

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	The Nature Conservancy
Project Title:	Promoting Community Participation in the Yunnan Snub-Nosed Monkey Conservation by Strengthening Community Conservation Areas Management Within the Monkey Corridor
Date of Report:	February 2014
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CEPF Region: Mountains of Southwest China

Strategic Direction: Consolidation

Grant Amount: \$250,000.00

Project Dates: November 1th, 2011-December 31th, 2013

Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):

At the provincial level, the key partners were the Yunnan Provincial Forestry Department (YFD) and Yunnan Green Environment and Development Foundation (YGF). YFD is the chief administrative government agency for protected areas management in Yunnan. YFD facilitated the Community Conservation Areas (CCA) model advocacy and experience-sharing within the protected areas system of the province by collaborating with TNC in organizing workshops and site visits. YGF is a provincial environmental public foundation and helps in achieving long-term financial sustainability for the CCA model through its public fundraising platform.

At the local level, three local conservation NGOs, namely Deqin Community Co-Management Association, Shangri-La Yunnan Golden Monkey Conservation Association, and Yulong Wildlife and Plant Conservation Association, were responsible for the on-the-ground implementation and monitoring of the three pilot CCAs via sub-grants. The three local NGOs assisted the CCA management bodies to formulate their own management plans, provided technical and financial assistances and monitored conservation effectiveness.

Throughout the project, the Center for Rural Development Studies of Yunnan University served as the independent third-party to develop the monitoring measures and conduct the baseline survey, mid-term assessment and final evaluation, so as to summarize the CCA model impacts and experiences.

In addition a number of organizations were involved in the implementation of activities to achieve the project's goals and objectives, such as CI-China and the Shanshui Conservation Center. During the implementation process, these organizations actively participated in the CCA coalition quarterly meetings, experience-sharing site visits, and workshops.

Conservation Impacts

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

Throughout the two years' implementation, the project further strengthened the on-the-ground management practices of the three pilot CCAs (Bamei, Tuoluoding and Liju) through capacity building for three local grassroots partners and local communities. It also improved the conservation effectiveness of the monkey habitats within the three pilot CCAs via reinforcing the connection between natural resource conservation and sustainable livelihoods. Meanwhile, a broader hotspot-wide CCA coalition has been established to facilitate experience-sharing and CCA model promotion. In collaboration with YGF, Tencent and Alibaba, the web-based public fundraising platform for Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Conservation was launched and will ensure financial sustainability for the community-based monkey conservation efforts, while improving public awareness about the monkeys.

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

The planned long-term impacts of the project include:

- The CCA model recognized and replicated on a larger scale within Yunnan Province;
- At least 80% of monkey habitat effectively protected and landscape integrity enhanced;
- The institutional capacity of grass-roots organizations within the snub-nosed monkey corridor significantly improved.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

- The CCA model and on-site experiences have been promoted to Yunnan provincial government departments and other nature reserves & national parks in Yunnan through regular communication, quarterly meetings, study tours and CCA workshops and received positive feedbacks;
- The CCA model has already been integrated into the draft Provincial Yunnan Snub-Nosed Monkey Conservation Action Plan, which is waiting for the final approval by Provincial Committee of the CPPCC, so as to ensure scale-up replications within monkey habitats in Yunnan;
- In collaboration with YGF, a web-based public fundraising platform has been established on Tencent and Alibaba platforms, the largest web platforms in China, to secure sustainable funding support for monkey conservation;
- Through the daily coaching, quarterly meetings, study tours and theme workshops, the capacity of three local grass-roots partners on project management, fundraising, volunteer recruitment and management has been significantly improved, which will secure the success of future monkey conservation projects.

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

As of 2013, the planned short-term impacts of the project which were achieved included:

- The management capacity of Bamei CCA (covering 4000ha), Tuoluoding CCA (covering 800ha), and Liju CCA (covering 4000ha) have all been substantially improved;
- The monkey habitats within the pilot CCAs have been effectively protected and monitored;
- The experiences/lessons summarized from the pilot CCAs have been shared among the broader CCA coalition within the hotspot;
- At least one pilot CCA has been recognized as a best practice demo by the provincial forestry department, while the CCA model has been integrated into the provincial biodiversity conservation strategy action plan.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

