

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

Organization Legal Name	<i>Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association</i>
Project Title	Hou Niao Volunteer Program – Promoting a Coastal Wetland Volunteer Network in Guangxi
CEPF Grant or Number	SG73300 / CEPF-062
Date of Report	26 th July, 2018

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma Hotspot,
 CHN21 – Fangcheng
 CHN52 – Nanliujiang Hekou
 CHN62 – Shankou
 CHN69 – Weizhou Dao

Strategic Direction: 8. Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels

Grant Amount: USD 19,923

Project Dates: 1st October 2016 – 30th September 2017 (12 months)

PART I: Overview

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

Nature reserves:

- Guangxi Beilunhekou Mangrove National Nature Reserve: partner of public education activities, provide expertise and activity space.
- Guangxi Hepu Dugong National Nature Reserve: partner of public education activities, provide expertise and activity space.

Media:

- Beihai Evening: media partner of Nature Note Competition and No Consumption of Horseshoe Crab Campaign.

Governmental agencies:

- Tourism Department of Haichen District, Beihai: partner of No Consumption of Horseshoe Crab Campaign, and also support the community nature education activities.
- Sanniangwan Tourism Management Committee: partner of Nature Note Competition and No Consumption of Horseshoe Crab Campaign.

NGO:

- Beihai Volunteer Association: local NGO partner of public education activities and community publicity.

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

Before this project, the Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association organized every conservation activity through our staff or some core volunteers’ assistants. The conservation effectiveness and impacts of our activities were limited. Also, our influence could only cover Beihai and surrounding areas, and work could not be extended to Qinzhou or Fangchenggang. With more volunteers, especially teams, joint us, we were able to conduct more conservation activities with the enhanced capacity of local volunteers. With our trainings and guidance, these volunteer teams have developed their skills and improved their conservation capacity to make larger and enduring impact.

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
Establish a regional coastal wetland volunteer network for the Horseshoe Crab and Shorebird Project, expand the team of local volunteers and enhance their capacity, promote public participation in wildlife monitoring and conservation for the purpose of mitigating the threats on coastal biodiversity and their habitats.	During the project period, we recruited and trained 6 volunteer group with a total of over 130 people. By training and regular supervision, these volunteer groups had conducted 43 conservation monitorings, 28 public education activities. We also built up 2 online platforms to promote the participation of volunteers. With all these efforts, we were able to achieve our goal of capacity building of volunteers and promote public participation in wildlife monitoring and conservation for the purpose of mitigating the threats on coastal biodiversity and ecosystems.

4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its overall goal

Success:

1. Manage different forms of volunteer groups with different strategy: our volunteer group were very different between each other. Some are college student groups, some are people with

the same interest. We uses different motivation strategy and gave them different tasks to achieve base on their specialty, interest and characteristics.

2. Motivation: we planned team feedback events every 6 months, select outstanding teams by their peer review and awarded them.

Challenges:

1. Loss of volunteers: no matter student volunteer groups or not, all teams were facing loss of volunteers because of personal moving, graduation, job change, or losing interest. I order to deal with this challenge, we suggested volunteer group to have regular internal trainings to keep their coherence and train new recruits.

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

N/A.

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables

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

List each objective and activity/deliverable from the small grant contract and describe the actual progress/results.

Objective 1: A website for volunteer recruitment, communication among volunteers, event announcement, interacting with the general public, and increasing public awareness about conservation has been established.		
Activity description <i>List each activity as stated in the small grant contract</i>	Deliverable(s) <i>List the deliverable(s) for each activity</i>	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity <i>Describe actual progress/results for this activity</i>
<p>Activity 1.1 Manage/maintain online "Horseshoe Crab and Shorebird Project" forums on popular local websites "Beihai 365" and "Qinzhou 360".</p>	<p>1. Two online forums named "BRC Marine Guardian" established on both "Beihai 365" and "Qinzhou 360" have been established and monthly managed.</p> <p>2. Two Wechat public accounts -- "BRC Angel of horseshoe crabs and birds" and "Youth Association of vocational college in Guilin University of electronic technology" – established by two volunteer teams.</p>	<p>Before the project period, two online forums on both "Beihai 365" and "Qinzhou 360" have been established. The websites were: http://www.beihai365.com/thread.php?fid=758; http://bbs.qinzhou360.com/forum-405-1.html.</p> <p>During October 1st 2016 to late March 2017, we coordinated with volunteers to manage the forums and regularly post coastal conservation related articles. by March 29, 2017, online forum on Beihai 365 had 23 coastal conservation related articles posted with 18,000 reads, and forum on Qinzhou 360 had 16 posts with 46,000 reads. From March 31 to September 31 2017, there were 8 posts on "Beihai 365" with 1630 accumulated reads, and 8 posts on "Qinzhou 360" with accumulated 2415 reads.</p> <p>During July to September 2017, two volunteer teams in Beihai set up two Wechat Public accounts, which regularly posted conservation news about horseshoe crabs and birds; by September 2017, "BRC Angel of horseshoe crabs and birds" account had posted 6 articles related to coastal conservation with 496 reads, and "Youth Association of vocational college in Guilin University of electronic technology" account had posted 5 articles with 594 reads.</p>

