Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	*Fundaçao Micaia* *BirdLife Zimbabwe*
Project Title	Chimanimani relief project-Mozambique and Zimbabwe
Grant Number	S19-11-REG
Date of Report	28 February 2020

CEPF Hotspot: Eastern Afromontane

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

Grant Amount: $50,000.00

Project Dates: 1 May 2019 to 28 February 2020

PART I: Overview

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

This was a collaborative project between Fundaçao MICAIA in Mozambique and BirdLife Zimbabwe, two organizations that have been collaborating directly and indirectly for many years. Main interaction afforded by this grant was the exchange of information and best practices related to the establishment/strengthening communities and their institutions to sustainably manage and conserve biological diversity and address extreme climate events. Emphasis was also given to the development of areas of future collaboration between the two institutions and the facilitation of learning among communities, local government, TFCA Administration in both countries and relevant private and civil society partners to ensure biodiversity conservation in the Chimanimani Mountains KBA.

The interventions of both Micaia and BLZ were made possible by participation of implementation partners;

SDAE Sussundenga District: SDAE is the district authority responsible for economic activities, including agriculture. During the lifespan of the project SDAE participated in trainings on agroforestry. It is hoped that when the project ends SDAE, as the government entity responsible for agriculture and forest extension in the district, will be able to carry forward the vison of the project and ensure the initiated efforts will be sustained.

SDPI Sussundenga District: SDPI is the district government authority responsible for development planning and investments at district level. They include a department dealing with social and environmental impacts. At the district level, SDPI was leading the post-IDAI response taskforce. MICAIA, as well as all other agencies that participated in the post-IDAI emergency response, had to coordinate their actions with SDPI. They have now a wealth of maps and information that is essential for planning and delivering support to affected communities, including for landscape restoration.

Traditional leaders: All types of actions at the community level must be coordinated with traditional leaders and their advisers. In this case, it fell upon them to regroup their scattered community members to discuss recovery efforts, including the need for strengthening important community institutions such as the natural resource management committee. As this project included forest restoration and the introduction of agroforestry techniques, their buy in was critical for the success and sustainability of the work supported by CEPF.

Agricultural Technical and Extension Services (AGRITEX): BLZ worked closely with the AGRITEX, a government department that was tasked to coordinate all organizations who were responding to cyclone issues in Chimanimani, Zimbabwe. In this project, AGRITEX brought technical expertise on bee keeping activities, and provided hands on experience to communities during construction of bee hives. Through their involvement, they got firsthand information on project activities on the ground and helped reporting progress on behalf of BLZ of achievements during monthly meetings conducted at district level.

Forestry Commission: The Forestry Commission District Office helped with technical knowledge required during setting up of the nursery of indigenous trees in Chikukwa, Chimanimani. Chikukwa Community was chosen by Forestry Commission a site for District tree planting day event that took place on 5 December 2019.

Environmental Management Agency (EMA): Consultations was done with EMA during project implementation. EMA District Officer provided technical input on the environmental restoration approaches. The District Officer indicated water sources, riverine ecosystems, and gullies as areas that required urgent attention. EMA also contributed knowledge required on bee keeping activities.

Chikukwa Ecological Land Use Community Trust (CELUCT): CELUCT came on board towards the end of the project. It collaborated with the local communities during tree planting at Chitekete Village. CELUCT confirms that it will continue assist communities in monitoring the project activities.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Emergency funding to support tangible restoration activities by empowering the local natural resources management committees.

Both Fundaçao Micaia and Birdlife realized positive results through this project- Chimanimani Relief Project.

Through this project Fundaçao Micaia was able to influence, form, strengthen and empower Natural Resource Management Committees (CGRN[1]) in order to cultivate resilience in the local

[1] comites de gestao de recursos naturais

communities in their response to the effects of cyclone IDAI and any other natural disaster that may occur in the future. On the Mozambican side, the project offered the possibility to evaluate the status of CGRN in the communities, identify their key needs and well as resolve these needs by means of creation and revitalization of the committees in line with the existing regulations.

The first phase involved visits to all communities to talk to local leaders (regulos) and agree with them the best strategy for project implementation, considering the short time available for this important rapid response project. These meetings also helped us understand the challenges these leaders were facing to regroup their communities and carry on.

A key activity that was immediately agreed on by the communities around the RNC[2] was the urgent need to source tree seedlings to restore degraded landscapes and also introduce them in agricultural fields. Though these communities had been implementing sustainable agriculture, the systems used did not incorporate trees. There was a need to train people in agroforestry. The CEPF grant enabled the design/adaptation of an agroforestry training manual in coordination with a local consultant. Lead farmers, men and women, from these communities were trained at Ndzou Camp (the only community lodge in the Chimanimani buffer zone) on agroforestry techniques, thus preparing them to help lead planting activities with the help of 12 interns hired and allocated to each community to support project implementation.

The regulos were then brought together at a workshop at Ndzou Camp, taking advantage of a meeting organized by MICAIA for community leaders of Northern Manica Province. Here they were able to exchange land and resource management practices skills, including how existing practices could help or hinder community and landscape resilience. This was a unique opportunity for internal exchange that enabled Chimanimani regulos to feel connected to others in their province, grappling with similar sustainable management matters, even if not in the context of an official conservation area.

With the support of 12 young interns, the regulos held further consultations with their community members incorporating aspects learnt from the Ndzou Camp Mozambican traditional leader's exchange as well as the recent training on agroforestry. This activity enabled leaders and selected community members to participate in another meeting at Ndzou Camp to compile information on the current status their CGRN, discuss land degradation and harmonize the methodologies to address the situation.

MICAIA then facilitated the organization of big community meetings in each community of the buffer zone to ensure community buy in and the development of a joint community plan to create or revitalize their CGRN and agree on priority areas for landscape restoration. These were very well attended as food was provided for them all to maximize women's participation as these would otherwise have had to prioritize gathering food for the family and not participate in the meeting.

Prior to the process of restructuring and creation of committees, the communities involved i.e.; Tsetsera, Mussapa, Mpunga, Zomba, Muoco, Macoca and Maronga, were prepared by a group of facilitators employed by Micaia to facilitate the whole process. The facilitators were placed in each of the mentioned communities during the second week of January 2020, with the aim of preparing the communities and paving way for the formation of Resource Management Committees in the areas where they didn't exist and revitalization and

[2] Reserva Nacional de Chimanimani

restructuring where they existed according to the provisions of Ministerial Declaration 93/2005 of 4 May whose elaboration of the mechanisms for the creation of CGRNs assisted in the formulation of Decree No. 2/2006 of 3 May which spells out the mechanisms for the legalisation of agricultural-livestock associations.

