

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

Organization Legal Name	Association Burundaise pour la Protection de la Nature
Project Title	Integrated Management of Bururi Forest Nature Reserve
CEPF GEM No.	64411
Date of Report	29/11/2016
Report Author	Rugerinyange Charles
Author Contact Information	Avenue de la Révolution, Bujumbura Burundi, phone number +257 22 24 94 70, e mail rugecharles@yahoo.fr

CEPF Region: Eastern Afromontane biodiversity hotspot

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 2: Improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot.

Grant Amount: 175943.00

Project Dates: Start date 2014/7/1 end date 2016/9/3

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

I. consortium of 3 NGOs, ABN, APRN/BEPB and FCBN implemented project components,.

- Indeed ABN implemented project components 1,2, 7 and 8 relating to rehabilitation of degraded forest areas, facilitating formal collaboration agreements between 4 selected local CSOs and OBPE, the governmental agency mandated to manage protected areas. Lastly ABN was responsible to coordinate all the project activities.
- . APRN/BEPB implemented project components 3 and 4 relating to updating knowledge on the environmental and socio-economic situation of BFNR, and promoting income generating activities from beekeeping,
- FCBN implemented project components 5 and 6 relative to helping local communities to improve efficiency in the use of wood biomass as domestic energy source and raise awareness of local stakeholders on the need to protect and conserve the Bururi Forest Natural Reserve.

2. OBPE government agency responsible of environment in Burundi were involved from project designing to completion by providing support .

Actually, this institution in collaboration with the local population and the local administration are ensuring sustainability.

3. The local population bordering Bururi Forest nature Reserve

Local population bordering Bururi forest nature reserve has been involved since project designing to implementation . In fact, they participated in various activities like provision of data used in writing environmental, socio-economic, nature conservation study and benefit many training like manufacturing improved wood stove, setting tree nurseries, beekeeping etc.. .

Local administration through Bururi Commune Administrator support this project in mobilizing riparian population for action undertaken during project activities implementation at Bururi Forest Nature Reserve like collecting and analyzing data.

4. Four Civil Societies Organizations, Tuve Mubuja, Dukingire Ibidukikije Burunga1 and Dukingire Ibidukikije Burunga 2 and Duteramire amashamba were involved since the conception of the project to closing and participated alongside local community in data collection used in writing environmental, socio-economic, nature conservation study and training in various thematic .

5. Association Amis de la Nature and Cadre des Amis Défenseurs de l'Environnement were involved in mobilizing and sensitizing of local populations around protected areas for conservation action.

6. The site support groups were involved through rehabilitation activities, beekeeping and dissemination of improved wood stove in riparian population as well as identification of beneficiaries.

Conservation Impacts

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

This project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile through involving key stakeholders during process of this project implementation.

In fact, it facilitated co-management agreements between 4 selected local CSOs and OBPE governmental agency mandated to manage protected areas.

It also help to update knowledge on the environmental and socio-economic situation of BFNR,.

In order to reduce poverty of local communities , the project promote income generation activities in the form of beekeeping and consolidating their sense of nature conservation through awareness raising training workshops,

Lastly, the project help local communities to improve efficiency in the use of wood biomass as domestic energy source and increase Bururi forest capacity of carbon stork by rehabilitating forest degraded areas.

3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

1) 3.300 hectare of BFNR well managed through an integrative system involving key stakeholders.

2) 4 partnerships between OBPE and local CSOs giving to the latter formal management rights and responsibilities has been signed.

3) 2 baselines studies to update knowledge on BFNR elaborated, one on its environmental situation and one on its socio-economic situation have been produced

4) 60 households has increased income from beekeeping activities .

5) 9 SSG have been created and awareness raised about conservation.

6) 5 hectares of land inside the reserve destroyed by local population during the civil war were restored with indigenous trees .

7) 1,000 neighboring households of Bururi Forest Nature Reserve benefited improved wood stove with less fuel wood consumption.