<p>Activity 1.2 Manage/maintain a Wechat and QQ group for volunteer communication and distributing information about volunteer activities.</p>	<p>1. Six Wechat groups (social apps) have been established, managed and maintained.</p>	<p>Six Wechat groups for volunteer daily communication, information sharing and online courses posting: one group for all volunteers, and five groups for each volunteer team from Beihai, Qinzhou and Fangchenggang. Volunteers established their own Wechat Public Account, and share their activities and actions with the public.</p>
---	--	---

Objective 2: Trained teams of volunteers are actively implementing conservation activities at three sites in Guangxi province.

<p>Activity description List each activity as stated in the small grant contract</p>	<p>Deliverable(s) List the deliverable(s) for each activity</p>	<p>Summary of actual progress/results for this activity Describe actual progress/results for this activity</p>
<p>Activity 2.1 Recruit (using both online and offline means) at least 5 volunteer teams, with 3-10 people in each team.</p>	<p>1. Six teams with 130 volunteers have been recruited and each team has at least 10 volunteers.</p>	<p>By October 2016, online and offline recruitment activities have completed. Five volunteer teams with 78 volunteers were recruited, which were: Hou Lai Zhe team, Hou Niao Angel team, and Hou Hui You Qi team from Beihai; Lv She Coastal Team from Qinzhou; Old Birds team from Fangchenggang. Each team has at least 10 volunteers. In August 2017, a new volunteer team has been recruited in Fangchenggang, which have 4 key members. By 31 September 2017, 6 volunteer teams with 130 volunteers have been recruited.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 Organize at least one 2-day training workshop on volunteer team-building, coastal wetland survey and monitoring skills (especially horseshoe crab and shorebird monitoring), and public education skills.</p>	<p>1. Conducted three training workshops (2.5 days, 1.5 days, 2 days); 2. Delivered three in-site practical trainings (each with 2 hours); 3. Organized 5 online mini-courses (1 hour each).</p>	<p>We have overfulfilled this activity and completed the followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5-7 October 2016, we organized one 2.5 days training workshop about team building, activity planning, bird survey, 23 volunteers attended; Two 2 hours one-to-one in-site practical training (10 volunteers); 12 Dec 2016, gave a 2 hours' practical training about nature education course design and lecturing to 10 volunteers from Qinzhou; 29 Dec 2016, gave a 2 hours' practical training about bird identification and survey to 11 volunteers from Beihai; 13 Jan 2017, gave a 2 hours training about shorebird identification and survey to 12 volunteers. 18-19 March 2017, gave a 1.5 days' volunteer training about coastal wetlands nature education and outdoor practice to 15 core volunteers. 22 May 2017, organized a visit and study tour for 6 volunteers to the Dugong National Nature Reserve management station in Hepu, Guangxi. 23-24 September 2017, gave a two-day team building and event planning training to 20 core volunteers. Five online mini-courses (Qianliao LIVE), over 2806 people listened the courses: 30 Nov. 2016, identification and rescue of whales and dolphins, 422 audiences; 11 Dec. 2016, volunteer communication and management, 11 volunteers (Wechat group); 10 Feb. 2017, sea horse conservation, 138 audiences (Qianliao LIVE); 9 Apr. 2017,

