

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Mbarara University of Science and Technology
Project Title:	Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation at Bwindi-A Batwa Cultural Co-Management Approach
Grant Number:	CEPF-109068
CEPF Region:	Eastern Afromontane
Strategic Direction:	2 Improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot.
Grant Amount:	
Project Dates:	July 01, 2018 - October 31, 2019
Date of Report:	January 31, 2020

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

List each partner and explain how they were involved with the project.

Uganda Wildlife Authority(UWA) was instrumental in the ground mobilisation of all stakeholders.

UWA granted permission to access Bwindi forest and resources, provision of security and marketing of the Bwindi Batwa Forest Experience. UWA has also allowed Batwa to sit on conservation committees.

Nkuringo Cultural Centre(NCC) was also involved in the mobilisation of the Batwa and marketing of the Bwindi Batwa Forest Experience

Kisoro Local Government through Rubuguri Town Council participated in all project activities and was deeply involved in component three of resource access. The Town Council gave Batwa a 6 acre community pocket forest where the Batwa are planting indigenous trees

Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust(BMCT) participated in most project activities and in the sustainability plan of all implemented projects

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

The project has generally achieved all set targets under its three main components. These include; component one (capacity building and skill development), component two (strengthening the Batwa Forest Experience)

and component three(negotiated and improved resource use rights for the Batwa).

Summary Achievements for Component One

The project has generally developed the capacity of Batwa in terms of skill development, awareness raising, meaningful engagement and improved leadership abilities. Between July 2018 and October 2019, 64 people (60 Batwa and 4 non Batwa) were trained in responsible tourism and tour guiding, Music Dance and Drama, enterprise development, sociocultural values and Functional Adult Literacy. These Batwa and non-Batwa trainees included; 27 females and 37 males. The training has helped the Batwa to handle their life style challenges and using the enterprise development and financial literacy knowledge. As a result of the training, in February 2019, 30 Batwa started a village savings and investments scheme to develop themselves. Every Sunday, they have continued to raise funds (UGX 1000) and after a month they give a hen to a member. All members have to get a share of the distributed hens. This arrangement has promoted Batwa unity and cohesiveness. Thirty eight (38) Batwa (18 guides and 20 dancers) were also trained and given certificates after proving their worth as professional guides and dancers. Batwa guides can now ably guide tourists and from the feedback reports from tourists, they have gotten excellent experiences. MUST BBC project continued to build the capacity of the Batwa through their association- Bwindi Batwa Community Development Association (BBCDA). The project operationalized a BBCDA office in Rubuguri Town Council where the Batwa sell crafts and organize their activities from. We conducted 11 meetings with the BBCDA executive members and two BBFE Board meeting that streamlined the governance structure of BBFE and BBCDA. We made a resolution of opening the Batwa Community Fund account during the Board meeting. Furthermore, one Mutwa was integrated into the Rubuguri Town Council membership as an ex-officio. Abdul Ricadi now sits at the Town Council of Rubuguri and is always invited for Council meetings. He has already attended two Council meetings where he was given chance to talk about Batwa issues. This is likely to scale up the voices of Batwa through effective representation. This accomplishment will continue to enable Batwa access information on Government programmes and hence benefit. In total eleven Batwa now sit on UWA-community and conservation committees.

Summary Achievements for Component Two

As part of strengthening BBfE, the trail is now operational and has already started generating income that supports over 70 Batwa households. On April 26, 2019, the former Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities Honourable Ephraim Kamuntu, the Board and management of Uganda Wildlife Authority, Kisoro district officials launched the BBfE. This became the official opening of the trail to tourists. So far eleven groups of tourists (102 tourists) have visited BBFE and Batwa have started generating income. We conducted 05 strategic meetings on marketing strategies. These were conducted in June to September 2019 with tour operators, lodge managers, government councillors. Marketing materials have been developed. These include; brochures and flyers. As part of marketing we conducted one Radio talk show and one Television talk show. The Television talk show was given free of charge by Vision Group. We also developed a documentary on BBFE as a marketing tool to the global world.