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

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

Conservation of the 3,300 ha Bururi Forest Nature Reserve (BFNR) achieved the results consolidated by 2016 through promotion of an integrated management system that makes

conservation stakeholders from civil society, local associations and riparian communities durably collaborate with the national environment management authority in the process of the reserve conservation.

4. Actual progress toward long-term impacts at completion

The project consolidated BFNR protection status through an integrative process in which the national environmental management authority, OBPE worked with various stakeholders, local administration, local CSOs, non-governmental associations dedicated to biodiversity and nature conservation such as ABN, FCBN and APRN. In addition the project facilitated formal agreement of collaboration between OBPE and Bururi based environmental CSOs, known for their capacity to mobilize communities for conservation action.

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

List each short-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

- a. 3,300 hectares BFNR better managed through an integrative system involving key stakeholders.
- b. 4 partnerships between INECN and local CSOs giving to the latter formal management rights and responsibilities.
- c. 2 baseline studies to update knowledge on BFNR elaborated, 1 on its environmental situation and 1 on its socio-economic situation.
- d. 60 households with each increased income of at least \$ 234/year from beekeeping.
- e. 5 SSGs for BFNR created and awareness raised about conservation.
- f. 5 hectares of land inside the reserve reforested.
- g. 1,000 neighboring households showing demonstrated reduction in fuel wood consumption.

5. Actual progress toward short-term impacts at completion

- a. The implementation of this project involved key stakeholders in all stages of project activities undertaken in order to improve forest management.

- b. 4 formal partnerships between OBPE(former INECN) and local CSOs have been signed.
- c. 2 baseline studies of BFNR , one on its environmental situation and the second on its socio-economic situation have been produced and disseminated .
- d. 60 households benefited beekeeping as income generation and gain \$181/year while 9 SSG have been created and awareness raised about conservation.
- e. 9 SSG for BFNR has been created and awareness raised about conservation
- f. 5 hectares of land inside the reserve has been reforested with indigenous trees .
- g. 1000 improved wood stove has been produced and disseminated around Bururi forest in order to reduce fuel wood consumption.

In conclusion, all activities planned were done with success and short -term impact achieved.

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

The Main success of the project are signing collaboration agreement between Civil Societies and Government at the first time in Burundi. It was a good example for participative management of protected area , OBPE promised to replicate this action to others Protected Area.

Furthermore production of 2 baselines environmental and socio-economic is helping management plan under developing and world bank project which is now providing livestock to riparian population in order to reduce malnutrition thought consuming milk and increasing food production .

A thousand households has benefited of at least one improved wood stove, and they are delighted with having them for it reduced for at least one third the consumption of wood fire, comparing to the traditional tree stones wood stoves. The experts are from and for the community, and they engaged themselves to keep promoting the improved woodstoves in their communities for others. This is a big benefit for the community members and even other members from surrounding areas.

. The challenges project faced was socio-politic problem in Burundi followed by destruction of some tree plant of *Prinus Africana* used for rehabilitating degraded area.

However, it has a little impact to the project implementation because we replanted trees destroyed in the degraded area.

Another challenge is relative to climate change impact which affected settlement of hives through changing period. Indeed, this settlement took a long time than expected.

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

The riparian population of the reserve have shown great interest on project activities.

In fact, we were planned to create 5 SSGs around Bururi Forest Nature reserve but we created 9 SSGs because each hill riparian to the forest requested to be among population responsible for reserve protection.

Others example are relative to the large population who need to be trained on beekeeping and building wood stove techniques.

It has also been seen that most women were keen to know how to manufacture the improved wood stoves, and during the visits to see how the manufactured wood stoves were being used and their impact, the surprise was that of finding many households having more than one improved stove. The explanation was that the owners, especially women, who are the users of the stoves, have followed the experts and could succeed fabricating their own under the guidance of the later.

Lastly, the 10 SCOS working with local population around forest show an interest to sign an agreement with OBPE but we didn't accept that request because we were in experimental of participative management in Burundi.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Component 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Write

Component

1.