MICAIA sourced seedlings of indigenous tree species as requested by communities. Initial planting activities were conducted in selected areas prioritized by the communities. In November 2019 a total of 1720 indigenous plant seedlings were distributed to Mpunga (225 plants), Pheza (1270 plants) and Mussapa (225 plants) and in January 2020, a total of 750 indigenous plants were distributed to Mpunga (375 plants) and Mussapa (375 plants). The communities were mobilised to take part in the collective planting exercise.

On the Zimbabwean side, this project enabled Birdlife to respond to the effects of the devastating cyclone IDAI in Chimanimani Mountains KBA. It helped restore livelihood projects previously funded by BLZ that had suffered damage during Cyclone IDAI in Chikukwa Chimanimani. The project also expanded these livelihood activities, bee keeping in particular, to help communities recover from the losses they incurred during the cyclone. Provision of alternative sources of income for the communities in these areas will help improve their infrastructure at household level thereby building community resilience to disasters such as cyclones. Bee keeping in this project was linked to forest conservation to ensure improved management of the environment by communities in the Chimanimani KBA. A total of 930 bee hives were provided to local communities in Chikukwa. The damaged bee apiary in Chitekete village was replaced. Five other villages also benefitted from the additional bee hives constructed and provided by BLZ to this community. The local communities also gained skills in bee hive construction. Fifteen kilograms of bee wax was provided to communities in January 2020 to help quick colonization of hives by bees.
A total of 613 citrus trees were supplied to Chikukwa Community in 2019 benefitted a total of 70 households (HH) and two local schools. The beneficiaries of these citrus trees included villagers whose fruit trees were destroyed by the cyclone. The citrus tree seedlings were received by 42 women and 28 men with each household received at least 8 citrus tree seedlings. The two schools received 15 seedlings each.
A nursery of indigenous trees was established in Chikukwa in 2019. Tree seedlings raised were planted in damaged areas. On 5 December 2019, Chikukwa Community hosted a district tree planting event that marked initiation of tree planting. The district tree planting event that was combined with installation of Chief Chikukwa was attended by high level dignitaries who included the Minister of State for Manicaland Province and Minister of Local Government and Housing Development. Seedlings used in the tree planting event were supplied from the nursery established in Chikukwa by BLZ. There was great appreciation of efforts done by BLZ in setting up the nursery of indigenous trees. Communities were encouraged to take a lead in tree planting and restoration of degraded areas. Between December 2019 and February 2020, tree planting activities took place in Rujeko, Munaka, Kwaedza, Kubatana and Chitekete Villages in Chikukwa and spearheaded by the SSG were successful.

Two meetings conducted with local communities in 2019 discussed the impacts of cyclone and reflected on both human and environmental impacts in Chikukwa. It established that most rivers were widened due to excessive rains and riverine vegetation was destroyed. Landslides that occurred in some parts of Chimanimani destroyed property and human life. In Chikukwa, a family of five was killed. The traditional leadership have indicated that there is need for tree planting to fill up degraded areas in Chikukwa. They welcomed the nursery of indigenous trees and believed that this was a key step to environmental restoration. Currently, some cliffs are still hanging and there is fear that these might fall during this coming rain season. The

meetings also discussed the importance of healthy forests and environment. Well intact forested areas experienced less damages as compared to degraded and opened up areas. During meetings, local communities were reminded to maintain healthy environment.

In January and February 2020, two follow-up meetings conducted with the Site Support Group (SSG) in Chikukwa were successful. The SSG was strengthened through these meetings where innovative knowledge and skill for successful management of this project were shared, leadership issues discussed, and post project management and vision shared during the last meeting. Also networks among SSG members, local civil society organizations and government departments were enhanced during the meetings.

A common meeting between Micaia and BLZ was held in Harare with BLZ colleagues which helped us not only share experiences on the extent of the cyclone damage on each side of the conservation area, but also the level of preparedness of local communities. We developed a list of actions that could help us continue to work together in the future to strengthen the conservation value and objectives of the Chimanimani KBA, working with all relevant stakeholders.

As a result, communities in the buffer zone of the Chimanimani National Reserve have revitalized committees, have received training on agroforestry, have planted trees to restore degraded landscapes and have had their sources of income boosted by supplying of beekeeping equipment to communities in Chikukwa. Above all, MICAIA's collaboration with BLZ for further trans-border work, involving local communities and other stakeholders, has been strengthened.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)
List each long-term impact from your proposal

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

Impact Description	**Impact Summary**
To contribute to the long-term conservation of the Chimanimani Mountains KBA in Mozambique and Zimbabwe	The long-term conservation of Chimanimani Mountain KBA has long been identified as a priority action by both the Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments. As a result, it is now a trans-frontier conservation area, with Mozambique revising its management to turn it from a National Reserve into a National Park, as is already the case in Zimbabwe. It was in recognition of the special conservation status afforded to this KBA in both countries and the important role that local communities, particularly those living in the buffer zone play in the success or failure of conservation objectives, that this project was developed and implemented. The project took into account the fact that communities living in these areas have to balance their economic development with the conservation objectives of the National Reserve, a path that requires the existence of strong community institutions. The revitalization and/or creation of Natural Resource Management committees addressed that concern.

	But IDAI did not just disrupt community institutions. Livelihoods and landscapes were destroyed. The project used tree planting both to restore the landscapes but also to introduce trees in the agriculture areas. An agroforestry manual was adapted to respond to the needs of the area and lead farmers trained to ensure strong local support beyond the life of the project. Improved livelihoods of communities in Chikukwa, Chimanimani and establishment of a nursery of indigenous trees contributed to improved conservation of the Chimanimani Mountains KBA. Currently there is provision for forest restoration in Chikukwa due to availability of the nursery. Poor livelihoods is a major threat to biodiversity and cyclone that hit Chimanimani in March 2019 exacerbated poverty in Chikukwa, Chimanimani creating more pressure to biodiversity. This project contributed to closing of this poverty gap and improved biodiversity conservation. A total of 90HH befitted from bee keeping with each HH benefited from at least 10 bee hives. Each bee hive is expected to produce at least 16 kgs of honey with a kg of honey sold at a minimum of USD1.50/kg in Chikukwa. The youths have also benefitted from this project and were empowered in natural resources management. This project linked community livelihood improvement and biodiversity conservation which is key in ensuring improved biodiversity conservation in Chimanimani post cyclone IDAI. The project also established conservation gaps post Cyclone IDAI for future interventions. MICAIA and BLZ had an opportunity to meet, share lessons and best practices on community engagement in natural resources and disaster management but also agree on areas for future collaboration that should inform joint fundraising and work in the Chimanimani Mountain KBA. This work, based on the recognition of the complementarity of the expertise of the two organizations, will ensure continued collaboration for effective biodiversity conservation in this KBA, with direct involvement of local communities and other relevant stakeholders.

4. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years **(as stated in the approved proposal/logical framework)**
List each Short-term impact and indicator from your logical framework, and describe what was achieved (<u>also attach all means of verification to this report</u>)

This rapid response, short-term project had no log frame. As such, there area a lot of similarities between the achievement towards short-term objectives and the results.

Impact Description	Indicator	What was achieved (using indicator)

To provide immediate support to the local communities on both the Mozambican and Zimbabwean sides of the Chimanimani Mountain KBA.	Site visits carried out and 21 meetings held with regulos, elders, communities on the damage caused by cyclone IDAI in Chimanimani Mountains KBA in Mozambique	Through several meetings with regulos, government officers at the district and provincial level as well as other actors providing relief support to communities affected by cyclone IDAI, we were able to have a general understanding of the extent of the damage caused by IDAI. Communities were able to mention not only losses life and livelihoods but also destructions of the landscape. Mapping of this areas has been initiated but this is an exercise that, due to the enormity of the task, we were unable to finalize during the timeframe of the project.
	Created and revitalized 7 CGRNs. Means of verification: Reports, pictures and attendance lists of meetings and workshops with leaders; and reports and attendance of community consultations/meetings on the status of CGRN	<u>On CGRN</u>: Meetings with regulos and elders as well as remaining CGRN members were held to evaluate the current status of the membership of these entities (if still operational and remaining number of members) as well as challenges they had faced which hindered the effective delivery of their mandate. Where they exist, CGRN are very weak and ineffective. 4 of the communities reported they did not have any and there was a need to establish them anew (it is important to note that all communities had registered CGRN until 6 years ago, an activity carried out by a government funded consortium headed by a German organization). Plans were made at community level for the election of community representatives to the CGRN in early January 2020, after the first planting season. Lack of financial resources to enable the committee to go on patrol by themselves or even in partnership with official rangers of this conservation area was the most common one. However, corrupt practices by some traditional leaders and government officers that enabled wrongdoers to go free also contributed to their general disenchantment. A strong and

		empowered CGRN could counter this.
	Means of verification: Report, with pictures and participant's list, of meeting between Micaia and BLZ to share good practices and agree on future collaborative efforts with a view to strengthen collaboration between affected communities in Chimanimani Mountains KBA in Mozambique and Zimbabwe	This activity did not go as planned. BLZ and Zimbabwean partners' visit to Mozambique did not take place because of security issues. It was electoral campaigning season in Mozambique and there were active travel advisories for this region. Instead, MICAIA went to Harare soon after the elections to meet with BLZ colleagues, share achievements and challenges encountered during project implementation and identify future areas of collaboration. Though MICAIA is in the process of securing further funding for its work in Chimanimani, this covers mainly the development of community livelihoods, leaving critical areas of biodiversity conservation and cross-border collaboration without adequate support. BLZ and MICAIA vowed to continue with individual and joint fundraising to ensure biodiversity conservation in this important KBA.

	At least 12 hectares planted, Means of verification: Reports, including attendance lists and pictures of community meetings and visits to affected areas, delivery of tree seedlings and planting process; and reports, participants lists and pictures of agroforestry training, aiming to increased resilience against future climate-change induced events / extreme weather events among communities in Chimanimani Mountains KBA	<u>On restoration</u>: During the consultation process, communities identified priority areas for restoration in their land. Given the damage caused by the rivers during the cyclone, having overflown and some even changing course, communities were keen to plant native species in the margins of the rivers. Further afield, they prioritized areas were extreme erosion took place, creating deep gullies that could in the short-term cause further disruption to community life, even in a normal rainy season. Although this exercise was carried out in all communities, we could only start planting in three in an effort that saw 1720 trees planted. We decided to use this as a training activity while we waited for the rainy season to ensure higher survival rates. <u>On sustainable agriculture</u>: Micaia staff worked with an agroforestry consultant to develop a manual adapted to the situation in the Chimanimani Reserve buffer zone. This was then followed by the training of 30 lead farmers from the 12 communities located around the Reserve. As MICAIA had also hired 12 interns, partially funded by CEPF, who would be living in those communities for the duration of the project, these were also included in the training. This was done so they could provide better support to lead farmers in the field. on agroforestry techniques.
	At least 450 bee hives supplied to Chikukwa Community, Supply of 906 citrus tree seedlings, Nursery of indigenous trees established.	A total of 930 bee hives were supplied to Chikukwa Community where villagers engaged in bee keeping activity. Bee hives that were destroyed by cyclone were replaced. This project also expanded on the bee keeping activity in Chikukwa. A total of 90 HH benefited from the bee keeping in this project (Annex 1). The beneficiaries of bee keeping

		comprised of 55 women and 35 men. A total of 613 citrus tree seedlings were provided to the communities benefitted a total of 70 HH. The tree seedlings varieties included mango, oranges, peaches, apples and Naches (Annex 2a, b, and c). In addition a total of 300 cuttings of Mulberry tree were donated by one of the local villagers. A nursery of indigenous trees was established in Chikukwa Community (Annex 3a, b, c). The nursery had a total of 3,500 seedlings which were planted in Chikukwa to fill up gaps in degraded areas. The planting activities initiated in December 2019 were successful with awareness on the importance of tree planting raised widely.

5. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts

In terms of organization, on the Mozambican side, the involvement of community lead farmers, local chiefs and leaders made it easy to get community buy-in of the project. The local government is supportive of the revitalization process of the management committees. This guarantees functionality and efficacy of the management committees in the long run. The major obstacle was time. There is need to still follow up on the committees to ensure that they are either revitalized, created or reconstituted. This work has now been left with the community support organizations such as SDAE[3] and SDPI[4] but there was need to at least guarantee completion of these activities.

