



Name : STUART PATTERSON  
 Position : Executive Manager, CEPF  
 Signed : *[Signature]*  
 Date : 16/02/19

**CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM  
 PARTNERSHIP FUND**

**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>Fauna &amp; Flora International</i>
<b>Project Title</b>	Biodiversity mainstreaming, gender mainstreaming and safeguarding for conservation within the Eastern Afromontane Hotspot
<b>Grant Number</b>	S18-485-REG / CEPF-109125
<b>Date of Report</b>	28 October 2019

**CEPF Hotspot: Eastern Afromontane Hotspot**

**Strategic Direction: SD3: Initiate and support sustainable financing and related actions for the conservation of priority KBAs**

**Grant Amount: USD 49,943**

**Project Dates: 1<sup>st</sup> October 2018 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2019**

**PART I: Overview**

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

KENVO were partners in the project and sub-grantee of CEPF funds. They were involved in planning of the content for workshop especially on gender mainstreaming, engagement with public sector and the day trip. KENVO also provided input into the first report submitted earlier in the year.

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

This project has been successful in congregating CEPF grantees to learn from each other, and from regional experts, in aspects related to gender and biodiversity mainstreaming. Working in partnership, the implementing team formed of FFI and KENVO—together with valuable input from CEPF Eastern Afromontane Hotspot RIT—planned and delivered a learning event that built capacity of CEPF grantees in an environment that encouraged dialogue and discussions. These discussion have continued through the CEPF grantee network and also in consultation with FFI staff who have supported continued progress in integration of gender, safeguarding and engagement with corporate and public sectors . The majority of participants (89%) have been made good progress with gender and safeguarding approaches and are applying practical approaches to improving biodiversity mainstreaming and

<p>2. By September 2019, 15-19 CEPF grantees and beneficiaries (75% of those we work with under impact 1) are taking clear steps to mainstream gender into their projects and apply safeguarding approaches throughout their operations.</p>	<p>17 calls were conducted with CEPF grantees, all of whom (89%) have been made good progress with gender and safeguarding approaches.</p> <p>As part of an end of project survey, 100% of respondents (16) stated that they are taking steps to mainstream gender into their projects and 94% are taking steps to apply safeguarding approaches throughout their organisations operations.</p> <p>Summaries of progress recorded by each participant can be found below this following summary of outcomes which have been put into thematic categories.</p> <p><b>Gender:</b>  Gender policies have been developed or being drafted (5), plans to developed gender policy (2), integration of gender into organisational strategic plans (2), gender workshops held (6), engaging with partners on gender (3), applying learning directly to projects-old and new (2), inclusion of gender-specific budget lines into organisation (1), engaging with communities on gender (3), recruitment of gender focal person (1), organisational capacity building on gender (2).</p> <p><b>Applying Safeguarding approaches:</b>  integration into organisational plans (1), applying approaches (7), conducted capacity development (1), conducted stakeholder meetings (3).</p> <p>Helen Anthem (FFI Snr Tech Specialist for Gender, Livelihoods &amp; Governance) conducted further mentoring calls with 4 CEPF grantees.</p> <p>Below are details of progress being made by CEPF grantees in gender mainstreaming and safeguarding thanks to their experiences at the CEPF-FFI learning event.</p> <p><b>Adalbert, International Crane Foundation</b>  ICF now has a gender policy, developed following engagement and consultation with multiple stakeholders, which has been approved by the Board. The policy covers ICF work across 90 countries in five continents. Gender mainstreaming was a key element of an East Africa workshop in September, gaining an insight into what staff understand about the need for integrating gender at a project level. In August 2020, ICF plans to deliver gender mainstreaming training as part of a one-week training course</p>
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but are not yet sure whether this is having an impact. CSWCT is applying World Bank safeguarding standards with communities and are now looking at these for other projects too. Safeguards are helping them work out how to deal with community complaints.

