



## Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	Society for Women & Vulnerable Groups Empowerment (SWOVUGE)
<b>Project Title</b>	Ukpom Community Mangrove Restoration and Tree Planting Project.
<b>Grant Number</b>	102088
<b>Date of Report</b>	18th February 2020

**CEPF Hotspot: Guinean Forest of West Africa**

**Strategic Direction: 1**

**Grant Amount: \$24,630.00**

**Project Dates: 7/1/2017 to 3/31/2020)**

### **PART I: Overview**

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

**Akwa Ibom State Ministry of Environment Mineral Resources.**

The office of the Director of Forestry, through the approval of the Honorable Commissioner, provided the enabling environment for the implementation of project activities. The Ministry ensured that the necessary permits were provided which contributed to ensuring community support and confidence in the project.

**The Department of Zoology, University of Uyo.**

Akwa Ibom State. Two lecturers from this university took part at the official project inauguration and gave technical support during the various training workshops at the various sites. Secondly, 2 Final year students from this Department were deployed for a 6-month internship program at the project site where they played active roles on nursery management and tree planting aspects of the project.

## **Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development.**

A staff of this Ministry was assigned to enhance women involvement in the projects.

**Ette traditional council.** They ensured any differences/ disagreement between the grantee and any community head of the 5 benefitting communities were amicably settled

**Akwa Ibom State River Basin Authority.** They gave technical support in habitat monitoring / management.

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

A total of 5,000 seedlings of various economic fruit trees were procured for tree planting related activities on grant implementation. These were distributed for planting after official flag off on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2017 at the official project inauguration event held at Secondary Comprehensive School, Ukpom Okon, Ikot Abasi Local Government area. These were planted in public places; village square, markets, schools and individual homes within 5 communities; Ukpom Okon, Nna Uko, Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe communities. The various species planted were; 800 seedlings of Guava (*Psidium guyava*), 600 seedlings of oil Palm (*Elaeis guinensis*), 450 Star apple (*Chrysophyllum albidum*), 400 Bush mango (*Irvingia gabonensis*), 200 Sweet orange (*Citrus spp.*), 200 African walnut (*Coula edulis*), 200 sour sop (*Annona muricata*), and 150 Almond fruit (*Prunus dulcis*). These were all planted within the project first quarter implementation to enhance timely growth, monitoring and management for timely fruiting within the project lifespan as obtained from Guava which yielded fruits within one year of planting. Remarkably, 4,600 new stands of these trees are sustainably managed with economic benefits to the five project communities.

\*25 member Project Management Committee (PMC) were identified and approved by the community leaders, trained and inaugurated with 5 members each drawn from the five communities. Their main function was to promote sustainable management of the protected contiguous mangrove estates and livelihood activities within the five communities. PMC membership was based on a man: Woman: youth ratio at 3:1:1 for Eka Inwang, 3:2:0 for Urua Essien Etuk, 3:2:0 for Ikot Eteghe, 3:2:0 for Nda Uko and 3:2:1 for Ukpom Okon communities.

\*A total of 3,960 new stands of mangroves (*Rhizophora racemose*) were planted in degraded mangrove areas in 3 communities (Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe). 2,000 of these were procured while the remaining 1,960 seedlings were raised from propagules and nurseries

\*Approximately 5 Hectares of mangroves were restored within Eka Inwang, Ikot Eteghe and Urua Essien Etuk, through afforestation with *R. Racemose*.

\*Approximately 30 Hectares contiguous mangrove ecosystem within 3 communities (Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe) is being protected and managed by Project Management committee (PMC) and Local Conservation Group (LCG).

\* 3 functional poultry farms each with 50 Day Old chicks were established in 3 communities; Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe communities as livelihood activities as an incentive to provide alternative income and reduce pressure on the mangroves. All poultry farms are being managed by a functional Project PMC/ LCG in collaboration with the village leaders.

