

## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	Liuzhou Bird Watching Society (柳州市观鸟协会)
<b>Project Title</b>	Fostering Community-based Conservation in Nonggang Nature Reserve
<b>CEPF Grant or Number</b>	CEPF-043-2015 (IUCN Ref.) / SG72890 (CEPF Ref.)
<b>Date of Report</b>	18 October 2019

**CEPF Hotspot:** Indo-Burma

**Strategic Direction:** 4

**Grant Amount:** US\$ 19,715

**Project Dates:** 1<sup>st</sup> October 2015 - 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 (27 months)

### **PART I: Overview**

#### **1. Implementation Partners for this Project**

- 1. Longzhou County Government (including the secondary township government):** the governments integrated the nationwide policy of “Environmental Protection” and “Precise Poverty Alleviation” with project goals and village’s long-term plan. This measure allows the village’s development to be a part of the national development blueprint, which creates more opportunities. Due to the intervention of governmental policies, the effect of natural environmental protection is more remarkable.
- 2. Nonggang National Nature Reserve Administration Bureau (NNR) :** the bureau provided professional technical advice on natural conservation, also held trainings in cooperation with Liuzhou Bird Watching Society, supported Guangxi Longzhou International Bird Watching Competition in many aspects. In the middle and later period, they gave advice to the villages on how to identify their roles in ecotourism.
- 3. Guangxi Provincial TV Station:** a documentary about how the project brought changes to Nonggang Village was broadcasted all over the province through Guangxi provincial TV station. Meanwhile, because the documentary covers both ecological protection and poverty alleviation, it was sent to the national TV station—CCTV as a selected programme from province. It was broadcasted on CCTV Channel7.

**4. Faculty of ornithology in Guangxi University of Science and Technology:** the faculty provided professional training to the staff on birds' habitat and habits in the Karst area from the ecologist and ornithologist's perspective.

**2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project**

1. Through the activities taken place in Nonggang Longheng village, the project promoted growth of ecotourism in the surrounding villages. At present, there are 7 tour guides in this village; more than 15 in the whole Nonggang area.
2. The project in Nonggang Longheng village also promoted tourism in the surrounding villages. At least seven "B&B" have been established.
3. The project in Nonggang Longheng village improved economic income of local residents in many ways. Some villagers became tour guides, or turned their house into "B&B". Some provide private transport services and food to tourists and local hotels.
4. The bird-themed trainings directly benefited more than 40 staff from villages and NNR.
5. The annual number of visitors coming to the area centered on Nonggang village for birdwatching, photographing and natural observation is more than 50,000 person-times.
6. The overall environment of the project site and its surrounding villages was improved: as the project village became more well-known, it was considered as a part of local government's development plan. A trash recycling system was built up to solve sewage problem in the village. Under the supervision of all villagers, there's barely any hunting and logging. The increasing tourists made villagers pay more attention on protecting their natural resources including birds, so that they could turn their resources into economic income.

**3. Briefly describe actual progress towards the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)**

Description of the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)	Summary of actual progress towards this goal
The biodiversity of Nonggang National Nature Reserve is better protected, thanks to the active participation of the local community in efforts to develop eco-tourism around Nonggang Village.	
(1) Project partners in the community have sufficient ecological knowledge (on avifauna, insects, etc.) to protect the community environment and make a living as tour guides.	Bird-related lectures; training on how to identify birds; field trips to learn about how the other places carry out eco-tourism with the theme of bird protection; a WeChat group set up to provide technical support for local tour guides; occasional gathering for local tour guides to exchange experiences.
(2) Tour guides, the Green Magpie Inn, and Nonggang Village have sufficient equipment and infrastructure to provide eco-tourism services.	The project provided facilities for local tour guides; air conditioning, tableware disinfection cabinets and other facilities for "Green Magpie Inn" and other inns; set up guiding signboard of birdwatching spots in the villages

<p>(3) Co-management mechanisms for sustainable development of environment are established in the community</p>	<p>The project collaborated with the county government and NNR administration bureau to carry out the first Longzhou International Bird Watching Competition; cooperated with Guangxi TV Station to organize a field trip to Baihualing for the tour guides; organized a field trip to Liuzhou for the tour guides; set up standards for pricing and services with the guides</p>
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**4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its overall goal**

1. As ecotourism was promoted by the project in the area centered on Nonggang village, the number of tourists has been increasingly growing, so does the income of villagers who are involved. Less young people leave their community for work. The surrounding environment has been protected. There's no hunting and logging in the villages. Local government paid more attention to the area and provided more support. While the government is promoting the policy of "Environmental Protection" and "Precise Poverty Alleviation", the village's development became a governmental plan, which creates more opportunities.
2. However, in the later stage of the project, the increasing government intervention impaired the sense of ownership of the village and the project implementers.

