has been accepted. The socio-economic report was used at the Theory of Change workshop and in the final talk to assist with prioritizing conservation needs and the way forward to improve livelihoods and quality of life.

2. Forestry Department, National Environment and Planning Agency and local CBOs are partnering with Clarendon Parish Development Committee to promote conservation of Peckham Woods.

Progress 1: The Government agencies partnered with the CPDC to promote conservation in Peckham Woods through their participation in Theory of Change workshop in October 2015, field trip in September 2015 and final talk in October 2015. The Forestry Department has indicated a willingness to have discussions towards forest restoration and establishing private forest reserves. The TPDCo have indicated an interest in exploring community tourism in nearby communities.

3. There is a 30% increased awareness of and support for the conservation of the biodiversity within the Peckham Woods KBA among residents in the communities of the Frankfield DA, and among GOJ agencies (including Forestry Department, NEPA and the Institute of Jamaica) based on pre- and post- testing results.

Progress 1: On-going building of awareness about the PW forest has been done through the CPDC Facebook site www.facebook.com/clarendonparishdevelopment.committee?fref=ts where pictures from project activities including field trips and findings by biological team were posted

Progress 2: The task of assessing the impact of the outreach programmes proved more difficult than expect because of the unexpectedly low levels of literacy in the community, which meant that the planned use of questionnaires could not be implemented as planned. However we were able to assess the impacts of the educator's workshop in September 2015, which was attended by community leaders and teachers. While some of these persons had been exposed to some at the awareness building information at previous sessions (inception workshop, survey sessions) they had not been tested formally. The participants displayed increased awareness about biodiversity, the value of the PW forest to residents, endemic plants, migratory birds, snakes and lizards as detailed in the Educator's workshop report. The majority also expressed interest, increased capacity and commitment to using the information they had received in their educational activities.

4. The biological boundaries for the Peckham Woods are defined.

The biological boundaries for the KBA were defined, both biologically in relation to the distribution of forests and rare plants and in terms of property boundaries. This will form the basis for engaging surrounding land owners in a program of private forest reserves once funding has been identified. If support can be found for this program this will be the first time a program of this type has been deployed in Jamaica to support conservation. It could also be part of a Conservation Agreement Program. Conservation Agreements in Jamaica are being piloted under another CEPF project.

5. Local capacity for botanical surveys has been increased through training 5 local botanists including 2 from UWI, additional voucher specimens added to 2 local herbaria, and on-line materials added to the UWI Virtual Herbarium and BRIT online herbarium. "Amendment May

2015" 5. Local capacity for botanical surveys has been increased through training 5 local botanists including 2 from UWI, additional voucher specimens added to 2 local herbaria, and on-line materials added to the UWI Virtual Herbarium and University of South Florida Herbarium. Please note that the only change here is University of South Florida Herbarium as against BRIT online herbarium

Progress 1: Five local botanists participated in the project and all received invaluable training and field experience through working in the field with Alan Franck. 700 voucher specimens from all plants collected were added to various herbaria including the University of the West Indies Herbarium (282), the Institute of Jamaica Herbarium (197 and the herbarium of the University of South Florida (221).

Progress 2: The project was very fortunate to be able to engage support from University of South Florida Herbarium when the Biodiversity Research Institute had to withdraw due to unforeseen circumstances. The USF botanist who took on the task exceeded expectations by voluntarily doubling his level of effort on the project, thereby greatly increasing the work done and the training to locals. Through his efforts the USF Plant Atlas established a new page "Flora of the Clarendon Parish Region" <http://jamaica.plantatlas.usf.edu> dedicated to the flora of Clarendon Parish Jamaica, which includes all the collections from Peckham woods with photographs of specimens and living plants. This is an invaluable resource for botanists. UWI herbarium is exploring the feasibility of linking their virtual herbarium www.jamaicavirtualherbarium.com to this site, as there is no advantage to be gained from duplicating the work done at USF.

6. Information from this process informs the Clarendon Local Sustainability Development Plan (CLSDP) process.

Progress 1: The results from the project were shared with the project management unit who are preparing the CLSDP so that relevant information can be included in the plan. This proved an invaluable addition to the pan, which otherwise had little information about the biodiversity of upper Clarendon, the importance of conserving it and practical approaches to doing so.

