



## Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

**Instructions:** CEPF requires that each grantee report on project results and impacts at the end of their grant. To monitor CEPF's global indicators, CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. The aggregated results of all grantees will be reported on in our annual impact report and other communications materials. Your Final Completion and Impact Report will be posted on the CEPF website.

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

*Please complete all fields and respond to all questions listed below.*

**Organization Legal Name:** Community Assistance In Development, COMAID

**Project Title:** Enhancing Protection of Threatened Wildlife species in Ebo forest (Yabassi KBA)

**Grant Number:** CEPF 112549

**Date of Completion of this Report:** 15/03/2022

**CEPF Hotspot:** Guinean Forests of West Africa Biodiversity Hotspot

**Strategic Direction:** Empower local communities to engage in sustainable management of 40 priority sites and consolidate ecological connectivity at the landscape scale

**Grant Amount:** \$25,000

**Project Dates:** 1<sup>st</sup> October 2021 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2022

### **PART I: Overview**

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

COMAID

Implemented the project activities and oversaw the actions of other project partners in the implementation process. COMAID carried out reporting to CEPF.

Ebo and Ndogbong Communities

Participated in project actions; notably benefiting from trainings and supported for effective implement of different trainings and other project activities carried out within the frame work of the project

Service Providers (ANCO, CENDEP, SATEC)

These service providers were engaged to carryout community trainings in beekeeping, sustainable eru and bush mango processes

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

The project effectively took off in October 2021 with the following activities realized during this reporting period: a rapid survey on wildlife species hunted in Ebo and Ndogbong communities; study on bush mango harvesting and processing around the Yabassi area; training and support to 40 community members from 2 beneficiary communities on beekeeping and processing of hive products; training and support of 20 women from 2 beneficiary communities on sustainable Eru harvesting and processing; training and support of 32 community members in bush mango collection, processing, and conservation; community sensitization event and projection of documentary on illegal hunting; and the establishment of a bush mango nursery of 1000 seedling to support restoration of Ebo forest with enrichment planting.

The project activities started with the studies on species hunted in the Ebo forest and current practices on bush mango harvesting and processing, which have been strategic in defining and shaping interventions in follow-up project actions. The studies on bush mango deepened the knowledge on current practices on bush mango collection and processing processes with key elements on challenges and constraints affecting sustainable production of bush mango. This helped the implementing team to tailor the training on bush mango harvesting and processing to respond to the challenges. The rapid survey of the species hunted improved our understanding of the fundamental factors boosting illegal hunting within the targeted communities. The good apprehension helped us to tactically address the issues of illegal hunting during the documentary projection on illegal hunting and on the message that the billboards carried. The community members including the hunters are aware of the effects of illegal hunting not only on biodiversity but also on human well-being. Some hunters testified after participating in the project actions against illegal hunting that it was time for them to engage in other sustainable activities because hunting is becoming very challenging and risky at all levels. The existing laws on illegal hunting and the conservation status of different species being hunted brought critical awareness towards the illegality of hunting activities in the Ebo forest. The sensitization actions have impacted the illegal hunting activities by firstly creating awareness on the legal framework on hunting in Cameroon and by pushing hunters to rethink the way they carryout hunting with most of them now taking the commitment to avoid hunting Classes A and B protected species. Four bill boards were produced carrying the message in French language “Lets protect the Ebo forest with unique plants and animal, it is part of our rich cultural heritage”. The billboards were placed in Ebo, Ndogbong, Mamba and Bounepoupa. The placing of the billboard has had a great impact on the hunters that are now alert and concerned, knowing that they cannot continue their illegal activity with impunity.

Training and support to community members on forest-based income generating activities was also carried out during the implementation period. These activities were geared at providing viable and sustainable options for community members to uptake in improving on their well-being and at the same time releasing much of the pressure on the wildlife of the Ebo forest. The training and support on beekeeping was very much welcomed by the beneficiary communities. It provided a first real opportunity to community members that were very interested in beekeeping activities

to embrace as an alternative income source. They were trained and supported with beehives, bee suits, gloves, rain boots and harvesting containers. Beneficiaries of bee hives have installed the hives showing the mobilization and interest in sustainable forest-based income activities. Training on eru harvesting and processing also galvanized mostly the women to rally behind the project actions with their perceived benefits clearly understood. The training impacted the beneficiary communities that have fully taken up the activities in which they were trained. They were also supported with eru harvesting material. Training on bush mango was also carried out with 32 community members participating in the training. They were supported with harvesting material including a community removable solar drying for the drying of bush mango kernels.

