

CEPF Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	<i>Additive Adventure (note, also legally knows as Legado)</i>
Project Title	Lost Mountain Phase III: Scalable Innovative Conservation and Development on Mount Namuli
CEPF GEM No.	65706
Date of Report	July 31 st 2016
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CEPF Region: Eastern Afromontagne

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 1: Mainstream biodiversity into wider development policies, plans and projects to deliver the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development in priority corridors.

Grant Amount: \$150,000

Project Dates: February 1 2015-June 30 2016

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

Additive Adventure/Legado – Legado, also legally known as Additive Adventure, is a US-based organization, and is the project lead and recipient of the CEPF Large Grant for *Lost Mountain Phase III: Scalable Innovative Conservation and Development on Mount Namuli*. Legado's mission is to catalyze legacy-driven leadership to support a flourishing future for the people and biodiversity in Africa.

LUPA – LUPA, a Mozambique NGO based in Maputo, has been the Mozambican partner for the Legado: Namuli project in Mozambique. Geraldo Palalane, the LUPA Program Manager and Luis Dinis, the LUPA Executive Director, have worked with Legado to design the Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs), potential intervention strategies, and make connections within the Mozambique government. LUPA has represented the Namuli Initiative to officials at the National, Provincial, District and Local levels. LUPA has completed PRAs with two communities in the Namuli region with the intent to complete a PRA with all six main communities by the end of July, 2016.

AMG – AMG is a community-based organization in Gurue, Zambezia, Mozambique that works in music and youth development. Two members of AMG are working with the Legado field team full time in the role of community engagement and facilitation.

Imagine1day:

Imagine1day is an Ethiopia-based NGO. Country Director Seid Aman and former Executive Director Sapna Dayal partnered with Legado in 2015 to run an *igolu*¹ training during the Beira Training and Symposium (see below). *igolu* has been used with great success by imagine1day across Ethiopia to drive community-led improvements in education for children and adults. The leadership development program was designed to transform a traditional model of aid and equip partners with communication tools to set goals, overcome obstacles and create results they never imagined possible. Strong emphasis is placed on building resilience in participants and in the systems they design and lead.

Conservation Impacts

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

The Namuli project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile for the Eastern Afromontaine region, specifically the region surrounding Mount Namuli. Prior to this project the most recent data from Namuli was several years old and was focused largely on the biodiversity of a portion of the massif. For the Namuli region, we have completed a biodiversity assessment, determined the major threats to the existing flora and fauna, conducted participatory rural appraisals to determine the current natural resource management of local communities and their desires for the future, designed a locally appropriate conservation approach, developed support from diverse and important stakeholders (including communities and local government), identified funding needs and developed a project to capitalize on these opportunities. Ongoing work with the communities around Namuli will shape further strategic planning and implementation of interventions. Thus, the project has added significantly to the knowledge base for this AZE/IBA/KBA and has advanced conservation in a meaningful way.

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 conservation of Mount Namuli and its environs (roughly 162,000 hectare area including the Mekunha locality with approx. 3500 people) including both biodiversity and human welfare values—is advanced via targeted and measurable plan to be implemented and sustained by a high-capacity Mozambican civil society organization, LUPA working in close partnership with relevant local, regional, and national stakeholders.*

(2) An "Innovations Approach" framework is developed for Mount Namuli that can be applied to other East African mountain ecosystems and communities.

(3) Increase the global awareness of Mount Namuli and its biodiversity value, as well as the value of the Innovations Approach, as a direct result of the release of the Lost Mountain Film (Fall 2015)."

¹ <http://igolu.com/>

4. Actual progress toward long-term impacts at completion

(1) Our focus has been on developing a long-term strategy for Namuli in collaboration with LUPA and local communities. Through this project we have evaluated conservation options for Namuli, and based on this have developed and are now working towards the following goals:

- By 2019, a diverse and appropriate set of stakeholders has adopted a legacy-driven plan that is advancing a thriving future for Namuli's people and environment.
- By 2025, a site-scale legacy-driven model for conservation and sustainable development has been piloted and refined such that it is realizing positive and significant outcomes and has generated learning that can inform similar efforts in other places.

Since 2011, through the support of two CEPF grants (one Small and one Large), as well as the support of additional funding, Legado has advanced development of community-based conservation on Mt. Namuli through the following:

- Conducted two biodiversity assessments yielding new species to science and studying never-before accessed habitat. (2014 findings include one new frog species, the southernmost record of a Caecilian in the world at the time of discovery, a possible new snake species, 4 ant genera, and 27 other amphibians and reptiles.)
- Partnered with LUPA, a Maputo-based Mozambican conservation and rural development NGO, expanding their work into the mountainous region of northwestern Mozambique.
- In partnership with LUPA, conducted a pilot rural development assessment in 2014 of one Namuli community. ,Currently completing Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) with the majority of communities encircling Namuli in 2016.
- Conducted the first Legado Fellows Symposium for 33 emerging leaders in conservation and development. This included training in planning and management principles, leadership development models, Leave No Trace techniques, and examinations of contemporary challenges facing conservation and development. The Legado Fellows Initiative is a sister initiative of the Namuli Initiative that aims to develop the next generation of young African leaders who excel at using a multidisciplinary approach to conserving the natural world and driving positive change for societies.
- Developed working relationships and partnerships with key government agencies in Mozambique (e.g. Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), and District Service of Economic Affairs (SDAE), Gurue), international conservation organizations such as the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and World Wildlife Fund, and private companies such as Ethiopian Airlines and Patagonia which have provided financial and in-kind support.

