

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

Organization Legal Name	Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation
Project Title	Implementing the Hellshire Hills and Portland Ride Sub-areas Management Plans In Jamaica
CEPF GEM No.	64193
Date of Report	November 30, 2015
Report Author	Ingrid Parchment
Author Contact Information	876-383-2184, iparchment@yahoo.com

CEPF Region: Jamaica

Strategic Direction: Investment Priority 1.1. Prepare and implement management plans in the 17 highest priority key biodiversity areas. Projects that reinforce and consolidate current and past CEPF investments in the region, particularly in the highest priority Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) to ensure sustainability. This includes implementation of CEPF sponsored management planning activities in the Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge in Jamaica.

Grant Amount: \$276,067

Project Dates: April 1, 2014 to October 31, 2015

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

Local Organizations

o National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA) - The agency was involved in the on-going review of the final version of the PBPA Management Plan and its implementation through the joint development of the PBPA operations plans for 2014-2015 and 2015 -2016. A draft MOU with C-CAM to coordinate management of the PBPA was developed and following several discussions a final draft has been submitted. Approval is expected before the end of 2015. Based on NEPA's acceptance in principle of the MOU and management plan and hence C-CAM's role in leading implementation, C-CAM made a request to the Natural Resources Conservation Authority for bridging funding to support interim operating costs for support C-CAM staff in starting to implement some of the activities (including enforcement and public education) in the MOU. This has been favorably received and funding is expected to start early in 2016. Discussions will continue in 2016 about the NEPA's full contribution to operating costs. NEPA has supported the establishment of the PBPA Management Committee; the terms of reference of which have been formally accepted and regular meetings have recommenced. NEPA participated in discussions with forest users and sought the support of the Forestry Department to supply tree seedlings for forest users in the Hill Run community adjacent to Hellshire. They also presented at the community EIA training workshops, participated in the PBPA enforcement working group

activities including joint patrols, PBPA management committee, participated in national workshop to discuss findings of the CSF study of alternative sites for the transshipment port at Goat Island. NEPA also participated in the HH Conservation Agreement discussions and are expected to be a strong partner going forward.

- o **Forestry Department (FD)** – The Department was involved in the PBPA operations plans for 2014-2015 and 2015 -2016. We had initial discussions about an MOU with FD to support management of the PBPA, to which they agreed in principle; however there were no further discussions about what would be in an agreement partly because the working relationship is already strong and effective. Forestry Department is in transition with many new staff and other changes going on, therefore this is not the most opportune time to push for a formal agreement. They are a strong member of the enforcement working group including joint patrols. They participated in discussions with forest user groups in HH & PR to look at proper forest management practices, as well as the EIA training session for community members and community monitoring training sessions. They are also an important partner in the PBPA Management Committee. The Department has participated in sessions related to the HH Conservation Agreement and expressed an interest in working with us to do Conservation Agreements (CAs) for the Portland Ridge. We are also partnering with them in the development of a follow-up project with 5Cs on climate change adaptation including the further development of the threatened plant nursery and conservation garden programme.

- o **Urban Development Corporation (UDC)** - The agency was involved in the PBPA operations plans for 2014-2015 and 2015 -2016, a draft MOU with C-CAM to coordinate management of the PBPA was developed and is being reviewed by the UDC internally. They are key partners of the PBPA enforcement working group, participated in the HH community monitoring and EIA training sessions. They are also an important partner in the PBPA Management Committee. The UDC also is a strong partner in the Conservation Agreement discussions and has participated in sessions with forest users in the HH as well as socio-economic survey in that area. They also provided results from research they have done in the HH which we were able to use in discussions with stakeholders.

- o **Fisheries Division** – The Division participated in various meetings during the life of the project, specifically in the development of the PBPA operations plans.

- o **PWD and Jackson Bay Gun Clubs (JBGC)**– The clubs have participated in several project activities including talks in Portland Cottage following the national workshop. The PWD Gun Club supported the clean-up of Barnswell Beach, Portland Cottage in September. The JBGC has had various discussions with C-CAM regarding partnership which would allow for the establishment of a C-CAM field office at the club facility, to support increased monitoring of the PR, and the development and implementation by C-CAM of community eco-tourism activities in the Portland Ridge. In return for use of their facilities (including a large building) and access to lands on Portland Ridge that are leased by them, C-CAM would work with them to get funding to install solar energy, increase rainwater harvesting, collection and storage and carry out minor repairs to the building to make it ready for our use. They have provided us with a letter agreeing in principle to this partnership. A draft MOU has been prepared to formalize these arrangements and discussions are on going. As a result of their contacts with Digicel, a joint project proposal to cover the costs of improvements is being prepared by C-CAM.

- o **GEF/UNDP funded project entitled Operational and Financial Sustainability of Protected Areas** being implemented by NEPA. NEPA had assured C-CAM that this project would fund a business plan for the PBPA valued at US\$12,400. NEPA subsequently advised us that, with the issue of the proposed transshipment port at Goat Island undecided, they did not want to

invest in the business plan for the PBPA at this time.