One thousand (1000) bush mango seedlings have been raised by the project. Community members are waiting for the raining season to set in within the next few weeks to begin the planting of the seedlings. The areas for planting have been identified in; back yard gardens, abandoned farmers and in degraded areas in the forest. This will fortify and strengthen bush mango activities in the Ebo forest while restore some past of the forest that was once cut down by loggers.

The implementation of the project has been very successful with all planned project activities carried out except for the planting of bush mango seedlings that is pending. The project has catalyzed the change of attitudes and mentality on hunting and unsustainable forest activities. Community members now are aware on the dangers of illegal hunting and have rallied behind more sustainable, less strenuous and profitable alternative activities being proposed by the project. With colonization rates of beehives still average, the zeal and commitment of community members are still high and they are doing everything possible to get their hives all colonized. Eru and bush mango trainees are anxiously waiting for the off-season to be over for them to dive fully into the activities.

**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)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Conservation of the Ebo threatened wildlife species enhanced	The project actions have initiated enhancement of the conservation of the Ebo threatened wildlife species. The project has created critical awareness on the uniqueness of the wildlife and plants of the Ebo forest through vigorous conservation messages and sensitization actions. The beneficiary communities especially the hunters and poachers are now aware of their unsustainable actions within the Ebo forest and the risks of such actions on the biodiversity of the area and community well-being as well as the risk of punitive actions by the current forestry laws if they were arrested by forestry officers. Alternative options in livelihood and income generation activities carried out by the project saw the involvement and full participation of

	<p>community members including the hunters who confessed of turning their actions towards sustainable activities that COMAID has trained and supported the communities to carry. The project actions have successfully reoriented the actions of community members to be sustainable thereby supporting enhancement of the conservation of the threatened wildlife species of Ebo forest. The traditional authorities and community leaders took the responsibility to continue the follow up of community members as they engage in more sustainable actions for community and individual household well-being.</p>
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b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

<b>Impact Description</b>	<b>Impact Summary</b>
<p>Illegal hunting of wildlife species (focus on threatened species) is reduced by 50 % in 2 targeted communities by the end of the project</p>	<p>The impact of the project with respect to illegal hunting with focus on threatened species has been great with hunters and other community members now refraining from hunting of threatened wildlife species. During project follow up action carried out in early March is was abundantly clear that over 60% (22 on 38 hunters) of hunters now are afraid to hunt species that are protected or could run them into trouble. They are aware of the protected species and the penalties that they risk getting if caught in possession of a life protected species or its parts. These changes in attitudes and mentalities is because of the sensitization strategy of the project that did not use the approach of outright law enforcement like other conservation actors but the use of inclusive approaches. Through these approaches COMAID was not seen as a threat but more of a partner that felt for their communities had the good will to see the communities develop using sustainable means that protected the forest.</p>
<p>20 % of Ebo community members engaged in a sustainable forest-based alternative income /livelihood activities by the end of the project. (Against a baseline of &lt;5% of community members currently engaged in sustainable forest based activities)</p>	<p>Over 80% (91 persons) of the population of Ebo (103) individuals) and Ndogong (11 individuals) participated in the training on beekeeping, eru and bush mango harvesting and processing. The trainees have received material support and are fully engaged in beekeeping activities. These activities will valorize the forest while providing community members with the needed alternative income sources. It can be comfortably said that this impact has greatly being felt by the local communities. Beneficiaries form these actions have acquired the needed capacity and support and are effectively</p>

	putting the knowledge and skills gained to improve on production of eru, bush mango, honey and other hive products and by-products. Furthermore they have been given ideas on deriving optimum benefits on the sale of their products with focus on; retailing, bottling / labeling, branding. They were also given vital information on available market channels .
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**4. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