**Daniel, EAWLS**

EAWLS Board is very supportive of gender mainstreaming and there have been discussions about making this part of project design, although there are no new project/programmes in the pipeline. EAWLS has strong female presence at Board level (¾ of board members are women) so Daniel is optimistic that gender will be included in EAWLS next strategic plan. Safeguards for stakeholder engagement are taken into account when working with communities and government. They are looking to develop an open MoU with KWS and already have a good relationship with KFS.

**Emmanuel, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group**

TFCG has finalized a draft gender policy and drafted a code of conduct that everyone in the organization. A gender workshop was being planned for 61 members of staff in total. They have a gender focal person/ gender champion who has been trained at the Swedish institute in Arusha.

**Ferus, Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association**

RWCA has supported capacity development of staff in gender mainstreaming, including participation in a specific training course run by CEPF in April 2019. RWCA considers gender in whatever they do and were keen to promote Winnie's role in the FFI-CEPF learning exchange with Laban at NMK. Through funding from Nat Geo, RWCA are looking to increase the number of women rangers from 7 to 10 (total number if total rangers to 30). They are not yet working with the wider partnership of gender specialists but see potential to work with Women for women, Gender monitoring office, Ministry of Gender and family planning and Rwanda women's network. RWCA has not yet drafted a gender policy. For safeguarding, RWCA is keen to meet with district leaders in the east to see if there is some sort of approaches to make sure that companies are involved in planting trees. They have found 20ha of land that owned by individuals who are looking to sell. The land could be restored (indigenous trees and medical plants) or developed into butterfly and dragonfly gardens. Most RWCA projects involve government and local communities and they are keen for communities to own whatever they do and to own their own resources. Environmental and social safeguards are important especially when working with communities in and around Rugezi marshlands and local leaders can help

with communities so there is good awareness about safeguards. Volunteers are requested to wear protective gear and briefings are provided on biohazard and environmental risks.

**Anne, KENVO**

KENVO has been focusing on raising awareness about the need for gender mainstreaming in institutional programmes. They have hosted Crane Conservation Volunteers and discussed how KENVO raises gender aspects within the organization. KENVO's Board is aware of the need for a gender policy. When Leah left KENVO she became part of the Board and is supporting this aspect as it is familiar to her. A technical advisor of KENVO will support with review of the gender policy. Community sensitization meeting on gender mainstreaming is taking place with community stakeholders, the community forest association and water uses group. They are undertaking some assessment on risks of different and have identified an even balance between social and environmental and social risks. Some steps have been taken to build capacity on mitigation hierarchy and application among staffs and stakeholders.

**Lilian, Wetlands International**

WI is working with Tanzania and Uganda and Kenya (GIZ) on Wetland Mgt plans. A key component of this plan is gender issues and how they are part of the entire process. Materials from the FFI-CEPF learning event have enabled Lilian to conduct gender analysis e.g. how men/women use resources differently and proposing solutions. Helen Anthem has helped Lilian look into developing gender policies and gender analysis tools. Thanks to the workshop, Lilian has been able to better identify which countries need more support with gender inclusion. They have not yet developed a gender policy but Board members have been notified and they expect to have a policy by the start of 2020. Wetlands International Eastern Africa has just been 'promoted' as a regional office and they are currently in the process of developing organisational policies, manuals and guidelines. This provides a very good opportunity to ensure that private sector engagement guidelines are incorporated in organisational policies. In Uganda they have a global engagement with Shell and there were some guidelines on how to engagement that they will share. They are aware that working with certain companies could lead to reputational risk. Materials from the CEPF-FFI learning event are being shared with Wetlands International Eastern Africa staff (and partners IMPACT and MID-D) to build their capacity in safeguarding policies and procedures.

Mentoring call with Helen Anthem: Advice and materials

contractor who will work with the Batwa to ensure traditional knowledge is used.