**3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each long-term impact from your proposal*

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

<b>Impact Description</b>	<b>Impact Summary</b>
To increase community knowledge on sustainable mangrove management	More than 300 people in Eka Inwang, Nda Uko, Urua Essien Etuk, Ikot Eteghe and Ukpom Okon communities had improved knowledge of mangrove management. Routine training, education and awareness by PMC members
Restore and Protect degraded mangrove in Ukpom Okon	About 5 Hectares restored through regeneration with <i>R. racemose</i> in Eka Inwang, Ikot Eteghe and Urua Essien Etuk communities, while about 30 Hectares of contiguous mangrove forest within 3 communities (Eka Inwang, Ikot Eteghe and Urua Essien Etuk) were protected. 5-year management plan ongoing.
To reduce pressure on mangrove forests through Creation of alternative livelihood, tree planting and agroforestry activities	3 functional poultry farms established. Each in one community. Planned replication ongoing by community youths and managed by Project Management Committee (PMC) and Local Conservation Groups (LCG) members. Some of the economic trees planted yielded fruit within 12 months of planting.

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

<b>Impact Description</b>	<b>Impact Summary</b>
To increase knowledge of 250 people from 5 communities on mangrove management and conservation.	More than 5,000 people reached through training workshops, conservation education and awareness using project communication materials like posters, factsheets and flyers and the state media through television, radio and newspaper articles.
To restore 10 hectares of degraded mangrove area and protect estimated	About 5 Hectares restored and 30 Hectares protected.

50Hectares stretch using community participatory approach	
To identify, train and engage 150 community members; 50 each from Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe at the ratio of men: women: youth put at 60: 45:45 poultry farming.	Community members were trained in a 2-day training workshop. The selected 150 beneficiaries were trained, equipped and mobilized from each of the three communities (Urua Essien Etuk, Eka Inwang and Ikot Eteghe communities) to manage a poultry farm with an initial stocking of 50 Broilers in each farm house , An indigenous consultant was engaged to train, re-train, prepare the poultry housing (for introduction of day old chicks; DOC), manage and monitor the three farms in the three communities from day old chicks (DOC) to 2 cycle maturity period (12 weeks). And thereafter hand over to the communities through the Project Management Committee (PMC) members for sustainable production. The whole essence of these was to reduce pressure on the mangroves which hitherto had been the main source of livelihood in the communities.

**4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts**

The community people were initially trained on various livelihood skills including Apiculture, Aquaculture and Snail Farming. This didn't yield the expected output. However, during the visit of RIT to site, the community members openly requested for training on Poultry farming as their livelihood choice. This was because, the poultry farming was more lucrative and there is a ready market for it as compared to the initially selected livelihood initiatives and above all, it is cost effective and not too technical for them to manage after the project end. Following the approval from the RIT, a 2-day training was carried out for the beneficiaries and with the community members support 3 poultry farms were established in Eka inwang community followed by Ikot Eteghe and Urua Essien Etuk communities. 50 birds each was stocked and managed by the consultant in each of the communities for 2 cycles (12 weeks). Overall sustainable management of the farm and all proceeds from sales of birds and 'manure' was under the purview of Project Management Committee (PMC) members and Local organization Group (LCG) members in collaboration with the community head.

The use and dissemination of communication materials (Fliers, posters, facts sheet enhanced conservation education and awareness beyond the 250 targets in the communities. The economic trees distributed to the communities as part of the incentives to support conservation of the mangrove, enhanced greatly the participation of the community members in tree planting in schools, village square and market places as well as understand and support the need to

conserve and protect the mangroves in their communities. One of the trees (guava) produced fruits within the project lifetime. This served as food and generated income from sales by some community members. Nursery establishment was demonstrated at the community levels to enable production of seedlings by community members for sustainable use. Pressure on the mangroves has been checked to a greater extent by the above activities.

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

Yes. There were positive unexpected results. For instance, improved species of Guava, one of the economic trees planted yielded fruits more than 3 times within the project lifespan leading to source of income for the beneficiaries. One guava tree can produce approximately 55 fruits per cycle. A tree could complete 3 cycles within one year and 2 months. Monitoring results from each of the guava trees planted in Urua Essien Etuk community and within the premises of Ukpom Comprehensive Secondary school produced an average of 165 fruits between August 2018 and October 2019. Confirmed average cost of each Guava is N150 (Approximately \$0.42). Expected income from one guava tree within one year is therefore put at N24,750 (165 \*150; \$68.75).

On poultry farm establishment, Sales of 1 mature broiler (6weeks) at an average of N1,500 (\$4.84) and that of the supposed poultry waste (organic manure) at N550 (\$1.53) generates an estimated profit of N1,300 (about \$4). This has further promoted food security and protein sufficiency especially for the pro poor communities of the project. Additional income by the three communities (Urua Essien Etuk, Eka Inwang and Ikot Eteghé communities) is enhanced. The capital cost from all sales are being managed by leaders in Project Management Committee (PMC) and recycled into the ‘business’ for sustainability while all profits are saved for community projects as approved by the community head and committee members.

**PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables**

**6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each component and product/deliverable from your proposal*

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Objectives	Key activities	Results for Deliverable
1	To increase community knowledge/capacity in sustainable mangrove forests management	1.1 A 5- day sensitization workshop (1 day per village) for estimated 250 people, representatives of the different villages, who will	The first day of the sensitization workshop which also featured the official project inauguration and tree planting flag off was successfully carried out on 27 <sup>th</sup> July 2017. The inauguration created a statewide awareness on the project. The event was held	*Enhanced wider project publicity, awareness and acceptance.  *Support letters from 3 communities ( Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghé) received.

		<p>also serve as volunteers on the need for mangrove restoration/tree planting.</p> <p>;</p>	<p>at the premises of Ukpom Okon Comprehensive secondary school, Ikot Abasi Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State. Some notable persons attended the of which were;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Honourable Commissioner for Environment, Akwa Ibom state (Dr Iniobong Essien)</li> <li>* The Paramount ruler of Ikot Abasi Local Government Area (Obong Ntuk J Ntuk)</li> <li>*The Director of Forestry (Bishop Etido Okoneyo) and several others.</li> </ul> <p>Tree planting was flagged off by Prof. Eno Abasi Urua (University of Uyo) with a seedling of <i>Irvingia Gabonensis</i>, while the commissioner and others took rounds to plant other variety of seedlings at the venue.</p> <p>Sensitization continues on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2017 in Nda Uko and Ikot Eteghe communities respectively.</p> <p>Over 500 participants comprising of 97 men, 300 youths and 103 women from these communities were sensitized. Over 200 secondary school students (age between 11-17 years) were also in attendance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*More than 5,000 people reached through Statewide publicity of project by the state news media team on Television (Akwa Ibom broadcasting corporation), radio (Comfort FM) and newspaper (Pioneer Newspaper).</li> <li>* News articles and videos.</li> </ul>
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		<p>1.2. Dissemination of awareness materials within the community; flyers and factsheet detailing the importance of mangrove and the need to protect it. This will be distributed to every household, engaging community youth and school children from the different villages. It is aimed at reaching up to 2500 community persons.</p>	<p>Sensitization and awareness to re-orient the village head, men, women and youths of Urua Essien Etuk community on the project, this was necessary to enlist their full support and clear a misguided opinion expressed on a complaint letter of 6/4/2018, triggered during nursery pool development of 3000 seedlings of <i>Rhizophora racemosa</i>. Sensitization was extended to the other 4 communities (Nda Uko, Eka Inwang, Ukpom Okon and Ikot Eteghe.</p> <p>3,000 flyers, 500/ posters/ brochures, 10 flex banners, 5 billboards detailing facts on projects were produced for distribution and relevant use in subsequent project events and other functions in the five communities; Ukpom Okon, Nda Uko, Eka Inwang, Ikot Eteghe and Urua Essien Etuk. This exercise started on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017. Distribution was made possible with the support of volunteers</p>	<p>*3,,000 copies of flyers. 500 copies of posters/ brochures, 10 Flex banners and 5 Billboard produced and distributed to more than 3,000 persons to create awareness.</p> <p>*Wider Publicity and awareness on project by the state news media; Pioneer newspaper. Akwa Ibom state Broadcasting corporation Radio and TV. Nigeria.</p>
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		<p>1.3 * Pre and post survey/test to assess the level of community knowledge on mangrove forest management.</p> <p>Management of existing mangrove land *2.1.1. Identify and setup a management committee drawn from the different villages and groups.</p>	<p>mainly indigenous youths, school children and women. More than 5,000 community persons as well as those in neighboring communities have been reached</p> <p>* Pre survey assessment was carried out in the five communities before commencement of project and post surveys was done at the end of all project activities.</p> <p>Project management committee (PMC) identified and trained on 12/17/2017. Retraining of members took place on 1/10/2020. 