Community members in the beneficiary communities have engaged in small scale agricultural production as a result of the project. The sensitization activities carried out by the project exposed the vulnerability of community member’s food security because of undesirable and unsustainable choices that were undertaken by communities for livelihood and income generation. These communities relied purposely on illegal hunting and sale of bush meat as main source of income putting the wildlife and the health of the forest at risk. The project advised to take on sustainable and more secured and sustainable livelihood and income generation activities for their well-being and for the protection of their environment alongside the other income generating activities that the project has supported. The unexpected impact has been clearance of forest for small scale (1-2 hectares) agricultural activities by community members. Some community members are in the process of establishing food crop and small scale palm plantations as alternative source of household incomes. The impact of community members gaining more interest and engaging more in agricultural production activities at small-scale is a positive unexpected impact for the short term because focus will move from illegal hunting to agricultural production resulting to the protection of wildlife species. The majority of the hunting population because of the sensitization activities is abandoning illegal hunting for farming. COMAID will continue to work with these communities to ensure that their agricultural activities are carried out in a responsible way to avoid have negative impacts on the forest especially in cases of small scale palm oil cultivation.

**PART II: Project Products/Deliverables**

**5. List each product/deliverable as stated in your approved proposal and describe the results for each of them:**

#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1	Two community events to sensitize targeted communities on sustainable activities in targeted communities	Two community sensitization event held with the projection of documentary on illegal hunting in Ebo and on sensitization on the forestry and wildlife law of Cameroon with focus on threatened wildlife species
2	Four bill boards to sensitize against illegal hunting planted in targeted and buffer communities	Done with four bill boards produced and planted in two beneficiary communities and two neighboring communities

3	40 community members trained and supported on beekeeping and processing of hive products	40 community members trained and supported with beehives, bee suits, smokers, rain boots and gloves. Support with harvesting containers is still pending and will be made available in next implementation period
4	20 women trained in sustainable Eru harvesting and processing	21 persons have been trained in eru harvesting and processing. Support with cutlasses and harvesting knives pending
5	40 community members trained and supported on sustainable bush mango harvesting and processing	32 persons trained and supported in sustainable bush mango harvesting and processing. Solar bush mango dryer produced and given to communities for drying of bush mango kernels.
6	1000 seedlings of bush mango planted to restore Ebo forest	Bush mango nursery with 1000 seedling established and being maintained by community nursery technician. Planting will be carried out in April.

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

The approach on community engagement to reduce illegal wildlife used by COMAID has proven to be a successful way in changing mentalities / mind sets / thoughts and actions of community members for more sustainable livelihood and income actions. COMAID's approach of inclusivity and amicability in dealing with communities actively involved in illegal hunting and sale of bush meat and other wildlife parts was used to impact positive changes within communities that were known to be very hostile to ideas with intention of keeping them away from illegal hunting. Today it is possible to stand within these communities to talk freely with them on their activities on illegal hunting without risk of being attacked by hunters or poachers as was not the case a few years ago. COMAID is working on the methodology and will share with other partners.

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

**Lessons Learned**

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

"Lessons learned" are experiences you have gained that you think would be valuable successes worth replicating or practices that you would do differently if you had the chance. Consider lessons that would inform project design and implementation, and any other lessons relevant to the conservation community. CEPF Lessons Learned Guidelines are available here: <https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/cepf-lessons-learned-guidelines-english.pdf>.

The main lesson learnt during the execution of the project on livelihood and income generation has been that agricultural production should be an integral part of livelihood and income generation actions for local communities. This project was focused on community sensitization against illegal hunting and capacity building/support on non-timber forest products (NTFPs) to improve on livelihoods of local communities with the aim of reducing the pressure by these communities on the wildlife of the forest that is hunted and sold as bush meat. The beneficiary communities have appropriated knowledge and skills in collection and processing of some NTFPs but an unexpected impact of the project has been the opening of many small scale farms for food crop production. Since these communities are predominantly hunting communities, following sensitization against illegal hunting by the project most of the hunters and other community members have started small farms as alternative livelihood and income generation activities and are abandoning hunting. The aspect of agricultural production was not part of the project but is very relevant for the beneficiary communities. Conclusively, sustainable food crop production should be included in livelihood and income generation programs in a holistic manner to address issues of well-being and food security for local communities.