Rehabilitation of degraded forest areas

Products / Deliverables

1.1 Document with maps and description on areas to be rehabilitated inside BFNR

1.2. List of indigenous tree species to be used to rehabilitate forest degraded areas

1.3 Work plan for the rehabilitation of degraded forest areas.

1.4 Tree nurseries inside BFNR next to sites to be rehabilitated

1.5 Report on 5 hectares of rehabilitated areas inside BFNR.

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

A document with a map supporting description of the area to be rehabilitated was produced and contained a list of indigenous tree species used for rehabilitating degraded area.

In addition, an action plan for the rehabilitation of the area was carried out. In order to approach the tree plant from the area to be reforested, nurseries were installed inside the reserve near the area to be rehabilitated and a report on 5 hectares reforested was sent to CEPF .

Component 2 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 2.

Partnership creation between INECN and four local groups (ADICN, DA, BIB and K)

Products / Deliverables

- 2.1.** Report on preparatory meetings between INECN and the 4 CSOs
- 2.2.** Four cooperation agreements between INECN and the 4 local CSOs
- 2.3.** BFNR advocacy materials (Posters, brochures, T-shirts, caps, pins and calendars)
- 2.4.** Report on attendance of relevant international events on nature conservation and protected area management

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

Under this component we held a preparatory meeting on the collaboration agreement between 4 CSOs and the OBPE, after which we organized signature ceremonies and a report was submitted at each stage.

To facilitate our advocacy work we produced support material, posters, t-shirts, brochures, caps, pins and calendars.

Furthermore two International meetings were attended, the first was relative to forest and the Sustainable Development Goal held in Durban, South Africa . The second was related to mountain ecosystems and ecosystem services for local populations held in Mbale Uganda and two reports of these meetings were submitted.

Component 3 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 3.

Baseline survey on the environmental and socio-economic situation of BFNR

Products / Deliverables

- 3.1. Document describing living and non living natural resources of BFNR including an inventory of the reserve mammal and bird species
- 3.2. Document describing the socio-economic situation prevailing around BFNR
- 3.3. Map showing location of the 5 site support groups of the project
- 3.4. Reports on the validation workshops of both environmental and socio-economic studies by BFNR stakeholders
- 3.5. List of BFNR stakeholders and partners with a copy of the baseline survey

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

Environmental and socio-economic studies of Bururi Forest Nature reserve was produced and validated by all stakeholders. Moreover, the documents of these studies have been distributed to different institutions of the country and published on Burundi website for biodiversity, CHM.

Validation reports of these studies, a list of partners who received a copy and a map showing the location of the 9 Site Support groups were made and reported to CEPF

Component 4 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 4.

Beekeeping promotion

Products / Deliverables

- 4.1. Construction diagrams of the 2 apiaries and maps showing their respective construction sites
- 4.2. Report on apiculture training with list of beneficiaries/participants
- 4.3. List of people using the project beekeeping equipment and earning money
- 4.4. Map showing number of beehives and their installation inside the apiary.
- 4.5. ADICN and the 4 rural SSGs ensuring follow-up of BFNR beekeepers.
- 4.6. Inclusion in APRN/BEPB Honey Marketing System of a focal shop from Bururi city.

4.7. T-shirts and brochures showing importance of beekeeping as a way to improve livelihoods of BFNR riparian populations.

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

Two apiaries have been built and each apiary has 30 hives populated by bees. 60 people were trained on beekeeping and equipment provided to association Tuvemubuja (beekeeping Association leader). The training report, the list of people who use these beekeeping equipment, has been submitted to CEPF.

The amount earned per year is 181 USD, this amount will at least double next year because the bees will have already accustomed to the new habitat.

A partnership agreement between Tuvemubuja and APRN / BEPB in the marketing of honey was signed with the aim of facilitating this beekeeping association for market access.

ADICN has been replaced by Tuvemubuja with a consensus between all stakeholders and a report has been sent to donor.