Please see our "Legado Namuli Brief" for more details.

(2) Our "Innovations Approach" has resulted in strategic planning both for Legado Namuli and for the Legado Fellows Program.

For the Fellows, this program grew out of our ongoing work with emerging leaders in 2011 and our 2015 Symposium. This Symposium provided training to 22 African and six American participants in leadership, conservation planning, and environmental stewardship. The Symposium sought to 'disrupt' traditional university training by exposing participants to the fact that solving big conservation and development challenges requires that they have strong grounding in a range of disciplines. While they may specialize in one, they need to be conversant

in and able to collaborate effectively with others. Similarly, in our globalized world, they must be able to think and work constructively across scales, from communities to government agencies, and across national borders and even continents. With these goals in mind, we specifically sought to provide participants with:

- Increased understanding of the multi-faceted nature of major conservation and development challenges as well as the multidisciplinary strategies that must be brought to bear to overcome them (including science, economics, policy, and sociology).
- Increased ability to work with and support rural community members' transition from recipient to participant (and leader) in conservation and development programming.
- Increased leadership and teamwork skills with a focus on cross-disciplinary collaboration.
- Hands-on experience in creating and adapting conservation goals and strategizing ways to achieve and assess progress against those goals with diverse stakeholders.
- Augmented skill sets for remote area living and environmental stewardship practices.
- Enduring connections among students and leaders in conservation, science, adventure, and development.

Please see the submitted report, "2015 LEGADO Next Gen Symposium and Beira Training Overview 15 AUG 2015," for more details.

In January 2016 we launched an augmented program that grew out of our Symposium and Innovations Approach, called the Legado Fellows. The Fellows program has the following goals:

- By 2019: At least 100 emerging leaders have increased capacity and of those, by 2025, at least 50% remain engaged in advancing a thriving future for Africa
- By 2025, Measurable and significant increase in a conservation and sustainable development workforce in southern Africa

Please see our "Legado Fellows Brief" for extensive details on this program

(3) Namuli, The Film, was released in March 2016 and is currently on global tour. As a result of the tour, as of June 15th, 2016, over 4,000 people in the US, Mozambique, and Italy have learned about Namuli and its biodiversity value and unique importance. The film tour will continue in 2016 and 2017 with an estimated 10,000 additional viewings across Africa, Europe, and North America. Learn more at www.namulifilm.com

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

List each short-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

(1) "LUPA builds on the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) they conducted in May 2014 to create an implementation plan for a Namuli Governance Project, guided by the 2015 Strategic Planning Meeting. This plan accounts for both biodiversity conservation objectives and human development objectives and implantation begins by the end of Q3 of 2015 and is carried out for the life of the grant through Q3 2017.

(2) The Lost Mountain Consortium (made up of Additive Adventure and LUPA) holds a Strategic Planning Meeting along with a team of eight to ten key current actors and potential future partners working on Namuli in Q2 of 2015

(3) The Strategic Planning Meeting successfully launches the Governance Project and Innovations Approach by creating objectives and an implementation plan for each component

(4) LUPA employees have increased capacity to engage with mountain communities to identify and brainstorm solutions to conservation challenges through a formal training in Community Engagement and Remote Skills Mountain Development at the Conservation Symposium in June, 2015.

(5) LUPA establishes a working presence in Zambezia, the main northern mountain region in Mozambique, with a formal base of operations in the region by Q3 of 2015.

(6) Additive Adventure and LUPA refine the Innovations Approach and Governance Project through the July 2016 Innovations Summit and oversight by the Advisory Team Meeting throughout the lifecycle of the grant (Q1 2015- Q3 2017)

(7) The Lost Mountain Consortium increases the capacity, exposure and training of 20 Eastern African and six North American university students to approach conservation and development in a holistic manner through their participation in the 2015 Conservation Symposium, 2016 Innovations Summit, as well as links these students to LUPA and the long term work on Namuli

(8)The future phase (beyond current Phase III) of the Lost Mountain Project is advanced during the July 2016 Innovations Summit, including possible funders and partners.”

5. Actual progress toward short-term impacts at completion

*Note, per our approved June 2015 Amendment, the end date of the CEPF grant as changed to June 30th, 2016, and the project no longer includes the 2016 Innovations Summit.