- The management capacity of three CCAs has been significantly improved through organizing community meetings and discussions to formulate the natural resource management regulations & monitoring mechanism, and participating in technical trainings on patrols, wildlife species recognition, natural resource management and alternative livelihood activities;
- The monkey habitats within three CCAs have been effectively protected and monitored through regular community-based patrol activities (32 patrols in Bamei, 108 in Tuoluoding, at least 15 days per months in Liju); all the patrol data have been input to the government agencies' databases, and the analysis reports have been regularly distributed to target audiences such as

forestry department and community members, to allow them to adjust conservation measures accordingly;

- The participants from related government agencies, nature reserves & national parks, academic institutions, international & grass-roots NGOs were invited to quarterly meetings, study tours and workshops to share community-based conservation experiences and lessons learned. These activities improved the collaborations among related stakeholders and also promoted the CCA model to a broader coalition;
- Because the formulation schedule of the provincial biodiversity conservation strategy action plan changed, the project team coordinated with partners and integrated the CCA model to the provincial Yunnan snub-nosed monkey conservation action plan, which will become the guideline for monkey protection in Yunnan once officially approved.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: 8800ha

Species Conserved: around 800 Yunnan Snub-nosed monkeys belonging to three sub-populations

Corridors Created: strengthened the Bamei corridor between the Tibetan sub-populations and Yunnan sub-populations

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

The success toward achieving the project's objectives includes:

- The project launched online public fundraising platforms for the monkey conservation. Though the funding might not be a large amount, it will be a sustainable financial support. Meanwhile, the platforms also become a window to the public to disseminate the stories about monkey protection, so as to improve public awareness and engage the public's participation;
- The project established a broader CCA coalition not only within the monkey range but hotspot-wide as well through the quarterly meeting mechanism, site-visits and workshops which have facilitated experience sharing on community-based conservation and CCA model promotion at a larger scale;
- The project employed a series of measures, such as quarterly meetings, study tours, training workshops, volunteer recruitment and regular on-site monitoring and evaluation, to help the capacity building of local NGOs in strategic planning, management, fundraising, communications, etc., which have significantly improved staff capacity and will help ensure the future success of similar conservation projects;
- The project has taken the community's ownership into consideration from the planning phase. Each of the community regulations and activities has been discussed at the community meetings and recognized by the majority of the community members. Therefore, these regulations will continue working even though the project has ended to ensure long-term conservation effectiveness;

The challenges include:

- Even though the CCA model was integrated into the provincial monkey conservation action plan, the plan has not yet been officially approved by the government because of uncertainty in the government schedule, thus government funding for CCA model scale up within the monkey range has not been secured. Moreover, the community-based conservation work is rather complicated. The success relies on the understanding of the community's situation and the sustainable benefits that the community members can get from conservation efforts. No common rules can be applicable everywhere, which brings a big challenge for the CCA model replication and scale-up;
- Despite the many achievements of the CCA model's on-the-ground experiences, the model itself has not yet formally recognized by government's legislation designating protected areas. Thus, the CCA is now authorized by the county forestry department for only a certain period, and the CCA management bodies still do not have official rights to deal with the illegal activities

such as logging or hunting, or against destructive development such as mining. These problems pose great challenges to the CCA model's long-term effectiveness.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

This project employed many volunteers during the implementation process due to the human resources limit of funded project staff. The volunteers' participation played an unexpectedly important role, both in on-the-ground efforts and in external communications. The volunteers not only helped in the planned project activities, but brought new thoughts and tools to facilitate the project deliverables. For example, volunteers established an online We Chat platform to distribute interesting monkey stories and conservation articles. This platform has already published 110+ articles and is followed by 800+ fans, which becomes a cost-effective tool for public awareness campaigning for monkey conservation.

Project Components

Project Components: *Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.*

Component 1 Planned:

Strengthened management of Bamei CCA through sub-grant to Deqin Community Co-Management Association:

- Improved management capacity of Bamei CCA with well-defined and effectively enforced management regulations;
- Population size and habitat area of Yunnan snub-nosed monkey within Bamei CCA increase or remain stable over duration of the project;
- At least 50% households living near the CCA receive demonstrate poverty reduction benefits in terms of increased opportunity, empowerment and/or security.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