It is important to stress that this was not a project aimed to provide immediate food relief which was being addressed by government and relevant partners. This rapid response project enabled local communities and their leaders to focus on the future of their communities and landscapes. It was a critical project that enabled people to concentrate not only on what they had lost, but on how to rebuild their lives and environment in a way that would drastically reduce the devastating impacts to themselves and the landscapes their lives depend on. The seeds for long-term impacts were therefore, successfully sown.

In January and February 2020, Chimanimani Mozambican side received very heavy rains which further destroyed the roads that had already sustained substantial damages during cyclone Idai. As a result, we had to work beyond the indicated grant implementation period and carry out this work between the 17 and 23 February 2020. There was total destruction of the bridge across Muoha River making it impossible to get to some key communities such as Tsetsera

[3] District Service for Economic Activities
[4] District service for planning and Infrastructure

and Mussapa. This effectively cut off communication between the Administrative posts of Muoha and Rotanda. Efforts to use alternative routes such as Padlock and Chicamba also hit a brick wall on the realization that two other bridges across some key rivers along the routes had also been cut off. On the southern part of the Chimanimani National Reserve, traffic was prohibited by the government once Darue River showed signs of overflowing due to the high risk classification status accorded to that zone by the government as the reflux of Mussapa River was most likely to occur with more rains upstream of the Mucutuco and Lucite Rivers.

On the Zimbabwean side, an organized community group (SSG) played an important role in helping driving project activities on the ground. Much of the project activities were done with minimum supervision due to commitment of local communities. Technical support and guidance provided by local institutions such as AGRITEX and Forestry Commission contributed to the success of this project. Information gathered locally during project implementation guided implementation of the project activities.
Poor road infrastructure made it difficult for local travel in Chimanimani. More time than budgeted for was needed in some cases as a result delaying progress of certain project activities. Securing citrus tree seedlings has been a challenge as most local tree breeders were affected by cyclone. Some of citrus tree seedlings were then sourced from distant places outside Chimanimani. These were some of the challenges encountered towards achieving the short-term and long-term impacts.

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

Given the necessary relief mode under which many of the post-IDAI interactions with community were taking place, we were positively surprised by the full engagement of these heavily affected communities and their willingness to discuss and engage in the implementation of resilience strategies. It is important to build on this urgently, so people do not forget and fall back into previous practices, so this can become the new norm in community life.

Another positive surprise was the total engagement of the communities in the community led tree planting activities which were graced by community leaders, women as well as school children. Given the critical time that this project was carried out, engaging people who had lost basically everything, the level of involvement that they showed was unexpected.

The nursery of indigenous trees established in Chikukwa attracted the District tree planting day conducted in Chikukwa and attended by high level dignitaries in December 2019. There was great appreciation and support of this initiative by BLZ from the different people who participated in the tree planting event. The event marked initiation of tree planting on degraded land in Chikukwa. The nursery to support forest restoration in Chimanimani was a lesson learnt by the various people who attended this event who included communities from outside Chikukwa, civil society organizations and government departments. Since the nursery of indigenous tree was set up at a local secondary school (Mukobiwani Secondary School), this provided opportunity for knowledge sharing that cascaded to young people. In managing the nursery, the local villagers are working closely with one of the senior teachers who facilitate interaction of pupils and parents at the nursery for learning purposes.

The bee keeping activity was also extended to the youths who were empowered in forest and natural resources management through these environmental friendly income generating activity. A total of 26 youths in two groups of 13 girls and 13 boys are part of the beneficiaries

of bee keeping in this project. Knowledge and experiences in bee keeping is being shared with these youths through the SSG.

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PART II: Project Outputs/Results

7. Outputs/results (as stated in the approved proposal/logical framework)
List each Output/Result and indicator from your logical framework, and describe what was achieved (also attach all means of verification to this report)

#	Output/Result	Indicator	What was achieved (using indicator)
	Review of the damage caused by cyclone IDAI in Chimanimani Mountains KBA in Mozambique and Zimbabwe	Reports and pictures of Community meetings held and Visits to affected areas	This activity was carried out in phases throughout the lifespan of this project. Meetings were initially held in all communities to have a general understanding of the extent of the damage to people, livelihoods and landscapes. Following that, in-depth meetings and site visits were held in Mussapa, Tsetsera in Mpunga and Zomba area in order to assess the damage caused by the cyclone. At Tsetsera, Phedza and Mussapa, meetings were held with the management committees to discuss the impacts of cyclone IDAI in Chimanimani. In Mussapa a group of two women and three men who represented the CGRN. In Tsetsera the meeting included the president of the CGRN, Mr. Maduna as well as a government officer, Mr. Herculano of SDPI. The villagers lost their crops in the fields right at the point of harvest. This automatically pushed them towards instant starvation. A number of families were displaced in Zomba and Mpunga and some had not yet rebuilt by the time of the visit. Schools were damaged and students are in improvised tents. Roads were damaged and bridges on rivers such as Rusitu and Mussapa were washed away. Several other bridges were washed away making the movement of people and goods impossible. For about two months the whole of Zomba was plunged in total darkness because of damage to the power lines.
		Community meetings in Chikukwa	Two meetings held with local communities in Chikukwa discussed the impacts of cyclone IDAI in Chimanimani Mountains KBA. The first meeting conducted on 20 August 2018 was attended by a total of 29 people (12 women and 17 men). The participants comprised of two officers from the Agricultural Technical and Extension Services

			(AGRITEX), an officer from Forestry Commission and community members (Annex 4). The villagers indicated that cyclone IDAI destroyed their livelihoods that include bee keeping initiatives, orchards, riverine vegetation, some infrastructure, water sources and human life. In Chikukwa a family of 5 was killed during cyclone. A number of villagers also lost relatives in Chimanimani center where more than 200 people were killed some are still missing. The riverine vegetation provided nesting sites for some birds species and reeds were used to make natural mats in communities. All these were destroyed during cyclone. More than 15 water sources in the six villages of Chikukwa were destroyed (Annex 5). Landslides that occurred in Chikukwa and the National Park created bare grounds in forests and gullies which are likely to cause increased soil erosion in this KBA (Annex 6). Local communities were also able to identify hanging cliffs which have possibility of moving down in the next rain season. BLZ shared its plans with communities in response to cyclone. This was welcomed by local communities including the traditional leadership who indicated that since cyclone environmental issues were not yet attended to by the development partners. The second meeting held on 3 October 2019 followed up on discussions conducted during the first meeting, and focused on institutional strengthening. A total of 17 people comprising of 9 women and 8 men attended this meeting (Annex 7). Having experienced cyclone IDAI occurred in the area, local communities indicated that they need capacity in environmental restoration activities, disaster risk management, institutional strengthening, and livelihood improvement. The SSG members and committee were still in place. The role of the SSG, committees in a community where such disaster happens was discussed. Communities were reminded to maintain and improve natural resources such forests to reduce impacts of unexpected events such as cyclone. Some recommendations put forward include restoration of water sources in the community, conduct tree planting to fill gaps in degraded forests, conduct basic biodiversity monitoring, training of community to