**Note, Per our approved June 2015 Amendment, the current grant has been changed to be completed June 30th, 2016, and the project no longer includes the 2016 Innovations Summit.*

Since 2011, through the support of two CEPF grants (one Small and one Large), as well as the support of additional funding, Legado has advanced development of community-based conservation on Mt. Namuli through the following:

Conducted two biodiversity assessments yielding new species to science and studying never-before accessed habitat on Mount Namuli. (2014 findings include one new frog species, the southernmost record of a Caecilian in the world at the time of discovery, a possible new snake species, 4 ant genera, and 27 other amphibians and reptiles.)

Partnered with LUPA, a Maputo-based Mozambican conservation and rural development NGO, expanding their work into the mountainous region of northwestern Mozambique. In partnership with LUPA, conducted a pilot rural development assessment in 2014 of one Namuli community. The results of this PRA were important but it was clear that a more formalized and standardized approach would be needed to gather sufficient information on which to build a conservation strategy and program on Namuli (see fieldwork in 2016, below).

In July of 2015, Legado held a 3-day Community Leadership Training in Beira, Mozambique. This training provided Igolú Level 1 and Level 2 training to nine members of the Gurue and Namuli communities and to LUPA's Executive Director Luis Dinis and Program Director Geraldo Palane. Igolú is a leadership development program designed to transform a traditional model of aid and equip partners with communication tools to set goals, overcome obstacles and create results they never imagined possible. Strong emphasis is placed on building resilience in participants and in the systems they design and lead.

After the training, Legado conducted the first Fellows Symposium for 33 emerging leaders in conservation and development. The 2015 Symposium was held in July 2015 in Gorongosa National Park. This Symposium provided training to 22 African and six American participants in leadership, conservation planning, and environmental stewardship. The Symposium offered a chance for participants to explore a multidisciplinary approach to conservation, science, and natural resource stewardship in conjunction with learning hands-on skills for working in these environments and forging key connections with current and future leaders. Training was provided specifically in planning and management principles, leadership development models, Leave No Trace techniques, and examinations of contemporary challenges facing conservation and development. The Legado Fellows Initiative is a sister initiative of the Legado Namuli that aims to develop the next generation of young African leaders who excel at using a multidisciplinary approach to conserving the natural world and driving positive change for human societies. Geraldo Palane was a participant in the 2015 Symposium, along with a new member of the LUPA Namuli field team, Dias Antovano. Other participants working with Legado on Namuli included two members of Associated Musicians of Gurue (AMG), in anticipation of their joining the Legado field team. All Namuli Field Team members were part of the entire Symposium and training in Open Standards, Leave No Trace, and Igolú. In addition, all Namuli Field Team members received additional training in remote living systems. Please see details in the "2015 LEGADO Next Gen Symposium and Beira Training Overview 15 AUG 2015"

In late 2015 and early 2016, strategic planning meeting and advisory team meetings were held as planned, as well as a number of useful meetings with other stakeholder and potential donors. These discussions provided new guidance to the project, and as part of the strategy development process, Legado decided to formalize two initiatives: Legado Namuli and the Legado Fellows. It became clear in 2015 that to move forward with the site-based work on Namuli and the capacity building work started through the Symposium, that the two pieces should have their own strategies, workplans, stakeholders consultations and fundraising efforts. Many links remain to build capacity of young professionals through site-based work and internships at Mt. Namuli, and for the work at Mt. Namuli to benefit from the time and energy of this cadre. Using the newly developed strategies, we began taking a 2-pronged approach based on 10-year goals and 3-year activity timelines (see in the Legado Namuli Brief and Legado Fellows Brief)

LUPA, and Legado, began fieldwork on Namuli in May of 2016 (a delay from November 2015-May 2016 was result of rainy season). The aim for the field season was to collect more robust information on the communities and natural resources of Namuli through a participatory rural appraisal process. Rob Cunliffe, a Zimbabwean with over 20 years experience working in community based conservation, was hired by LUPA and Legado in April of 2016 to lead the field efforts. In early May, Geraldo, Dinis and Rob, representing LUPA and Legado, had multiple

meetings with Provincial officials in Quilemane, Zambezia and with district officials in Gurue. Upon arrival in Gurue, Rob and Geraldo led a training in completing Participatory Rural Appraisals for the four LUPA field team members based in Gurue. The Legado field team, now consisting of the Rob, Dias Antovano, Domingos Reis and two members of AMG then completed a motorbike tour of the six main communities around Mount Namuli to present the project, which has been well received. After the motorbike tour, the field team has completed two more PRA's in the Mekunha Sede community (the central community in the Namuli region) and the Muruí community.