International Organizations

o **Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF)** – CSF received a sub-grant to prepare a cost-effectiveness study of Goat Islands and alternative sites for the proposed transshipment port. This covered a site visit, preparation and dissemination of the study and supporting material including a national workshop presentation, public awareness through various media including local TV and radio and overseas media houses, and discussions with local stakeholders. CSF raised US\$24,908 in additional funds from the MacArthur Fund to support this activity and is providing continuing support for the on-going campaign. C-CAM supported these activities with further education and outreach activities including a public meeting in Kingston and the development of a short video.

o **Conservation International (CI)** – Arising from a CI presentation in 2013, the project included a feasibility study for a Conservation Agreement for the Hellshire Hills . Through this project CI supported C-CAM in the preparation of a feasibility assessment, draft agreement, Theory of Change workshop that included discussions with stakeholders and meetings with some prospective funders. It should be noted that due to circumstances beyond our control this aspect of the project has been delayed and while many aspects have been completed we are not yet in a position to complete the feasibility assessment, or to develop and discuss the draft agreements with stakeholders. However as a result of these discussions C-CAM is in the process of developing an agreement with the Conservation Agreement Foundation (a US-based 501c3) to accept tax deductible donations on our behalf from US donors to support conservation agreements and related activities.

Conservation Impacts

2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

The project addressed “Strategic direction 1: Investment Priority 1.1. Prepare and implement management plans in the 17 highest priority key biodiversity areas - projects that reinforce and consolidate current and past CEPF investments in the region, particularly in the highest priority Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) to ensure sustainability.” In this case, the high priority KBAs were the Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge KBAs (both of which are in the Portland Bight Protected Area. The project focused on implementation of the Biodiversity Management Plans for the 2 KBAs that were developed under a previous CEPF-funded project. As well as implementing selected aspects of the plans, the project built C-CAM’s capacity to continue working on implementing the plans in the selected KBAs in the long term.

3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

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

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

1. The Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge KBAs are effectively managed through a participatory framework. Their globally important biodiversity and ecological integrity are secure from threats. The KBAs are recognized as contributing to the national economy and the quality of life of their residents.

4. Actual progress toward long-term impacts at completion

Progress 1. A participatory framework for the effective management of the Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge KBAs has been established. Key developments in this regard include the following:

- (a) Development of the framework for management of the PBPA.
- (b) Reestablishment of the PBPA Management Committee including approval of a revised TOR and structure and acceptance of C-CAM's lead role in coordination of Committee.
- (c) C-CAM's role in leadership has been generally accepted.
- (d) NEPA is favorably considering a request from C-CAM for interim financial support to cover its management costs while it is developing a detailed proposal.

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

List each short-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

5. Actual progress toward short-term impacts at completion

1. By the end of the project, the framework for long-term, effective participatory management of the Portland Bight Protected Area (including Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge KBAs) is institutionalized and C-CAM's role is formally recognized by agreements with at least 3 major stakeholder organizations, (e.g. National Environment and Planning Agency, Urban Development Corporation and Fisheries Division).

Progress 1: The framework for long-term, effective participatory management of the Portland Bight Protected Area (including Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge KBAs) is being institutionalized through agency participation and buy-in to the PBPA management committee with acceptance of the TOR to include roles of members, how the committee would make decisions. The Committee has agreed to meet every six months, the last meeting for 2015 was held in September.

Progress 2: C-CAM's role is formally recognized by NEPA in the draft MOU that has been discussed between both parties and presented to the NRCA board, which is expected to be supported by interim financing, with on-going discussions being held towards long term financing. This is also recognized by Jackson Bay Gun Club that has had extensive discussions regarding partnership arrangement with C-CAM further documented in a letter from the club and joint projects we are seeking to submit to further this arrangement. This will include establishment of an additional C-CAM site office at Jackson Bay (with solar and rain water harvesting solutions). This will be used to support enforcement in the Portland Ridge and Vere Plains, community tourism operations and closer monitoring of the Portland Ridge. The SCJ Holdings has also recognized our role by formalizing the lease arrangement for lands at Salt River for the placement of the Portland Bight Discovery Center (to include the native plant nursery) and to formally allow us to utilize lands at the original Monymusk Sugar Factory in Alley Downer, Clarendon to establish a museum to highlight the history of sugar in Clarendon. Draft MOUs have been shared with JNHT & the UDC following extensive discussions. These are being reviewed and we expect that sign off will take place in early 2016.

2. By the end of the project, at least 3 local and national planning processes (including EIA for Goat Island transshipment port, Local Sustainable Development Plan and the parish development order process) and have been informed through the priorities for biodiversity conservation and the best options for sustainable development in the Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge KBAs (11,400 ha and 4,200 ha respectively).

Progress 1: C-CAM continues to be a strong participant in the development of local sustainable development plans for Clarendon and St. Catherine to include review of reports, presentations on the PBPA biodiversity and importance at meetings, supplying copies of the PBPA and sub-area management plans for inclusion and general participation in related meetings. Review of draft plans.