15- member Local Conservation Group (LCG) and 25 members Project Management Committee (PMC) were trained and inaugurated. 5 community members were selected from each of the 5 communities (Ukpom Okon, Ikot Eteghe, Urua Essien Etuk, Nda Uko and Eka Inwang) and approved by the village heads to make up the 25 Project Management Committee</p>	<p>*Survey questionnaires and Pre and post survey reports.</p> <p>*Final analysis indicates improved level of knowledge by more than 80% community members on mangrove management, tree planting and sustainable management.</p> <p>*15 Functional Project Management Committee (PMC) members representing 9 men, 5 women and 1 youth (9:5:1) from 3 communities (Eka Inwang, Ikot Eteghe and Urua Essien Etuk) coordinating related livelihood, nursery establishment for sustainable project management.</p> <p>MOU signed with 3 communities; Eka Inwang, Ikot Eteghe and Urua Essien Etuk.</p>
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		<p>*2.1.2. Train and inaugurate the management committee and develop by-laws to govern operations</p> <p>*2.1.3. Draft a five-year Community Mangrove Management plan through a participatory approach.</p> <p>*2.1.4 Establish a Local Conservation Group (LCG) with individual drawn from each village and build their capacity (train) to function as community Scouts/Rangers to manage and protect the sites</p> <p>2.1.5. A-10 Training workshop (2 days</p>	<p>members in the ratio of Men: Women: Youths as follows; (2:2:1 for ukpom Okon, 3:2:0 for Ikot Eteghe, 3:2:0 for Urua Essien Etuk, 3:2:0 for Nda Uko, 3:1:1 for Eka Inwang).</p> <p>Development of By-laws still ongoing.</p> <p>Local conservation group (LCG) established on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2017. Their training commenced on 21<sup>st</sup> March 2018.</p> <p>The workshop took place from 21<sup>st</sup> March to 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2018 and doubled as celebration of International Day of Forests. The event was held at Ukpom</p>	<p>Local conservation group established and trained,</p> <p>Media coverage via Pioneer Newspaper, Akwa ibom Broadacting Corporation TV and Radioreports and articles</p>
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		<p>per village) on mangrove restoration (re generation), tree planting, mangrove management, sustainable harvesting (for about 250 persons).</p> <p>2.1.6. Map out area for mangrove restoration.</p>	<p>Comprehensive Secondary School. At least 30 persons from each community attended including village heads and other community leaders. Akwa Ibom state Commissioner for Environment and Mineral Resources who was ably represented by the State Director of Forestry, Mr. Etido Okoneyo delivered a goodwill message. The Paramount Ruler of Ikot Abasi ably represented by Elder Ekim commended CEPF for extending their program to Ikot Abasi area. Other dignitaries from the state and Federal Ministries, village heads gave their goodwill messages. Resource persons were engaged to anchor the training on five aspects of the project (Sustainable harvesting, benefit of mangrove and tree planting, Apiculture, Aquaculture, Heliculture). Distribution of 700 seedlings to all participants was the high point of the day.</p> <p>2,000 seedlings of <i>R. racemosa</i> procured for planting in designated areas.</p>	<p>2,000 seedlings of <i>R. racemosa</i> procured and planted in degraded areas in Urua Essien Etuk, Eka Inwang and Ikot Eteghe communities.</p> <p>A nursery of 2,700 established from propagules collected by community youths from Eka Inwang and Urua Essien Etuk.</p> <p>A total of 3,960 new stands of mangrove (<i>R. racemosa</i>) planted in degraded areas of the contiguous mangrove forests in three communities (Eka Inwang,</p>
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	<p>To reduce pressure on mangrove forests through the creation of alternative livelihood activities for 150 community members (60 youths, 45 men, 45 women) on poultry farming, fruit trees cultivation and adoption of conservation practices (agro forestry, sustainable harvesting).</p>	<p>2.1.7. Procure and transplant 2000 mangrove seedlings (<i>Rhizophora racemosa</i>) in degraded area</p> <p>2.1.8. Establish a nursery of 3000 mangrove seedling from propagules.</p> <p>2.1.9. Carry out transplanting and management of seedlings in designated degraded areas</p> <p>. 3.1.1 Identify 150 beneficiaries for poultry farming (50 persons from each community</p>	<p>Nursery sites established in Urua Essien Etuk, Eka Inwang and Ikot Eteghe communities.</p> <p>Transplanting of seedlings done from nursery to designated degraded areas in Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe.</p> <p>50 beneficiaries each from 3 communities (Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe) identified, selected and approved by village heads in partnership with Project management committee (PMC) for training on poultry farming.</p>	<p>Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe and managed by 15-member project management committee (PMC)</p> <p>150 trained beneficiaries in poultry farming in Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe.</p>