Results/Outcomes of PRA Effort to date:

- Prior to PRA work the Legado: Namuli field team conducted provincial, district, and regional meetings in Queleminie, Gurue, and the Mecunha-Sade community on Namuli. These meetings served to create a baseline introduction of the coming fieldwork.
- The field team began their work in each community with an extensive introduction and detailed explanation about Legado: Namuli. This detailed the objectives with each community and allowed for fruitful discussions with each community putting forward great questions, ideas and concepts.
- The PRA process, and field team approach, was constantly refined incorporating learning experiences from each community as the work progressed. This also allowed for a pause in the PRA work for the Permagarden Training, and necessary rain delays.
- The communities shared an apprehension that Legado could be on Namuli to start raising cattle again and forcing them off their land as the Portuguese did before Independence. With the Queen's assistance, we were able to ensure them of our intentions to do human livelihood development (primarily through agriculture), natural resource management and nature conservation.
- The main outcome of the PRA is that the communities unequivocally want development (clinic, secondary school, road, network). If they get development they would be more than happy to (continue - they pointed out) conserving the high altitude areas. One challenge will be tempering their expectations and being clear that we are not a group that does infrastructure improvement, but can help with agricultural production and community governance strengthening. Although, we are considering a conservation agreement that might provide some infrastructure in return for a moratorium on slash and burn agriculture via Conservation Internationals – Conservation Stewards Program.
- Legado also learned that some of the communities did come together last year and made an agreement to stop creating new agricultural fields in the forested areas around Mount Namuli. This came as a surprise to the field team and Legado will explore further how to leverage this initial effort into a larger concerted movement.
- The field time has also been critical team building time for the field team. Under the leadership of the Namuli Initiative Advisor, Rob Cunliffe, the team and its skills have coalesced over the past two months.
- The entire team was trained in PRA techniques, data capturing, and more as well as how to adapt them according to field and community
- Adjustments to the team were also made, including incorporating new members Sandra and Galio from AMG (Associated Musicians of Gurue). We were especially excited to welcome Sandra and have a female field team member.
- Locally, thanks to the PRA effort and other meetings with the Queen and community leaders, the Legado: Namuli project has received written endorsement and support by

the Chefe da Localidade, the Queen, the local Judge, the Chefe da Localidade and the community leaders of Mecunha-Sede, Muruí and Murabue (Curruca is part of Murabue), Nawitela and Nicao.

Note: full details from the completed PRA work will be available in October, 2016.

The first "behavior change" activity was undertaken in June 2016, with the introduction of permagardening into the communities. Based on preliminary results from the participatory rural appraisal processes as well as biodiversity surveys, it is clear that intensification of agriculture on existing fields is an essential component of the conservation strategy, in addition to protection of remaining habitat on the mountain. Permagarden agricultural methods aim to increase production on current fields in order to decrease the communities' dependence on slash and burn agriculture in standing forests and native grasslands. Additionally, permagardening will help the communities improve their diet and possibly provide income generation by sustainably using the existing resources in the region. Permagardening teaches the principles of water and soil conservation which is a key entry point to community understanding of improved natural resource management. This agricultural intervention will be essential to further build the relationship and understanding between local communities and the project team. The permagardening training of trainers was completed in June 2016, and was attended by both the Legado field team and community members representing six communities from the Namuli region. We plan to run community trainings in the field with the support of the new community member Permagarden trainers in two communities and determine if the approach has an affect on agricultural behavior.

Throughout this time, Legado and LUPA cultivated working relationships and partnerships with key government agencies in Mozambique, including the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), and District Service of Economic Affairs (SDAE), Gurue, as well as international conservation organizations (e.g World Wildlife Fund, FFI, BirdLife International), foreign embassies in Maputo.

Critically, the project has developed a network of interested supporting agencies, including IUCN, IIAM, EU, KfW, World Bank, GEF, and Rainforest Trust. Legado has leveraged our CEPF funding to result in over \$150,000 of additional project support from international NGO's (World Wildlife Fund, KfW), Mozambican non-profits (Biofund), corporations (Lush Cosmetics, Osprey Packs, Clif Bar), private foundations and private donors. Please see details in question 38. In addition, our CEPF funding has enabled Legado to attract the attention of potential major donors such as IUCN, GEF and the World Bank. These agencies are active in development and conservation in Mozambique, and have expressed interest in incorporating the Namuli project into their plans for future bilateral and direct support. Legado and Lupa have worked together to develop a number of smaller proposals for Lupa's work on Namuli, such as our successful proposal to the WWF Russell E Train Conservation Workshop Grant to fund a portion of our Permagarden training, as well as the new CEPF Small Grant, awarded to LUPA, to continue their work on Namuli through 2016.

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

Successes:

We have made significant progress bringing Mount Namuli awareness to the national level in Mozambique through the film screening of “Namuli” at the latest Biofund meeting. The Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity, BIOFUND was created in 2011 according to the world best practice principles for CTF’s (Conservation Trust Funds), dedicated to long-term sustainability of conservation finance. BIOFUND is a non-profit, private entity, legally registered in Mozambique as an independent trust. BIOFUND was created through a long-term joint effort of various sectors, including the Mozambican government and conservation community as well as academia, civil society, and international partners. The reception of the project by local government officials and local communities has been refreshingly positive and we are confident that project support will continue which is vital to development and sustainability of the Namuli Governance Project.