**Methodius, African Wildlife Foundation Uganda**

AWF has completed a review of internal policies. AWF is a gender sensitive organization, but at project level previously it was hardly dealt with. They are working with authorities to undertake their conservation work and trying to influence them too. Very difficult to being looking at diversity in this group- there are hardly any mentions of gender even though communities are hugely influenced. Found it difficult to disaggregated gender data in their CEPF project. They are able to impact better at activity level. E.g. holding meetings when men and women are both available to attend. They have held a session with leadership/executives on gender and the importance to consider it for conservation work. Previously, they note that women were speaking last after their husbands so now they are selecting participants more carefully and encouraging woman to speak by carefully framing questions so that they are more likely to gain a response from women. AWF is making efforts to encourage women to apply for community ranger roles. The head ranger is now a woman (she is being used to promote women in conservation) and they have recorded girls out-performing boys in training. AWF completed a review of safeguards and they are just now ranking activities and impacts according to risks.

**Noah, WCS Tanzania**

Gender learning was the biggest take home from the learning event for Noah. As a result, WCS has been better incorporating women into project, which is already strengthening their impact. Since the learning event, Noah has written new proposals incorporating gender issues. There have been no changes in policy but he plans to work on that. Gender mainstreaming is considered an important priority. Noah has gathered staff and some key stakeholders to explain what was learnt at the learning event. WCS has engaged more women in the areas that they are working, particularly in their CEPF project working on the village bylaws.

**Nsajigwa, Nature Tanzania**

Gender balance is taken into account in all activities of Nature Tanzania and has been indicated in the organisation's Business Strategy. The strategy stipulates that both males and females have equal opportunities of employment in our organisation. This is to ensure that there is no gender discrimination. A step has been taken recently where the Board of Directors of Nature Tanzania has one female co-opted as a member of the Board. From September, 2019,

engagement plan to communicate their work through online and other media channels. Corporate engagement is being undertaken with power companies to avoid bird collisions with power lines. Once they have successfully established their Ugandan NGO in Kampala (October 2019), they will have legal support to help them engage better with companies and encourage biodiversity mainstreaming.

**Beatrice, WCS Uganda**

WCS is making good progress in communicating their work with government and companies with other stakeholders. All documents are now available to download from the WCS Uganda website. They are also planning to provide additional data on the biodiversity restoration (recovery rates) in places where oil exploration has taken place. Results have been shared with oil companies (Total and ENP), conservation NGOs (including Nature Uganda) and to government (National Planning Authority). Understanding that stakeholders have different levels of understanding, WCS has tailored some of their communication especially when presenting to CSOs where they have little knowledge of the science behind exploration and restoration.

**Nebat, Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust**

CSWCT is progressing their mainstreaming activities with oil company Total and want to support their stakeholders with implementation of their biodiversity strategy. At a policy level, they are monitoring local government and local media (radio stations) to ensure that water conservation messages are being included in broadcasts. Progress is also being made on organisational development, especially on fundraising. They have a sustainability fund for the organization and are starting to build an endowment. They have a fundraising plan and a grant writing committee to draft proposal, however, they recognise that further effort is required to help this work effectively.

**Daniel, East Africa Wildlife Society**

Efforts are being put into fundraising from tourism partners and membership. In November 2019, a Forest Challenge – in partnership with KENVO - will be run to raise funds but they are expanding their fundraising efforts. They are lobbying new co-operative members and companies to fund the event, especially looking to engage with insurance companies and cement companies. Organisational development has focused on fundraising (they are in contact with FFI about continuing partnership and supportive development of their strategic plan); project planning; and monitoring and evaluation, which will be supported through recruitment of a new staff member.

related to the Communications, HR.

**Communications:** Based on a specific request from CTPH, Sarah Pocock provided support and resources with key staff on identifying and prioritising target audiences who should be central in the development and delivery of their forthcoming communications strategy.

**HR:** Chloe Hodgkinson mentored CTPH staff on setting up and carrying out inductions with new staff members. A manual for staff management was also provided to guide CTPH in developing their own culture and values, appraising staff, and delivering and receiving feedback in the workplace. Information was also shared FFI's leadership and management skills workshop.