- Formal authorization agreements have been signed by the county forestry bureau with two village groups (Jiaka & Biyonggong) with clear boundaries and responsibilities to expand the Bamei CCA area;
- A series of management regulations were discussed and approved at the community meetings about construction timber use, firewood collection, NTFP sustainable collection and patrol mechanism, after two training sessions in each village group on natural resources management;
- Representatives were elected at community meetings to participate in the study tour to Shanshui's CCA pilot in Qinghai to share experiences;
- Three population surveys were conducted in July 2013, April & October 2013 to identify the monkey population number, range and threats. The final survey has counted the Bamei population after 20 years (ca 150 individuals), which showed an increasing trend and demonstrated the conservation effectiveness of the past years. Meanwhile, the survey team got clear photos & videos of this population for the first time, which have been reported by CCTV news.
- Two technical training sessions for the community patrol team were conducted and the patrol record form was refined to improve the patrol quality;
- 14 infrared cameras installed along the patrol routes and properly functioned in the field, while 49 sets of field clothing were provided to the patrol team members;
- From January 2012 to June 2013, 32 patrols were conducted in two village groups by more than 130 community members with 26 patrol forms produced. One sighting of the monkey group was recorded on March 2013, with an estimated 50 individuals; besides which, signs of black bear, goral, blue sheep, serow and wolf were also recorded, indicating the relatively high biodiversity within Bamei CCA. Overgrazing in the summer season and mining around

the habitat were identified as the most prominent threats. All the patrol data and the analysis report were entered into the database of nearby Baima Snow Mountain Nature Reserve;

- Discussed by the community meeting: walnut and Chinese herbs planting were identified as the alternative livelihood demonstration initiatives. In total 830 walnut seedlings were planted in the collective land of Jiaka village group and approximately 1300m² of Chinese herbs were planted in Biyonggong, both with clearly established management regulations and benefit-sharing mechanism;
- Along with the alternative livelihood demonstration, two rural technique training sessions on veterinary practice and viticulture took place in each village group.

Component 2 Planned:

Strengthened management of Tuoluoding CCA through sub-grant to Shangri-La Yunnan Golden Monkey Conservation Association:

- Improved management capacity of Tuoluoding CCA with well-defined and effectively enforced management regulations;
- Population size and habitat area of Yunnan snub-nosed monkey within Tuoluoding CCA to increase or remain stable over duration of the project;
- At least 50% households living near the CCA to receive demonstrated poverty reduction benefits in terms of increased opportunity, empowerment and/or security.

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

- CCA authorization agreement signed by Weixi County Forestry Bureau with clear boundary and responsibilities;
- Community meetings were held to discuss the current management regulations and make refinement. Including construction wood collection, firewood collection, NTFP collection and patrol mechanism. The members of CCA management body were elected at the meeting;
- Three public activities were conducted in August 2012, February & August 2013 to promote traditional knowledge and the culture of the Lisu ethnic group to improve the cohesiveness of the community;
- A women's information group was established due to the community's situation (women play an important role in daily life of the community); regulations on public sanitation maintenance were established and enforced by the women's information group. A training workshop on women's health was conducted;
- Following the community discussion results, the patrol frequency was adjusted from every day to every five days; the patrol map, regulations, patrol sequence were posted in the CCA activity room;
- A simple hut was built along the patrol route; two sets of infrared cameras and 36 sets of field clothing were provided to the patrol members. Three technical training sessions on wildlife species recognition, infrared camera use and field monitoring were conducted to improve the patrol quality;
- In total 108 patrols were conducted in Tuoluoding CCA by the 36 households from the village group. The monkey group was witnessed within the CCA boundary during the winter time. All patrol data forms were sent to Baima Snow Mountain Nature Reserve and integrated into their database;
- Private lavatories were built in each household with support from the township government instead of the planned one public lavatory; one garbage disposal space was built and four sets of garbage classification bins installed with recyclable separated from unrecyclable;
- The community members were organized on a voluntarily basis on two occasions to repair the road from Tuoluoding to Tacheng Township to improve the transportation access so as to facilitate the movement of agricultural products;
- Based on community meeting discussion, 20,000 green bur (*Prinsepiautilis* Royle) seedlings were planted to replace the current wooden fence, so as to reduce the timber needs and create an additional income source from the green bur fruit;
- A technical training on traditional bee-keeping was conducted and honey market promotion activities were organized, thereby doubling the community's income from honey sales.

Component 3 Planned:

Strengthened management of Liju CCA through sub-grant to Yulong Wildlife and Plant Conservation Association:

- Liju CCA to be formally recognized by Yulong County Forestry Bureau with a clearly defined boundary and established management mechanism;
- Improved management capacity of Liju CCA with well-defined and effectively enforced management regulations (funded by TNC);
- Population size and habitat area of Yunnan snub-nosed monkey within Liju CCA to increase or remain stable over duration of project;
- At least 50% households living near the CCA to receive demonstrated poverty reduction benefits in terms of increased opportunity, empowerment and/or security (funded by TNC).

