

**Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report**

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

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	<i>KIWOCEDU</i>
<b>Project Title</b>	<i>COMMUNITY RESTORATION FOR BAMBOOS IN ECHUYA PROJECT (CORB PROJECT)</i>
<b>Grant Number</b>	<i>S18-524-UGA / CEPF-109129</i>
<b>Date of Report</b>	<i>30<sup>th</sup> October 2019</i>

**CEPF Hotspot: Eastern Afromontane Hotspot**

**Strategic Direction:** Mainstreaming Biodiversity into development policies, plans and projects to deliver co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved livelihoods and economic development.

**Grant Amount:** 34,997

**Project Dates:** 1<sup>st</sup> August 2018- 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019

**PART I: Overview**

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

**a) National forest Authority –**

- They helped KIWOCEDU to identify the biodiversity conservation existing gaps in Echuya Forest which formed the main project components of CORB project.
- Allocated KIWOCEDU the 32.5 hectares of land for bamboo liberation and restoration.
- They supported in project design and have been very influential in giving technical guidance on
- Gave technical guidance in bamboo liberation and restoration process to minimize on biodiversity loss.
- Worked with KIWOCEDU to come up with parameters for the baseline study.
- Offered KIWOCEDU letter of consent to implement CORB project in Echuya forest which is under the direct control of National Forest Authority.
- Participated in end of project impact monitoring.

**b) Local government**

- Participated in meeting to develop conservation by-laws
- Enforced conservation by-laws policies.
- Have accepted to work with NFA to take on the project to ensure the benefits begun by CORB project are integrated in the district development plans.

**c) Collaborative Forest Management groups BECLA and BECLA**

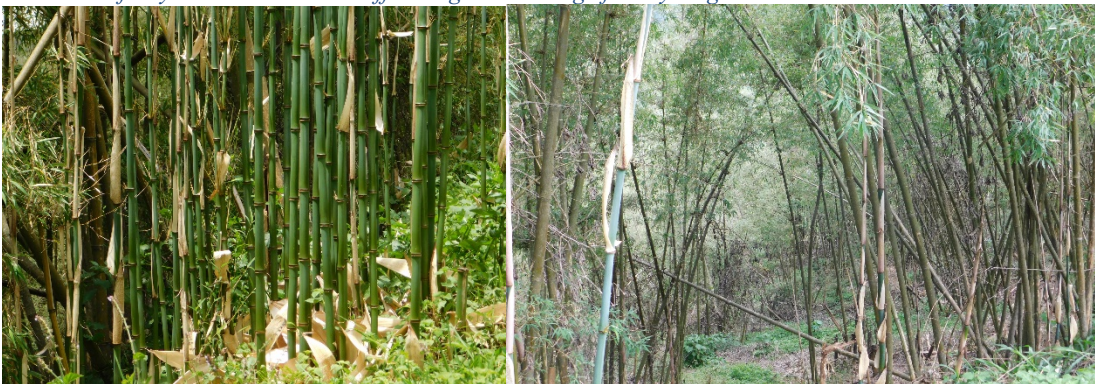
They actively participated in the project implementation all sub activities for bamboo restoration (site clearing, pitting, planting and maintenance of restored area) was done by BECLA members while bamboo liberation was solely done by MECDA .

**2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project**

30 hectares of colonized bamboos habitat has been liberated from invasive species which has resulted into bamboo regeneration of the previously bamboo depleted areas as a result of illegal harvesting. In addition, with CEPF grant, KIWOCEU supported collaborative forest management groups from Muko and Bufundi Sub County came up with conservation by-laws which have helped in minimizing illegal harvesting of bamboos, an action that has resulted into increase in bamboo vegetation cover on 30 hectares. 1.5 previously degraded areas which had no bamboo stands at all by the beginning of the project was restored with 1670 bamboo rhizomes 68% of which had started germinating. End of project evaluation indicated there was steady growth of new 5,654 bamboo shoots on planted clumps accounting for 29% vegetation cover increase 5,654 shoots by the end of the project.



*Figure 1 & 2 showing how the 30 hectares looked like. Bamboo before liberation characterized by scattered old bamboos 3- five years with climbers suffocating the shooting of new young bamboos.*



*Figure 3& 4 showing the liberated area after weeding new shoots sprouting after opening up the area characterized by increase of young bamboo shoots. Thanks to CEPF Grant*



☑ Below are photos showing the before and current status of the area.