Progress 2: Following on the national workshop to highlight the findings of the CSF study, C-CAM was invited by Port Authority of Jamaica (PAJ) which is the government entity with responsibility for the proposed development, to meet to discuss the report. That was done in December 2014. There was a follow up response from Port Authority which was reviewed by C-CAM, CSF and Niras Frankel (port specialist) and a response formulated and sent off in July 2015. We are awaiting feedback from PAJ.

3. By the end of the project, the long-term capacity for conservation of threatened species of plants of the two KBAs will be increased through the establishment of an ex situ plant conservation nursery and ex situ plantings of at least 6 threatened plant species.

Progress 1: The shade house is complete and includes a critter fence. A prolonged drought in 2015 meant that Portland Ridge was very dry. Most trees are shallow-rooted and drought deciduous. They lost their leaves and did not flower. Thus no seeds were produced and there were none to collect for establishment in the nursery. It is hoped that conditions will improve in 2016 and it will be possible to collect seeds and fully establish of the nursery.

4. By the end of the project, the major stakeholders in five communities to be determined will be 30% more aware of the importance of conserving threatened species and their dry forest habitats and will be actively involved in practical conservation efforts. Focal species will include at least two CEPF trigger species e.g. *Bursera hollickii* and *Guaiacum officinale*, and four globally threatened species, endemic species, species of economic importance or keystone species e.g. *Opuntia spinosissima*, *Opuntia jamaicensis*, *Swietenia mahagoni* and *Thrinax parviflora*).

Progress 1: C-CAM participated in four horticultural shows in the parishes of Kingston, Clarendon and Manchester in April, May and August setting up and manning booths that won prizes at several shows. A presentation on the Conservation Garden programme was also made at the Earth Day soft launch at the Center. As a result of this outreach more than 50 persons signed on expressing interest in being part of the programme. These people will continue to be engaged in the on-going programme. However the delay in the establishment of the nursery delayed the full deployment of the programme during the project period.

5. By the end of the project, C-CAM's fund raising efforts will have generated at least \$100,000 in new support for conservation programmes in the KBAs including contributions from 5 new donors.

Progress 1: An application was submitted to the Government of Jamaica to get official Charity status for C-CAM. We have been asked to submit additional documentation to support the application. This is an on-going process.

Progress 2: The fundraising consultant met with C-CAM team members in September 2015 to review her findings and get additional feedback. She has also agreed to continue to support C-CAM's fundraising efforts on a commission basis after the end of her contract.

6. By the end of the project, at least 5 communities adjacent to the KBAs will have benefited directly from the grant through participation in forest user groups, public education programmes, increased capacity to review EIAs, employment related to the ESCPN and participation in the conservation gardens programme.

Progress 1: Meetings were held with forest users from 3 communities surrounding the Hellshire Hills (Hill Run, Hellshire and Amity Hall) and 2 communities adjacent to Portland Ridge (Portland Cottage and Mitchell Town). As a result a forest user group was established in northern Hellshire. In the case of Portland Ridge, it was discovered that most forest users were also fishers, so rather than establishing a separate group, they decided to deal with forest issues at meetings of their existing groups. Public education and outreach programmes continued in both areas and capacity building workshops, designed to familiarize the communities with the EIA process and build their confidence to respond were held. The Conservation Garden concept was developed and received community support. With support from the plant specialist, who contributed seedlings from his personal collection, community members requested and received assistance with planting more than 40 native mahogany seedlings in the Portland Ridge KBA and 3 plants were placed in a community member's yard thus establishing the first conservation garden.

7. By the end of the project C-CAM's institutional capacity is strengthened as measured by the CEPF civil society tracking tool.

Progress 1: Civil Society Tracking Tool was used to assess the improvement in the institutional capacity of C-CAM with team members. The score improved from the baseline of 69.5 to 75.5.

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

The project was particularly successful in raising C-CAM's capacity to operate in the 2 KBAs, especially in ensuring the organization was able to work on the ground with the relevant communities. The project support for staff and a 4WD vehicle were essential in this regard. It was also invaluable in establishing C-CAM's credibility as a partner capable of working with the relevant government agencies and establishing its role as the leader for the coalition of agencies that manage the PBPA. This has resulted in NEPA's commitment to provide C-CAM with funding to support this role. It also resulted in the willingness of the Jackson Bay Gun Club to work with C-CAM and make its facilities available for C-CAM's use.

Another particularly important aspect of the project was the partnership with CSF, which allowed C-CAM to present the government with a potential win-win alternative to the China Harbour Engineering Company proposal to establish a port and logistics hub at Goat Islands.

Whether this was successful or not is yet to be determined, but C-CAM's contribution to a reasoned debate on the topic was very important.

The project faced many challenges including the very short time frame for implementation, problems with procurement guidelines, and the major drought. The short-time frame particularly affected the establishment of the nursery and thus the Conservation Garden programme, as despite due diligence the firm selected to construct the shade house did not do a satisfactory job, causing major delays. This was compounded by the drought that meant that seed stock for use in the nursery was not available for collection at Portland Ridge.

The continuation of a supportive relationship with Conservation International's Conservation Agreement team was another very important aspect of the project. Unfortunately changes in staff at CI meant that their inputs were delayed.