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

The project proved outstandingly successful and surpassed expectations in the level and detail of the work that was done, largely due to the enthusiasm and willingness to volunteer of the project team. All objectives were achieved. The topography of the site proved even more challenging than expected, so despite the commitment of the team some parts of the site remained unexplored. However the team felt that a representative sampling had been made. Community engagement was challenging due to how widely scattered they are and also lack of transportation within the area. Many community members have low literacy levels which made traditional pre and post- test and traditional type presentations impossible and that was not known prior to implementation.

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

No

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Component 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 1. Comprehensive assessments of the conservation needs for flora (focused on plant trigger species) and fauna (lepidoptera, birds and Jamaican Hutia) are completed to serve as the basis for conservation planning, monitoring and research.

1.1. By July 2014, an agreement with Forestry Department is in place to allow us to work in the forest reserve, private landowners have given permission to carry out work on their lands, and research permits have been obtained from NEPA.

1.2. By Jan 2015 a file of selected specimens has been uploaded to the on-line herbarium at BRIT, and electronic copies are in available in a location to be determined in Jamaica. Scanned images of mounted specimens will be included in the Jamaica Virtual Herbarium.

"Amendment May 2015" - By July 2015 a file of selected specimens has been uploaded to the University of South Florida Herbarium, and electronic copies are in available in a location to be determined in Jamaica. Scanned images of mounted specimens will be included in the Jamaica Virtual Herbarium

1.3. By Jan 2015 GIS data are used to compile maps of plant and animal distributions and define the boundaries of the conservation area.

1.4. By Feb 2015, final report of invertebrate assessment completed and accepted by project management. Copies are provided to Forestry Department, NEPA, UWI and IOJ.

1.5. By Feb 2015 final botanical report is completed (including species list and recommendation for conservation) and approved by project management. Copies are provided to Forestry Department NEPA, UWI and IOJ.

"Amendment May 2015" - By August 2015, final botanical report is completed (including species list and recommendation for conservation) and approved by project management. Copies are provided to Forestry Department NEPA, UWI and IOJ.

1.6. By May 2015, vertebrate surveys completed and final report produced by consultants and accepted by project management. Copies are provided to Forestry Department, NEPA, UWI and IOJ.

8. Describe the results from Component 1 and each product/deliverable

1.1 Project introduction letters were sent to NEPA and Forestry Department. The Forestry Department gave permission for the project to be implemented in the forest however they required that we advise them before hand of field visits so they could participate in that and other project activities. They assigned a staff member to the project. NEPA gave the requisite permits in a timely manner.

1.2 In October 2015 a file of selected specimens has been uploaded to the University of South Florida Herbarium. Scanned images of mounted specimens have been included in the Jamaica Virtual Herbarium.

1.3 At the end of September 2015 GIS data was used to compile land ownership maps, boundaries of the conservation area and plant and animal distributions.

1.4 Invertebrate reports have been completed and accepted by CPDC. Highlights of those reports were shared with stakeholders at final talk.

1.5 Final botanical report was completed and approved in October 2015 and highlights shared at the final talk.

Component 2 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 2. Socioeconomic baseline surveys conducted to determine the nature, extent and importance of human interactions with the biodiversity of PW

2.1. By end of project a report detailing the nature, extent and importance of human interactions with the biodiversity of PW produced by consultants, accepted by project management and disseminated to stakeholders.

9. Describe the results from Component 2 and each product/deliverable

- 2.1 The socio economic consultant worked with community based assessors to collect relevant data which was analyzed; report prepared which was accepted by the CPDC. Highlights from that report were presented at the final talk which was verified by community residents who were present.

Component 3 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 3. Public support for Peckham Woods and its biodiversity (including trigger species) increased among community leaders, educators and local agency representatives in the Frankfield DA.

3.1. By July 2014, an inception workshop has been held in the community to sensitize them about the project and a report produced.

3.2. By September 2014, educational plan developed.

3.3. By October 2014, education materials developed and dissemination started.

3.4. By May 2015, at least three community outreach sessions held as part of the educational plan and reports prepared

"Amendment May 2015" - By August 2015, at least three community outreach sessions held as part of the educational plan and reports prepared

3.5. By May 2015, an educator's workshop has been held for teachers, community leaders, etc. and a report prepared.

"Amendment May 2015" - By September 2015, an educator's workshop has been held for teachers, community leaders, etc. and a report prepared.