Summary Achievements for Component Three

Between July 2018 and October 2019, the project facilitated negotiation meetings between UWA, Rubuguri Town Council and the Batwa. Six resource user rights meetings were conducted in Bwindi Southern Sector and Buhoma. As a result of negotiations, UWA agreed to the request to give Batwa resources

from the park (see the attached UWA letter of access). Batwa identified 26 species that they needed from Bwindi forest and have since June 2019 collected them and transplanted them in a nursery bed at Rubuguri Town Council. The selection of resources was done through community meetings where preference ranking exercises were conducted to scale to the most desired resources. MUST BBC project management and the Bwindi Batwa Community Development Association also negotiated and wrote to Rubuguri Town Council Local Government requesting for land for the nursery bed and a community pocket forest where to plant the acquired resources and also undertake cultural exhibitions outside the National Park. This request was granted (see the attached letter of award). The Batwa have already collected resource wildlings and seedlings and have already propagated them in the allocated space for the nursery bed at Rubuguri Town Council. The resources include; medicinal plant seedlings, wild food and other potential resource needs. The acquisition of land (Kobutsina pocket forest) freely given by Local Government was a good sustainability strategy and another great achievement of the project. This has given the Batwa a lot of confidence and hope in improving their livelihoods since they will sell medicine, conduct research, get honey and other buildings materials and also generate income from tourists who will visit their botanical gardens in the pocket forest. This effort has also promoted conservation support for Bwindi Impenetrable National Park as manifested in the key messages the Batwa give at different fora. Bwindi will achieve more protection since pressure of accessing resources inside the National Park has been reduced through this intervention.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park covering 32700 hectares is better managed	About 100 hectares of land that are part of the entire 5600 hectares of the Southern sector of Bwindi are now better managed. There are minimal unauthorized resource usage reported in a month. Since the beginning of the project, only one incidence (where a duiker died) was reported. Batwa have continued awareness of protecting wild species and have so far built in themselves as poaching scouts that are able to report any incidence of poaching.
2. Poaching reduced from 50 reported incidences per month in May 2018 to 10 per month by May 2020	Poaching incidences have been tremendously reduced from 50 to about 01 per month. This is mostly attributed to the meaningful engagement of the Batwa and building a social fence to poaching activities
3. BFE generates USD 10,000 in revenue by October 2021	Income is being generated at the Bwindi Batwa Forest Experience. This income is supporting over 70 Batwa households. So far eleven tourists groups have visited the trail and have generated over USD 2250 in 10 months. We hope for more income to Batwa families by 2021.
Reduced pressure on Bwindi resources as measured by increased outputs of indigenous tree species nursery	So far, a nursery bed containing indigenous plant species has been established at Rubuguri Town Council. 1700 plant species have already been transplanted. A community pocket forest of about 6 acres of land has been given to the Batwa to plant in indigenous trees and remove exotic trees. Programmes are underway to start on the transplanting process. So far, the project management has gone to stage two of proposal application to international trees foundation to support the transplantation process of money worth GBP 6600