The development of fund-raising capacity was another major challenge. Fund-raisers tend to be very expensive and unavailable in Jamaica, and C-CAM wanted to have the capacity in house. We sought to train an existing staff member, who had expressed interest. However the task was too challenging for her and she left. We had to resort to hiring a person, whose background was appropriate, but results were still less than expected, partly because of the prevailing economic climate.

The cumbersome and complicated reporting GEM procedures for the project were time-consuming and frustrating.

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

No unexpected impacts were observed.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Component 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 1.

HH and PR KBAs are managed through participatory co-management agreements, committees and councils at the national, local and community levels.

1.1. By the end of the project, management agreements have been signed by at least 4 major stakeholders for HH and PR (including CCAM, NEPA, Urban Development Corporation, Fisheries Division).

1.2. By the end of the project, major stakeholders (C-CAM, NEPA, Forestry Department and gun clubs) have developed, agreed on and adopted Standard Operating Procedures defining inter-agency working relationships to support shared conservation, management, enforcement, research, monitoring and public awareness programmes in the KBAs.

1.3. By the end the project, two operational forest councils are established one each for Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge.

8. Describe the results from Component 1 and each product/deliverable

1.1 MOU is under discussion with NEPA/NRCA with a companion budget where funding support is expected for C-CAM team members to support activities in the MOU with an expectation that those would be in place by end of 2015. Draft MOU with UDC and

JNHT based on discussions with those agencies is being reviewed internally by them with an expectation of being finalized in early 2016. Jackson Bay Gun Club (JBGC) has given C-CAM a letter (dated March 18, 2015) which states that we have exclusive rights to the use of their facilities. C-CAM has drafted an MOU to be shared with the club based on various discussions with them. SCJ Holdings has given C-CAM a letter (dated May 13, 2015) to give vacant possession of lands in Alley Downer, Portland Bight to establish a Heritage Village. A draft MOU has been prepared based on discussions with the Marine police; we have done joint training and patrols. Discussions have commenced with the JDF Coast Guard towards establishing a long term working partnership in Portland Bight and Pedro.

- 1.2 The SOP has been included in the establishment and operation of the PBPA management committee. A PBPA enforcement working group has started and is going strong. Through this sub-committee the agencies have been involved in joint patrols and have plans for joint training in 2015. The agencies participate effectively through existing sub-committees led by NEPA such as crocodile working group, RAMSAR, iguana working group as well as other groups which focus on social and livelihood issues including the Parish Development Committees. These groups are included in the PBPA management committee structure.
- 1.3 The HH & PR forest users met regularly during the project period with C-CAM and representatives from NEPA, UDC & Forestry Department. In HH the members participated in community monitoring and EIA training sessions. HH forest users participated in socio-economic studies and discussions regarding Conservation Agreement. The PR forest users participated in discussions with the Conservation Garden programme. It was noted that the forest users in PR are all fishers and they decided not to form a separate organization since they are already restarting a fishers association which is on-going. The strength of both organizations needs long-term support from agencies including C-CAM.

Component 2 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 2.

Biodiversity conservation and climate change priorities are influencing government planning and decision-making for the Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge KBAs.

2.1. By the end of the project, at least 2 presentations promoting strategies to integrate biodiversity and climate change priorities into the Local Sustainable Development Plans (LSDP) (1 each for Clarendon and St. Catherine) have been made and C-CAM has submitted comments on the 2 draft plans.

2.2. By September 2015, 2 workshops for community members in areas affected by the transshipment port about how to participate effectively in the EIA review process will have been held.

9. Describe the results from Component 2 and each product/deliverable

- 2.1 The PBPA management plan has been shared with the project teams leading the LSDPs in Clarendon and St. Catherine. C-CAM has participated in planning sessions and technical committee of both plans. The first draft of the Clarendon LSDP has been reviewed by C-CAM and feedback given and expected to be incorporated in the second draft which should be available for review in early 2016. C-CAM has also led the natural environment sector group discussions and participated in several other sector group discussions including agriculture and fisheries and facilitated a follow-up sessions with PBPA fishers. C-CAM has also participated in sector group discussions of the St.

Catherine LSDP. It is expected that they will have a first draft in November 2015. C-CAM will continue to be a strong partner in the development of both plans.

- 2.2 C-CAM led EIA training workshops in Portland Cottage and Hellshire throughout the life of the project with supporting presentations and participation from parish council, ODPEM, NEPA, UDC and Forestry Department. The workshops highlighted the EIA process and how community members can participate including sharing a workbook with community leaders and having a role play session to demonstrate what is being presented.

Component 3 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 3.

The long term financial sustainability of the management of Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge KBAs is enhanced by the implementation of the fundraising plan and business plans and project development.

3.1. By the end of the project, the groundwork for long-term financial sustainability has been established (including 1 leaflet prepared, website updated to solicit and receive donations 10 meetings with local donors, 1 business plan prepared (with funding from NEPA), 1 Diaspora meeting attended, and plan for engagement of Diaspora developed.

3.2. By the end of the project, C-CAM is registered as a charity under the Charities Act (2013).

3.3. By the end of the project, C-CAM has developed an approach to receive tax deductible donations in the US without applying for 501(c)3 status. This will not involve any transfer of CEPF funds.