Challenges:

The principal challenge was the delay in the start of the field work from November 2016 to May 2016 due to the rainy season which has limited the project conservation and community impact in the time frame of this grant.

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

The next phase of the project, the implementation phase will likely bring unexpected impacts, but to this juncture, none are readily apparent.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)

“Strategic Planning and Advisory Team Meeting - Create an effective, realistic, and impactful plan for the exact work and programs to be implemented on Namuli (Namuli Governance Project), and formalize and launch the Innovations Approach.”

Product/Deliverable 1.1.

Innovations Approach Report

Product/Deliverable 1.2.

Advisory Team Meeting Report

Product/Deliverable 1.3.

LUPA Namuli Governance Project Plan

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

Summary: We had a series of strategic planning meetings over the course of this grant that all informed our current initiatives and long term strategic direction for Legado.

1.1 and 1.2

- The Innovations Approach Report and Advisory Team Meeting Report were combined and called the "Innovations/Advisory Team Report." This was submitted in Q2 2016

1.3:

- The LUPA Namuli Governance Project Plan is now called “LEGADO Namuli Phase III Field Document”. It was submitted to CEPF on 10/9/15.

Component 2 (as stated in the approved proposal)

“Conservation Symposium and Training - Prepare LUPA to successfully return to the field on Namuli and integrate the Innovations Approach with international university students.

AMENDMENT JUNE 2015: Symposium now also includes a 5-day training in the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation, 2 -day Leave No Trace Certification, and 2-day Namuli Innovations day to apply it all to LUPA's plan for work on Namuli. Also, all of LUPA's team operating in the field will now take this training”

Product/Deliverable 2.1.

Symposium Report

Product/Deliverable 2.2.

Media including blogs, photographs and press coverage TBD

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

Summary: The 2015 Symposium was held in July 2015 in Gorongosa National Park. This Symposium provided training to 18 African students, six American participants, LUPA’s Program Officer Geraldo Palalane, one member of the Legado/LUPA field team, Dias, and two members of AMG (Associated Musicians of Gurue), also slated to be part of the Legado/LUPA field team after the training. All 30 participants were trained in leadership, conservation planning, and environmental stewardship. The Symposium offered a chance for participants to explore a multidisciplinary approach to conservation, science, and natural resource stewardship in conjunction with learning hands-on skills for working in these environments and forging key connections with current and future leaders.

A large part of the Symposium curriculum was focused on **The Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation** (<http://cmp-openstandards.org/>): An internationally recognized framework for conservation planning and management used by dozens of nongovernmental conservation organizations and governmental conservation agencies, including World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Participants applied the framework to the case of the well-established Gorongosa National Park, informed by visits to the park itself and to neighboring communities. Participants then followed the steps of the Open Standards (OS) to develop a first-draft conceptual model, theory of change, and strategic approach for the challenging case of Mount Namuli. This was integral to train and prepare our core Legado/LUPA field team to return to the field.

An outcome of the success of the 2015 Symposium was the development of the formalized Legado Fellows Initiative.

2.1:

- The Symposium Report is contained in the report entitled “2015 LEGADO Next Gen Symposium and Beira Training Overview 15 AUG 2015”

2.2:

- Please see the following for media from the Symposium:

- Final Press Release, Featuring LUPA:
<http://www.thelostmountain.org/2015/07/28/successful-lost-mountain-next-gen-symposium-wrap-press-release/>
- Good Job Song: Written and preformed by Next Gens:
<https://vimeo.com/138187480>
- Patagonia Cleanest Line Blog Written by Majka Burhardt:
<http://www.thecleanestline.com/2015/07/beauty-in-a-blurry-photo-merging-climbing-science-and-conservation-in-mozambique.html?sf10957578=1>
- There are many other blogs and press releases on www.legadoinitiative.org. and on <https://www.facebook.com/legadoinitiative/>

Component 3 (as stated in the approved proposal)

“Namuli Governance Project - LUPA implements Namuli Governance Project guided by the Innovations Approach”

Product/Deliverable 3.1.

Quarterly Progress Reports provided by LUPA

Product/Deliverable 3.2.

LUPA's Year One Governance Project Report

Product/Deliverable 3.3.

LUPA's Addendum to Governance Project Plan (based on work shopping during 2016 Innovations Summit) AMENDMENT JUNE 2015: As we have not pursued the 2016 Innovations summit this addendum will now take place as a result of LUPA's work, not the summit.

Product/Deliverable 3.4.

Final LUPA Lost Mountain Phase III Report including Governance Project and Innovations Approach

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

Summary: Through external meetings with national government officials and conservation organizations and internal meetings, LUPA and Legado have developed the strategic programming related to Legado: Namuli (note: no longer referred to as the Namuli governance plan). Our most recent phase of implementation began in May of 2016 with the Legado joint field team beginning work in Namuli. Our work on Namuli will continue to be augmented and developed as more community input is derived from the PRA analyses.