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
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1. By the end of October 2019, at least 2 Batwa will be members of park committees	Eleven Batwa are now sitting on conservation and leadership committees. These include; 01 ranger, 02 revenue sharing committee, 05 problem management committee, 01 Mutwa on Rubuguri Town Council and 02 Batwa on Local Council one.
2. By the end of October 2019, at least 10 Batwa (with at least 3 women) will be employed at Batwa Forest Experience.	Thirty eight Batwa (including 22 females) are now employed on the Bwindi Batwa Forest Experience and have already started generating income
3. By the end of October 2019 at least 15 tourist groups would have visited the Batwa Forest Experience	So far 11 tourists groups have visited the trail. We hope for more groups in January and February as well as June to August 2020
4. By the end of October 2019, Batwa Forest Experience will be integrated as a tourism product by at least 2 main tour operators in Uganda	At least 05 tourism organisations and tour companies have integrated the Bwindi Batwa Forest Experience as part of their tourism products. These include; Uganda Wildlife Authority, Nkuringo Cultural Centre, Nkuringo Safaris, Lets Go Travel and Matooke tours
5. 200 school aged children (at least 100 Batwa) have improved knowledge about Batwa culture and history by end of October 2019	82 Batwa children and about 120 non Batwa children were sensitised and made aware of the culture and conservation linkages. Learning/communication materials have been developed and were distributed in 07 schools of Kisoro where Batwa children study. These will continue to be used as teaching aids on conservation lessons
	A community cultural conservation approach has helped to make Batwa part of the community conservation programme. A social fence to poaching activities has so far been established in the southern sector of Bwindi. Between July 2018 and October 2019, as a result of meaningful engagement of the Batwa, only one unauthorised activity was detected in the zone where the project has been operating. The Batwa were able to detect a dead duiker and immediately reported the case to Uganda Wildlife Authority. Furthermore, the Batwa are now planting indigenous trees in Kobutsina community pocket forest and removing exotic breeds. The planting of indigenous trees in a 6 acres land is a great community conservation input to the reduction of pressure on Bwindi forest and mitigation of climate change effects.
7. Resource user rights agreement negotiated for 60 Batwa households of the Southern Sector of Bwindi National Park.	82 Batwa families and about 150 non Batwa families are going to benefit from the acquired Kobutsina pocket forest. This will support them in meeting subsistence needs such as medicinal plants, research development and mitigation of climate change effects

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

Generally, most set targets on short term and long term impacts have been achieved over 98%. The project has managed to build the capacity of the Batwa, operationalise the Bwindi Batwa Forest Experience and enable Batwa to negotiate and access resources from Bwindi forest and plant them in the community. The strongest success point of the project was meaningful engagement of the Batwa and other key stakeholders such as Uganda Wildlife Authority management and staff. We also used a multi-stakeholder engagement approach at every stage of project implementation. This has enabled us achieve our sustainability plan. The meaningful engagement of the Batwa for instance; enabling and empowering them to chair the Project Implementation Committee, lead in the administration of project activities and advocate for their rights, helped to build trust between the CEPF BBC project management and the Batwa. The project's success also greatly lied in the proper allocation of resources to the targeted impact areas. For instance, the equipping of Batwa in responsible tourism and facilitating their avenues to earn income has built a social fence in the southern sector of Bwindi against poaching activities. Particularly, since the beginning of the project in July

2018, only one illegal activity involving the death of a duiker in a set trap was reported. This case was reported by the Batwa themselves. This poaching incidence is far beyond the target of reducing poaching incidences to 10 from 50 per month. Batwa representation on conservation has greatly increased from 02 to 11. This has gone beyond the set targets of additional 02 Batwa representatives on committees. These achievements are greatly attributed to the good will of Uganda Wildlife Authority and Rubuguri Town Council. The number of Batwa employed at the Bwindi Batwa Forest Experience is currently 38 compared to the target of 10. The Batwa people greatly embraced the new product- BBfE and are fully participating on this trail. On average, each month from July to October 2019, four tourists groups visited the trail thus increasing the income of the Batwa people. The challenging part of achieving project impacts has been the short duration of project implementation. If the project had more time of implementation beyond 16 months, more success stories would have been registered.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Under component three of negotiated and improved resource user rights, the project managed to negotiate with Kisoro Local Government to give Batwa a community pocket forest- Kobutsina that was initially managed by the Rubuguri Town Council. The Council unanimously allowed the Batwa to manage and utilise the community forest by planting in their preferred resources including medicinal plants, non timber and timber forest products and wild food such as stingless bees honey and wild yams. The acquisition of Kobutsina community pocket forest is helping the Batwa to meet their subsistence needs, promote research on indigenous knowledge and promote conservation of Bwindi.

Further to this achievement, through meaningful negotiations, Rubuguri Town Council (Kisoro Local Government) opened a new road from Nyabaremura Trading Centre to the entry point of the Bwindi Batwa Forest Experience. This new road is helping ease quick access to the trail by tourists. It has helped save 2km walk that tourists would have encountered before reaching at the park entry. This new road is hoped to increase the number of tourists visiting the Bwindi Batwa Forest Experience.