3.4. By July 2015 at least three proposals have been written and submitted for funding to support conservation of trigger and threatened species in the KBAs.

10. Describe the results from Component 3 and each product/deliverable

- 3.1 The NEPA had agreed that through the UNDP funded National Protected Area Sustainability project they would support the development of a PBPA business plan. They advised us in mid- 2015 that while the proposed transshipment port was still being discussed they would not consider the plan. We made representation in writing even asking for an opportunity to make a face to face presentation to the project steering committee which was refused. It should be noted that the Jamaica Social Investment fund prepared a business plan for the Portland Bight Discovery Center (formerly the wetlands center). The project manager participated in the Diaspora Conference. The main links made at that session included an on-line media representative from Canada who agreed to highlight activities of C-CAM and a Crowd funder who we met with later. There were no meetings with local donors although it should be noted that the JBGC leaders have agreed that they will link us with local persons who might be interested in supporting C-CAM's work and those are on-going discussions. The PWD Gun Club demonstrated their support during the International Coastal Clean-up (ICC) in September 2015 by taking on the fundraising for that event and committing to longer term support in the future which we are following up on. The funding and strategic plans have been reviewed and updated by the consultant.
- 3.2 C-CAM has submitted an application to the Department of Cooperatives and Friendly Society (DCFS), the local registrar for organizations who are who to become a charity. They have asked for additional information which is being prepared for submission. Completion of this process is critical to C-CAM being able to get long term support from

individuals and organizations that would give financial support and benefit from a tax break.

3.3 Two US organizations have agreed that they would accept funds on our behalf of C-CAM and remit those funds to us periodically. We have further feedback from Richard Rice, Conservation Agreement Fund and Margarita Mora, CI who have agreed to accept funds on our behalf and support fundraising activities in the US.

3.4 Several proposals have been submitted throughout the project period. Some have been viewed favorably while others not. See table for details.

Funder	Amount	Status
NMBCA	US\$139,000	Approved in August 2015 – on-going over 2 years
NZ High Commission		Not approved
USAID	US\$500,000 approx.	Approved in June 2015 – on-going over 5 years
5Cs	US\$500,000	Concept note approved – awaiting date to submit full proposal – 2 yr project
CDRRM	US\$500,000	Concept note accepted. Full proposal submitted. Awaiting feedback on that.
JSIF	J\$17,000,000	Proposal resubmitted in 2014. Approval received in 2015. Full implementation expected to commence in late 2015. Some activities already implemented outside of the funding directly to C-CAM include boot camp training, business plan for the PBDC and development of marketing plan.
DFATD	US\$15,000	Proposal resubmitted and approved in 2014. On-going.
NEPA/NRCA	J\$7,500,000	Funding support request submitted in 2015. Amended and expected to be approved by end of 2015 as support to the MOU and expected to be long term.

Component 4 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 4.

Reduced threats to biodiversity including trigger species achieved through enhanced law enforcement and better coordination of enforcement efforts, community monitoring and increased environmental education and outreach

4.1. By the end of the project, the enforcement working group has been formed (including managers and supervisors of enforcement staff from NEPA, Forestry Department, UDC, police, Jamaica Defense Force Coastguard, Honorary C-CAM etc.) and is holding an annual meeting to produce a report assessing progress for the previous year and a plan establishing priorities and procedures for the coming year.

4.2. By the end of the project, a networking tool, such as a Google group, has been established and is being used by the enforcement team to network and facilitate rapid sharing of information about incidents and approaches to enhance enforcement efforts. The HGW are volunteers and will not be paid.

4.3. By the July 2015, 5 additional Volunteer Honorary Game Wardens (HGWs) have been gazetted under the Wild Life Protection Act and 5 community monitors appointed by C-CAM.

4.4. By June 2015, a training workshop for enforcement team has been held and report prepared and circulated to the team members.

4.5. By the end of the project, a community monitoring programme has been developed, and implemented.

4.6. By the end of the project a pilot radio programme developed and broadcast on a national radio station highlighting the value and importance of the PBPA. "AMENDMENT April 2015"