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		<p>3.1.2 Carry out a 6-day workshop and train beneficiaries on poultry farming</p> <p><b>* 3.1.3</b> Procure equipment/ items for poultry farming.</p> <p><b>3.1.4</b> Set up Poultry farm in each community to be owned by one community (50</p>	<p>* Workshop and re-training were necessary in view of the approval to review the livelihood component of the project to poultry farming. The training was successfully anchored by an indigenous consultant for 2 days; on 1/11/2020 in Eka Inwang community, 1/12/2020 in Urua Essien Etuk community and Ikot Eteghe community. All 15 members of the Project Management Committee were trained alongside with 135 other beneficiaries from the 3 communities.</p> <p>20 feeders, 9 Drinkers, 9 solar lamps, 6 charcoal stand, 3 water tanks (200 Ltrs), 20 bags of 25kg feeds, 3 bags of sawdust, water containers, insecticides, kerosene and 150 Day-old chicks were booked for procured for establishment of pilot Poultry farm in 3 communities (Eka Inwang,</p>	<p>3 Poultry farms successfully set up, each with 50 Birds (Broilers) and fully established in Eka Inwang, Ikot Eteghe and Urua Essien Etuk communities and managed by the consultant in partnership with members of Project management Committee (PMC).</p> <p>Handing over of farm to the project management committee (PMC) and village heads was done at the expiration of the consultant's 2 weeks contract in each community after 2 cycles (12 weeks), Poultry is being sustainably managed by PMC in the 3 communities (Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe).</p>
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		<p>members; 15 men, 15 women, 20 youths)</p> <p>3.1.5 Establish, manage and sustain 3 poultry farms with 50 Birds each. To be managed by Project Management Committee (PMC) and Local Conservation Group (LCG).</p>	<p>Urua Essien Etuk and ikot Eteghe)</p> <p>Setting up of a pilot poultry farm with 50 Day-old-Chicks (DOC) (Broilers) has been completed in Eka Inwang community on 1/24/2020 and on 2/5/2020 in Ikot Eteghe communities. This was made possible through the commitment and high team spirit exhibited by the indigenous Consultant; Mr. John Ewe, the trained beneficiaries of the livelihood program led by the village head of Eka Inwang community; Chief Oscar Edem with professional assistant by SWOVUGE team members. Managed by the consultants in partnership with trained members of LCG and PCM. First batch of matured birds would be sold out at 6 weeks and another cycle repeated with restocking from proceeds gotten from sales of pioneer stock. A management plan was prepared and adopted for strict compliance by PCM members to enhance</p>	
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			sustainability of the project in the communities.	
		<p>*3.1.6 Map out community lands, schools etc. for planting of economic fruit trees.</p> <p>* Purchase, plant, and manage 5,000 species of fruit trees for example coconut, star apple, sweet kola, kola nut, etc.</p>	<p>A total of 5,000 seedlings of various economic fruit trees were procured and distributed for planting on official flag off on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2017 at the official project inauguration event held at Secondary Comprehensive School, Ukpom Okon, Ikot Abasi Local Government area. These were planted in public places; village square, markets, schools and individual homes within 5 communities; Ukpom Okon, Nna Uko, Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe communities. The various species planted were; 800 seedlings of Guava (<i>Psidium guavas</i>), 600 seedlings of oil Palm( <i>Elaeis guinensis</i>), 450 Star apple (<i>Chrysophyllum albidum</i>), 400 Bush mango ( <i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>), 200 Sweet orange (<i>Citrus spp.</i> ), 200 African walnut(<i>Coula edulis</i>), 200 sour sop (<i>Annona muricata</i>), and 150 Almond fruit (<i>Prunus dulcis</i>). These were all planted within the</p>	<p>4,600 new stands of different fruit trees (Guava, Soursop, Orange, coconut, Avocado Pear, Mango, Cashew, Star apple, African walnut, Bitter kola, Magic fruit and oil Palm within 5 communities (Eka Inwang, Ukpom Okon, Urua Essien Etuk, Ikot Eteghe and Nda Uko).</p> <p>*About 340 stands of Fruiting improved variety of Guava already providing food, income and livelihood source within these communities.</p>