			influence adaptation to these changes. With regards to bee keeping, it recommended that there is need to continue scaling-up this activity to improve income at household level. Looking ahead the Chikukwa Community wished to pack their honey to small units like bottles so as to maximize on the income generated. Local community appealed for honey harvesting kit, simply honey processing equipment, learning visits to increase knowledge on honey processing, and improve on market linkages. Between January and February 2020, two more meetings were conducted with the Site Support Group members. The January 2020 meeting focused on discussion on the impact of the project, shared knowledge on good project management as well as reporting back on progress to date and challenges faced (meeting report attached, Annex 9). Last SSG meeting conducted on 14 February 2020 discussed project exit and sustainability issues. Plans are in place for BLZ to continue monitoring the project activities with assistance of SSG committee, local civil society organization and government extension officers (report attached). Future fundraising initiatives will also consider scaling up the project, informed by discussions from these meetings.
	Re-established institutions and materials, including various restoration activities in Chimanimani Mountains KBA in Mozambique and Zimbabwe	Report of status of CGRN and of restoration planting Copy of the manual .	<u>Landscape restoration</u>: At least 1720 indigenous plant seedlings were distributed to Phedza, Mussapa and Mpunga targeting degraded areas. The following varieties were distributed and planted; Mudjerenje (Albizia adiantifolia), Umbawa (Khaya anthotheca), Chafuta (Afzelia quanzensis), Pangapanga (Millettia stuhlmanii), Munviro (Vangueiria infausta) and Acta do Mato (Annona senegalensis). <u>Agroforestry training:</u> One training was conducted for 30 lead farmers and 12 community extension officers on agroforestry techniques. <u>CGRN</u>: Mussapa decided to revitalize its committee, with new elections scheduled in early January 2020. Six committees from Zomba, Mussapa, Maronga, Mpunga, Nhahedzi and Mahate decided to get started as soon as possible. We believe this will also start in January after the first crop planting season.

			Macoca, Muoco and Gotogoto communities will require assistance to create theirs.
		Replaced bee hives and expand on bee keeping as IGA. Supply at least 100 bee hives. Set up one nursery of indigenous trees Supply at least 906 seeding of citrus trees to at least 60 households. Environmental restoration of damaged areas.	A total of 930 bee hives were produced and distributed to a total of 90HH from the six villages in Chikukwa (Annex 8a, b). The beneficiaries comprised of 55 women and 35 men. These beneficiaries also included youths who were also empowered in natural resources management and forest conservation through bee keeping in the Chimanimani KBA. The bee hives that were destroyed by cyclone in Chitekete (40 bee hives) and Kubatana (6 bee hives) Villages were replaced. The bee hives have been placed in the pockets of forests in Chikukwa Community. In February 2020, the SSG confirmed that they are targeting at least 36ha of forests to be protected through bee keeping activities (Annex 10). A nursery of indigenous trees was established in Chikukwa Community and is being managed by the SSG in Chikukwa. The nursery supplied more than 3500 seedlings of indigenous trees planted in degraded land between December 2019 and February 2020. A total of 170 seedlings procured locally have also been planted in February 2020. Currently, more than 500 seedlings are raised in the nursery for planting in the next two months. The local communities in Chikukwa received a total of 613 citrus tree seedlings. These benefitted a total of 70 households in Chikukwa. The seedlings were given to 44 women and 26 men. The beneficiaries include those households whose fruit trees provided by BLZ in previous projects and destroyed by cyclone IDAI. The SSG members conducted restoration activities in September and October 2019. They filled up two gullies opened by cyclone. These community members also initiated some restoration work at three of the water sources and along streams (Annex 11a, b). However, more work still needs to be done. Tree planting was initiated in December 2019 during the district tree planting day. More than 6000 seedlings were planted in Kubatana, Chitekete, Rujeko, Munaka and Kwaedza villages of Chikukwa between December 2019 and February 2020. Targeted areas where seedlings were planted

			included opened up areas in the forests (annex 11c), water sources and riverine areas, and degraded areas in the villages. A site assessment conducted in October 2019 helped to identify areas where trees will be planted to restore the forests and the environment. During the assessment it was observed that less forested areas were heavily impacted by cyclone as compared to intact sites. Some of the opened-up and water sources areas identified were restored during tree planting.
	Strengthened collaboration between affected communities in Chimanimani Mountains KBA in Mozambique and Zimbabwe	Report of tree planting activities and of Chimanimani; northern regulos' meeting and exchange at Ndzou Camp; and report of Harare meeting between Micaia and BLZ	Tree planting activities were voluntarily carried out by the communities in Phedza, Mpunga and Mussapa with the local leadership leading the way. During the various meetings held in the communities in the presence of government officials, this surely planted a seed for strengthened collaboration and unity of purpose. During these meetings discussions were raised about deforestation and fire prevention as well as resilience mechanisms in the face of natural disasters. However, we were not able to bring communities from the Zimbabwean side of the boarder, as intended, due to security reasons linked to Mozambican electoral process. MICAIA used the time to strengthen relations between leaders of different parts of the province in order to enable an honest review of bad practices that could further reduce community resilience in the future. The meeting between Chimanimani leaders with those of the northern districts of Guro and Tambara at Ndzou Camp, was a critical stepping stone that spoke of the importance of such meetings beyond protected areas, to ensure changes in cultural aspects that negatively impact on community resilience to climate change and biodiversity conservation. MICAIA staff traveled to Zimbabwe to meet with BLZ at their offices, exchange best practices as developed during project implementation, and agree on possible areas of future collaboration to ensure biodiversity conservation in the Chimanimani Mountain KBA.
			The local communities collaborated in implementing the project activities in Chikukwa. This project brought together local villagers in Chikukwa during