3.6. By end of project, report prepared on implementation of educational plan.

10. Describe the results from Component 3 and each product/deliverable

- 3.1 Inception workshop was held in McKoy to introduce the stakeholders to the project and implementing team. This was received with appreciation by those present and they shared their experiences with the PW forest and what persons used it for.
- 3.2 Education plan was delayed to early 2015 and once completed was shared with partners.
- 3.3 Educational materials were produced and distributed from the inception workshop and by the community based assessors throughout the project. Material was also distributed at subsequent sessions such as Educator's workshop. This included calendar, brochure and species identification cards.
- 3.4 Community leaders were included in the Educator's workshop, field trip and final talk where public education material was shared. The Community based assessors also assisted in sharing that information. It is expected that persons who participated in these sessions will share what they have learnt with others.
- 3.5 Community leaders (including teachers) participated in an Educator's workshop in September 2015. Final report will be shared with partners.
- 3.6 Final educational plan has been approved by the CPDC and will be shared with partners.

Component 4 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 4. By end of project the results of the assessments have been analyzed and priorities for future conservation planning have been established.

4.1. By April 2015, a multi-stakeholder theory of change workshop is held to analyze the implications of the surveys for the long-term management of the KBA.

"Amendment May 2015"- By July 2015, a multi-stakeholder theory of change workshop is held to analyze the implications of the surveys for the long-term management of the KBA

4.2. By June 2015, theory of change workshop report developed and disseminated to major stakeholders (including Forestry Department, NEPA and the Frankfield DAC).

"Amendment May 2015"- By August 2015, theory of change workshop report developed and disseminated to major stakeholders (including Forestry Department, NEPA and the Frankfield DAC).

4.3. By June 2015 Theory of Change document is developed and disseminated to major stakeholders (including Forestry Department, NEPA and the Frankfield DAC)

"Amendment May 2015" - By August 2015 Theory of Change document is developed and disseminated to major stakeholders (including Forestry Department, NEPA and the Frankfield DAC).

11. Describe the results from Component 4 and each product/deliverable

4.1 Theory of Change workshop was held in September 2015 to look at threats to the forest and actions to reduce impacts of those threats. This was attended by partner agencies and consultants on the project.

4.2 The results of the Theory of Change workshop were incorporated in presentation at final talk. The full report is shared with partners.

Component 5 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 5. Project is managed effectively and implemented according to schedule.

5.1. By June 2014, survey teams have been assembled and contracts signed.

5.2. By July 2014, inception meeting of survey team held and report produced.

5.3. By August 2014, work plans are in place for survey teams

5.4. By June 2015, reporting targets have been met.

5.5. By end of project METT scorecards have been completed.

12. Describe the results from Component 5 and each product/deliverable

5.1 Consultants were in place in a timely manner to implement the relevant activities.

5.2 Inception workshop report was produced and accepted by the CPDC by September 3, 2014.

5.5 Baseline METT scorecard was completed in September 2014 with the end of project scorecard being done in October 2015. There was marked improvement between the overall score for each METT.

Component 6 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 6. Interest and commitment engendered among local and national stakeholders for immediate next steps and long term sustainability.

6.1. By April 2015, a talk/lecture held in Kingston to allow for dissemination of findings to stakeholders including agencies, UWI students and lecturers as well as donors and media.

"Amendment May 2015" - By September 2015, a talk/lecture held in Kingston to allow for dissemination of findings to stakeholders including agencies, UWI students and lecturers as well as donors and media.

6.2. By June 2015, a final multi-stakeholder and donor workshop and field trip to include media, agency representatives and donors have been held in Frankfield DA and a report prepared. d submitted

"Amendment May 2015" - By September 2015, a final multi-stakeholder and donor workshop and field trip to include media, agency representatives and donors have been held in Frankfield DA and a report prepared.

6.3. By end of project, at least one proposal for a project to support the next steps has been prepared and submitted

6.4. By the end of the project, a final report (summarizing the findings of the study and the approach used for the survey and making recommendations for monitoring) has been prepared and disseminated to government agencies, educational institutions, land owners, Frankfield DAC, CBOs, potential funders and other interested parties through CPDC website, email and media..