Through the training received from the CEPF Bwindi Batwa Conservation project, the Batwa under their association- the Bwindi Batwa Community Development Association started a village savings and investment scheme. Each month, each of the 30 Batwa members contribute UGX 1000 to the association to buy chicken for each other. Some Batwa have also started making crafts which they sell to tourists and earn income.

Generally, conflicts in Batwa community have reduced by almost 70% compared to when the project started. This was achieved through socio-cultural training and the Functional Adult Literacy. The reduction in conflicts is manifested by the number of domestic violence cases reported at Local Council level and the murder cases that are no longer reported in the eight Batwa communities.

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND PRODUCTS/DELIVERABLES

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Capacity building and skill development	1.1	Training Manual	The training manual was developed and shared with CEPF (it has been re-shared in the this FCR). The manual contained tour guiding skills, leadership skills, basic research skills and entrepreneurship development and financial management skills
1	Capacity building and skill development	1.2	4 Training reports covering enterprise development ; leadership and negotiation; responsible tourism and research handling (including agenda, dates, location, materials, participant list broken down by gender)	The training reports were prepared and shared with CEPF in our progress reporting
2	Strengthening the Batwa forest Experience	2.1	A business plan	Was developed although not yet shared with CEPF
2	Strengthening the Batwa forest Experience	2.2	A report on BfE tourism improvements (including pictures)	The BfE was improved and operationalised. It is now in usage. We installed all the bridges, steps, rail guards and Batwa homestead for demonstration. These installations give BfE a great value to the tourism experience
2	Strengthening the Batwa forest Experience	2.3	BfE marketing materials	1000 brochures were developed. We remapped the BfE which now appears more descriptive to the tourists. We developed a BfE documentary which was shared with CEPF and RIT. The documentary illustrates Batwa demonstrations on the trail (BfE). We also developed communication materials that demonstrate culture and conservation linkages
3	Negotiated and improved	3.1	Report on Batwa	Five Batwa were recruited and are now members of the UWA project animal management committee

	resource user rights for the Batwa		representation on Problem Animal Management committee and Resource Use committee	although there is no written report on this. We however presented this information in the attached power point presentation of the final information sharing workshop
4	Compliance with CEPF safeguards	4.1	Semi-annual report on the Social Assessment	Two semi-annual reports on social assessment were completed in December 2018 and June 2019 respectively. The reports reports key issues concerning safeguards
5	Strengthening of Mbarara University of Science and Technology	5.1	Completion of a baseline and endline CEPF civil society tracking tool	Both baseline and end-line CEPF civil society tracking tool were completed and submitted
5	Strengthening of Mbarara University of Science and Technology	5.2	Completion of baseline and endline CEPF gender tracking tool	The CEPF baseline and end-line gender tracking tool were completed and submitted
2	Strengthening the Batwa forest Experience	2.4	Educational materials for Batwa children and youth about Batwa culture in Lutwa language	We developed 200 communication material leaflets which depict Batwa culture in the local language. We could not get the real Batwa language since it has already been diffused with Rukiga and Rufumbira. We however sat with Batwa elders and came up with dialects that is currently spoken and understood by the Batwa children. So far 07 schools received learning materials that they will continue using as teaching aids
3	Negotiated and improved resource user rights for the Batwa	3.2	A draft Memorandum of Agreement between UWA and BBCDA on Bwindi resource access	A letter of acceptance and permission for the Batwa to collect resources from the park was written by UWA and given the Batwa
5	Strengthening of Mbarara University of Science and Technology	5.3	A web article on project impact	An article was jointly developed and shared to be part of the CEPF annual report (see link http://annualreport.cepf.net/2018/Partnering-with-indigenous-and-local-communities.html). It was published on RIT and CEPF website (see link https://www.cepf.net/stories/empowerment-through-ecotourism). We have however drafted another web article on culture and conservation and is being reviewed by the MUST team. We will

				share it with RIT and CEPF for input before publication in March 2020
1	Capacity building and skill development	1.3	2 workshop reports on the project inception and stakeholder information sharing (broken down into the number of participants, gender, organisations , dates of the workshops and photos)	The two workshops were conducted in August 2018 and October 2019 respectively. Workshop reports were compiled indicating the number of participants, gender, organisations, dates of the workshop and photos