Tuvemubuja signed a commitment to continue to supervise other beekeepers on the Reserve. At the end of the awareness-raising materials such as T-shirts and a brochure were produced and distributed and the project coordinator was in Uganda to strengthen his capacities in beekeeping for the benefit of the Burundian beekeepers.

Component 5 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 5 : Awareness raising of local stakeholders: this component had 4 deliverables which results are hereby described, product by product:

Products / Deliverables

5.1.Document showing content of the sensitization program on nature and BFNR conservation

5.2.Description of exact role of the partner CSOs and the SSGs in raising awareness of local stakeholders on BFNR conservation

5.3.Report on the sensitization workshop on nature and BFNR conservation showing the list of participants and resource-persons

5.4.T-shirts and Posters showing importance to conserve BFNR

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

Product 1: Production of a document showing content of sensitization program on nature and BFNR conservation:

A 67 pages study on the nature conservation in general and on the BFNR conservation in particular has been produced and presented to a wide range of various stakeholders (43 participants in total) in Bururi having something to do with conservation and nature. The document had been adopted after inputs from the participants, and is today a property and used document by the Bururi forest conservation office.

Product 2: Description of the exact role of the partner CSOs and the SSGs in raising awareness of local stakeholders on BFNR conservation:

In partnership with the 4 SCO partners, 9 SSGs has been established, one in each of the 9 localities surrounding the BFNR (more than the 5 initially planned in the project for the sake of having organized entities in the communities, which does facilitate sensitization). Six meetings have been organized with these partners (SCOs and created SSGs) in the frame of sensitization on the protection of the BFNR.

With the 4 partner SCOs and 9 SSGs, a document reflecting their exact roles by a sensitization plan for local population on the protection of the BFNR has been produced and fully adopted.

Product 3: Report on the sensitization workshop on nature and BFNR conservation showing the list of participants and resource-persons:

After the production of the sensitization document on the conservation of the BFNR, an easy reading and transportable booklets on the sensitization have been produced and at least 15 distributed to each of the SCO and SSG leaders. They set themselves sensitization programmes in their communities, and were convened to a general sensitization workshop by the 1st SSG, which was held in Bururi center on the basis of the produced sensitization document. 63 participants attended the sensitization workshop.

Product 4: Production of t-shirts and posters showing importance to conserve BFNR:

100 t-shirts were produced, and distributed to all participating stakeholders on the day that the 1st SSG in Bururi proceeded with the sensitization workshop on the conservation of BFNR. Other t-shirts were distributed to other partners in Bujumbura, especially those in the Ministry in charge of water and environment, the MPs and Senate members of commissions in charge of environment.

That very day, two produced posters in French and Kirundi has been granted to the Bururi Forest conservation board as sensitization tools to all visiting people, while two others are kept to FCBN offices.

Component 6 : Improved wood stoves promotion: this component had 3 deliverables which results are hereby described, product by product

- 6.1.**Work plan to promote improved wood stove in 1000 households around BFNR
6.2.Programme of the training workshop on construction and use of improved wood stoves
6.3.Report on use and management of improved wood stove in BFNR riparian households

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

Products / Deliverables

Product 1: *Production of a work plan to promote improved wood stove in 1000 households around BFNR:*

A hired consultant has produced a study on the production, promotion and multiplication of improved wood stoves appropriated for the BFNR riparian households. This study was validated by all the 3 partners on this project along with the responsible of conservation in Bururi, who appropriate themselves the study after all the required corrections. The consultant came then out, from the study, with a clear work plan clarifying how the promotion of these improved stoves in 1000 households will be done.

Product 2: Production of a programme of the training workshop on construction and use of improved wood stoves:

A clear training programme on theoretical and practical training on the construction and usage of improved wood stoves has been produced, and a training workshop of 2 days organized towards 30 local people meticulously chosen from the 9 locality surrounding the BFNR. The trainees has been then trained practically on how to manufacture the improved wood stoves, and then went out manufacturing the 1000 wood stoves in a 1000 households (see the distribution of the stoves per locality on question 29).