11. Describe the results from Component 4 and each product/deliverable

- 4.1 The PBPA enforcement group met during the project period and all supporting organizations have expressed the value to their work. They have had meetings, tours of key areas, joint patrols and are planning training and other activities going forward including data collection, storage and sharing. NEPA, Forestry Department, UDC, Marine Police have been actively involved. The JDF Coast Guard and JNHT have expressed an interest in being involved and we expect that in 2016 they will be on board.
- 4.2 A Google group has been established for the enforcement working group members. The expectation is that the group will be utilized as more persons get accustomed to the GG and working together. Phone and emails are still being utilized.
- 4.3 Names of community members and staff were submitted to NEPA in November 2014 for appointment as honorary game wardens. New wardens were trained by NEPA in 2015. This appointment is valid for 1 year. Names of enforcement staff will be submitted as fisheries inspectors to the Fisheries Division under the Fishing Industry Act in 2015 and community members and other staff as honorary game wardens to NEPA under the Wildlife Protection Act in 2015. Appointment and training is expected to take place in 2016. Community monitors have been identified by C-CAM
- 4.4 The enforcement working group training sessions have been delayed to early 2016. They have identified areas of training to include crocodile rescue and first aid among others. They have identified areas that they can do among themselves and other areas that they require and will seek additional funding for.
- 4.5 Community monitoring programme has been established and some 10 community persons have participated in classroom and field training sessions. These sessions included review of the community leaders monitoring handbook, prioritizing areas for monitoring, looking at what data can be collected and shared to assist with management and awareness building, focus on the fact that not only bad incidents should be highlighted but good activities as well. Persons were taught photographic data collection. Throughout the project monitors have reported on bush fires, crocodile sightings (dead and alive), charcoal burning in inappropriate areas, tree cutting in the forest (dry and mangrove forest), sargassum on the beach, fish kills among other issues. These reports have been shared with the agencies, highlighted on Facebook where appropriate and joint investigation where needed. They have also been included in further awareness with stakeholders to include proper forest management, discussions about sargassum as well as planning and discussions around establishing charcoal burning areas and marketing.
- 4.6 The PBPA radio programme was aired on Power 106 (national radio station) in September 2015. The main topics highlighted include why is the PBPA a protected area, species in the PBPA, how do we work with residents, how can persons contribute to the work C-CAM is doing, Climate change threats and the Conservation Garden programme. The presenters included C-CAM team members, Dr. Stephenson, Climate Studies group,

UWI, and Paulette Coley, community member. The sessions are available on the Power 106 site and we are seeking to make clips that can be shared by FB and on the C-CAM website. Kathy Gayle, TV & radio production specialist coordinated this activity for C-CAM. We have sought to find out from Radio station of listenership information is available and we are awaiting feedback.

Component 5 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 5.

The long-term survival of at least 6 threatened plant species is enhanced through establishment of an ex situ plant conservation nursery (ESPCN) and ex situ plantings, in conjunction with the environmental awareness activities at the Wetlands Interpretation Center.

5.1. By the end of the project, ESCPN and the water infrastructure for the site, critter fence as well as ex situ plantings are established for at least 6 species of threatened plant of He Ilshire Hills and Portland Ridge.

5.2. By November 2014, seeds and planting material have been collected from Portland Ridge for at least 6 species.

5.3. By end of project, at least five conservation gardens have been established and a report assessing the potential of the conservation gardens concept has been produced.

5.4. By September 2015, an educational programme "AMENDMENT April 2015" (including 4 interpretation panels) re threatened plants and their habitats has been developed and implemented between Jan - Aug 2015 to promote the conservation of threatened plants and their dry forest habitats will be implemented in 5 communities surrounding the 2 KBAs.

5.5. By April 2015 monitoring protocols and criteria developed for conservation gardens

5.6. By July 2015 a pathway constructed to link nursery to main Interpretation building at Centre. "AMENDMENT April 2015"

12. Describe the results from Component 5 and each product/deliverable

5.1 The ESCPN has been established however it has been impacted by the long drought which made collecting seeds from the forest impossible, crows which damaged the upper material of the shade house which needs to be repaired, dogs who damaged the lower material of the shade house which has been fenced in to prevent access. The water system is in place however the drought ensured no water was collected.

5.2 No seeds have been collected due to the extended drought being experienced in Jamaica.

5.3 With the inability to establish the plantings in the way planned during the project due to the drought we were not able to establish the gardens as proposed. We were however able to bring in mahogany plantings with the support of the plant specialist and distribute to a few community members. They planted in their yards and we have been able to take pics to look at innovative makeshift watering system and how the plant is growing.

5.4 Education plan related to the CG programme has been established. Community development officers have been doing public awareness session especially in schools. They have also supported the annual tree planting day with plants from the Forestry Department, which has been distributed to several PBPA schools. Team members also

- attended flower and horticultural shows where they highlighted the programme and have persons signed up signaling their interest in being a part of the programme.
- 5.5 Protocol and criteria for the CG programme has been established and will be shared in detail with potential candidates once we are ready to offer plants.
 - 5.6 The gravel pathway between the nursery and main building has been established to improve access on the site.

Component 6 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 6.

Monitoring and reporting meets CEPF requirements.

- 6.1. By end of project, targets achieved based on METT scorecard.
- 6.2. By end of project, Civil Society Tracking Tool used to assess capacity building
- 6.3. By end of project reporting requirements fulfilled
- 6.4. By end of project an institutional and financial audit for 2014-5 completed.
- 6.5. By end of project, implementing and monitoring of the grant to ensure compliance to CEPF safeguard policies and the process framework was in place.
- 6.6. By end of project, a complaints process for beneficiaries and stakeholders has been developed and 6-monthly reports provided. See also Component 1.