		<p><i>Unknown Creature Hided in the Hai Cuo Tu (a picture book of sea life in Qing dynasty),1491 audiences (Qianliao LIVE);</i></p> <p><i>4 Jun. 2017, Marine Animals in the View of a Diver, 697 audiences (Qianliao LIVE).</i></p>
<p>Activity 2.3</p> <p><i>Support the volunteer teams in conducting conservation activities at three demonstration sites, including:</i></p> <p><i>1) monthly fish and bird net surveys;</i></p> <p><i>2) environmental education activities at 3 local schools, at least twice at each school;</i></p> <p><i>3) at least three horseshoe crab and shorebird rescue and release activities;</i></p> <p><i>4) quarterly illegal market (restaurant) surveys;</i></p> <p><i>5) community-based publicity activities at least once at each site;</i></p> <p><i>6) visitor persuasion activities (no catching or harming of horseshoe crab and shorebirds).</i></p>	<p><i>1) 13 fish net surveys,11 at Beihai, 2 at Qinzhou , saved released 11 Tachypleus tridentatus and 46 Carcinoscorpis rotundicauda to the wild.</i></p> <p><i>19 bird net surveys, 13 at Beihai, One at Qinzhou, five at Fangchenggang.</i></p> <p><i>2) One education activity at each school, 7 schools, directly influenced 900 students and teachers;</i></p> <p><i>3) 11 horseshoe crab and shorebird rescue activities.</i></p> <p><i>4) 11 illegal market (restaurant) surveys;</i></p> <p><i>5) Ten community-based publicity activities, eight at Beihai, one at Fangchenggang, one at Qinzhou;</i></p> <p><i>6) Eleven visitor persuasion activities (no catching or harming of horseshoe crab and shorebirds); seven market surveys; Six restaurant no- selling persuasion activities in Beihai</i></p>	<p><i>October 2016 - September 2017, our volunteer teams completed 13 fish net surveys, 19 bird net surveys, 7 school education activities, 11 horseshoe crab and shorebird rescue activities, 11 illegal market (restaurant) surveys, 10 community-based publicity activities, and 11 visitor persuasion activities.</i></p> <p><i>Detail activities listed below:</i></p> <p><i>Oct 2016- Feb. 2017, volunteer conducted 3 horseshoe crab market survey in Beihai and 1 in Qinzhou.</i></p> <p><i>21 Oct 2016, volunteers from Beihai and Qinzhou organized mudflat experience activity, and 45 students and teachers from Beihai Experimental School attended.</i></p> <p><i>13 Dec 2016, Qinzhou volunteer team organized nature education activity in Qinzhou Sanniangwan Elementary School and Wulei Elementary School, directly influenced 104 students and teachers, indirectly influence 300 persons.</i></p> <p><i>11 March 2017, 11 volunteers from two teams conducted market survey in Beihai, investigating 28 seafood restaurants.</i></p> <p><i>23 Oct 2016, four volunteer teams from Qinzhou and Beihai participated in the Beibu Gulf Raptor Festival and organized interactive activities for the public, 120 persons attended the activities and indirectly influence 5000 people.</i></p> <p><i>20 Nov 2016, 6 volunteers from Fangchenggang team organized bird conservation activities in two communities in Fangchenggang. Directly influenced 70 persons, and indirectly 4000 people.</i></p> <p><i>19 Mar 2017, two volunteer teams in Beihai help BRC organized one nature observation and conservation salon, 30 persons attended and influenced 220 persons.</i></p> <p><i>26 Apr.2017, 10 people of one volunteer team have conducted nature notes course in Beihai Xiacun primary school, influenced 200 persons;</i></p> <p><i>20 Apr 2017, 8 volunteers from Qinzhou participated in nature note course in Qinzhou Dashilu primary school, influenced 100 persons.</i></p> <p><i>3 May 2017, one volunteer team (8 volunteers) held the nature observation course in Beihai Experimental primary school, 50 students and teachers involved, and indirectly influenced about 300 people.</i></p> <p><i>25 May 2017, one volunteer team organized the nature note competition in Beihai Longtan primary school, indirectly influenced about 200 people;</i></p> <p><i>18 May 2017, one volunteer team in Qinzhou (7 volunteers) conducted the nature note competition in Youlu primary school, 30 pupils involved and influenced the whole school (about 300 people);</i></p>