Product 3: Report on use and management of improved wood stove in BFNR riparian households:

Long after the 1000 improved wood stoves were manufactured by the today's qualified as experts in fabrication of improved wood stoves, the beneficiary households started to use them (after at least one month, and more in some other areas judged as more cold for the stoves to dry, ready for use). A series of visits to see how the stoves are doing and get information from the users on their performance have been organized. As stated in the report on these field visits, it has been clearly seen that the impact of the stoves on the reduction of consumption of fire wood is very positive, and that the stoves are also strong enough, should then be used with the appropriate kind of pans as indicated.

NB: general, detailed and illustrated reports are available.

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

All component and deliverable has been completed

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

Involving key stakeholders , OBPE, local administration and local communities into project implementation brought success .

A number of document describing environmental , socio-economic value of the forest, site degraded area , sensitization of local population regard to the conservation of Bururi Forest Natural Reserve .

In addition a collaborative document model has been produced and facilitated discussion between partner to sign the win -win collaborative management agreement .

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

If yes, please be sure to submit the final CSTT tool to CEPF if you haven't already done so.

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

- 1) *Apalis argentea*
- 2)) *Glareola nordmanni*
- 3) *Caracias garrulus*
- 4) *Zoothera tanganjicae*
- 5) *Trigonoceps occipitalis*
- 6) *Cardioglossa cyaneospila* (ampibians)
- 7) *Pan troglodytes scheinfurthi* (mammals)

Hectares Under Improved Management

Project Results	Hectares*	Comments
18. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area?	3.300	List the name of each protected area Bururi Forest Nature Reserve
12. 19. Did your project create a new		List the name of each protected area,

protected area or expand an existing protected area?		<i>the date of proclamation, and the type of proclamation (e.g., legal declaration, community agreement, stewardship agreement)</i>
13. 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)	3.300	List the name of each key biodiversity area Bururi Forest Nature Reserve
21. 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

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.)

No

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.

I worked in corridor Itombwe and Nyungwe Mountains , we contributed to improve reserve management through two environmental and socio-economic baseline studies production . This contributed to develop reserve management plan and data for development planning in the region.

In addition, we stimulated a dynamic of participatory management between government and local community that did not excite in Burundi.

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				
14. 25. Adults for livelihoods or increased income	137	923	1080	
26. School-aged children				
27. Other				

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

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

<i>Community name</i>	<i>surrounding district</i>	<i>surrounding province</i>	<i>province</i>	<i>country</i>	<i>Population size</i>
Association Tuvemubuja	Bururi	Bururi	Bururi	Burundi	30
Dukingire ibidukikije burunga1	Bururi	Bururi	Bururi	Burundi	28
Dukingire ibidukikije burunga2	Bururi	Bururi	Bururi	Burundi	22
Duteramire Amashamba	Bururi	Bururi	Bururi	Burundi	30
9 SSG	Bururi	Bururi	Bururi	Burundi	270
Other Riparian population	Bururi	Bururi	Bururi	Burundi	620

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
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services						
Tuvemubuja	X							X						X	X			
Dutere Ibiti burunga1	x							x		x				x	x			
Dutere Ibiti burunga2	x							x		x				x	x			
Duteramire amasha mba	x							x		x				x	x			
9 SSG	X							X		x				X	x			
Riparian population	x							x								x		

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

- ✓ The need to extend beekeeping throughout the riparian area of the Bururi Forest Reserve
- ✓ The need to replicate the collaborative agreement to other CSOs .
- ✓ There is a need to popularize agro forestry with indigenous species covered by the population in reserve such as *Prinus africana* ,
- ✓ Controlling erosion by making contouring and planting soil-fixing herbs in farmland for increasing food production.
- ✓ Bururi Forest has an important tourist attractions able to contribute to the promotion of tourism industry in Burundi (chimpanzees, endemic amphibians, thermal waters, etc.)