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

- Regular communication mechanism with Yulong County Forestry Bureau was established while the project progress reports were submitted quarterly; application for establishing Liju CCA was submitted to the forestry bureau, but not approved because of unclarified land tenure issue;
- One fulltime project coordinator with related work experience was recruited to participate in the project planning, management, and on-site implementation & monitoring to help strengthen the capacity of the local NGO;
- The local NGO's achievements were summarized and promoted to related government agencies by a workshop held in August 2013; 5000 copies of brochures and desk calendars were designed, printed and distributed to related stakeholders;
- The recruitment of Liju CCA patrol team members was held publicly within the 13 village groups and all candidates were formally interviewed by a panel consisting of TNC staff, the local NGO staff, officials from the forestry bureau and the village. As a result, four rangers were recruited as patrol team members; the performance assessment and incentive salary mechanism & patrol record form were discussed and updated to refine the patrol team management;
- A study tour for the patrol team members to Baima Snow Mountain Nature Reserve was held in August 2013 to build their capacity; technical trainings on field monitoring, related forest policy, equipment use and wildlife species recognition, were also conducted to improve their capacity;
- Three infrared cameras, one video camera and necessary supplies such as sleeping bags, tents and field clothing were purchased with management regulations on those equipment formulated;
- The patrols were conducted at least 15 days per month along four patrol routes within the monkey habitat for 16 months. All patrol data were input into Yulong County Forestry Bureau's database. According to the patrol record, the monkey group in Liju CCA showed a steady increasing trend and has doubled in size compared with 10 years ago;
- Educational events such as a painting competition and public activities on Lisu New Year Festival were conducted among the Liju villagers to promote the community awareness on nature conservation and the Yunnan Snub-nosed monkey;
- The photos and stories were collected from the patrol team and published on the blog, weibo and we-chat platforms established by the volunteers to improve the public awareness on the monkey protection.
- Well-defined resources management regulations were formulated in 12 of the 13 village groups in Liju and 20 self-driven alternative livelihood projects were proposed on the whole-community meeting. After careful planning, TNC helped in the white kidney bean planting and provide resources on marketing & sales to increase the community's income from the beans.

Component 4 Planned:

A broad coalition involving the pilot CCAs and relevant stakeholders within the hotspot was established to facilitate CCA model advocacy and replication:

- Increased involvement of the key stakeholders in the CCA coalition by regular coordination meetings and learning-exchange visits;
- At least one case study on the pilot CCAs management completed by pre-, mid-term and post evaluations, with measurable indicators on the project's ecological and social impacts;
- Increased awareness from the general public on the community patrol groups by collaboration with Yunnan Green Foundation and the total value of contribution to support the community patrols increased;
- CCA model formally integrated into the provincial biodiversity conservation strategy action plan and at least one pilot CCA site recognized as a best practice demo by YFD;
- CCA model and best practices disseminated by project brochure, publications and advocacy events of mass media.

Component 4 Actual at Completion:

- In total, 8 quarterly meetings, 2 learning site-visits (Sichuan & Qinghai) and 2 workshops were held to maintain the regular coordination and facilitate experience-sharing among the CCA coalition. Those meetings ensured the project implementation was on the right track and engaged the stakeholders to get involved in the CCA model promotion;
- Center for Rural Development Studies from Yunnan University was identified as the third-party to perform the monitoring & evaluation through an open bidding process. A set of monitoring indicators including ecological, social and economic impacts were selected and methodology developed in March 2012. With the support from volunteers, the baseline surveys, mid-term assessment and final evaluation were conducted in March-May 2012, December 2012 and July-October 2013, respectively. One master student worked on this topic as his thesis and one peer-reviewed article was published;
- The online public fundraising platform has been initiated since December 2013 in collaboration with YGF, Tencent & Alibaba. By the end of January, more than CNY230,000 had been raised, which has provided a sustainable funding source to support the monkey conservation;
- Public awareness of monkey protection and the community patrols have been greatly improved via the monkey conservation we-chat platform, established by volunteers. By the end of January, the platform hosted 100+ articles and had 800+ followers; The patrol team of Liju CCA won the first prize of the Ford Conservation and Environmental Grants because of its achievements in the past few years;
- The CCA model and replication within the monkey habitat were integrated into the provincial Yunnan snub-nosed monkey conservation action plan. The plan is waiting for final approval and will become the guideline for monkey protection in Yunnan once officially approved;
- Experiences and stories from the project implementation and monkey protection were distributed via TNC's communication channels such as its internal magazine, newsletter, website, and social media, and reported by newspapers, magazines and CCTV;
- A guidebook for community-based patrol within the monkey habitat was compiled, printed and distributed to the CCAs, nature reserves and national parks; a logo was designed for the fundraising platform and 1,000 outdoor headkerchiefs were produced to engage public participation.