3.1:

- These were changed to be reports submitted twice per year at the suggestion of CEPF. All were received from LUPA.

3.2:

- LUPA's One Year Governance Report is now called LEGADO Namuli Phase III Field Document. It was submitted to CEPF on 10/9/15.

3.3:

- Note- due to the rainy season LUPA has had to postpone their fieldwork until May 2016. During this postponement LUPA prepared a report on Community Conservation Areas in Mozambique, called "Community Conservation Area Report, LUPA." This was submitted as the Addendum to their governance project plan (called LEGADO Namuli Phase III Field

Document) as they complement each other and showcase LEGADO's then current plan for work on Namuli as administered currently by LUPA.

3.4:

- Instead of having LUPA do a separate Final Project Completion report, and to avoid redundancy, LUPA contributed to this report with additional final reporting from LUPA directly, entitled “Report -Namuli Visita a Provincia da Zambezia May 23 2016,” detailing the outcomes of the tandem LUPA and Legado meetings in May 2016 in Zambezia.
- LUPA also contributed to the “Legado June 2016 Interim Namuli Field and Strategic Planning Report,” submitted with this final report.

Component 4 (as stated in the approved proposal)

“Lost Mountain Innovations Summit, Mulanje, Malawi - Serve as a mid-point progress check by the Advisory Team for the Governance Project and Innovations Approach, and to host a larger conference to develop key relationships with potential partners (funding and implementing) for ongoing work on Namuli after the completion of Phase III. AMENDMENT JUNE 2015: We are still planning on this event but will not use CEPF funds to host it-- instead we are now fundraising for project support to include this and other events as well as ongoing programs on Namuli and with Innovations approach from 2016-onward.”

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

Note: Per the amendment in June 2015, this summit was removed from the itinerary of this grant. Please see the new report, “Legado June 2016 Interim Namuli Field and Strategic Planning Report” for details on our current status with planning and development on Namuli as we are finishing this CEPF Large Grant mid-stream our work on Namuli.

Component 5 (as stated in the approved proposal)

“Management of Sub-grant to LUPA.”

Product/Deliverable 5.1.

Sub-grant agreement between Additive Adventure and LUPA

Product/Deliverable 5.2.

Quarterly Technical Reports from LUPA on its progress in relation to the sub-grant

Product/Deliverable 5.3.

Quarterly Financial Reports from LUPA on its progress in relation to the sub-grant

Product/Deliverable 5.4.

LUPA Namuli Governance Project Plan

Product/Deliverable 5.5.

LUPA's Year One Governance Project Report

Product/Deliverable 5.6.

LUPA's Addendum to Governance Project Plan (based on work shopping during 2016 Innovations Summit)

Product/Deliverable 5.7.

Final LUPA Lost Mountain Phase III Report including Governance Project and Innovations Approach

Product/Deliverable 5.8.

Final Lost Mountain Phase III Financial Report from LUPA on its progress in relation to the sub-grant

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

Summary: LUPA has delivered in a timely manner all progress, technical and financial reports to Legado.

5.1:

- Sub-Grant agreement completed at the start of this grant

5.2:

- We decided to not ask for additional technical reports from LUPA but rather work with them on a weekly basis on their Namuli progress, as evidenced in the LEGADO Namuli Phase III Field Document and the Community Conservation Area Report, LUPA.

5.3:

- All financial reports received

5.4-5.6:

- LUPA's One Year Governance Report was renamed the LEGADO Namuli Phase III Field Document. It was submitted to CEPF on 10/9/15.

5.7:

- This has been changed to be a co-LUPA and Legado report, "Legado June 2016 Interim Namuli Field and Strategic Planning Report." Submitted with this Project Completion Report.

5.8:

- Received

Component 6 (as stated in the approved proposal)

"AMENDMENT JUNE 2015: JULY 2015 Leadership Training for Community Engagement Beria: 3-day training in Beira for key stakeholders who will be vital to the implementation on Namuli (including the Director of Agriculture of Gurue, Chefe do Localidade, Chefe do Posto, Curruca Community Teacher, and respected community member) as well as all LUPA staff who will work on Namuli."

Product/Deliverable 6.1.

Media including blogs, photographs and press coverage TBD

Product/Deliverable 6.2.

LUPA will add a section on the impact of this training in their reports and incorporate ongoing work in this Leadership Engagement Model in their Governance Plan

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

Summary: In July of 2015, Legado held a 3-day Community Leadership Training in Beira, Mozambique. This training provided igolu Level 1 and Level 2 training to nine members of the Gurue and Namuli communities and to LUPA's Executive Director and Regional Conservation Implementer. igolu is a leadership development program designed to transform a traditional model of aid and equip partners with communication tools to set goals, overcome obstacles and create results they never imagined possible. Strong emphasis is placed on building resilience in participants and in the systems they design and lead.