			meetings, environmental restoration activities and bee hive construction. The villagers in Chikukwa worked together in activities that included tree planting conducted in December 2019, January and February 2020, hive construction and bee keeping activities. During these activities there is sharing of knowledge and experiences on cyclone response issues and livelihood. During these events there was shared experiences of what happened in the past as well as sharing knowledge of future interventions to reduce impact of cyclones. Communities
	Increased resilience against future climate-changed induced events/extreme weather events among communities in Chimanimani Mountains KBA in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.	Reports of meetings with communities, and a report on the training in agroforestry	Though these communities have suffered some floods and cyclones in the past, nothing compared to cyclone IDAI. The dimension and scale of damage inflicted by Cyclone IDAI left everyone perplexed and brought on the table to the key question of conservation and resilience. These meetings were meant to discuss how human activities contribute to disasters of this magnitude. How the loss of tree cover over the years contributed to the accumulated effects which culminated in IDAI. Discussions were held on what can be done to contain the situation, to rectify and also adaption mechanisms. Restoration activities that took place in Mpunga, Phedza and Mussapa cultivated a new culture within the communities that they should not wait for natural regeneration because loss of forest cover has far surpassed the rate of natural regeneration. Hence the environment needs our hand. The training in agroforestry techniques not only helps the communities identify which plants are suitable but also how to plant and where to plant according to the terrain. They learnt how to plant on slopes, on mountains, along river banks and water sources etc. This will build into their long term resilience building exercise. The buy-in of communities and complete adherence to project objectives speaks to the strong base that was created through this rapid response project, amid devastation.
			The meetings conducted with communities in Chikukwa prepared them for an informed response to future climate change/extreme weather events. The role of healthy environment in reducing impacts

			of unexpected weather events was discussed during the meetings. Local communities have appreciated the importance of environmental management including forest conservation. During the January 2020 SSG meeting the school authority shared with communities that the school was protected from excessive winds by the trees. This was a lesson for communities on the importance of trees in preventing damage of infrastructure from winds. Degraded areas were highly impacted by cyclone as compared to intact and well managed areas. Strengthening of the SSG in helping coordinating environmental issues and engage with the rest of the community has been key in ensuring preparedness of the community to extreme events in future. The livelihood initiatives in the form of bee keeping and citrus trees contribute to improved resilience of communities to future climate change events. These IGAs are key in proving financial resources for improving household infrastructure, local environment as well as social services. Citrus trees will help provide income and food to communities as well as acting as wind breaks at household level. A joint meeting between BLZ and MICAIA Foundation conducted in October 2019 in Harare shared experiences on the implementation of the two projects and discussed potential areas for collaboration to increase residence of communities and biodiversity.

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

There were three key aspects that contributed to the results achieved by this project on the Mozambican side:

i. Direct coordination with other actors in the landscape
   - Working with local government and other actors involved in emergency relief, as well as other MICAIA actions in Chimanimani and other areas in Manica province, helped us maximize the reach of this grant. While SDAE and SDPI were critical to ensure government support, they also provided an avenue for the sustainability of the actions. SDAE and SDPI were critical to the process of revitalization and creation of CGRNs.
   - Working with the provincial disaster response authority helped us get access to critical information on emergency activities being carried out by other organizations thus

enabling us to partner whenever possible and maximize the effectivity of the grant and avoid duplication of efforts.

ii. Continuous consultations with leaders and communities – this was critical as every activity implemented under this grant was based on actions prioritized by communities. This ensured the relevance of the actions and commitment/ownership by communities, including their leadership.
iii. Adaptation of an agroforestry manual – which gave adequate structure to the training and also provide a tool that will facilitate the extension work that will be conducted by lead farmers, beyond the life of the project.
iv. Coordination with BLZ – which will help retain the transboundary focus of our activities in the Chimanimani Mountain KBA and help in joint programing in the future.

On the Zimbabwean side, BirdLife Zimbabwe worked closely with the local government departments who included AGRITEX, EMA and Forestry Commission. Through their involvement, these institutions got to understand this project, the situation on the ground as well as contributing to knowledge that improved project implementation. Since BLZ was operating from Harare, the involvement of these institutions ensured updates and reporting about this project during district meetings. Beyond this project, the local institutions working with communities will assist monitoring of activities to ensure sustainability of the project in Chimanimani district.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

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

Consider lessons that would inform:

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

The project was designed as a direct response to a natural disaster. Peoples' pleas for help as lives, livelihoods, entire villages and whole landscapes were changed forever were widely publicized enabling CEPF, Micaia and BLZ to quickly react, securing funds for some of the long-term challenges on land and biodiversity conservation in the Chimanimani Mountain KBA. A strong emergency response was under way, including by MICAIA, but no specific actions were yet being directed to the landscape. This helped maximize the impact of this short-term project.

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

The involvement of the regulos at the onset of the project and continuous consultations with local communities, were key to the success of project implementation. By contributing to strengthening community institutions for land and resource management (CGRN), the development of resilient livelihood strategies (through the introduction of agroforestry), facilitating MICAIA's interactions with provincial and district coordination platforms, and strengthening transborder collaboration, the project made a strong mark in the few months of its existence.

On the Zimbabwean side, input from local communities during project design has been helpful in ensuring targeted actions. Since the project was a rapid response, it was essential to understand priority activities and/or interventions required by the communities. Community consultations, therefore, helped shape the project to address key and priority environmental and livelihood issues. Collaboration between BLZ and MICAIA Foundation in project design and implementation helped build knowledge and experiences across borders. The collaboration also helped to identify priority actions across borders.

The established nursery of indigenous trees that was set up at a local secondary school helped also empowered young people. The pupils get opportunity to learn from their parents who are working and managing this nursery.

Involvement of key stakeholders during project implementation contributed to the success of the project. In Zimbabwe, AGRITEX was coordinating all activities of development partners who were responding to cyclone IDAI. This institution was actively involved in most our project activities resulting in smooth implementation of the project. Good relations with other local institutions helped us gather information on the cyclone issues as well as providing us with some information on past and current situations on the ground. Such information was helpful in guiding our project implementation. The SSG in Chikukwa has been instrumental in helping community mobilization and assist coordinating some of the activities on the ground.

- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

On the Mozambican side, the involvement of the Chiefs as the head of the community is key for the success of any community based project. The chiefs yield so much power that can spell success or even failure of a well-designed project. Our direct involvement of the local leadership led to community driven solutions to local problems.

The involvement of the community as the owners and custodians of the project gave a positive result in terms of participation at the restoration events. The communities demonstrated that they were worried about deforestation and are willing to do whatever it takes to reverse the dire consequences of deforestation.