		<p>22 May 2017, one volunteer team in Qinzhou (11 volunteers) conducted the nature note competition in Daling primary school, 30 pupils involved and influenced the whole school (about 200 people);</p> <p>14 Apr. 2017, one volunteer team in Beihai (3 volunteers) conducted a nature note competition in Beihai Experimental primary school, 10 pupils took part in the competition and influenced the whole school (about 300 people);</p> <p>22 Apr. 2017, one volunteer team in Beihai (8 volunteers) led 50 student reporters of BEIHAI EVENING carried a mudflat tour guiding, influenced 600 public people);</p> <p>26 May 2017, 3 volunteers conducted the gathering nature note activity in Beihai Experimental primary school, 50 people involved and influenced about 300 people;</p> <p>1 Jun. 2017, one volunteer team (8 volunteers) held a garden party and organized the nature note competition in Beihai Experimental primary school, 30 pupils involved and influenced about 400 people;</p> <p>3 Jun. 2017, one volunteer team (8 volunteers) conducted the parents-child mudflat observation and nature note activity at Beihai coastal national wetland park, 30 people involved and influenced 600 people indirectly;</p> <p>8 Jun. 2017, the day of World Ocean Day, Beihai volunteer team (3 people) and student volunteers (11 people) went to Hong Kong primary school for sharing the ocean protection, knowledge of sea animals and conducting games. 170 students involved and influenced 2000 people indirectly;</p> <p>19-26 Aug. 2017, conducted 6 no-eating & selling horseshoe crab persuasion activities, one at Qinzhou Sanniangwan scenic resort, five at Beihai downtown restaurants, influenced about 1000 people directly and 100,000 public indirectly.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4: From the volunteer team members, assemble a team of at least 8 skilled individuals to conduct annual horseshoe crab and habitat surveys, in order to monitor populations and habitat change, for effective conservation.</p>	<p>Conducted annual horseshoe crab and habitat survey from 20 July to 2 August, with 9 recruited and trained volunteers.</p>	<p>17-18 Jul. 2017, conducted field investigation methods and tools training for 9 volunteers.</p> <p>19 Jul.-2 Aug. 2017, 5 surveys about the wild population of horseshoe crab at Beihai and Qinzhou. Organized 1 community's propaganda about horseshoe crab protection at Tieshangang and Shankou. Conducted survey about horseshoe crab trade at Qinzhou Sanniangwan's restaurants (8 public observer joined the above surveys and activities), the surveys went on with publicity, influenced about 40,000 people.</p>
<p>Activity 2.5: From the volunteer team members, assemble 2-3 teams of 3-4 skilled people to carry out an annual migratory shorebird survey, in order to provide conservation recommendations.</p>	<p>Three survey teams assembled at each demonstration city with 12 volunteers, 15 volunteers and 8 volunteers to conduct annual migratory shorebird surveys.</p>	<p>30-31 Dec. 2016, organized a 2 days migratory shorebird survey in Beihai with two groups of volunteers, 11 persons; investigated 5 sites.</p> <p>14 Jan. 2017, organized a one day migratory shorebird survey in Qinzhou with two groups of volunteers and 15 persons, investigating 6 sites.</p> <p>14-15 Jan 2017, organized a 2 days shorebird survey with 2 groups and 8 volunteers, investigating 6 sites.</p>

Objective 3: Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association and its volunteer network have improved communication and collaboration with other conservation organizations working in Guangxi.		
Activity description <i>List each activity as stated in the small grant contract</i>	Deliverable(s) <i>List the deliverable(s) for each activity</i>	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity <i>Describe actual progress/results for this activity</i>
Activity 3.1 <i>Conduct joint recruitment, training, and conservation activities with the Guangxi Bird Protection Alliance and the Horseshoe Crab Conservation Consortium.</i>	<i>Less than a quarter of volunteers are from the two alliances, but have conducted one joint activity.</i>	<i>23 Oct 2016, organized a migratory bird conservation workshop with many members of Guangxi Bird Protection Alliance attended. Although not many volunteers are directly from Guangxi Bird Protection Alliance or the Horseshoe Crab Conservation Consortium, we have organized various activities together with these two groups and they provided volunteers many professional guidance.</i>

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

While implementation of this project, we needed to deal with the management of 6 volunteer groups, such as collecting information of volunteer activities, the data volunteers collected, activity feedbacks and so on, we use an online database (lingxi.com) to store all these information and data, which provided us a lot of help.

Relevant links:

- Activity check in form: <http://lxi.me/c00lk>

Hou Niao Volunteer Program – Form 1 Field monitoring form (horseshoe crabs):

<http://lxi.me/ss3zu>

Hou Niao Volunteer Program – Form 2 Field monitoring form (birds): <http://lxi.me/l-2nv>

Hou Niao Volunteer Program – Form 3 Market survey form (horseshoe crabs):

<http://lxi.me/a7fuo>

Hou Niao Volunteer Program – Form 4 Market survey form (birds): <http://lxi.me/u-pr4>

Hou Niao Volunteer Program – Form 5 Public education activity form: <http://lxi.me/2y8c8>

PART IV: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing 经验教训，可持续性，安全和财务

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

Positive:

1) In the beginning of this project, we asked volunteers to submit paper activity form. However, these forms were usually delayed and not so useful or easy to use. Then we changed to use online activity forms to collect information from them and it became easier for them to use. We also require them to write up activity summary each time and post it on the online forum, which actually helped us to organize the volunteer team better and their activity outputs became open to the public. This also helped them to learn their experience and lessons easier.