☑

**FIG 1 aerial view of 1.5 ha, fig 2 Ground inspection before restoration, fig 3 below spot-pitting, planting and current appearance of place at end of project 14 months after.**



**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
Echuya community fully empowered as change agents and champions of sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation for the benefit of all.	<p>*Biodiversity conservation has been interpreted in all community interventions through joint monitoring with project stakeholders and issues of sustainable forest protection and natural resource management outside protected areas advocated for in all district planning and budget conferences as part of building strong on relevant biodiversity issues and influencing governance and biodiversity mainstreaming in district development plans .</p> <p>*Key project stakeholders demonstrate a clear understanding of sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. They are able to brainstorm on the values of bamboo liberation and restoration.</p> <p>*As result of good understanding of the need for sustainable forest management and the dangers of devastating forest encroachment on ecosystem, the leaders of Collaborative Forest Management groups sat in a meeting with National Forest Authority team in charge of Echuya forest to discuss strategies for promoting bamboo regeneration and regrowth. They suggested that a temporal ban be put on bamboo harvesting until a sustainable structured strategy is approved by NFA and Rubanda Local government. The rationale behind banning bamboo harvesting is to give space for bamboo regeneration and regrowth. Their suggestion for a temporal ban bamboo harvesting and efforts to enforce this bylaw through joint intensive forest patrols are indicators that they have been empowered as change agents and biodiversity champion for the benefit of all.</p>

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 (also attach all means of verification to this report)

a.

Impact Description	Indicator	What was achieved (using indicator)
KIWOCEDU capacity to plan, implement and monitor conservation projects enhanced.	The CSTT score at the end of my project will be higher than at the start	The CSTT improved from 37% to 51.5% from start date to end date. Similarly the GTT scores improved from 12-18 which as a significant improvement.
160 people including 20 indigenous Batwa with direct benefit from Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) and 600 people benefiting indirectly from better management of bamboo at Echuya forest management of bamboo as a result of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) of Echuya forest	The number of targeted beneficiaries that have accrued social or economic benefits between start and end of project	*147people out of the planned 160 accounting for 93% percent directly benefitted from two trainings. 91 attended sustainable forest management, better harvesting practices. Of these, 49 were males and 42 were females. 56 trained in bamboo value addition and wise of bamboos. Among these, 18 were females and 38 were males. And out of the 600 hundred indirect beneficiaries, the project reached 623. 273 women and 350 men benefited indirectly from the projects. They benefited in form of wages paid for

		<p>their working on bamboo liberation and restoration, information received during meeting and experiential learning skills. Participant in project cycle realizes social exclusion was discouraged and that social inclusion promoted through *CORB project. As a result, the Batwa are very happy because of improved relations and positive behavioral change of the other tribes towards them.</p>

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

- a) Engaging men through men for woman approaches as social change agents in eliminating structural barriers against women participation in decision making and converting related issued enhanced men support of women and the myth that conservation is a men thing is gradually getting demystified.
- b) Using men as behavior change agents, to speak dung meant for women against the social evil of violence against women and wife battering has gradually yielded results because men in the Echuya landscape are the perpetrators of violence against women. As a result women have reported threat reduction of violence and increased harmony and appreciation in decision making right from family level. This gradual change in attitude towards women position in society has lifted women esteem in and women in the last meetings were very contributive on issues affecting them and how they would want to co-exist with men competed to initial meetings where only men would talk as women listen.
- c) Engaging stakeholders from project inception, identifying roles of each stakeholder made project implementation easy for KIWOCEDU and instilled a sense of ownership which with promote sustainability of efforts initiated by CORB project with CEPF funds.

**Challenge**

The project site being located in hard to reach community with bad roads and hilly terrain , monitoring in rainy season and taking photos for tracking progress sometimes became a big challenges, many a times, KIWOCEDU team got stuck on the way because of slippery muddy roads not mentioning the rains that found them in the field . But none the less they got resilient and finished the project successfully.