This training had the following goals:

- Create a common language and culture of transparency with key stakeholders and local community leaders who live and work around Mount Namuli in order to create a groundwork for successful collaboration during the implementation of the Legado: Namuli rural development and biodiversity protection work on Mount Namuli.
- Bring what has proven to be a highly effective community development tool in rural Ethiopia to Mozambique.
- Conduct a pilot Igolu training in Mozambique to determine the viability for other leadership development work both with the Gurue and Namuli communities and in other regions of the country.
- Enhance LUPA's Regional Conservation Implementer, Geraldo Palalane's, working knowledge of Igolu during the process of his Igolu leadership certification. (Note, since the time of the 2015 training Geraldo has decided not to pursue his certification at this time. Legado Founder and Director, Majka Burhardt, completed her certification in June 2016.)

Toward our aim to involve stakeholders from key groups living and working on Namuli our Beira training included government officials (Director of Agriculture, Gurue, Chief Of Post, and Chief of the Locality of Mucunha), Namuli community members from two key communities, teachers, and three new Gurue-based members of Legado/LUPA's Namuli field team (two of whom are members of AMG, Associated Musicians of Gurue). In an evaluation survey conducted at the end of the training, participants all agreed that they would like to use the knowledge they gained in their personal lives, communities, and careers going forward and indicated interest and support in offering Igolu training to take place with other Namuli stakeholders.

6.1:

- See results from Component 2 for listing of media.

6.2:

- The report on this training is found in the "2015 Lost Mountain Next Gen Symposium and Beira Training Overview 15 AUG 2015." LUPA's notes on the impact of this training on their team were in their submitted progress report from 2015.

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

N/A

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

To ensure that this project was designed based on the best practices for community engagement, empowerment and conservation, Legado has drawn on a number of important sources that should be mentioned. These include:

Namati - *Community Land Protection Facilitators Guide*:

<https://namati.org/resources/community-land-protection-facilitators-guide/>

UNEP - *Toolkit to Support Conservation by Indigenous People and Local Communities*:

http://www.unep.org/dewa/portals/67/pdf/ICCA_toolkit.pdf

Conservation International's Conservation Stewards Program - *Conservation Agreements Fieldguide for Design and Implementation*:
http://www.conservation.org/publications/Documents/CI_CSP-Field-Guide.pdf

USAID - *Permagarden Manual*: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00KWCK.pdf

Further, a number of guides on Participatory Rural Appraisal methodology were reviewed and refined for our needs on Namuli.

Through this project, as part of the Innovations Approach, Legado and LUPA have committed to documenting the process and sharing the results of our work with other stakeholders in Mozambique and beyond. At this point it is too early to produce any specific methodology, but the aim of documenting, analyzing and disseminating lessons learned is and will continue to be a core part of our philosophy.

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).

16. Did your organization complete the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) at the beginning and end of your project? Yes/No

No

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

At this point we believe it is too early to say that we have conserved any species. The project is still in early stages and, being community-based conservation, will take some time before we can confidently attribute reduced threats and stabilization of Namuli's habitats to our work. Nevertheless, we do believe that simply the act of raising the awareness of the communities has likely had some incremental, beneficial effect.

Hectares Under Improved Management

Project Results	Hectares*	Comments
18. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area?	N/A	
19. Did your project create a new protected area or expand an existing protected area?	N/A	<i>This is a long-term goal of the project but is not expected until 2019 or so, assuming the project is able to secure funding to develop community-based conservation on Namuli.</i>
20. 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)	49,026	<i>Mt. Namuli</i>

21. Did your project improve the management of a production landscape for biodiversity conservation	N/A	<i>List the name or describe the location of the production landscape</i>
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** Include total hectares from project inception to completion*

22. 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.)

N/A

Protected area	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score

23. 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.

Chimanimani-Nyanga Mountains Corridor, KBA180. Specifically, the Namuli massif is located at 37°03'E, 15°22'S. The mountain is north of Gurué town in Zambézia Province (30km by motorbike). It is approximately 150 km due east of Lake Chilwa in Malawi, 160 km north-east of Mt. Mulanje, Malawi, and the Indian Ocean coast lies 380 km to the east.

Direct Beneficiaries: Training and Education

<i>Did your project provide training or education for . . .</i>	Male	Female	Total	Brief Description
24. Adults for community leadership or resource management positions	24	9	33	Beira Leadership, Symposium
25. Adults for livelihoods or increased income	17	0	17	Permagarden Training
26. School-aged children	N/A	N/A	N/A	
27. Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	

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

As the next phase of fieldwork began in May of 2016, the direct community benefits will begin after the closure of this grant.

Community name, surrounding district, surrounding province, country *Population size*

29. 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	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization	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									

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

Lessons Learned

30. 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

We have learned many lessons related to working with an in country implementing partner. It is vital to set up strong lines of communications and set aside time each week for touching base that is dedicated to the project. Within those communications, we must be very clear of our intentions and have built in checks to make sure the partner is creating the project with us instead of just following our lead and to make sure we are all in alignment.

In terms of capacity building, we have learned that it is an iterative process in which it takes many trials and errors to build capacity and needs time and patience.