13. Describe the results from Component 6 and each product/deliverable

- 6.1 METT score (overall) had improved from 50 at the start of the project to 56 which underlined the fact that some targets had been met.
- 6.2 Civil Society Tracking Tool has been used to assess the capacity building of C-CAM through a participatory process with C-CAM team members.
- 6.3 C-CAM has submitted all reports
- 6.4 C-CAM has received a draft financial audit report which is being reviewed internally to send feedback to the auditor.
- 6.5 The C-CAM team with support ensured that as far as possible we complied with safeguard policies and process framework. This was also shared with team members in contracts and discussions throughout the implementation of the project.
- 6.6 A complaints process was developed for stakeholders and shared at meetings especially the contact information (phone, address and email) where complaints can be shared.

Component 7 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 7.

Establish the feasibility of implementing Conservation Agreement in the HHKBA.

- 7.1. By September 2014, baseline studies and data assessment has been completed; forest users and their interests have been identified
- 7.2. By end of November 2014, inclusive stakeholder participation process has been completed.
- 7.3. By end of November 2014, a comprehensive feasibility assessment for Conservation Agreements will be completed

7.4. By end of December 2014, any conservation agreements that have been identified as feasible will have been drafted

14. Describe the results from Component 7 and each product/deliverable

- 7.1 A socio-economic study of the HH forest users was produced by the consultant with community based assessors and C-CAM Community development officer assisting with data collection and verification. Agency representatives were also interviewed in this process. The concerns and challenges of forest users were highlighted in the report.
- 7.2 Stakeholders have always been involved in planning and implementation of projects and programmes within the PBPA through stakeholder/resource user groups such as the Portland Bight Fisheries Management Committee, Portland Bight Tourism Council and Parish Development Committees. The project allowed us to interface with forest users as a group and discuss issues specific to them.
- 7.3 CI had agreed to work with C-CAM in preparing a feasibility assessment of CA within the HH. There were delays in getting this started while we awaited the feedback from the socioeconomic study and while CI dealt with internal issues. A draft agreement for further discussion with partners, stakeholders and potential funders has been prepared.
- 7.4 Draft Conservation agreement templates have been prepared for future discussion with beneficiaries.

Component 8 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 8.

Develop and implement sub-grant with Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF) for cost-benefit analysis of development options for HHGI

8.1. By July 2014, Conservation Strategy Fund will have prepared a report and a policy brief assessing options for the proposed transshipment port. The report will be designed to be used to influence decision-makers towards considering alternative sites and options that minimize damage to biodiversity. It will be presented to them at a meeting and will be available electronically. This will be supported through a sub-grant to CSF.

8.2. By September 2014, C-CAM will design and implement an outreach and awareness-raising programme targeting national and local stakeholders to share the findings of the Conservation Strategy Fund.

8.3. By July 2014 CSF's financial reports will be submitted to C-CAM

8.4. By June 2014 CSF's narrative report will be submitted to C-CAM

8.5. By July 2015 an increase the dissemination of the results of the CSF study by having small group meetings with parliamentarians and organizations responsible for the proposed port development. "AMENDMENT April 2015" Group meetings cancelled due to election and other considerations.

15. Describe the results from Component 5 and each product/deliverable

8.1 The CSF was contracted to prepare a report and policy brief of the alternative options for the establishment of a transshipment port. The report and policy brief was completed in October 2014. A national workshop to present findings where political representatives, decision shapers, academia and funders were invited to attend was done in November with follow-up presentations at public sessions in Kingston and in Portland Cottage. A presentation at small group sessions was also done. The policy brief and copies of the study were available on C-CAM's website and Facebook and hard copies of the study were shared with all parliamentarians. The lead economist from CSF along with C-CAM's executive director appeared on and in several media sources to discuss the findings.

8.3 & 8.4 All reports from CSF have been received and approved by C-CAM.

16. If you did not complete any component or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?

The Conservation Garden has not been stocked due to circumstances outside of our control as highlighted above. Making mahogany plants available to community members allowed us to test if this would be accepted and this was demonstrated here.

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

- The Community EIA session utilizing the role-play which includes the participants is a good methodology which contributed to understanding by stakeholders and NEPA has expressed interest in adapting it.
- Utilizing plants at the flower/horticultural shows demonstrated strongly to participants better than photos which plants we were referencing. Utilizing model of the center was also used to demonstrate what we are doing at the site. We won blue ribbon and shared environmental prize at 2 shows.
- Participatory sessions to complete the METT scorecard was found to be more successful (less time consulting to calculate, consensus on scores for each line was immediate) than having organizations doing this separately.
- Participatory operations planning which included all major agencies with responsibility for the PBPA working together.

CEPF Global Monitoring Data

Respond to the questions and complete the tables below. If a question is not relevant to your project, please make an entry of 0 (zero) or n/a (not applicable).

18. Did your organization complete the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) at the beginning and end of your project? (Please be sure to submit the final CSTT tool to CEPF if you haven't already done so.)

	Date	Composite Score
Baseline CSTT	August 20, 2014	69.5
Final CSTT	September 29, 2015	75.5

19. List any vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species conserved due to your project

In the long-term, the project will support the conservation of all the vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered species of the Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge KBAs. This includes 13 CEPF trigger species including the critically endangered Jamaican Iguana.