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

The lead stakeholders (Opinion leaders, Collaborative forest management groups together with National Forest Authority) having well understood their role as biodiversity conservation champions came up with a temporal ban on bamboo harvesting to allow full bamboo regeneration and regrowth. While this has broad biodiversity conservation and benefits on ecosystem, it has had some negative impacts on the bamboo users who earn their living from basketry.

- **Negative** in the project trained bamboo basket makers in bamboo value addition – that focused on using old bamboos to produce high quality and marketable products as opposed to use of young bamboos. Immediately after the training they could not access raw materials because access to forest bamboos was restricted.
- **Positive impact** on the other hands on the liberated bamboos because the ban has allowed the sprouting bamboo shoots to grow to full height with very minimal interference of human damage which has greatly resulted massive increase of bamboo vegetation cover especially for bamboo culms below one year.
- KIWOCEDU website [www.kiwocedu.org](http://www.kiwocedu.org) was constructed and is fully operational. KIWOCEDU IT consultants are on ground doing regular updates on the website.

## **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)*

<b>#</b>	<b>Output/Result</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>What was achieved (using indicator)</b>
1	Enhanced understanding of project stakeholders on CORB project sustainable forest management , gender issues in ensuring sustainable conservation of natural resources throughout the project life cycle	<p>*One inception meeting/project launch held attended by 98people. 47 were females and 51 were males.</p> <p>*One action planning meeting was held attended by 81 people. 43 were females and 38 were males.</p> <p>*Project baseline done and report produced</p> <p>* Four men4women meetings organized with a total of 251 people attending. Of these, 135 people were females and 116 were males.</p>	<p>-Stakeholders were enthusiastic about CORB Project. They pledged total support.</p> <p>-Stakeholders’ roles were defined, course of action deliberated upon and adopted for the smooth running of the project.</p> <p>-Baseline report helped to guide the project implementation plan and offer benchmarks for End of Project Reporting.</p> <p>-Both men and were given opportunities to deliberate in conservation planning meetings. Men were able to listen and take women positions where they saw it fit.</p>
2	KIWOCEDU website operationalized and information	*Number of people accessing KIWOCEDU's website	- <a href="http://www.kiwocedu.com">www.kiwocedu.com</a> was constructed and is now active. On average, 9-16 people visit the website daily.



	<p>communication materials developed and distributed to stakeholders</p>	<p>* One radio talk shows held</p> <p>* 153 T-shirts produced and distributed. However, ICMs were excluded from the budget in consultation with CEPF</p> <p>*30 copies of end of project report produced and shared with key stakeholders'</p>	<p>- Posters and radio talk shows were removed from the program because of budget deficits</p> <p>- 200 T-shirts with conservation messages and donor logos were distributed to stakeholders to promote messages on sustainable forest conservation and donor visibility in Echuya landscape.</p> <p>- 10 Copies of End of Term M&amp;E were produced and shared with Key stakeholders; namely CEPF, Rubanda District Local Government, KIWOCEDU Library and some members of the Board.</p>
3.	<p>Enhanced knowledge and skills of 160 people in sustainable forest management and value addition.</p>	<p>*2 training workshops attended by 160 people.</p> <p>*Post-training evaluation reports show enhanced understanding.</p>	<p>-Two training were conducted as planned. One in sustainable bamboo management and better harvesting practices and the other one in bamboo value addition for bamboo based products.</p> <p>-A total of 147 people (60 female, 87 males) attended these workshops (91 people participated in training in sustainable management of bamboos while 56 others attended training in wise use of bamboo and value addition).</p> <p>-The Echuya landscape communities demonstrated clear understanding of sustainable better harvesting practices for bamboos and bamboo value addition in basketry making attributed to the training sustainable bamboo harvesting and bamboo value addition held in the 3rd quarter</p> <p>-Stakeholder in charge of Echuya forest conservation (National forest authority (NFA) and Collaborative Forest Management groups (CFM) agreed to halt bamboo harvesting for some time to allow the sprouting bamboos grow to some level of maturity after which they will be harvested in a structured supervised manner following the proper harvesting practices which will ensure continuity of supply for bamboo raw materials for those engaged in bamboo based income generation activities. . Thanks to CEPF for funding the training that have contributed to greater community understanding of sustainable bamboo management around Echuya landscape.</p>
3.	<p>30 hectares of ban boo habitat liberated from alien species by end of march 2019</p>	<p>*Sprouting of liberated bamboo area by end of project by end of September</p>	<p>-The liberated area is sprouting with young and youthful bamboo shoots, green and leafy as opposed to the scattered old bamboo stands that occupied the area before liberation.</p>