2) Adding team building practice in each training or activities to the volunteer teams is very important to build up the comprehensive ability of volunteers and help them know who they are and what they can do. They will grow up better than we just teaching them how to do conservation actions.

3) Introducing evaluation and encouragement mechanism in team building is very helpful for volunteer teams to sustain and develop their teams, and improve their motivation. The capacity of public education is one of the core abilities we would like our volunteers to obtain. So we promote volunteer teams to build up their team Wechat public account to manage conservation activity information, to post activity news to public audience, in which way we can enhance their sense of team and help them to be more united.

Negative:

1) In the beginning, we gave each volunteer team the same technical support and same tasks. However, this did not work out because each team are different, and they have their characteristics and specialties. When we use the same standard and method to work with them, their capacity was not encouraged but reduced. When we found out this problem, we changed our strategy and designed different practical trainings to different teams. They become more creative and capable.

2) The proposal only included one training workshop. However, we found that the influence of one training workshop is very limited. Many on-site and face-to-face practical training and some online mini-courses can give them more opportunities to learn and improve. So, we organized study groups for all volunteers and give more practical trainings and courses to them.

3) Since the team built up, new volunteers continue to join in one after another, while their capacity and knowledge need to be strengthen. To tackle this issue, we adjusted our training strategy in the later trainings and activities, mixing half senior volunteers with half new volunteers to help new comers learn from seniors. For some trainings and sharing events, we encouraged team leaders to attend and improve their team building skills. In this way, team leaders can have higher capacity to manage their team and sustain their team, which will make this project more sustainable in the future.

4) For the senior students of university volunteers, they faced the pressure of graduation and job seeking, so they would spend less time on voluntary activity. For the new volunteers, they knew little about the previous work and they usually were lack of relevant knowledge. Therefore, we guided the university volunteer teams to conduct their own study and sharing plan, to reduce our training load and improve the team carry-on work. The self-learning and sharing could benefit the professionalism of a team in a long term.

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.

We have successfully maintained our volunteer groups in the three coastal cities of Guangxi. We trained them to be independent, self-management and self-sustained, in a way that we can work more like partnership rather than supervisors. They become new powers of conservation and they continued to influence surrounding people to join in conservation actions.

Safeguards

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

N/A

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\$)

~\$18,000

- 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
Shenzhen Mangrove Wetlands Conservation Foundation (MCF)	A. Project Co-Financing	60,000 RMB (about 9,000 USD)	Support part of the personnel cost, project activities about horseshoe crab conservation.
SEE Foundation - Free Flying Wings	A. Project Co-Financing	~50,000 RMB (about 7,500 USD)	Part of the project budget could be used to support volunteer development and activities about shorebird conservation.

* 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.

Beibu Gulf is one the biodiversity hotspots with rich biodiversity, but is also facing serious environmental threats. The training of these Hou Niao volunteer groups, has provided us a well-organized volunteer network which are capable of taking more conservation actions to deal with the threats our coastal ecosystems and biodiversity are facing, such as illegal wildlife trade, over-harvesting, pollution and weak enforcement. Any or all of these activities could be considered by CEPF or other donors to continue supporting our organization.

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

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

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

* 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*
24	82

*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*
N/A	N/A

**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

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*
24	82

**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

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

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries			
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Xiacun village, Beihai							X				X						46	53
Sanningwan village, Qinzhou							X				X						80	73
Wulei village, Qinzhou							X				X						23	27
Nanle village, Beihai							X				X				X		95	80

Chuanjiang village, Beihai							X				X					X	19	22
----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	----	----

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

Fishermen community

Tourism community

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
Xiacun village, Beihai	21.423410	109.194990
Sanningwan village, Qinzhou	21.622502	108.757379
Wulei village, Qinzhou	21.614200	108.737560
Nanle village, Beihai	21.530892	109.534178
Chuanjiang village, Beihai	21.512933	109.551365

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

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.

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.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1		

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.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Hou Niao Volunteer Network	2016	China	Establish a regional coastal wetland volunteer network, expand the team of local volunteers and enhance their capacity, promote public participation in coastal and marine wildlife monitoring and conservation for the purpose of mitigating the threats on coastal biodiversity and their habitats.

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: Wuying Lin
Organization: Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association (BRC)
Mailing address: A-814, Jia He Zi You Kong Jian, 18-1 Dongge Road, Nanning, Guangxi, P. R. China
Telephone number: +86-15277004665
E-mail address: linwuying@gxbrca.org