During project implementation, other lessons learnt in Zimbabwe included the role of healthy ecosystems in reducing climate-related hazards, wide interventions from humanitarian organizations, a need for disaster risk management linked to biodiversity conservation, importance of organized groups such as SSG in communicating issues and coordination at community level, and the importance of land use planning at community and district levels. Local communities have appreciated the importance of healthy ecosystems following observations of massive destruction of opened up areas. With regards to interventions by various organizations, most organizations focused on immediate human needs and little is being done on the environment. Communities insisted that they need capacity for effective response when such disasters occurred. The capacity should also target youths and children who will be the future generations. Good land use plans are key in ensuring safety of the people and the environment. Some of the negative impacts encountered including loss of life was a result of poor land use plans that include settling people in vulnerable places such as water ways. The steep terrain in most parts of Chimanimani is requires proper land use planning.

At organizational level, BLZ learnt about other interventions by other organizations impacting or impacted by the environment in Chimanimani KBA. This was good lesson for our programming for future biodiversity conservation and management in this KBA.

Joint actions and joint planning between Fundaçao Micaia and BLZ helped to shape activities guided by the rich experiences shared across borders. From the various visits that were carried out along the border with Zimbabwe, it became very clear that there cannot be comprehensive conservation without joint action from both sides of the border.

Involvement of key government institutions and extension services such as SDAE and SDPI is important to guarantee continuity and sustainability of actions initiated by projects.

There is need for robust measures to be put in place to cater for disaster management by stakeholders. Effective warning systems should be in place to avoid unnecessary loss of life, harvests and property. Tree planting activities should not be a once off activity.

Sustainability / Replication

10. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

As already highlighted, Fundaçao Micaia worked with local chiefs, government institutions such as SDAE and SDPI as well as a network of lead farmers. This will ensure sustainability and continuity of the activities that were implemented. The involvement of women, though limited, means that these techniques and skills will be transmitted at household levels ensuring long term impacts in the communities. SDPI will carry forward the work to establish and operationalize the Resource Management Committees. SDAE will carry forward the agroforestry component, continuing with community trainings and monitoring. The leaders pledged to continue to talk about environmental education at every opportunity and at every meeting that is held even for other subjects within the communities.
However, these communities remain very fragile and under resourced and require further support as they rebuild their lives and livelihoods in the years to come.

On the other hand, BLZ also worked with local institutions during project implementation thus ensuring sustainability of the project. For instance the Forestry Commission pledged to continue working with this community in tree planting events and provide assistance in management of the nursery in future. The district tree planting event conducted in Chikukwa on 5 December 2019 provided a learning platform for other communities from Chimanimani participated in this event. This created potential for project replication. The AGRITEX will continue provide technical assistance to communities in monitoring of bee keeping activities in particular. The SSG in Chikukwa is on the ground helping coordinating day to day activities and team work in project monitoring. A good working relationship between the communities and government departments strengthened by BLZ during this project ensures future collaboration at local level. Involvement of youths in the project ensures knowledge transfer across generations and is key for project sustainability. This project set a model for livelihood improvement and biodiversity conservation post cyclone. The project was well received by local communities and is generating interest to different stakeholders who include those in education, traditional leadership, and local government departments. CELUCT has also come on board and will provide communities with technical assistance post project.

Safeguards

11. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

N/A

Additional Funding

12. 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

a. Total additional funding

b. Type of funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
N/A			

** 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)

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

The impact that the CEPF project brought to the vulnerable communities on both sides of Chimanimani will have long lasting effects for many years to come. With the formation of CGRNs and revitalization, the project has in a way guaranteed the continuation of community driven conservation activities. The restoration process whereby fruit and indigenous trees were planted plays directly into the conservation theme thus strengthening soils so that the impact of any future similar disaster will be significantly reduced.

In the Zimbabwean context, the project provided relief to communities through rebuilding on destroyed livelihoods and expanded on them. However, more work on biodiversity conservation and community empowerment is still required in this KBA. Beekeeping initiatives in Chikukwa do not only guarantee a decent livelihood for our communities but also in a way induce in the community members the need to plant more trees in order to multiply

flowers for honey production. From the experience Micaia had in the previous years, installation of beehives has been directly correlated with a decrease in wild fires because the community members tend to protect their beehives against any likelihood of fire.

Recommendations;

- The beekeeping initiative should be expanded to cover a wider area in Chikukwa in order to give the environment a fighting chance against wild fires which weaken the soils and strip the land of its protection.
- There is still need to capacitate and train the newly formed committees in Mozambique.
- A solution needs to be found to compensate the efforts of the community rangers and to also equip them in Mozambique to strengthen the CGRNs
- Reforestation activities should continuously be supported in Zimbabwe and Mozambique with inclusion of fruit species.
- Trainings on Environmental education should intensified across Zimbabwe and Chimanimani.

PART IV: Impact at Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF's portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF's aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

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

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 13 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

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

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled "protected areas" (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the "protected areas" indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully

		protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
Chimanimani Mountains		FP
Chimanimani KBA	36 hectares	PP

** Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.*

15. Protected Areas

15a. Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
N/A					

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

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).*

15b. Protected area management

If you have been requested to submit a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), please follow the instructions below. If you have not been requested to submit a METT, please go directly to section 16.

Should you want to know more about the monitoring of protected area management effectiveness and the tracking tool, please click here.

Download the METT template which can be found on this page and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website here and search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

WDPA ID	PA Official Name	Date of METT*	METT Total Score
N/A			

** Please indicate when the METT was filled by the authorities of the park or provide a best estimate if the exact date is unknown. And please only provide METTs less than 12 months old.*

Please do not forget to submit the completed METT together with this report.

16. Production landscape

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

landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled "KBA Management" may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
Chimanimani KBA Mozambique				Best practices and guidelines on agroforestry implemented Best practices developed for the effective participation of community institutions in monitoring land and resource use and ecosystem health
Chimanimani KBA Zimbabwe	36	-19.8833	33.3333	Bee keeping project activities are helping forest conservation. Tree planting restores the degraded land hence improve the biodiversity.