			<p>project first quarter implementation to enhance timely growth, monitoring and management for timely fruiting within the project lifespan as obtained from Guava which yielded fruits within one year of planting. Remarkably, 4,600 new stands of these trees are sustainably managed with great economic benefits to the five-project community</p>	
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**2 Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.**

1. Pre and post survey structured questionnaire used to assess level of community knowledge on mangrove ecosystem management

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

**Lessons Learned**

**3 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
- i. Livelihood component of any project should be jointly planned and decided by grantee and all stakeholders to enhance timely implementation

- ii. Site visits by the RIT should be encouraged. They are much needed to enhance networking contributions, capacity building of grantee and helps identify gaps and fill them timely. Our success story in the reviewed livelihood is tied to this.
- iii. All projects involving tree planting should prioritize actual tree planting in the first quarter to enhance monitoring, management and possible fruiting (economic species) within the project life span.

### **Sustainability / Replication**

- 4 **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.**

MOU signed by three communities to set aside 35 hectares of mangrove for protection (Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe).

The functional PMC and LCG in the 3 communities are presently monitoring the preserved mangrove area and the poultry farms. Already some youths in the communities and neighborhood have indicated interest for training and individual replication of the poultry farm. The agreement with them is that the training will be provided if they consent to protecting the mangrove. In view of this and at the last monitoring visit to the communities, new mangrove nurseries were raised by the youths for continuous and sustained planting at degraded areas.

Members of the benefitting communities and the neighborhood had requested for improved seedlings for year 2020 planting season. In view of this, the last training included demonstration of nursery establishment in communities through seed collection from older trees. This would enhance sustained tree planting action in the 5 communities.

### **Safeguards**

- 5 **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 process of setting up of a poultry farm triggered the EIA safe guard. An Environmental Management Plan was developed to align with best practices and to help guide the establishment of the poultry with minimal to no negative effect on both the environment and the beneficiaries. The project has disclosed and explained initial environmental and social assessment during the first sensitization workshops/training programme in the 5 communities between 27th July 2017 and 3rd August 2017. Based on the readiness to establish poultry farms in the 3 communities, the project disclosed and explained details of this assessment during the training workshop on poultry farming (Monday, 16th September 2019 held in the 3 communities (Eka Inwang, Ikot



Etegehe and Urua Essien Etuk). This provided opportunity for the community members to provide further input for completion of the full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. Concerns expressed on location and proposed management of poultry units in the 3 communities were in line with practices and these were upheld to guide establishment of the poultry houses.

Among other approved activities on SWOVUGE grant implementation was nursery pool establishment in each of the 5 communities for 3,000 seedlings of mangroves (*Rhizophora racemose*) which commenced at the 4<sup>th</sup> project quarter (1<sup>st</sup> March – 31<sup>st</sup> May 2018). Upon commencement, the activity triggered complaints from Urua Essien Etuk community who felt SWOVUGE was interested in buying over their mangrove forests and surrounding landed properties. Based on this, the community leader wrote officially to complain to the State Honorable Commissioner for Environment. With the existing partnership relationship between SWOVUGE and the State Ministry of Environment, an official meeting with the community head, youth leader and woman leader was scheduled on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2018 by the ministry to further sensitize the community on the project. This was followed by a field visit on 11<sup>th</sup> December 2018 by SWOVUGE in company of a staff from the Ministry of Environment to review and affirm the objectives of SWOVUGE project, review the MOU for endorsement by Urua Essien Etuk community. Re-training of members of the Project Management Committee (PMC) was done to enhance full community participation and ownership. On satisfactory acceptance of the ideals of the project, the village head and group leaders and entire community pledged total support for continuation of the project with a written letter of support duly signed by the community head. These procedures were repeated in the remaining communities to enhance complete buy-in for the project.

### **Additional Funding**

**6 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\$)**

**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:

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Type of Funding*</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Not applicable.			

\* 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**

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

- i. Ukpom Community Mangrove Restoration and Tree Planting Project presented a paper titled " Community-based Mangrove Restoration in Nigeria: A case study of Akwa Ibom State". Published in the proceedings of the 6th Nigerian Society for Conservation Biology (NSCB) conference.
- ii. SWOVUGE featured in an article for 2018 International Women’s day titled “ Women are championing Mangrove Restoration in Nigeria”. This article was to create awareness on women in conservation.
- iii. SWOVUGE featured three times on the State Newspaper “Pioneer” within the project lifespan and three time on the state Television dialogue program. This greatly created the needed awareness in the whole Akwa Ibom state.