		201	<p>-According to end of project evaluation report, there was significant increase in number of different ages of bamboos culms with reported remarkable increase in size, diameter, height and number of young bamboos below one year which was not the case before bamboo liberation commenced.</p> <p>-The bamboo vegetation cover has changed from being characterized by old dirty yellow scattered bamboo culms to young and youth bamboo shoots. Thanks to CEPF for this contribution done through CORB project.</p>
4	1.5 hectares of degraded area in Rushayu planted with 1667 bamboo rhizomes	*At least 90% of planted bamboo rhizomes sprouting with new shoots on the once degraded area by March 2019.	1.5 hectares of formerly degraded land in Rushayu was fully restored with 1,670 bamboo rhizomes by the end of the project duration. 68% of which had fully germinated producing an average of three new shoots amounting to 3408 new shoots. The planted rhizomes plus the new shoots totals to 5078 bamboos. Giving the bamboo vegetation cover to 5,078. This gives a 67% increase of bamboo population at the restored site.
5	KIWOCEDU and stakeholder joint monitoring plan of restored area developed and operationalized.	*Conservation by laws enforced by stake holders by 30th Nov 2018; * Signed copy of the bylaws by all stakeholders	<p>-KIWOCEDU stakeholder conservation by-laws and joint monitoring plan was developed.</p> <p>-Different stakeholder roles in monitoring CORB project and enforcing the by-laws were identified.</p> <p>- There was strong vigilance throughout the project period in enforcement of bylaws following early shared roles.</p> <p>-Illegal bamboo harvesting was combated which resulted into liberated bamboo flourishing very well</p>

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

- Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix guided us on tracking project progress and to rethink of project planning and decision making.
- Gender tracking tool inspired us to take conscious decision on gender inclusion in project activities.
- Project Log frame helped to keep project activities on track and for planning purposes.



## **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*)

Consultation with key stakeholders KIWOCEU enhanced KIWOCEU understanding of biodiversity conservation of bamboos. Stakeholder engagement also helped to define project stakeholders' objectives and expectations. CORB Project key stakeholders included project beneficiaries, KIWOCEU, CEPF, Rubanda Local Government and the National Forestry Authority.

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

- KIWOCEU capitalized on collective effort of the Implementation Team and Stakeholders who participated in project design which instilled a sense of ownership from project start to end making implementation easy.
- The project implementation team learnt the need to have a sound M&E team on board to help track the project progress throughout the project cycle.

**Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community**

- Stakeholder engagement and participation right from project inception through the project cycle increased stakeholder support and engagement. It stimulated a sense of duty to partake in project activities and enhanced project co-ownership, which contributed to project success.
- As a project, we learnt a lot in line of project management such as the need for adequate and quality project recruitment and responsibility allocation, proper accountability procedures, reporting and documentation.

### **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 reliability.

**Successes:**

- The National Forestry Authority (NFA) and Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) committees agreed to take on the project after the end of project funding.
- Stakeholders understood their role as champions of biodiversity conservation and came up with a forest bamboos harvesting ban, which is being enforced by NFA and CFMA, to give opportunity for the bamboos to regrow and regenerate.
- Interactions with other conservation experts and from local government has also scaled up KIWOCEUs capacity to plan implement and monitor conservation projects which will go a long way in helping KIWOCEU plan for and manage future related projects.

- Construction of KIWOCEDU website which will help to communicate KIWOCEDU activities with the global audience.

**Challenges:**

- NFA lack adequate logistical support to carry out periodic maintenance in which case weeds may outgrow the maintained liberated bamboos thereby affecting the survival and flourishing of young bamboos.
- The Project Implementation lacked key technical manpower in the Strategic Monitoring and Evaluation to guide and inform project design, planning, implementation and Evaluation.
- The unfavorable weather conditions such as drought and rough terrain were some of other key milestones.

**Safeguards**

The following safeguards applied to our project; environmental impact and Social Impact Reports. We submitted separate reports on these safeguards to the RIT.

- Environmental impact.
- Social impact assessment report.