** If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.*

***Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.*

**** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).*

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant

harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *
38	11
35	55

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received structured training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also received structured training in project management, the total number of men who benefited from structured training should be 5.*

17b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*
N/A	

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

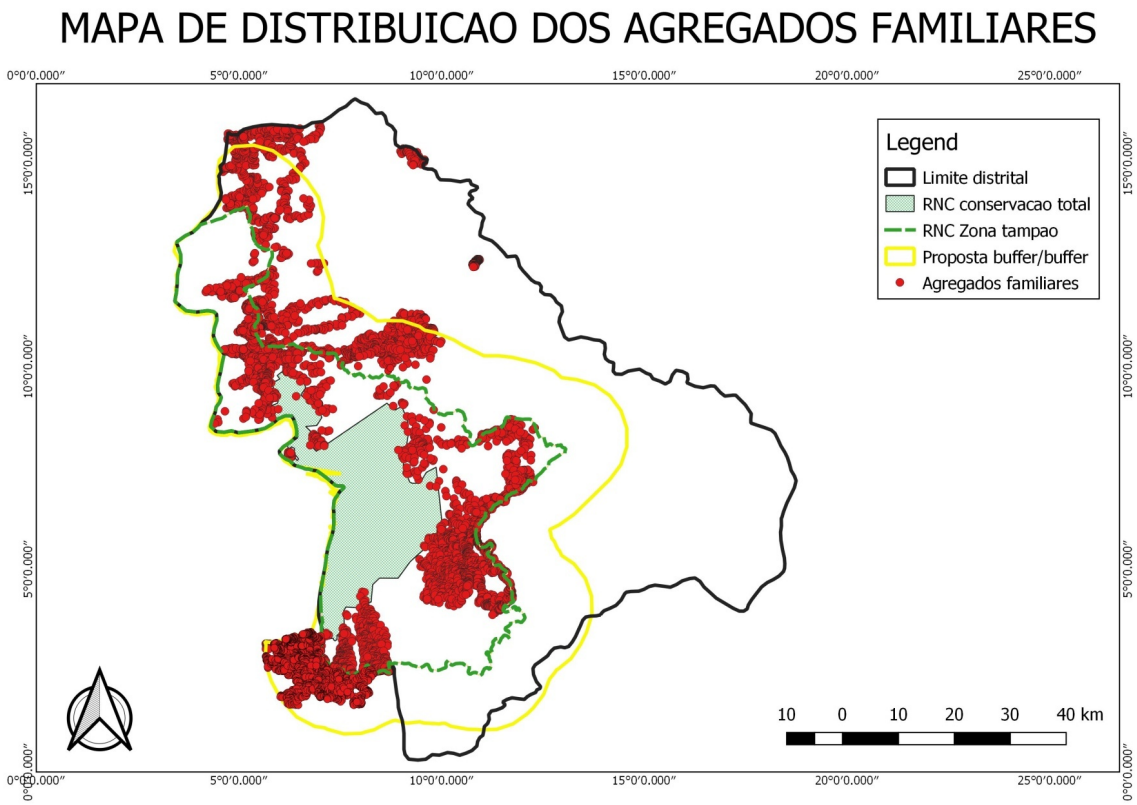
Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)									# of Beneficiaries	
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Tsetsera	X	X										X			X	X		
Mussapa	X	X										X			X	X		
Pedza	X											X			X	X		
Nhahedzi	X											X			X	X		
Gotogoto	X											X			X	X		
Mahate	X											X			X	X		

Mpunga	X	X										X			X	X		
Zomba	X											X			X	X		
Muoco	X											X			X	X		
Macoca	X											X			X	X		
Maronga	X											X			X	X		
Chikukwa Community		X						X	X			X				X	1500	2500

*If you marked “Other” to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).



Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Chimanimani		
Chikukwa Community	-19.850515	32.957045

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

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

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1	N/A			

20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate financial resources for the long-term (generally five or more years). Examples of sustainable financial mechanisms include conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

All CEPF grantees (or sub-grantees) with project activities that pertain to the creation and/or the implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism are requested to provide information on the mechanism and the funds it delivered to conservation projects during the project timeframe, unless another grantee involved with the same mechanism has already been or is expected to be tasked with this.

CEPF requires that all sustainable financing mechanism projects to provide the necessary information at their completion.

20a. Details about the mechanism

Fill in this table for as many mechanisms you worked on during your project implementation as needed.

NO.	Name of financing mechanism	Purpose of the mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1	N/A				

**Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.*

***Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.*

****Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.*

20b. Performance of the mechanism

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

NO.	Project intervention*	$ Amount disbursed to conservation projects**	Period under Review *(MM/YYYY -MM/YYYY)****
1	N/A		

**List whether the CEPF grant has helped to create a new mechanism (Created a mechanism) or helped to support an existing mechanism (Supported an existing mechanism) or helped to create and then support a new mechanism (Created and supported a new mechanism).*

***Please only indicate the USD amount disbursed to conservation projects during the period of implementation of your project and using, when needed, the exchange rate on the day of your report.*

****Please indicate the period of implementation of your project or the period considered for the amount you indicated.*

Please do not forget to submit any relevant document which could provide justification for the amount you stated above.

21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Please describe any biodiversity-friendly practices that companies have adopted as a result of CEPF investment. A company is defined as a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural,

legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses biodiversity sustainably.

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

No.	Name of company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project
1	Associacao Kupedza Ndzara de Chimanimani	Agroforestry. Although this association of commercial farmers working n Tsetsera, Mussapa and Mpunga communities, have been employing conservation agriculture practices, this CEPF rapid response grant enabled them to receive training and incorporate trees in the agriculture landscape, including indigenous species.

22. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established or strengthened as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

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

No.	Name of Network	Name of Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1		Micaia-BLZ partnership - Chimanimani KBA	2013	Y (partnership strengthened)	Zimbabwe and Mozambique	Ensure cross-border collaboration for biodiversity conservation in the Chimanimani TFCA, a key biodiversity area in the Eastern Afromontane Region.
2	Food Security Cluster – Manica Province	National Institute for Disaster Management and Multi-stakeholders, Manica Province	2009	N	Mozambique	Post-IDAI disaster relief
3		MICAIA - Chimanimani	2008	Y	Mozambique	To ensure effective community involvement in

		National Reserve Administration		(partnership strengthened)		the conservation of biodiversity in the Chimanimani TFCA
4		MICAIA – Mozambican government	2008	Y (partnership strengthened)	Mozambique	To facilitate processes that ensure sustainable local development in the buffer zone of the Chimanimani TFCA and compliance with national conservation policies and legislation

23. Gender

If you have been requested to submit a Gender Tracking Tool (GTT), please follow the instructions provided in the Excel GTT template. If you have not been requested to submit a GTT, please go directly to Part V.

Should you want to know more about CEPF Gender Policy, please click here.

Download the GTT template which can be found on this page and then work with your team to fill it out. Please do not forget to submit the completed GTT together with this report.

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final 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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