**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**

**8 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
4.1. Institutional and organizational capacities of 50 local CSOs strengthened	Not applicable

<p>1. 20 priority KBAs better managed</p>	<p>Through implementation of approved activities tied to Ukpom Community Mangrove Restoration and Tree Planting Project, there is better management of the mangrove ecosystem of Ukpom Clan in Ikot Abasi LGA, South East Niger Delta-near Calabar(Fw10) through improved knowledge in mangrove conservation by more than 3,000 community members from 5 communities. Planting of about 5 Hectares with mangroves species (<i>R. racemose</i>) in degraded areas, preservation of about 10 hectares of Ukpom community contiguous mangrove area; development of a management plan to guide better management of the KBA and reduced pressure on the mangrove ecosystem.</p>
<p>1.4. 30 communities show tangible wellbeing benefits</p>	<p>Through training and implementation of livelihood activities; Poultry establishment and management in 3 communities (Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe), a total of 150 community members consisting of men, women and youths gained capacity in poultry farm establishment and management. These has provided an income source, food, manure (poultry waste) for raising of seedlings, other farm produce and planting of improved varieties of various species of economic fruit trees. Additionally, 5 communities; Eka Inwang. Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe, Nda Uko and Ukpom Okon benefitted from distribution of 5,000 seedlings of improved species of economic trees. These were planted in public places; village square, markets, schools and individual homes within the 5 communities. The various species planted were; 800 seedlings of Guava (<i>Psidium guyava</i>), 600 seedlings of oil Palm ( <i>Elaeis guinensis</i>), 450 Star apple (<i>Chrysophyllum albidum</i>), 400 Bush mango ( <i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>), 200 Sweet</p>

	<p>orange (<i>Citrus spp.</i> ), 200 African walnut(<i>Coula edulis</i> ) , 200 sour sop (<i>Annona muricata</i>), and 150 Almond fruit (<i>Prunus dulci</i>). Improved species of Guava, one of the economic trees planted yielded fruits more than 3 times within the project lifespan leading to source of income for the beneficiaries. One guava tree can produce approximately 55 fruits per cycle. A tree could complete 3 cycles within one year and 2 months. Monitoring results from each of the guava trees planted in Urua Essien Etuk community and within the premises of Ukpom Comprehensive Secondary school produced an average of 165 fruits between August 2018 and October 2019. Confirmed average cost of each Guava is N150 (Approximately \$0.42). Expected income from one guava tree within one year is therefore put at N24,750 (165 *150; \$68.75).</p>
9. Change in the # of direct beneficiaries	50 (20 men, 15 women. 15 youths) per community where trained and equipped for poultry farming.
10. Change in the # of communities directly benefitting	3 communities (Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe) out of 5 communities (Eka Inwang, Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe, Nda Uko and Ukpom Okon) benefitted.

**Contribution to Global Indicators**

**Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.**

**1. 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
Urua Essien Etuk, Eka Inwang and Ikot Etegehe communities (Contiguous stretch of mangrove forest) in South East Niger Delta-Near Calabar (Fw 10)KBA	35 Hectares	NP

*\* 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.*

## 2. Protected Areas

### 15a. 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**
N/A	-	-			
N/A	-	-			
N/A	-	-			

*\* 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).*

### 15b. Protected area management

If you have been requested to submit a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), please follow the instructions below. If you have not been requested to submit a METT, please go directly to section 16.

Should you want to know more about the monitoring of protected area management effectiveness and the tracking tool, please click [here](#).

Download the METT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website [here](#) and search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

WDPA ID	PA Official Name	Date of METT*	METT Total Score
	N/A		

*\* Please indicate when the METT was filled by the authorities of the park or provide a best estimate if the exact date is unknown. And please only provide METTs less than 12 months old.*

Please do not forget to submit the completed METT together with this report.