Component 5 Planned:

Effective partnership for Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey conservation formed through sub-grants to local partners:

- Sub-grant awarded to Deqin Community Co-management Association and progress monitored through quarterly reporting and regular management meetings;
- Sub-grant awarded to Shangri-La Yunnan Golden Monkey Conservation Association and progress monitored through quarterly reporting and regular management meetings;
- Sub-grant awarded to Yulong Wildlife and Plant Conservation Association and progress monitored through quarterly reporting and regular management meetings;
- Management effectiveness of the three pilot CCAs monitored annually;

- Institutional capacity of the three sub-grantees monitored annually, using CEPF's civil society tracking tool.

Component 5 Actual at Completion:

- The progress reports and financial reports from three sub-grantees were submitted and reviewed on a quarterly basis following TNC's grant management SOPs. The implementation progress was checked at each quarterly meeting to ensure the activities were on the right track;
- On-site monitoring of the three pilot CCAs was conducted at least once a month by the project coordinator and volunteers;
- Regular communications were maintained by the project coordinator via email, instant message or telephone to track the project progress; TNC staff and volunteers took part in all important activities such as community meetings, surveys and training.;
- Management effectiveness evaluation and institutional capacity monitoring of three sub-grantees were conducted annually, together with the independent monitoring by the third-party.

Component 6 Planned:

Compliance with Indigenous Peoples safeguarding policy monitored and regularly reported to CEPF:

- Reports of community participatory baseline surveys conducted at pilot CCAs;
- Records of Free, Prior and Informed Consultations conducted with participating communities prior to adoption of CCA management regulations or benefit-distribution systems;
- Semi-annual reports of safeguard monitoring visits to pilot CCAs

Component 6 Actual at Completion:

- The baseline surveys were conducted in three pilot CCAs via household interviews, questionnaires, participatory GIS mapping and community meetings; in total 151 community members were selected and interviewed considering sex, age, minority groups and education background. All the questionnaires were archived and the analysis report was compiled by the monitoring third-party;
- Every regulation measure or decision was made by the community meetings with at least 50% households participating; the participants' list and discussion contents of each meeting were recorded by the local partners;
- The safeguarding policies and contact information of the project team were posted in each CCA to inform the grievance mechanism.

Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

- Among the three pilot CCAs, Liju is the most complicated both in the community composition and management agencies. The project planned to get formal authorization from the county forestry bureau for Liju CCA. However, it was found that the land management rights of the monkey habitat belonged to the original state forest farm instead of the forestry bureau and there were many conflicts about the tenure of the community-owned forest collective, which forced the project team to postpone the planned activity. However, all 13 village groups were engaged in discussing and formulating their own management regulations and alternative livelihood projects, which has strengthened their awareness and the capacity of collective resources management. They could effectively manage the collective forests within Liju CCA even without the formal authorization agreement. Moreover, for the state-owned forest within Liju CCA, the patrol team has been authorized by the county forestry bureau to perform daily patrols, which prevented the key monkey habitat from illegal poaching & logging. So, the unrealized activity did not affect the achievement of component 3 and the overall impact of the project. TNC and the partners are still dedicated to the community development and conservation project in Liju village even after this project has ended.

- At the project planning phase, one designed deliverable was to integrate the CCA model into the provincial biodiversity conservation strategy action plan because YFD had the plan to

formulate a new provincial BSAP. However, due to schedule change, the BSAP had been finished before this project was initiated. So we lost the chance to coordinate with YFD to integrate the CCA model into it. But because of the conservation efforts and increased public awareness about the monkeys in Yunnan during recent years, the provincial government began to formulate the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey conservation action plan. During the formulation process, the project team was fully consulted and the CCA model was integrated into this plan by the compiling team in August 2012. But, because of the government schedule, the draft plan had not yet been formally approved by the end of the project. Once approved, the funding will be guaranteed to implement the planned activities, including the CCA model scale up within the monkey habitat.

