



Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association
Project Title	Strengthening Rugezi marsh rangers to increase protection of Rugezi Marsh and its iconic Grey Crowned Cranes
Grant Number	S18-500-RWA-RWCA
Date of Report	28 th October 2019

CEPF Hotspot: Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot

Strategic Direction: SD2. Improve the protection and management of the KBA network

Grant Amount: 49,747 USD

Project Dates: 1st August 2018 to 30th September 2019

PART I: Overview

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

- International Crane Foundation (ICF)

We collaborated with ICF as they also implemented activities around Rugezi Marsh with similar aims. We liaised with them about our local leaders' workshop and represented RWCA at some of their events. We collaborated on tree planting events, utilizing some of their acquired land. We are also making a strategy to share our data of crane sightings to ensure integration into their global databases.

- Rwanda Development Board (RDB)

We worked closely with RDB Conservation Department as they provide government backing for our project activities. They participated in and presented at the local leaders' workshop and guided us on the organization of the rangers' training at IPRC Kitabi.

- District and Sector Authorities

We also worked closely with local authorities around Rugezi Marsh to ensure the smooth running of our project activities, build engagement, raise awareness of some of the key conservation issues and monitor the impact of our project.

- Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA)

As REMA are responsible for overseeing Rugezi Marsh, we worked closely with them and invited them to present at our workshops and meetings in the region.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Through our project activities, RWCA has made a significant impact on improving the management and protection of Rugezi Marsh, a Key Biodiversity Area in Rwanda. With the support of CEPF, we have increased the number of community Marsh Rangers who conduct daily patrols to raise awareness among community members and report any illegal activities such as cutting grass or grazing livestock.

Over the past year, RWCA have nearly tripled the number of patrols taking place and increased the geographical coverage of the rangers, as well as improved their capacity through intensive training. As a result, we have seen positive impacts: a reduction of illegal activities taking place (from an average of 47 incidents per month to 28) and an increase in the population of Grey Crowned Cranes within Rugezi Marsh. RWCA has worked hard to build strong collaborations between the rangers, local leaders and other key stakeholders in the area to ensure that these successes can be supported and maintained. The number of illegal activities reported to local leaders that were followed up with education, warnings or fines, increased from 47% at the beginning of the project to 99% by the end of the project and really understand the need for increased protection of Rugezi Marsh.



RWCA Community marsh rangers on patrol at Rugezi Marsh

In addition, RWCA has shown great presence within the communities, raising awareness and engaging young people in environmental clubs. With the help of community members, RWCA planted over 5500 indigenous trees nearby the marsh, which will provide important roosting trees for Grey Crowned Cranes and other birds, as well as promote habitat restoration. RWCA is

dedicated to working with communities to continue building ownership of this Key Biodiversity Area and finding solutions for its protection from within those communities to ensure a long-term result. The activities will grow and strengthen after the end of this grant to ensure sustainable results.

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 improve the management and protection of Rugezi marsh	The project activities have had a positive long-term impact on the management and protection of the marsh. The team of rangers has increased thus more patrols are taking place and they cover more geographical areas of the marsh. They are working well to educate community members about illegal activities and report more serious cases to local leaders. Over the duration of this project, we have seen a slow and steady reduction in the number of illegal activities being recorded. Increased collaboration between rangers and local leaders has shown a significant increase in the number of cases followed up by leaders as they now better understand the seriousness of the cases and how to respond. The rangers have increased their capacity through training and other field exercises and consistently report sightings of Grey Crowned Cranes. We have also improved the habitat by planting over 5500 indigenous trees in collaboration with the community, which will provide ideal roosting trees for Grey crowned Cranes and other birds. The recent national crane census showed an increased number of cranes within Rugezi marsh and less people conducting illegal activities which can be attributed to these project activities. There is still work to be done to sustain these impacts and ensure that the protection of the marsh continues in the longer-term. We plan to double the number of rangers and continue to build their capacity and continue to raise awareness among communities about the need to protect the Marsh. We also want to work with the government to revise the management plan for Rugezi Marsh. We hope that we will also see a continued rise in Grey Crowned Crane population at Rugezi which also indicates the overall health of the marsh.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>6,725 ha of Rugezi marsh are under improved management</p>	<p>Our project activities have improved the management of Rugezi Marsh.</p> <p>We have increased the number of ranger patrols taking place each month, with a total of 846 patrols completed in the project period. Our baseline was 110 patrols in the first 6 months of 2018. 421 patrols were completed in the last 6 months of this project period, an increase of 283%, thus exceeding our indicator goal of 50% increase.</p> <p>We have increased the geographical range of patrols to cover a further two sectors. Our baseline was 4 out of 8 sectors fully covered and patrolled. Due to the recruitment of 10 new rangers, we now have 6 sectors fully covered and 2 new sectors partially covered meaning we now have representation in all 8 sectors around the marsh.</p> <p>We have improved the follow up of illegal activities reported to local leaders by our marsh rangers. Our baseline in the first 6 months of 2018 was 47% of reported cases followed up. In the last 6 months of this project period, 99% of cases were followed up which exceeds our indicator goal of 25% increase.</p> <p>In addition, we have also seen an increase in the number of Grey Crowned Cranes at Rugezi Marsh, as recorded in our annual crane census. In 2017, 71 were sighted, in 2018 this increased to 94 and in 2019 we sighted 134. We also recorded less people in the marsh during the census and recorded more juvenile cranes, suggesting an increase in breeding success.</p> <p>*Rangers patrol completion records and RWCA staff summary report attached to this report as verification. *Monthly rangers' reports and CyberTracker data with GPS data previously submitted as verification. *Full Grey Crowned Crane Census report is in the process of being written and will be sent to CEPF when finalized.</p>