COMAID will need more capacity on the elaboration of project capitalization documents to share with other partners. This was not planned during this project but would have been very useful to sharing this project results and impact with other stakeholders and the approaches, strategies and tools used to achieve the results and impacts.

### **Sustainability / Replication**

#### **8. 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.**

The main challenge in ensuring sustainability of the project actions was the absence of local structures to support project beneficiaries notably trainees in coordinating their actions, peer learning, experience sharing and backup technical support to improve on their activities after the project period. The project did not see the relevance for local support structures for the trainees but in the implementation of the project activities, it became clear that there was the need for better organization of the trainees in the different areas where they have been trained to ensure technical support and organization of the groups. In addressing this limitation, the project implementation team involved the traditional authorities in the follow-up of the trainees to ensure that the trainees are being monitored as they continue the different activities in which they were trained. The traditional authorities will also support consolidation of overall project results achieved during the implementation period and to solicit relevant assistance from COMAID.

However, COMAID is continuing to provide the project beneficiaries with technical support in areas where they find difficulties and solicited by the traditional authorities of the beneficiary communities. COMAID intends to seek more funding to continue supporting these communities until entire value chains for the different NTFPs being promoted by the current project are effectively developed.

### **Safeguards**

**9. 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 environmental safeguards triggered by the project has been prohibition of cutting down of trees during opening of paths in the forest to install beehives. The project made sure that no trees were cut down in the implementation of project activities thereby preventing wanton clearance of the forest or transformation of landuse type.

**Additional Funding**

**10. Provide details of any additional funding that you have secured to support this project.**

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

**b. Type of funding**

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source.

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount

COMAID did not secure any additional funding from any of the partners to complete the execution of the project. COMAID has used the project as co-funding for a project submitted to PPI-IUCN to continue next phase for the project.

**Additional Comments/Recommendations**

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

Recommendations

- The project implementation period for the small grants have to be extended from six months to at least one year
- More priority should be given to the Yabassi KBA because of the intrinsic biodiversity and the pressure being exerted by the government and agro / logging companies to create land and forest concessions. More actions are needed in the areas to conserve the biodiversity of the area.
- COMAID and other selective organizations working on conservation benefitted from capacity building and mentorship on writing a winning project proposal organized by Tropical Biology Association with support from CEPF. This training helped COMAID to secure grants from CEPF. However CEPF should strategically focus on more capacity strengthening of its grantees both institutional wise and technical wise to improve on delivery of CEPF targets.



## PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

### Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

12. In order to measure the results of CEPF investment strategy at the hotspot level, CEPF uses a set of Portfolio Indicators which are presented in the Ecosystem Profile of each hotspot. Please list these below and report on the project's contribution(s) to them.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual Numeric Contribution</b>	<b>Actual Contribution Description</b>
At least 30 local communities targeted by sustainable livelihood/job creation activities or benefit-sharing mechanisms show tangible wellbeing benefits.	2	Two communities (Ebo and Ndogbong) are benefiting from improved livelihoods and income sources. These communities have been trained and supported in sustainable forest-based income generating activities (notably beekeeping and eru processing and harvesting) which they are currently carrying out to improve on their well-being. This has contributed to the indicator by 2 more communities having sustainable livelihood/job creation activities.
At least 60 local communities are empowered to engage in the sustainable management of priority sites and/or consolidate ecological connectivity at the landscape scale.	2	The project has indirectly contributed to empowerment of 2 local communities in management of one priority site. The project through creating awareness at community level on illegal activities has foster responsible actions within the Yabassi KBA by the two beneficiary local communities. The traditional rulers have been involved through customary tenure systems

		in the overseeing the actions of the hunters to reduce illegal hunting with particular focus threatened species.
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### **Contribution to Global Indicators**

**Please report on all Global Indicators that pertain to your project.**

#### **13. Benefits to Individuals**

##### **13a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.**

Report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training due to your project, such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture, farming, biological surveys, or how to conduct a patrol.