**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.**

**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**

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
CEPF	GRANT	34,997	CORB project total budget and fully funded by the grant.

\* 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 master class was an excellent way to begin the project. We were helped to refine the log frame, understand donor expectations and this has helped project management to keep track on the planned versus actual implemented.
- Mentorship by Regional Implementation team has built KIWOCEDU capacity to write good technical and financial report. We are much better than we had started thanks to CEPF RIT.
- CEPF tools have helped us as an organization see the capacity gaps and what we need to put in place to strengthen organizational capacity. We have started on many policy documents that we never had before, such as the Strategic Plan, Recruitment Strategy and Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Grievance Reporting Mechanism.
- Our capacity to write fundable project proposals was enhanced. As a result KIWOCEDU has written and submitted several proposals pending donor response.

### **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
Echuya Forest – south western Uganda	31.5 hectares	Fully protected

\* 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**

\* 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
NA			

\* 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
NA				

\* 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 *
87	60

Total.  
147 people

*\*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*
42 men cash benefits in from of wages for participating in spot clearing, pitting, uprooting rhizomes, planting and sight clearing and bamboo liberation and spot weeding	25 women. Wages for weeding of the restored and liberated area and in carrying of bamboo rhizomes

*\*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.

- Echuya landscape is Located in a male dominated community where males have a lot of power and influence over women in decision making women vulnerable to issues of land ownership , governance and decision making. The community is also characterized by different forms of domestic and gender based violence wife battering being on top. From men 4 women meeting, discussions on Gender issues affecting women position in society, participation in meeting and taking up leadership roles were discussed and some solutions to challenges faced women agreed upon. Men pledged to support women to unleash their potential in difference aspects where they were marginalized such as land ownership control over their land, money and business among others.
- Over 251 people (116 men and 135 women) benefited from men 4 women meetings that emphasized gender mainstreaming, and the role of everyone in biodiversity conservation, the need to embrace Batwa and co-exist harmoniously with them.
- As a result the community members reported reduction in cases of violence against women.

**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
-------------------	--	----------------------------------	-----------------------





**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 shape file. 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
Rushayu (GIS Records attached as separate documents)		
Rwamahano (GIS Records attached as separate documents)		

**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**

**LIST OF CONSERVATION BYLAWS**

- 1- Anyone caught grazing on bamboo restored area will pay a penalty fee of 40,000 per cow and 20000 per goat sheep.
- 2- Anyone caught maliciously damaging young bamboo will be fined 30,000 per bamboo stem destroyed.
- 3- Illegally harvesting of young and old bamboo will attract a penalty of 10,000/= per bamboo stem illegally harvested.
- 4- Any one caught setting bamboo on fire will be taken to cough and the laws of government of Uganda will apply.
- 5- NFA( National Forest Authority ) to liaise with all local council ne chairperson to develop register for all cattle goats and sheep owners in the maintained area to ease tracking of trespassing of animals and illegal grazing
- 6- All animals caught on the restored and maintained areas to be taken to police and the owners to pay heavily for each animal

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		X														X			
2																			
...																			

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	Uganda	30 <sup>th</sup> October 2019	Reduction on illegal grazing and harvesting of bamboos	We formed a monitoring task force that enforced the implementation and enforcement of by laws
2				
3				

## 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 (NA)

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					
2					
3					

*\*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			
2			
3			

*\*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 (NA)

No.	Name of company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project
1		
2		
...		

### 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 fisher folk 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	National Forestry Authority	Bamboo restoration and	2018	Y	Uganda	Safeguarding Echuya Forest against



	(NFA)	management, supervision and enforcement of conservation bylaws				encroachment, rehabilitation and restoration of bamboos.
2	Rubanda District Local Government	Supervision and regulation	2018	Y	Uganda	Monitoring and Evaluation of project activities and technical support.
...	Collaborative Forest Management (CFM)	Networking and Alliances	2018	Y	Uganda	Collaboration and sharing experiences.

### 23. Gender GTT and CSTT

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](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

18. Name: TURYAHABWA LORNA  
19. Organization: KIWOCEDU  
20. Mailing address: P.O.Box 144 Kabale  
Telephone number: +256 773678942  
21. E-mail address: [tlornal@yahoo.com](mailto:tlornal@yahoo.com)