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

There has been huge success in achieving our short-term impacts, in that we exceeded all our indicator goals. Our project activities have increased the number of ranger patrols at Rugezi marsh, increased the geographical reach of patrols through the recruitment of more rangers showing that Rugezi Marsh is under better management. The rangers' role is to educate community members and report any illegal activities – those that are serious enough are reported to the local leaders who then follow up. By the end of the project, 99% of cases reported to local leaders were being followed up with actions such as education, warnings and fines. Increasing the percentage of cases followed up has involved a lot of efforts and opportunities to build the understanding and collaboration between the local leaders and rangers. This is a great success for us and shows that the impact is beginning to be embedded within the local communities.

Our other big success is that we are seeing an increase in numbers of Grey Crowned Cranes at Rugezi Marsh. In August, we conducted our nationwide annual Grey Crowned Crane census which included an aerial survey over Rugezi Marsh. In 2017, our first national census found 487 cranes countrywide, in line with other basic population estimates. Sadly, we only sighted 71 cranes in Rugezi Marsh at that time, which meant it no longer hosted the largest population of cranes in Rwanda. During that census we also counted 341 people cutting grass, 23 boats and 77 livestock in Rugezi Marsh. However, in our 2018 census we saw a slight increase at Rugezi Marsh with 94 cranes sighted. The great news is that this year, in 2019, we sighted 748 Grey Crowned Cranes nationwide and 134 in Rugezi Marsh! We also saw a greater number of juveniles which suggest cranes are breeding more successfully, and there were significantly less people in the marsh. We believe some of this success is down to our team of Marsh Rangers and our continual work with the communities and local leaders who are understanding how important the marsh is to their community and how everyone needs to work together to protect it.



Grey Crowned Cranes sighted at Rugezi Marsh during the 2019 census

One challenge in the short-term is the amount of training, mentoring and supervision our rangers need to ensure they perform their job to a high standard. Our model of community rangers means that the solution comes from within the community and the management of the

marsh is embedded within the community. However, due to the high rates of poverty and lack of resources and opportunities in this area, many of our rangers do not have a high level of education and/or have not had formal job roles. Sometimes we have underestimated the amount of training needed e.g. in introducing the CyberTracker app, a lot of trouble shooting and follow up was needed as some team members had not used a smart phone before. We intend to prioritize capacity building and training opportunities for all the rangers and ensure that future grants and budgets provide the same intensive training course for all new recruits. The team has been hugely successful and grown in skills and professionalism over the course of this project, and the 2-week intensive training was key to this, as well as our close staff supervision and rapport building. Another challenge for the short-term is that local leaders regularly change in the region which means that we have to continually refresh and revise the training, explaining to new leaders about the need to protect Rugezi Marsh and the importance of Grey Crowned Cranes. This means annual workshops and regular networking is essential to maintain the progress.

Our long-term goal was to improve the management and protection of Rugezi Marsh. This is slowly being achieved as mentioned above, yet there is more work to be done to ensure that the impacts are sustained, and we see long term change. Our main challenge in achieving our long-term goals is to ensure we have a continued presence within the communities so that we can assess and monitor the impact of the project and respond to any new developments. For example, there were some reports of people conducting illegal activities such as cutting grass during the night when the rangers are not patrolling. This is one example of how we cannot presume the impacts we see now will continue, and that we need to be ready to receive feedback from community members and the rangers, think creatively and adapt our approach accordingly.