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

- During the baseline survey & evaluation, the project team adopted Google Earth as a tool for community participatory mapping. Compared with traditional hand drawing by community members, the map generated from Google Earth could be easily transformed to GIS layers and used for analysis.
- This third-party evaluation developed a set of indicators and corresponding methodology to measure the project's impact from the ecological, social & economic perspectives. The indicators and methodology could be promoted to other community-based conservation projects through baseline survey and impact evaluation (the baseline survey report and final evaluation report are available upon request, but in Chinese).
- For sake of monitoring institutional capacity during the project process, the project team translated the CEPF civil society tracking tool into Chinese, which can be easily used by other CEPF projects in China (electronic version available upon request).
- The feedback from local NGOs raised concerns about the community-based patrols' capacity to recognize wildlife species and to accurately record patrol data. Therefore, the project team compiled the necessary knowledge for field patrols about common species within the monkey habitat as a guidebook for community-based patrols, which could be promoted to other CCA sites and reserves within the monkey range (electronic version available upon request, in Chinese).

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

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

- It is important to consult community members and local partners about their thoughts. It is the key to get stakeholders involved in the project implementation;
- It is necessary to fully take into account the time arrangements of the local villagers when formulating work plans, as well as build in flexibility in terms of unexpected conditions such as bad weather, unavailability of key stakeholders, etc.

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

- The community activities should be discussed and decided on by the whole community and arrangements made so the majority of the community can participate in the activities;
- The community-based patrol should be designed based on the reality of the community and should avoid overloading the work of the community members. This will guarantee the sustainability of the patrols;

- Volunteers' appropriate participation would be a cost-effective means to improve the implementation;
- The use of new social media can help in improving public awareness of nature conservation, public participation and fund raising.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

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 the CEPF investment in this project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
The Nature Conservancy	A	\$979,728.79	TNC's investment in community-based monkey conservation projects during the project period, including personnel, travel, meeting & training, professional services, operation, etc.
YGF	B	\$8,197.00	YGF's funding of Yulong County Wildlife Conservation Association to support outreach activities
YGF	B	\$39,479.24	YGF's funding to TNC from public fundraising platform through Feb. 21, 2014, to support monkey conservation efforts in Laojun Mt. (Liju CCA)
Ford Conservation and Environmental Grants	B	\$43,000	The first prize of this grant won by the Liju patrol team to improve the patrol quality
Tacheng Township Government	B	\$7,524.59	Match funding to Tuoluoding CCA to support alternative livelihoods projects
Yulong County Forestry Bureau	B	\$2,426.00	Match funding to support Liju CCA's patrol team

***Additional funding should be reported using 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.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.

- Though the CCA model is not yet officially recognized by Yunnan Province, the local government agencies have already obtained real benefits from authorization of capable communities to perform forest patrols and other protection activities and have begun to recognize the CCA model. For example, the Liju CCA patrol team helped the county forest bureau to perform forest fire control, human-wildlife conflicts evidence collection, etc. Because the pilot CCAs' experiences were shared and promoted to all related management agencies within the monkey habitat, there is potential to replicate the CCA model to other monkey habitat outside existing nature reserves.
- Through the trainings, study tours and workshops, the project trained a lot of staff from government and local NGOs. The knowledge and skills learned from the project implementation and the training will help them improve future work quality, and increase the possibility of getting more funding support to replicate the CCA work.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

- During the whole process, the project coordinator regularly communicated with local partners. When they planned any on-site activities, they needed to report to the project staff first to tell if there were any possible environmental or social safeguard issues. If there were any, the project coordinator listed all the required mitigation measures and necessary documents, and tried to participate in those activities, so as to avoid any negative environmental or social safeguard issues.
- During this period, we focused on the activity documentation, gender equality and information transparency through village meetings, focus-group interviews and document review among the three pilot CCAs. We also communicated with local partners through quarterly meetings and regular calls & on line communication to ensure every project activities' compliance with the regulations to avoid and mitigate any negative environmental or social safeguard issues.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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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*****If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please
complete the tables on the following pages*****

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF GlobalTargets

(Enter Grant Term)

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	yes	0	8800	Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one. Lijun CCA: 4000ha; Tuoluoding CCA: 800ha Bamei CCA: 4000ha
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	yes	0	0	Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	yes	0	8800	Lijun CCA: 4000ha; Tuoluoding CCA: 800ha Bamei CCA: 4000ha
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	yes	0	4800	Tuoluoding CCA: 800ha Bamei CCA: 4000ha
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	yes	128	128	Bamei CCA: two natural villages, 62+31 households Tuoluoding CCA: 35 households

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table

Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community	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 rate	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									
Bamei		X	X				X		X					X						X	
Tuoluoding		X	X				X		X					X						X	
Total																					

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