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

The most important tourism product that the project generated was the Bwindi Batwa Forest Experience. This is a new tourism product that is now highly marketed by the Uganda Wildlife Authority, its partners and tour companies. The new product is a 3-5km walk in a natural forest with an undulating rugged landscape. The product gives a new experience with fascinating cultural demonstrations of Batwa people and their forest life.

The CEPF MUST Bwindi Batwa Conservation project has also piloted a Batwa cultural values and conservation approach. The new approach is a new social innovation that has demonstrated the capacity of community based tourism through culture to ably promote conservation and address unauthorised resource use. Some protected areas in Uganda such as Lake Mburo National Park have already approached the Project Director Dr. Medard Twinamatsiko on the potential replication of this methodology in addition to the already existing Ankole Cow Conservation project.

Meaningful engagement of the Batwa has promoted the equity framework and demonstrated meaningful results of anti-poaching activities. Uganda Wildlife Authority is now studying our project implementation methodology to use it to recruit more anti-poaching Batwa scouts around Bwindi

LESSONS LEARNED

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

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project design process (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Project implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

We have learnt that a cultural-conservation approach is fundamental in achieving greater conservation outputs and outcomes. Tackling indigenous people's livelihood pressing needs is vital in promoting their support for conservation. This CEPF project at Bwindi has demonstrated that little money, if well utilised can achieve greater community and conservation benefits. Channeling money through established Institutions such as Mbarara University of Science and Technology (MUST) helps to build the capacity of local Civil Society Organisations. This technical support is needed to keep equipping such local based organisations to achieve micro outputs.

This project has also demonstrated the capacity the Batwa indigenous people have in addressing the poaching question at Bwindi. What the Batwa needed was recognition and respect of their indigenous rights. They can form a good social fence against poaching activities.

The Batwa have also demonstrated a rich culture that is a good pathway for conservation success. The Batwa culture ought to be further tapped by conservationists in order to achieve more conservation results. The cultural values approach ought to be integrated in the General Management Plans of Uganda Wildlife Authority in order to replicate it in other protected areas in Uganda. This is because through the celebration of people's culture, they support conservation activities.

The role of MUST and that of her partners has greatly been developed through CEPF trainings on Environmental and Social Safeguards, Organisational Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Biodiversity Mainstreaming and the Master class on conservation impacts.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Summarize the successes 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 project management team has ensured that all key Batwa stakeholders are brought on board to ensure project sustainability. In both inception and final stakeholders' workshop, all organisations that work with the Batwa and conservation, were invited as participants. In the final stakeholders' workshop, an action plan was developed by all stakeholders pointing out the key roles and responsibilities of each of the stakeholders in the post-project period. This has helped to ensure that project activities are sustained.

Putting Batwa at the Centre of project implementation helped to increase trust between the Batwa and project management and also ensure ownership of the interventions. The high expectations of the Batwa on quick project benefits was a setback at the beginning of the project but was later addressed. We quickly engaged the Batwa to greatly understand the bigger picture of the project and future outputs.

The increased good will of Kisoro Local Government through Rubuguri Town Council has helped build more hope for project sustainability and replication. Local Governments are mandated by the Local Government Act of 1997 to take care of Uganda citizens. In all our project meetings, the Town Clerk, Community Development Officer and the Tourism Officer were always present and made great contributions that resulted into tangible project successes.

The good will and a good working relationship with Uganda Wildlife Authority has continued to promote more outputs under the concluded project. Mr. John Justice Tibesigwa the UWA Senior Warden in charge of the Southern Sector of Bwindi where the project was implemented, was instrumental in facilitating project success. He has assured the project implementation team that all the initiated interventions under the first three components will be sustained by Uganda Wildlife Authority.