### 3. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, 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 management of biodiversity.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
Eka Inwang	10 Hectares	4.54	-7.67	Mangrove area set aside for restoration and protection with

				a management plan drafted
Urua Essien Etuk	15 Hectares	4.57	-7.64	Same as above
Ikot Eteghe	10 Hectares	4.58	-7.61	Same as above

*\* 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: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from 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 receiving structured training.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *
154	146

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

### 17b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*
-	-

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

## 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	Improved representation and decision-making in governance	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Eka Inwang	X						X					X		X		X	27	23
Urua Essien Etuk	X						X					X		X		X	31	19
Ikot Eteghe	X						X					X		X		X	36	14

\*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain: 5 communities; Eka Inwang. Urua Essien Etuk and Ikot Eteghe, Nda Uko and Ukpom Okon benefitted from free distribution of 5,000 seedlings of improved species of economic trees. These were planted in public places; village square, markets, schools and individual homes within the 5 communities. The various species planted were; 800 seedlings of Guava (*Psidium guajava*), 600 seedlings of oil Palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), 450 Star apple (*Chrysophyllum albidum*), 400 Bush mango (*Irvingia gabonensis*), 200 Sweet orange (*Citrus spp.* ), 200 African walnut (*Coula edulis*), 200 sour sop (*Annona muricata*), and 150 Almond fruit (*Prunus dulcis*). Improved species of Guava, one of the economic trees planted yielded fruits more than 3 times within the project lifespan leading to





**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	Not applicable			
2				
3				

## 20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate financial resources for the long-term (generally five or more years). Examples of sustainable financial mechanisms include conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

All CEPF grantees (or sub-grantees) with project activities that pertain to the creation and/or the implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism are requested to provide information on the mechanism and the funds it delivered to conservation projects during the project timeframe, unless another grantee involved with the same mechanism has already been or is expected to be tasked with this.

CEPF requires that all sustainable financing mechanism projects to provide the necessary information at their completion.

### 20a. Details about the mechanism

Fill in this table for as many mechanisms you worked on during your project implementation as needed.

NO.	Name of financing mechanism	Purpose of the mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1	Not applicable.				
2					

3					
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*\*Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.*

*\*\*Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.*

*\*\*\*Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.*

## 20b. Performance of the mechanism

For each Financing Mechanism listed previously, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

NO.	Project intervention*	\$ Amount disbursed to conservation projects**	Period under Review (MM/YYYY -MM/YYYY)***
1	Not Applicable		
2			
3			

*\*List whether the CEPF grant has helped to create a new mechanism (Created a mechanism) or helped to support an existing mechanism (Supported an existing mechanism) or helped to create and then support a new mechanism (Created and supported a new mechanism).*

*\*\*Please only indicate the USD amount disbursed to conservation projects during the period of implementation of your project and using, when needed, the exchange rate on the day of your report.*

*\*\*\*Please indicate the period of implementation of your project or the period considered for the amount you indicated.*

Please do not forget to submit any relevant document which could provide justification for the amount you stated above.

## 21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Please describe any biodiversity-friendly practices that companies have adopted as a result of CEPF investment. A company is defined as a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural, legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses biodiversity sustainably.

### Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

No.	Name of company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project
1	Not applicable	

2		
...		

## 22. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established or strengthened 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.

### Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

No.	Name of Network	Name of Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Vulnerable Women Liberation and Empowerment Organization (VUWEM)	Medical Outreach and Women Empowerment in Ukpom community	2019	Yes	Nigeria	To complement SWOVUGE Mangrove restoration and tree planting project through medical outreach, skill acquisition training and empowerment for youths and women in 5 communities; Eka Inwang, Ikot Eteghe, Urua Essien Etuk, Nda Uko, and Ukpom okon.
...						

### **23. Gender**

If you have been requested to submit a Gender Tracking Tool (GTT), please follow the instructions provided in the Excel GTT template. If you have not been requested to submit a GTT, please go directly to Part V.

Should you want to know more about CEPF Gender Policy, please click [here](#).

Download the GTT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with your team to fill it out. Please do not forget to submit the completed GTT together with this report.

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

Please include your full contact details below:

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>4. Name:</b>             | <b>Emem Umoh</b>   |
| <b>5. Organization:</b>     | <b>SWOVUGE</b>   |
| <b>6. Mailing address:</b>  | <b>Unit A plot 21. Ewet Housing Estate. Uyo. Aka Ibom state,<br/>Nigeria</b> |
| <b>7. Telephone number:</b> | <b>+2348060564026</b>  |
| <b>8. E-mail address:</b>   | <b>emem_favour@yahoo.co.uk</b>   |