<b># of men receiving structured training *</b>	<b># of women receiving structured training *</b>	<b>Topic(s) of Training</b>
45	48	Training in beekeeping, sustainable Eru harvesting and processing and bush mango collecting, processing and marketing

*\*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.*

##### **13b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.**

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

<b># of men receiving cash benefits*</b>	<b># of women receiving cash benefits*</b>	<b>Description of Benefits</b>
8	13	These are trainees of sustainable bush mango processes. After the training on bush mango with elements on marketing of bush mango, they have applied the techniques of marketing bush mango by organizing themselves and

		<p>taking the bush mango to the buyers in Douala avoiding selling to middlemen and selling of bush mango in 15 liters containers rather than in bags. They have witnessed increased income from the sale of bush mango.</p> <p>In the short run, more trainees from beekeeping training will start benefiting when harvesting of honey begins.</p>
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*\*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.*

#### **14. 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 your project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

<b>Name of PA*</b>	<b>Country(s)</b>	<b>Original # of Hectares**</b>	<b># of Hectares Newly Protected</b>	<b>Year of Legal Declaration/ Expansion</b>	<b>Longitude***</b>	<b>Latitude***</b>

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

*\*\* Enter the original total size, excluding the results of your project. If the protected area was not existing before your project, then enter zero.*

*\*\*\* 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). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your protected area, use googlemap, right click on the center of your protected area, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

#### **15. Key Biodiversity Area Management**

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

Report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation, as a result of your project. 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”, 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	KBA Code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *
Yabassi KBA	CMR 19	<i>At least 1000ha (this area was under intensive hunting but the project has worked with community members and hunters who are now turning to other options to livelihood and income generation and abandoning hunting)</i>

*\* 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.*

## 16. Production landscapes

### Number of hectares of production landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of your project. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

- For an area to be considered as having "strengthened management of biodiversity," it can benefit from a wide range of interventions such as best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified, and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.
- Areas that are protected are not included under this indicator, because their hectares are counted elsewhere.
- A Production Landscape can include part or all of an unprotected KBA.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares with Strengthened Management**	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). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your production landscape, use googlemap, right click on the center of your production landscape, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

### 17. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the non-cash 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 your project. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Country of Community	Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries		
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	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 forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Ndobong		x							X						x	X	X	5	3
Ebo		x							x						x	x	x	40	45

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

**18. Policies, Laws and Regulations**

Report on policies, laws and regulations with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of your project. “Policies” pertain to statements of intent formally adopted or pursued by a government, including at sectoral or sub-national level. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included.

**18a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project**

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)																
		Local	National	International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	Other*	
1																					
2																					
...																					

\* If you selected “other”, please give a brief description of the main topics addressed by the policy, law or regulation.

**18b. 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				



## 19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

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

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. 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 natural resources in a sustainable manner.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company
1			
2			
...			

## 20. Networks & Partnerships

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

Report on any networks or partnerships between and among civil society groups and other sectors that you have created or strengthened as a result of your project. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable. 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, or a working group focusing on reptile conservation.

Do not list the partnerships you formed with others to implement this project, unless these partnerships will continue after your project ends.

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1					
2					

...					

## 21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

List any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms created or supported by your project. Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem service (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation. To be included, a mechanism must be delivering funds for conservation.

### 21a. Details about the mechanism

No.	Name of Financing Mechanism	Purpose of the Mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1					
2					
3					

\*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.

### 21b. Performance of the mechanism

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

NO.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new mechanism	
1				
2				
3				

## 22. Red List Species

If the project included direct conservation interventions that benefited globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU), as per the IUCN Red List, add the species below.

Examples of interventions include: preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, captive breeding programs, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, and removal of invasive species.

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)

**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 completion and impact reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

Provide the contact details of your organization (organization name and generic email address) so that interested parties can request further information about your project.

**Organization Name: Community Assistance In Development, COMAID**

**Generic email address: [info@comaidcameroon.org](mailto:info@comaidcameroon.org)**