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

1. The area centered on Nonggang drew more attention all over the country. A documentary filmed by the project in cooperation with Guangxi TV Station was broadcasted on CCTV as a selected programme from province.
2. The local government paid more attention on eco-tourism and launched Longzhou County International Bird Watching Competition which received approval from bird lovers.
3. The local government successively hosted and held a variety of photography competitions on the theme of birds, and trainings for the local tour guides.
4. After communicating and negotiating with Liuzhou Bird Watching Society, China Mobile established a base station in Nonggang Village. Both signals and networks of China Mobile covered the area.
5. The local government has become the main force of nature conservation and community development in the entire area. The implementation Liuzhou Bird Watching Society has been reduced. Some of the project goals which LBWS could not attain were achieved by the government.

**PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables**

**6. Objectives (as stated in the small grant contract)**

<b>Objective 1: Project partners in the community have sufficient ecological knowledge (on avifauna, insects, etc.) to protect the community environment and make a living as tour guides.</b>		
<b>Activity description</b>	<b>Deliverable(s)</b>	<b>Summary of actual progress/results for this activity</b>
<b>Activity 活动 1.1</b> Invite bird and insect specialists to conduct ecological research in the area, with participation from the local community.	At least 4 researchers invited to conduct research in the area.	Two investigators were invited to conduct bird surveys in Nonggang Village and its surrounding areas.
<b>Activity 活动 1.2</b> Invite bird and insect specialists to provide ecological training and tour-guiding training to community members.	Two training events conducted, including participation of at least 6 community members	A bird-related training was held at Nonggang National Nature Reserve Administration Bureau - Nonggang Station. The training covered the distribution and identification of birds in the Nonggang area; how to set up bird watching points and spots for photography according to the local natural environment. There were about 40 participants including guards and foresters from NNR .
<b>Activity 活动 1.3:</b> Community members start working as local tour guides, operating out of the Indochinese Green Magpie Inn	Members have started working as tour guides.	In addition to Green Magpie Inn, 6 families were able to provide accommodation for the tourists in Nonggang Village. The number of tour guides increased to 7.
<b>Objective 2: Tour guides, the Green Magpie Inn, and Nonggang Village have sufficient equipment and infrastructure to provide eco-tourism services.</b>		
<b>Activity description</b>	<b>Deliverable(s)</b>	<b>Summary of actual progress/results for this activity</b>
<b>Activity 活动 2.1:</b> Provide trained community-based tour guides with necessary equipment for working as tour guides (binoculars, laser pointers, and cameras)	Tour guides provided with necessary equipment.	1. The project provided facilities and equipment for Green Magpie Inn and other inns in order to improve their service for the tourists. 2. The project provided telescopes, laser pointers, illustrated handbooks and cameras for the tour guides in Longheng Village.
<b>Activity 活动 2.2:</b> Install information boards, maps, road signs, species profiles, and bulletin boards in village.	Infrastructure installed.	Signboards of the project introduction, maps for bird watching spots and bulletin boards were set up in Longheng Village.

<b>Objective 3: Co-management mechanisms for sustainable development of environment are established in the community</b>		
<b>Activity description</b>	<b>Deliverable(s)</b>	<b>Summary of actual progress/results for this activity</b>
<b>Activity 活动 3.1:</b> Organize two environmental conservation publicity events with the community tour guides, and neighboring school, and display related photos in the school and around the village.	Publicity events held.	A exhibition of photographs on the theme of birds was held in the village displaying the photos alongside with the names of birds.
<b>Activity 活动 3.2:</b> Take two tour guides from local community to visit some famous domestic bird watching sites, in order to teach them about the use and importance of community regulations.	Visits held. Documented in visit report.	1. In cooperation with Guangxi TV Station, the project took 2 local guides to a field trip to Baihualing. 2.The project organized a field trip for 4 guides to Liuzhou, so that they could meet with local photographers and bird lovers and talk about how to create a photography spot based on the local environment. They also visited Liuzhou Quer Mountain Wetland Park to learn about how to restore the environment and attract more birds.
<b>Activity 活动 3.3:</b> Agree informal regulations with Nonggang Village residents, regarding the management of tour guides and environmental protection in general, in order to protect the natural environment.	Regulations agreed, and signed by community members.	The project established standards for tour guides and the services with the local guides in Longheng Village and Wangna Village, staffs from NNR and local township government.

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

1. Trainings and forums targeting capacity building.
2. Field trips and learning activities.

**PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing**

**Lessons Learned**

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

*Consider lessons that would inform:*

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

1. During the project planning process, we had communicated with local villagers who were interested in getting involved and staffs in NNR to design activities that are suitable for the local ecological environment and culture.
2. During the implementation, we actively presented the achievement to the local government and obtained more resources and supports from them.

#### **Sustainability / Replication**

9. **Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.**
  1. Families who are able to provide accommodation and the tour guides have already built good reputations and influence. Tourists from all over the country would take the initiative to book their services. As WeChat was used to communicate with the tourists, it's more convenient to provide service.
  2. As there are more and more tourists, the rules established by the subtle influence of marketing environment have been stabilized. The pricing standards and various incidental services have been established as well.
  3. Township government, county government and NNR have been providing support, supervision on a regular basis.
  4. Development of the community has become a part of government's long-term plan which allows the community to obtain more sustained and stable resources.