Hectares Under Improved Management

Project Results	Hectares*	Comments
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20. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area?	187,615 ha	List the name of each protected area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portland Bight Protected Area
21. Did your project create a new protected area or expand an existing protected area?		List the name of each protected area, the date of proclamation, and the type of proclamation (e.g., legal declaration, community agreement, stewardship agreement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No
22. Did your project strengthen the management of a key biodiversity area named in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile (hectares may be the same as questions above)		List the name of each key biodiversity area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hellshire Hills KBA Portland Ridge KBA
23. Did your project improve the management of a production landscape for biodiversity conservation		List the name or describe the location of the production landscape

* Include total hectares from project inception to completion

24. In relation to the two questions above on protected areas, did your project complete a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), or facilitate the completion of a METT by protected area authorities? If so, complete the table below. (Note that there will often be more than one METT for an individual protected area.)

Protected area	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score
Portland Bight Protected Area	July 14, 2014	50				
Portland Bight Protected Area	September 11, 2015	56				

25. List the name of any corridor (named in the Ecosystem Profile) in which you worked and how you contributed to its improved management, if applicable.

The 2 KBAs are part of the Portland Bight Conservation Corridor.

Direct Beneficiaries: Training and Education

Did your project provide training or education for . . .	Male	Female	Total	Brief Description
26. Adults for community leadership or resource management positions			20	Community monitoring, community EIA training workshops.

27. Adults for livelihoods or increased income				
28. School-aged children			200	School education sessions on biodiversity and tree planting
29. Other			110	International Coastal Cleanup where impacts of pollution was demonstrated.

30. List the name and approximate population size of any “community” that benefited from the project.

<i>Community name, surrounding district, surrounding province, country</i>	<i>Population size</i>
Portland Cottage, Clarendon, Jamaica	4,700
Old Harbour Bay, St. Catherine, Jamaica	7,388
Hellshire, St Catherine, Jamaica	4,116

31. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Based on the list of communities above, write the name of the communities in the left column below. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes.

Community Name	Community Characteristics								Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit												
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty line	Other	Increased income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance	Other
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services									
Portland Cottage	✓	✓					✓												✓	✓	
Hill Run	✓																		✓	✓	
Mitchell Town	✓	✓					✓												✓	✓	
Old Harbour Bay	✓	✓																	✓	✓	
Hellshire	✓																		✓	✓	

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

Lessons Learned

32. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community

- a. Building fund-raising capacity is essential for the long-term financial sustainability for organizations such as C-CAM but has proved a major challenge for many conservation NGOs, particularly in the Caribbean where there is less of a tradition of philanthropy and fewer wealthy individuals and companies that support their causes. We have not found a solution to this problem, but raise it as something that requires the attention of the global community.
- b. One of the things we forgot in the design of the project was that as an out-of-town organization it would be difficult for us to support extended activities in Kingston. In writing future projects we will remember to allow for the costs of over-night accommodation and meals.

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

- a. Major problems arose in the design of the first C-CAM project with CEPF; this wasted a lot of time in project rewriting. The original project was split into two projects a. planning and b. implementation. The second project also took a lot of time to write and had to go through the full project selection process. As a result, time for implementation was reduced (see below). The project would have been more successful and C-CAM's time much better spent if there had been 1 longer project as originally proposed.
- b. There was also a problem that the C-CAM and JET project activities in relation to the Goat Island were funded and allocated independently by CEPF. Coordination at the design stage would have made both efforts more effective.

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

The success of the project at the community level rested on the capacity provided for community outreach including staff, materials and the vehicle.

The willingness of CSF to contribute additional funds to the study greatly increased its value.

The short time frame proved a major challenge to implementation especially as it related to fundraising, MOUs and establishment of resource user groups and Conservation Agreements.

35. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Our experience with this project stressed the importance of partnership building, participatory processes and broad based stakeholder involvement for successful conservation efforts. It also reminded us of the importance of patience and understanding when dealing with government agencies.

Sustainability / Replication

36. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated

C-CAM now has the capacity, structure, operating procedures and the skills it needs to manage the PBPA effectively. The management structure for the PBPA is in place and C-CAM is ready to lead it. The

Conservation Gardens programme is ready for full implementation as soon as seeds become available. The Conservation Agreement programme is similarly poised for implementation. The challenge is to find the funding to move to the next stage. The commitment of NEPA to providing bridging funds for core operations is very important in supporting the management of the PBPA. As a result of the project, several project proposals are in place. Very soon C-CAM will have the capacity to receive tax-deductible donations in Jamaica and in the US. Thus C-CAM is cautiously optimistic that the project initiatives will be sustained and expanded in the coming years.

Another challenge is finding and keeping suitably trained staff. This also depends to a great extent to being able to raise funds. The volunteer and internship programmes are also very important.

37. Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability

None.

Safeguards

38. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

N/a

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

Additional Funding

40. 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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
CSF	A	US\$24,908	

** 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)*

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:

- 41. Name:** Ingrid Parchment
- 42. Organization:** Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation
- 43. Mailing address:** P.O. Box 33, Lionel Town, Clarendon, Jamaica
- 44. Telephone number:** 876-383-2184
- 45. E-mail address:** iparchment@yahoo.com