**John Kiptum, Nature Kenya**

Since the March learning event, Nature Kenya has found new ways of dissemination information to partners and, whilst they already have a corporate engagement specialist, they are looking at ways to engage with corporates. Pippa Howard has been able to advise them on this through a consultation/ mentoring call. They are becoming more involved in reviewing four EIAs at county and national assemblies and have contributed to the March 2019 Wildlife Conservation and Management Act. Nature Kenya plays an active role in identifying grassroots champions and training them in advocacy to that these champions can engage with government and private sector to support conservation efforts – five communities have been trained since March. 22 community members have been able to lobby government to act over priority conservation issues. In June, they were on the committee of two significant events: World Environment Day and World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought and acted as a broker between local communities and government to make sure that community voices were heard.

**Mentoring call with Pippa Howard:** Nature Kenya have a target list of potential companies with whom to engage. Pippa suggested that the list be split into clusters that can be prioritised taking into account that companies should comply with national regulations and international standards. Ideas were also shared to support Due Diligence and necessary steps to develop a corporate strategy.

**Laban, National Museums of Kenya**

Over the summer, Laban was involved in some large-scale

could be funded from the CEPF project budget so they are looking for alternative funding. They are making efforts to lobby the District Governor of Rubanda to include some of their work in the district budget. The DG and National Forestry Association are impressed with their work. Through their work with women and marginalised groups KIWOCEDU is breaking the stereotypes about who can benefit from conservation and conservation champions have been identified who will spearhead community-led initiatives to reduce biodiversity loss around Echuya forest landscape. Through their work, KIWOCEDU is witnessing how diverse groups are beginning to come together to work on conservation. They are looking for better ways to track and report such interactions and outcomes that are achieved.

**Medard, Mbarara University of Science and Technology**

Medard is developing a biodiversity mainstreaming strategy for the Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation in Bwindi (part of MUST). In September, Medard will be meeting with key stakeholders involved in tourism activities e.g. hotels and lodges and tour guides to ensure that biodiversity conservation and the needs and experiences of Batwa are included in strategies for mainstreaming biodiversity.

Mentoring call with Pippa Howard: support was provided to help MUST develop their corporate engagement strategy and manage risk through undertaking of Due Diligence.

**Methodius, African Wildlife Foundation Uganda**

AWF are working on applying what was learnt at the learning event in three projects, but it is not being used more broadly internally. Partly because of the way the organization works, and partly due to time constraints of staff. They have worked on a communications plan and undertaken stakeholder mapping for the CEPF project. This took three months to complete (including approval) and it is not clear how it will fit within district planning in the current project. In the future they will develop project communication plans at the outset of projects this at the outset. They recognise that more could be done to improve internal learning and will be incorporating After Action Reviews in to their internal processes.

**Noah, WCS Tanzania**

After the learning workshop, WCS has engaged with many companies about their work. These include the search engine Ecosia, a search engine that finances forest restoration through tree planting, and Shell regarding restoration activities. On the political level, WCS has engaged with the Tanzania National Carbon Centre, National Environment Council and the Forest Service re



	<p>or more collaborative relationships as a result of this event, with the remaining 35% “agreeing”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75% thought that the facilitation methods used during the event were “excellent”, with the remaining 25% stating they were “good”.</li> <li>• 80% have a “Good” understand of BIODIVERSITY mainstreaming and safeguards after the event, with the remaining having “Excellent” (15%) or “Fair (5%)</li> <li>• 50% have an “Excellent” understand of GENDER mainstreaming after the event, with the remaining having “Good” (45%) or “Fair (5%)</li> <li>• 75% feel “Very confident” to undertake actions on topics covered during the event, with the remaining 25% feeling “Confident”.</li> </ul> <p>Full details of the workshop can be read in the attached Learning event summary document</p>
<p>5. Two two-way exchange visits are completed within the project period, through sub-grants to participating CEPF grantees as identified through the project activities.</p>	<p>Three learning exchanges were completed. One in which KENVO visited WCS Tanzania; and the other in which NMK visited RWCA, before a return leg whereby RWCA visited NMK.</p> <p>1) <b><u>KENVO-WCS Tz</u></b></p> <p>The goal was to improve capacity of KENVO through skills and knowledge to deliver Payment for Water Ecosystem (PES) funded project and strengthen networking with CEPF grantees in Tanzania. The exchange addressed low capacity at KENVO in data and information management and skills in advocacy approaches. It also enabled the WCS to learn from KENVO approaches to management of PES (payment for ecosystem services) projects.</p> <p>Knowledge and skills developed by KENVO during this exchange included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methods for data collection and management – related to habitat, species, climate, socio-economic</li> <li>• How to develop PA management plans</li> <li>• Awareness raising and livelihood development with local communities</li> </ul>