In regards to planning and budgeting, we have learned that field implementation rarely goes according to plan and it is vital to be flexible but accountable at the same time. But flexibility requires precise accounting in order to track the movement of funds and expenditures to make sure the project comes in under budget as changes occur.

While action and implementation is important, the planning phase is the base upon which the implementation is built. We must have patience with our implementing partners and local partners and making sure we have the right tools and people before we act. Yet at the same time, we cannot always plan to perfection and must sometimes take action without full information. Determining when to wait and when to move is a skill and an art.

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

The project design is an iterative process and continually growing and changing as we learn new information from the Mozambican government about new laws related to conservation and get input from more stakeholders. Our initial design framework was helpful in that it allowed us to be flexible with these changes while still taking steps towards action and impact. The design worked to bring the right people into the conversation from the national government to local Namuli community members. Through these many conversations, we were able to learn what aspects of natural resource management, conservation and rural development we should target and are now in a strong position to affect change and have impact. Through our network of experts in the conservation field, we have been able to draw on best practices for community-based conservation to ensure our project is feasible, rights-based, and has the best chance of success. We will continue to adapt and adjust as we develop a closer relationship with communities, with our local partners and with the stakeholder agencies in the region.

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

Our project execution related to engaging stakeholders and learning from their experience has been the strongest facet of our work to this juncture. We are currently have the support from all necessary

stakeholders to gain financial support from larger institutions that will enable significant steps to be taken in the field work that will have increased impact.

The principal challenge to execution of project implementation in the first two months of field work was the inability of Geraldo from LUPA to take the lead of the field team in Gurue because of other LUPA project commitments. But since LUPA/Legado has hired Rob, we are very confident that the field work leadership is strong. The implementation thus far is rapidly achieving objectives.

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

When we first learned about Mozambique's new law related to creation of Community Conservation Areas, we thought this would be the key link to conservation for Mount Namuli. But when talking to conservation national government stakeholders at MITADER and ANAC, we learned that their objectives do not align with creation of Community Conservation Areas and are more focused on rural livelihood improvements in concert with nature conservation. The verbiage we use to describe our approach needs to be refined and clear to make sure potential partners don't have an initial negative view of our aims.

Sustainability / Replication

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

As stated above, the key success in ensuring project sustainability is the support we have gained from the Namuli communities, and the district, provincial and national government stakeholders. Our field team is capable and motivated. The main challenge to current sustainability is funding as we need to take the next steps with implementation. With another tranche of funding our field team will be able to accomplish the capacity building and networking within the Namuli communities needed for the project to achieve long-term sustainability. The next tranche of funding will enable us to test and refine our Innovations Approach that we will then use to replicate to other areas similar to Namuli.

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

The positive and proactive engagement from the conservation and donor community in Mozambique was not anticipated and is likely to play a key role in the success of this project. Whereas we long envisioned working on small grants for the foreseeable future, it now seems that large funding windows may be open to the project, in addition to partnerships with key development and technical agencies.

The 2017 Legado: Fellows Symposium will engage a new group of young Mozambican conservationists and scientists. We hope to tap into their knowledge and expertise to assist us in our research of Mount Namuli. Our vision is to engage young scientists in order to sustain support for the project from future conservation leaders of Mozambique and use Namuli as a living case study from which they can learn about the interaction between local communities and conservation.

Safeguards

36. 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

The project approach emphasizes community understanding and engagement, beyond FPIC.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

We are incredibly grateful for this grant from CEPF as it has enabled us to build a firm base upon which we can begin implementation in earnest and begin having an impact in the Namuli Region. As CEPF has invested in our efforts, we would appreciate support from CEPF to assist our project in gaining visibility with other funders that are potential partners. Our goal is use the base that CEPF funding built to now launch implementation efforts with the financial and programmatic security to achieve our objectives. We are determined to follow through with the vision for Namuli that we are creating with the local communities and attain our conservation objectives while empowering local communities to improve their livelihoods through sustainable and resilient agriculture and strong community organization and governance.

Additional Funding

38. 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
Positive Tracks	Project Co-Financing	\$20,000	Ongoing supporter of Legado for our work with youth development.
WWF Russell Train Conservation Workshop Grant	Project Co-Financing	\$3,890	Grant for Permagradening workshop on Namuli
LUSH	Project Co-Financing	\$23,000	New support in 2016
Osprey Packs	Project Co-Financing	\$7,500	Ongoing support of Legado from a corporate donor in the outdoor industry
Biofund Mozambique	Project Co-Financing	\$3,500	Specific funds to host Namuli film event at Biofund Assembly 2016
KFW	Grantee and Partner Leveraging	\$30,000	Auxiliary work in Limpopo National Park and contribution to Legado at the 2015 Biofund
Ethiopian Airlines	Grantee and Partner Leveraging	In Kind	Support for travel
Private Foundation and Donors	Grantee and Partner Leveraging	\$60,000	Various private foundations and donor contributions

** 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.

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