- ✓ It is wrong to consider riparian populations to any forest or reserve as ignorant in terms of conservation issues. The thing is they just need someone to help them organize themselves appropriately, and show them appropriate techniques on how to approach people as far as conservation issues are concerned.
- ✓ In addition it is important to consider local realities and not bringing out ideas from general knowledge from science or libraries. This passes through implying the local population in all the steps of a conservation project, which brings solutions from the really local issues.

As an example from the current project, the riparian population of the B NRF has a good knowledge of dangers that are facing the forest, though facing them become problematic due to the lack of means and/or substitutes in case of needs that they pull from the forest.

It is the case of the use of forest trees for cooking fire, or cutting the trees. They will give you all the needed information once you want to come out with solutions to help them conserve the forest.

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

Involving direct beneficiaries and key stakeholders in the process of designing project made it reflecting real threat on the ground and effective solutions.

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

Availability of financial resources on time, regular follow-up, training for project managers and personnel dedicated to the project.

The involvement of the stakeholders and their accountability in the implementation of the project allowed the ownership of the project.

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

There is a need to promote, multiply improved wood stoves and agro forestry for forest's riparian population if you want to preserve trees in the nearby forest or reserve.

The Bururi Reserve is an ecosystem rich in endemic fauna and flora, much effort must be made to save it.

Sustainability / Replication

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

Ownership of the project by the beneficiaries following accountability during implementation;
The perennial revenues generated by the project interventions;

The interest shown by riparian populations asking for such assistance. The commitment of the direct beneficiaries to replicate the knowledge learned in their environment, are some indicators of the sustainability and replication of the achievements of this project

Sensitization tool that the local organization leaders contributed into the production is going to ensure the sustainability of the project through sensitization on the conservation and protection of the Bururi Forest Natural Reserve.

Local population has now specialists in manufacturing of improved wood stoves, and considering even the fact that these specialists worked had in hand, thus duplicating the knowledge, with the local people by making their stoves is a fact that the project is going to be sustainable.

Let us note that these trained experts in the manufacturing of improved wood stoves have constituted themselves as an association, and can be now hired by other households who have not get the chance of having a free stove, for just a small amount of money as motivation once they come to make one for them.

The collaborative agreement signed between CSOs and OBPE will ensure success and will be replicated as promised by General Director of OBPE.

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

This local group of experts who can now be hired both in the riparian communities and in other remote areas for the fabrication/manufacturing of improved wood stoves which are few woods consuming during the cooking.

The edit of video summarizing the activities carried out will be a model in the region and activities implemented will be replicated to other site of the forest .

Safeguards

Burundi's commitment to restore 20,000,000 hectares of degraded and deforested land as a contribution to the Bonn Challenge supports the achievements of this project

A project of the World Bank on the management of the Bururi Forest Reserve will also support achievement of this project.

"Jane Goodall Institute", participated in the success of this project by providing skills for chimpanzee habituations to OBPE , the outcomes of this activity was also habitat protection.

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

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

It has unfortunately been noted that the local population counts a lot of poor households. No appropriate production techniques, such as “kitchen gardens” and small livestock keeping are available. These should be promoted as part of supporting the sustainability of our project.

We request CEPF to continue to support ABN , APRN / BEPB, and FCBN Consortium to resolve the problems identified during this project, notably in the environmental and socioeconomic reference study.

Additional Funding

37. 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
ABN	A	5040\$	- ABN contributed its office car and driver staff time for the trips to and from the project site in Bururi,
APRN/BEPB	A	5760\$	APRN/BEPB contributed 2 apiary fields maintenance and staff time of field-keeper
FCBN	A	5040\$	Administrative assistant and office keeper.
Total		15,840 \$	Total Contribution of the 3 consortium partners, ABN, APRN/BEPB and FCBN

* 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:

38. Name: Rugerinyange Charles

39. Organization: Association Burundaise pour la protection de la Nature

40 Mailing address.: charles.rugerinyange@abn.bi

41 Telephone number: +257 79 916 48

42-mail address: rugecharles@yahoo.fr