- Development of community-based tourism activities into conservation projects. Community-based tourism is already part of WCS's livelihood work but this could be potentially be diversified based on KENVO experience of a range of activities including adventure sports e.g. Zip-lining and mountain biking.
- Alternative methods of bee-keeping. Beekeepers near KENVO use langstroth (as opposed to top bar hives used in Rungwe, Tanzania) than enable cobs to remain intact during honey extraction enabling three times the number of honey collection per year.

## 2) RWCA - NMK

This learning exchange involved two-legs, first in Kenya and then in Rwanda. The overall goal of these exchange visits was to share ideas with the RWCA mentee on the incorporation of dragonflies and butterflies into grey crowned crane conservation efforts of Rugezi and Umusambi wetlands in Rwanda. Secondary objectives were to support NMK knowledge on community engagement in conservation work.

Knowledge and skills developed by RWCA during this exchange included:

- Insect sampling techniques (differentiating species and sexes) and Estimation of Dragonflies Biotic Index – skills developed at Mt. Kenya Biodiversity Conservation Group (Mt. Kebio) and Umusambi and Rugezi marshlands in Rwanda.
- Insect preservation and making of reference collections. This included insect pinning and mounting as displayed at NMK and through a training workshop delivered by Laban to staff at RWCA.
- Designing, operating and maintenance of butterfly houses – In Kenya, RWCA visited two butterfly projects: Mombasa butterfly house and the Kipepeo butterfly project. In Rwanda, the parties visited two sites for possible pollination gardens and a butterfly house
- Establishment and management of pollination gardens. Understanding of layout and design of gardens, selecting the most suitable host plants for dragonflies and butterflies, selecting appropriate crop plants to demonstrate successful pollination and crop harvesting e.g. watermelons, pumpkins and other edible crops.
- Skills on how to post onto virtual museums/databases
- Building a network of invertebrate specialists –

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

Overall, this project has been successful in delivering the short-term impacts, which will help contribute to long-term impacts in the future. Coming from different starting points in terms of their prior knowledge of the key topics of this project, CEPF grantees were very open to sharing their experiences. The fact that they were so open to discussing experiences led to a very productive workshop environment and has support continued engagement amongst the network. At all times of project planning and implementation, we were keen to stress that this was not a 'training course' but a learning event at which participants should partake openly in sharing their experiences to build the capacity of the whole group.

The implementing team was able to draw upon expertise from the corporate sector, public sector, donor community and humanitarian sector working in East Africa. Selection of these experts was conducted in consultation with the group and suggestions provided by FFI Senior Management.

As with all learning events, it is important that action plans are developed at the event or soon after the event. Some follow-up was required to ensure that plans were received, which was possible in the majority of cases.

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

The learning exchanges raise a couple of unexpected impacts. Whilst the budget provided too tight to fund two two-way learning exchanges, they did involve additional staff members at KENVO, WCS Tanzania and RWCA. This meant that individual and organisational capacity development was maximised in these cases.

One of the experts, Paul Opere at Lafarge Cement, has helped to host learning trips at a Lafarge rehabilitation in Kenya. He took a keen interest in the work of CEPF grantees and may be able to facilitate work with Lafarge in other areas within the Hotspot.