13. Describe the results from Component 6 and each product/deliverable

6.1 In October 2015 the final talk was held in Kingston where project team was able to share with stakeholders from funding agencies, government agencies and community members the findings from their collaborative work in the PW area and look at the way forward.

6.2 In September 2015 a field trip where CPDC, agency representatives, students and community members were exposed to the findings of the project particularly the work of the biological team were shared. They also had an opportunity to go into the field and experience first-hand what was presented in the classroom setting.

6.3 The CPDC has submitted to the CDRRF a climate change adaptation project valued at US\$600,000 which included demonstration sub-projects, aquaponics and public education and awareness about CCA.

6.4 During the project there were several postings of findings on the CPDC Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/Clarendon-Parish-Development-Committee-120169834982534/?fref=ts>. A final report has been prepared by lead consultant with input from project team members. This will be shared with partners and other stakeholders.

Component 7 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 7. Subgrant monitoring and tracking

7.1. By end of April 2014 signed subgrant agreement in place with UWI

7.2. Quarterly financial report received from UWI

7.3. By June 2014, lists of existing specimens from Peckham Woods in the UWI and IOJ herbaria are compiled from survey data.

'Amendment May 2015" - By August 2015, lists of existing specimens from Peckham Woods in the UWI and IOJ herbaria are compiled from survey data.

7.4. By Apr 2015 plant voucher specimens collected at Peckham Woods are mounted and shared with herbaria at UWI and IOJ

"Amendment May 2015"- By August 2015 plant voucher specimens collected at Peckham Woods are mounted and shared with herbaria at UWI and IOJ

14. Describe the results from Component 7 and each product/deliverable

- 7.1 CPDC entered into a sub-grant agreement with the UWI to prepare specimens, participate in workshops and meetings, and participate in biological field work and discussions.
- 7.2 The UWI has prepared and submitted financial reports based on their contract requirements.
- 7.3 The list of existing specimens from PW in the UWI& IOJ herbaria were prepared and shared with the CPDC by late-2015.
- 7.4 Plant voucher specimens collected at the PW forest were mounted and shared by the UWI team and are available in the Virtual Herbarium and the UWI herbarium.

15. If you did not complete any component or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?

Not applicable.

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

- 1. Field trip with students, agencies and community members allowed an effective demonstration of what had been discussed in class room setting and reports.

CEPF Global Monitoring Data

Respond to the questions and complete the tables below. If a question is not relevant to your project, please make an entry of 0 (zero) or n/a (not applicable).

17. Did your organization complete the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) at the beginning and end of your project? (Please be sure to submit the final CSTT tool to CEPF if you haven't already done so.) No we did not

	Date	Composite Score
Baseline CSTT		
Final CSTT		

18. List any vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species conserved due to your project

The project confirmed the presence of 3 Critically Endangered Species, 7 Endangered Species and 19 Vulnerable species. This is an underestimate of the significance of the site for threatened

biodiversity as many severely range restricted and rare species that are present at the site have not been assessed by IUCN.

Critically Endangered species

Dendropanax filipes Britton
Dendropanax grandiflorus Britton
Ardisia byrsonimae Stearn

Endangered species

Jamaican Blackbird *Nesopsar nigerrimus*
 Ring-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas caribbea*
Ternstroemia calycina Fawc. & Rendle
Securidaca brownei Griseb.
Portlandia harrisii Britton
Psychotria clarendonensis Urb.
Rondeletia clarendonensis Britton ex S. Moore
Psychotria clarendonensis Urb.

Vulnerable species

Yellow-billed Parrot *Amazona collaria*
Schefflera troyana (Urb.)A. C. Sm.
Cordia harrisii Urban
Cordia troyana Urb.
Varronia clarendonensis Britton
Clusia clarendonensis Britton
Garcinia decussata
Erythroxylum jamaicense Fawc. & Rendle
Acidocroton verrucosus Urb.
Croton lucidus L.
Lasiocroton harrisii Britton
Mappia racemosa Jacq.
Malpighia harrisii Small
Malpighia obtusifolia Proctor
Eugenia heterochroa Urb.
Eugenia lamprophylla Urb.
Rondeletia adamsii Proctor
Schoepfia harrisii Urb.
Brunfelsia splendida Urb.