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

One positive unexpected impact is that we have seen a slow and steady reduction in the number of illegal activities recorded by rangers. We believe this is because many people are no longer participating in these activities and are learning that our rangers and the local authorities are serious about their work. For example, in the first 6 months of the project an average of 47 cases were recorded per month and during the last 6 months of the project, this had reduced to an average of 28 cases per month. Although this fits with our aims for the project, that people reduce their participation in illegal activities, we did not expect to see a reduction yet as we also increased the number of rangers and patrols, thus we expected an initial increase. This is a great achievement and testament to the hard work of our rangers as well as our work building the collaboration with the local authorities.



RWCA's Marsh Rangers participating in an intensive training course

PART II: Project Outputs/Results

6. 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)
1.1	Local leaders and security personnel around Rugezi marsh have an increased understanding of the role of the marsh rangers and of the wildlife laws in Rwanda by the end of the workshop (baseline will be taken from pre-workshop questionnaire).	Results of a pre- and post- workshop questionnaire	<p>A workshop was organized for 182 local leaders, security personnel and District representatives around Rugezi marsh. It was also attended by the 25 marsh rangers. A pre and post workshop questionnaire was completed by 156 participants. The results showed that participants' understanding of the government laws to protect against Illegal Wildlife Trafficking increased from an average of 6 out of 10 to 8.3 out of 10. 45.5% rated their understanding as 5 or below at time 1 and that reduced to 3.2% after the workshop. The results also showed that the participants' understanding of the role of marsh rangers increased from 6.1 out of 10 to 8.6 out of 10. 40.4% rated their understanding as 5 or under at time 1 and that reduced to 3.6% after the workshop. These results show that we have met our target.</p> <p>The rangers have reported an improvement with better relationships with leaders, exchange of information, leaders being receptive and willing to support and offer guidance and an increase in the number of cases being followed up.</p> <p>*SPSS data sheet, evaluation report and photos previously submitted as verification</p>

1.2	At least 20 marsh rangers are officially recognized as rangers by the Rwandan Government after the completion of a 2-week training in 2019 (baseline = 0)	Number of rangers who successfully complete training and receive certificates	24 rangers participated in the 10-day training on Basic Ranging Techniques in collaboration with IPRC Kitabi. 24 participants passed the course and received certificates. We have exceeded our target. RWCA have noticed that the rangers have shown increased confidence, teamwork and knowledge/capacity since attending the training and this has influenced the quality of their work. *Training report, attendance lists and photos (including photos of certificates) previously submitted as verification.
1.3	25 marsh rangers are using the Cyber Tracker app to more accurately monitor populations of Grey Crowned Cranes around Rugezi marsh. Data will be compiled monthly throughout 2019 (baseline = 3 RWCA staff currently using Cyber Tracker).	Data downloaded from CyberTracker app from each of the 25 rangers	All 25 marsh rangers are using the CyberTracker app consistently during their patrols, so we have met our target. All the rangers received smartphones, training on the app and regular field visits and further training to troubleshoot. We now receive data to our central server as the rangers upload their sightings. We are currently meeting our target. We have also spent time refining the way the rangers record sightings to make it more accurate and finding better ways to monitor breeding behaviors. *Excel datasheets of CyberTracker entries for the duration of the grant period previously submitted as verification.
1.4	2000 indigenous trees ideal for roosting trees planted around the buffer zone of Rugezi marsh during 6 events by the end of 2019 (baseline = 450 in 2017).	Number of saplings planted.	5525 indigenous trees (from 19 different species) were planted during 5 tree planting events in sites nearby Rugezi marsh (Ruhunde, Rwerere, Nyankenke, Butaro & Kivuye). This has exceeded our target of trees. It was planned to organize 6 events, but this was reduced to 5 as some sites were very large. *Photos and report of the tree planting events previously submitted as verification.

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

As a result of the continued work in the field and the development of the CyberTracker app to monitor cranes, we have developed a new methodology for rangers to monitor and record crane nests, eggs and chicks. This methodology means that the rangers pay particular note to breeding activities as well as provide regular follow-up and monitoring to track the progress of the crane eggs/chicks etc. Crane eggs and chicks, up to the time they fledge, are very vulnerable to being poached.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

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

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

a) One lesson learned is the importance of follow up for activities and taking time to gather honest feedback from community members. During our tree planting events with our youth clubs, we emphasized the idea of 'growing' trees rather than just 'planting' trees, encouraging the young people to take care of their trees in the long term. At follow up we found that



some children's trees had died and as a result, a few children dug up and stole other children's trees to re-plant because they were sad or worried! This was also spurred on by us introducing competitions and prizes and the children wanting to please us. We discussed with the young people and in future will adapt our approach slightly, so that the young people know there is a risk of trees dying, provide opportunities for replacement saplings as well as create a sense of team work between each group (rather than individual competitiveness), helping each other to solve the problems and creating a sense of achievement at the club level, rather than at an individual level.

b) One lesson learned regarding the project design stage is the need for research before implementation. From our tree planting events we are learning which indigenous tree species are most favorable to different areas and soil types. Ideally, we would have conducted some research on this before implementing, but instead we have learned the hard way, by observing and recording which species die and which thrive. We now have a better idea and will ensure that we replace the saplings that have not survived. We have also learned that after care for the trees is crucial. Those sites where we have put extensive efforts into weeding, watering and monitoring, the survival rate of saplings is near 100% but in other places, with limited follow up, the survival rate can be well below 50% and even some of our sites have failed completely. With experience, we can better plan and implement these activities to ensure high rates of survival.