**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	Bespoke action plans from the workshop and exchanges which link to the ongoing CEPF projects of	Number of action plans produced	Participants completed the following action plans – documentation can be shared with CEPF upon request Organisational development (18 completed) Action plan for Gender Mainstreaming (15) Action plan for Biodiversity mainstreaming (18) Action Plan for safeguards (17) Complying with Environmental and Social Safeguards (10)

			<p>expertise (11), competing demands between conservation and resource use (6), lack of adequate framework for policy development (4), poor communications channels (3), low stakeholder engagement (2) and data sharing issues (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The particular things that participants wanted to learn about mainstreaming included: How to influence politicians (6), best approaches to mainstreaming (5), lessons learnt from others (3), influence private sector (3), linking to poverty alleviation (2), effective communications with stakeholders (2), monitoring and evaluation (2), tools e.g. data products (1)</li> <li>• Participants were asked how they are engaging in each of their selected areas. A selection of responses were reviewed and summarised as: EIAs, policies, laws and regulations being developed by government. Working with governments to influence their development plans. Participating in writing policy briefs to government. Conducting research on revenue sharing policy implementation. Working with government and private sector to develop tourism. Mobilizing the private sector to support sustainable financing for conservation of water resources. Sharing information with agriculture and forestry sectors on current and historic distribution of pests. Providing water and mining sectors with data for use in bio monitoring of ecosystem. Offering data on distribution of species important to the tourism industry.</li> </ul>
3.2	Participants reporting 'increased confidence to engage', 'improved understanding of the mainstreaming process, including case studies' and 'increased appreciation of needs of the people/org/process with which/whom mainstreaming is being attempted'	% participants reporting an increase in confidence and understanding after workshop and at project end, relative to baseline.	17 participants who were spoken with from July-September 2019 demonstrated a good understanding of mainstreaming processes and were keen to ensure that they were applying their learning. Information and knowledge was being spread within their organisations and trickling up to Director and Board level. Of 16 participants who responded to an end of project survey, 94% expressed increased confidence to engage, 69% have improved understanding of the mainstreaming process, 100% are integrating gender into their projects and 100% have increased appreciation for the needs of the people/org/process with which/whom mainstreaming is being attempted.
3.3	Participants integrated into	% of CEPF grantees involved in this project	WhatsApp: those currently in the WhatsApp group include participants (18), FFI staff (4 - Andrew Cauldwell

As we have learnt from previous experience delivering workshops, there is huge benefit in choosing a venue that offers lots of flexible breakout space, especially suitable outdoor spaces, as this makes a big difference in keeping energy levels up.

For the facilitators, the WhatsApp group proved to be a good way to chase up participants with outputs from the project.

**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.**

In October 2019, FFI is delivering a project for CEPF in the Guinean Forest of West Africa, which draws upon our experience of delivering this project.

It is expected that FFI may keep in contact with some of these grantees if they apply for Conservation Leadership Programme (CLP) awards. If they are successful with their funding applicants, they will be granted additional support through the CLP Alumni Network. Given the involvement of two staff on the CLP Exco and Management team, there is potential interest in delivering similar mainstreaming learning events to CLP alumni.

The grantees in this network have expressed interest in keeping in contact with the network and this may lead to more collaborations for mainstreaming although this may also be dependent on funding opportunities for follow-up.

Two of the grantees (WCS Uganda and ICF) are planning to deliver gender training using external experts. There may be opportunities for CEPF grantees to attend these courses or for additional courses to be developed.

**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.**

**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\$)**

**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


*\* 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.

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

*\* 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 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*
0	0

*\*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.*





**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					
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.*

					Uganda	experts in contact re: Biodiversity mainstreaming, gender mainstreaming and safeguarding for conservation within the Eastern Afromontane Hotspot

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

Please include your full contact details below:

- 16. **Name:** Stuart Paterson
- 17. **Organization:** Fauna & Flora International
- 18. **Mailing address:**
- 19. **Telephone number:**
- 20. **E-mail address:** [stuart.paterson@fauna-flora.org](mailto:stuart.paterson@fauna-flora.org)