Hectares Under Improved Management

Project Results	Hectares*	Comments
19. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area?	80 ha	List the name of each protected area Peckham Woods Forest Reserve
20. Did your project create a new protected area or expand an existing protected area?		List the name of each protected area, the date of proclamation, and the type of proclamation (e.g., legal declaration, community agreement, stewardship)

		<i>agreement)</i>
21. Did your project strengthen the management of a key biodiversity area named in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile (hectares may be the same as questions above)	80ha	List the name of each key biodiversity area Peckham Woods KBA
22. Did your project improve the management of a production landscape for biodiversity conservation		List the name or describe the location of the production landscape

** Include total hectares from project inception to completion*

23. In relation to the two questions above on protected areas, did your project complete a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), or facilitate the completion of a METT by protected area authorities? If so, complete the table below. (Note that there will often be more than one METT for an individual protected area.)

Protected area	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score
Peckham Woods KBA	August 26, 2014	30				
Peckham Woods KBA	October 16, 2015	60				

24. List the name of any corridor (named in the Ecosystem Profile) in which you worked and how you contributed to its improved management, if applicable.

Cockpit Country – North coast forest – Black River Great Morass corridor

Direct Beneficiaries: Training and Education

<i>Did your project provide training or education for . . .</i>	Male	Female	Total	Brief Description
25. Adults for community leadership or resource management positions	4	21	25	Educators workshop for teachers and community leaders (4 female CPDC team members also participated in session)
26. Adults for livelihoods or increased income				
27. School-aged children			17	Field trip into nearby area
28. Other				

29. List the name and approximate population size of any “community” that benefited from the project.

Community name, surrounding district, surrounding province, country *Population size*

Longbough
Aenon Town
McKoy
Morgans Forest

30. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Based on the list of communities above, write the name of the communities in the left column below. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes.

Community Name	Community Characteristics								Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit													
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty line	Other	Increased income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance	Other	
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services										
Longbough	X	X																			X	
Aenon Town	X	X																			X	
McKoy	X	X																			X	
Morgans Forest	X	X																			X	

If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:

Lessons Learned

31. 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 projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community

- a. Importance of being absolutely clear re project procurement and contracting guidelines (both the CEPF needs to be clearer and CPDC needs to ensure that they have understood guidelines).
- b. Difficulties of identifying suitable contractors when project guidelines stipulate rates at less than the locally accepted rates
- c. Need to be understanding, tolerant and firm when working with government agencies
- d. Importance of working closely with a suitable socio-economist to get the information that is needed to support conservation work.

32. Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

The project design was simple, achievable and clear, with maximum partnership but minimum dependence on external inputs. It was very significant that it allowed for biological fieldwork to re-establish the baseline conditions, as it is often difficult to get funding for such work. In this case it was critically important to the identification of the need for conservation action and the development of plans for future actions.

33. Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

Ability to do 2 sets of biological field trips allowed for a more diverse data gathering process. Willingness of biologists to volunteer increased the quality of fieldwork.

34. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Sustainability / Replication

35. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated

The main challenge will be continuing to keep up the momentum with Forestry Department to ensure that they prioritize the area and work with CPDC and experts when they are developing the management plans for the area. We hope that our work will encourage them to do this asap. Biodiversity conservation this is new for them, and the “old guard” in the agency still tends to think along traditional lines. However biodiversity conservation is part of their new remit, and they have expressed their commitment to it. Our challenge is to ensure that they fulfill this commitment. We consider that in doing this project CPDC has shown two things: firstly its fitness and suitability to be a partner in future efforts for conservation in Peckham Woods and Clarendon in general; and secondly the potential role that PDCs islandwide can play in promoting and engaging in the management of local protected areas.

In order to do this CPDC will require funding, and will need to look for opportunities for developing projects to get the funding it needs to continue this important work.

36. Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability

Alan Frank from USF has expressed his on-going, long-term commitment to working in the area, and in Clarendon in general.

Safeguards

37. 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

N/a.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

Additional Funding

39. 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

We were expecting to be able to leverage the funding through grant funding from the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica. However due to internal difficulties they did not offer any grants during the project period. It is expected that they will start accepting proposals in 2016, and CEPF will apply for funds, in which case the CEPF funding will be essential to securing continuing financing.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes

** 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)*

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:

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