Youth Environmental Clubs participate in community tree planting events

- c) Another lesson learned regarding the implementation of the project activities, is the complexities of using technology in the field. The CyberTracker app is very successful and providing an effective way of collecting data on crane sightings. However, it also brings with it complexities - the rangers often do not have a source of electricity at their home so charging phones is challenging. Using internet, phone cameras and the CyberTracker app in the field also depletes the phone battery quickly and phones can lose charge in the field. The app also relies on good internet signal which means the rangers need to buy strong internet bundles from their phone provider.

Sustainability / Replication

9. 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.

Our plan is to sustain all activities implemented in this grant, as core activities of our organization. Our team of marsh rangers are now well established and collaborations with local authorities and other stakeholders have been strengthened. We have secured additional funding to ensure that their role will continue after the duration of this grant. We have secured a grant from National Geographic which will allow us to recruit a further 5 rangers and continue to build the capacity of the team and are waiting to hear the results of other grant applications which aim to scale up this work. In addition, we are working on establishing social enterprises that will contribute to the core costs of the rangers so that RWCA is less reliant on grants to sustain the work.

Similarly, we have received additional funding which will allow us to continue organizing yearly workshops for local leaders, as well as complete 'Joint Patrol' exercises twice a year involving

our rangers and key stakeholders (e.g. army, police, local security, District officials) to build understanding and collaboration. Our tree planting activities and efforts for habitat restoration will also continue as we have an established indigenous tree nursery.

Safeguards

10. 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.

This is outlined in the separate Safeguarding report.

Additional Funding

11. 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 (US\$)
130,313 US\$

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
Tusk	A	52,764 USD	Funds from this grant helped to scale-up the tree planting events
IUCN	A	11,785 USD	Funds from this grant helped to scale-up the tree planting events
Oppenheimer Foundation	A	20,000 USD	This grant contributed towards the rangers' monthly stipends and training
National Geographic	B	45,764 USD	This newly approved grant builds on some of the work we started at Rugezi Marsh, including the recruitment of 5 new rangers and continued capacity building of the rangers.

* 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

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

During this project, CEPF provided training to some of our staff team which proved to be useful in building the capacity of our team. Two of our team members attended training on gender mainstreaming which provided them with knowledge and skills to better understand effective strategies and practical tools for solving environmental and gender related issues. It also helped to improve our organization's understanding of how gender can be considered and integrated into all stages of project design, decision making, implementation and monitoring. Training on biodiversity mainstreaming and safeguarding was also crucial for the development of our projects and organization. The learning opportunities have been beneficial for the implementation of this specific project but also have a wider impact on the development of the organization. An Action Plan was developed, and we have recruited more females into new ranger positions as well as ensuring more females are recruited for temporary manual work. We continue to work on achieving other tasks outlined in the plan. Another of our team members participated in a learning exchange which has allowed us to build capacity and develop other aspects of our project work.

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.

13. 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
Rugezi Marsh	6,725	FP

* 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.

14. 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.

N/A

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.

N/A

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

** 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.

15. 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.

N/A

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

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention

** 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 *
17	7

This number refers to the number of rangers who received structured training to fulfil their role.

**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*
18 rangers	7 rangers
113 manual workers	133 manual workers

This number refers to 25 rangers who receive monthly stipends for their work and 246 community members who received cash payments for their work in tree planting and follow up.

**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 benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Communities living nearby Rugezi Marsh	x							x			x						131	140

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

These numbers refer to those people who directly benefited from our activities, but there would be many more (e.g. family members) who indirectly benefited.

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
Ruhunde Sector, Gitovu Cell	-1.58600972	29.92027778
...		

This is an example of one of the communities we have been working with. We work with people from a number of communities surrounding Rugezi Marsh.

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.

N/A

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

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		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																			
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				
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.

N/A

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					
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.

N/A

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

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 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		RWCA - International Crane Foundation	2019 (MOU is in the process of being revised, previous partnership existed)	Yes, it was a joint initiative to formalize our partnership via an MOU	Rwanda	Outline each organization's responsibilities towards a common goal
2						

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.

Please include your full contact details below:

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