SAFEGUARDS

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.

As part of promoting social safeguards, all the implemented project activities were conducted using a participatory approach. The Batwa were always put at the centre of all activities. For instance, all training sessions began with what the Batwa knew and appreciated. These included historical constructs of what Batwa did while in the forest. We engaged the all trainers, before the training, to first assess the indigenous knowledge of the Batwa in terms of; medicinal plant species identification, site identification, music, dance and drama as well as mythology. These helped to respect and maintain the richness of the Batwa culture. The project also started on emphasizing a few Batwa language dialects for instance in the writing down of communication materials. Batwa participated in three meetings that discussed what to include in the communication materials and citation of Lutwa language.

The design of project activities always put into consideration the Batwa aspects and expectations. During training sessions and resource collection, UWA, NCC and Batwa were always informed prior in order to give an advance input to the programmes to be implemented. The implementing stakeholders always turned up for the project activities. This has been a good strategy for the sustainability of the interventions. These stakeholders included; Local Government and Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust that have worked with us on the exit strategy.

In order to mitigate lack of understanding, all training sessions were aided by adult learning techniques such as; use of demonstrations and practical teaching aids. The project training manual structures the training in a more friendly way with simple illustrations for the Batwa adults who never went to school. This was a practice for the Functional Adult Literacy (FAL). Trainers used adult learning techniques such as; show-cases, role plays and use of relevant teaching aids to make Batwa deeply understand the training concepts about their culture, nature and conservation. During meetings with UWA and other stakeholders, we always encouraged a Mutwa leader Mr. Ricadi Abdu to always chair the sessions. Even during the radio talk shows, Abdu participated and was given more time to explain the plight of the Batwa.

As part of promoting environmental safeguards, the Batwa who work on the trail (BBFE) and those that participated in the collection of wildlings and seedlings were sensitized about not degrading forest resources or compromising the integrity of natural resources. Since the BBFE trail is always periodically maintained, Uganda Wildlife Authority always provided a Park Ranger or two for security provision. These rangers also gave guidance on best practices while undertaking activities in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. The Batwa can now report any unauthorized resource use by Batwa and non-Batwa. Also, in order to reduce pressure on park resources, most training was conducted in Batwa communities.

As part of monitoring project implementation, we designed mechanisms to comply with protection of indigenous people- the Batwa and the forest. The grievance mechanism chart with relevant reporting contacts is still displayed in Batwa office and is being followed. We have continued to conduct weekly management meetings to ensure track of the planned activities. On a monthly basis, the project leader communicated with the Batwa leaders and together with the Project Administrator visited their communities. Even after project completion, we have kept close contacts with Batwa. We have continued to review the complaints book which was opened up at the site office in Rubuguri. The project management team has been closely working with a Batwa office receptionist Ms. Verena Tugume on the documentation of any challenges met in protecting the safeguards for both the Batwa and Bwindi.

Batwa grievances were always given a priority order to ensure that the path to success was not affected. The grievance mechanism was designed in the local language and displayed in the site office. The mechanism is now used as a point of reference in handling any upcoming grievances. The contact details were provided for on the grievance mechanism. The project registered minor grievances of breaching contract obligations. The Project Director and Administrator took up the matter and was settled amicably and their money was paid. The grievance register book was left operational at the site office.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

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

We commend the good work and approach done by CEPF team and RIT during project implementation. The technical advice received from the CEPF Grant Director Mr. Dan Rothberg, the Finance Manager Ms. Deborah Miller and the RIT team led by Ms. Maaïke Manteen was instrumental to enable us achieve the set targets and outputs. The approach used by CEPF in building the capacity of her grantees especially the Master class is vital for project success. We recommend this approach to be shared with other funders in the global north for more conservation and livelihood impacts. We also recommend CEPF to have a length period for large grants and also set aside follow-up funding in order to greatly sustain the impacts registered.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

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

Total additional funding (US\$)

\$0.00

Type of funding

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

- 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)

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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 website, www.cepf.net, and may be publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (name, organization, mailing address, telephone number, email address) below.

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