#### **Safeguards 保障**

10. **If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.**

The project site, Nongheng village, is home to 40 households (totaling about 180 people) all of whom are of Zhuang ethnicity and is located in the outskirts of Nonggang NNR.

Through the implementation of the project, the communities received various positive benefits. The project predicted that about 15% of households (the owner of the Green Magpie Inn, local tour guides, the owner of the local shop, etc.) would see direct benefits from this work and eventually, through the combined involvement of the project and later the intervention of the local government, we can say that the whole community saw direct benefits from the project.

Before initiating project implementation, LZWWS will worked closely with Tun Zhang (the administrative leader of community), the Village Head and other key stakeholders. Discussions focused on how community members could best participate in the project and on how to monitor the project progress. This promoted a sense of project ownership among the local community.

LZBWS provided timely feedback to the community on timescale for activities and project implementation.

LZBWS facilitated the establishment of the project team by the community itself. Roles and responsibilities of members were assigned by the community itself. Monitoring took place through regular project team meetings and joint meetings with LZBWS staff.

A grievance mechanism was put in place at the beginning of the project (providing the contact information for LZBWS and Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden). No complaints or grievances were recorded throughout the project implementation period.

In the later stage of the project, the success of the project brought the attention of the local government to the initiative. The local government progressively got more and more involved in the project activities and its intervention, although beneficial and increasing the impact of the project, impaired the sense of ownership of the village and the project implementers.

**Additional Funding**

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

a. **Total additional funding (US\$) unknown**

b. **Type of funding**

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Local government	B or C	unknown	

\* Categorize the type of funding as:

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

**Additional Comments/Recommendations**

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

**PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level**

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

**Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.**

**Contribution to Portfolio Indicators 对投资组合指标的贡献**

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

Indicator	Narrative
N/A	

**Contribution to Global Indicators**

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

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

**Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management**

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled “protected areas” (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the “protected areas” indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP

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



## 15. Protected Areas

### Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

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

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

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

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

## 16. Production landscape

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

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

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
N/A				

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

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

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

## 17. Beneficiaries

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

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

**17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training.**

# of men benefitting from formal training*	# of women benefitting from formal training*
40	0

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

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

# of men benefitting from increased income*	# of women benefitting from increased income*
85	100

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

**17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined 受益人总数 - 合并**

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

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
105	100

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

### 18. Benefits to Communities 对社区的好处

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

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

Name of Community 社区名称	Community Characteristics (mark with x) 社区特征 (用 x 标记)							Type of Benefit (mark with x) 福利类型 (用 x 标记)									# of Beneficiaries 受益人数量	
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
LongHeng	x	N/A	x	N/A	N/A	x		x	x	N/A	x	N/A	N/A	N/A	x	x	105	100

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

**18b. Geolocation of each community**

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

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude

**19. Policies, Laws and Regulations**

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

**19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation 政策，法律或法规的名称，范围和主题**

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)															
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	
1																				

2																			
3																			

**19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.**  
 对于上面列出的每项法律，政策或法规，请根据其分配的编号提供所要求的信息。

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

## 20. Best Management Practices

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

### 20.最佳管理实践

请描述您的项目由于 CEPF 投资而开发和测试的任何新管理实践，这些实践已被证明是成功的。最佳实践是一种方法或技术，其始终显示出优于其他方法所获得的结果。

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice 最佳管理实践的简称/主题	Description of best management practice and its use during the project 描述最佳管理实践及其在项目中的使用
1		
2		

## 21. Networks & Partnerships

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

### 网络与合作伙伴关系

请报告民间社会团体之间以及您因 CEPF 投资而建立的其他部门之间的任何新网络或伙伴关系。除了立即执行项目之外，网络/伙伴关系应该具有一些持非正式网络/伙伴关系即使没有谅解备忘录或其他类型的验证也是可以接受的。网络/伙伴关系的例子包括：促进可持续渔业实践的渔民联盟，环境记者网络，一个或多个非政府组织与一个或多个私营部门伙伴之间的伙伴关系，以改善私人土地上的生物多样性管理，一个侧重于爬行动物保护。请不要使用此选项卡列出项目中的合作伙伴，除非其中部分或全部是上述此类网络/合作伙伴的一部分。

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership 网络/合作伙伴的名称	Year established 成立年份	Country(s) covered 国家/地区	Purpose 目的
1				
2				

**Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy 第五部分信息共享和 CEPF 政策**

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](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

**Name:** XU YONG  
**Organization:** Liuzhou bird watching society  
**Mailing address:** 101, 2nd floor, No.8 DongJun Apartment Liuzhou Bird Watching Society,  
Liuzhou, Guangxi, China  
**Telephone number:** +86-13557801866  
**E-mail address:** 9864942@qq.com