

Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	CONSERVATION THROUGH PUBLIC HEALTH
Project Title	Reducing human related threats to mountain gorillas at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, SW Uganda
Grant Number	CEPF-109121/S18-467-UGA
Date of Report	24 th October 2019

CEPF Hotspot: Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot

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

Grant Amount: \$49,992

Project Dates: 1 August 2018 to 30 September 2019

PART I: Overview

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

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) (government agency): Provided 163 staff for training, training community members, attending project meetings, implementing adaptive management and adopting practices

Kanungu District local government: Provided two staff for training, training community members, attending project meetings, implementing adaptive management and adopting practices

Community Volunteers: 270 Village Health and Conservation Teams (VHCTs), team members attended trainings and meetings, VHCTs conducted community outreach, and HUGOs

Community Volunteers, 119 Human and Gorilla Conflict Resolution (HUGO) team members attended trainings and meetings, safely chased gorillas from community land back to the national park and monitored the health of mountain gorillas in community land including fecal sample collection from their night nests.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

This project reduced human related threats to gorillas by strengthening systems for preventing and controlling cross species disease transmission and reducing human/wildlife conflicts as well as engaging key stakeholders to adopt CTPH's One Health model. This project also enabled CTPH to mainstream gender within the organization and to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, organizational (finance, human resource and communication) development, stakeholder engagement and safeguard mechanisms. Park staff and Human and Gorilla Conflict resolution (HUGO) team members were trained in gorilla health monitoring and this became an annual activity within UWA operational plan. CTPH convinced UWA to recruit new HUGOs in a new subcounty, Mpungu where gorillas have started to come out with increased habituation of gorilla groups for tourism leading to an 8% increase from 109 to 119 HUGOs where new and old HUGOs were given refresher training in safely chasing gorillas away from community gardens back to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and provided with gum boots. The number of VHCTs tripled to be able to reach fewer homes more regularly with critical health and conservation information and the data tracking tool was improved to a simpler more robust system for collecting, collating and analyzing behaviour change at the household level. This resulted in improved community health and hygiene practices, and conservation attitudes that could be measured more easily. The number of stakeholders adopting elements of CTPH's One Health approach doubled from 5 to 11. There was increased awareness of the work that CEPF funded through the CTPH e-newsletter where one organization based outside Uganda expressed interest to scale the approach to Tanzania to address human and wildlife conflict.

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 reduce threats to gorillas through negative human interactions associated with disease and human/wildlife conflict.	Threats to gorillas were reduced through strengthening gorilla health monitoring by training rangers and HUGOs and increasing HUGOs; improving community health and hygiene practices, and conservation attitudes through training and increasing VHCTs; and

	reducing human/wildlife conflict through recruiting new HUGOs in a new subcounty of Mpungu and training of HUGOs in appropriate methods of safely chasing gorillas from community land back to the protected area and providing them with gum boots.
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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)

b.

Impact Description	Indicator	What was achieved (using indicator)
Reduce disease transmission between gorillas and at the human/gorilla/livestock interface for enhanced gorilla conservation	Reduced gorilla disease incidences of protozoa and bacteria and gorilla intestinal helminth Strongyles parasite infection rates (from the current 46%) to 36% and outbreaks at the human/gorilla/livestock interface, improved community health and conservation practices	There were no disease outbreaks at the human/gorilla/livestock interface. In the two new parishes with 2,646 households, there was an increased number of households adopting good health and hygiene and conservation practices where homes with hand washing facilities increased from a baseline value of 15% determined through a census survey to 39% through VHCT monthly data; and homes with knowledge of human and gorilla disease transmission increased from 69% to 76%. The protozoa <i>Giardia</i> continued not to be detected in gorillas, and <i>Cryptosporidium</i> was reduced to undetectable levels in gorillas. Though the Strongyles parasite infection rate increased from 33% to 57%, the human related parasite, <i>Ascaris</i> infection rate reduced from between 2 to 5% to 0%. However there was an increase in another human related parasite, <i>Trichuris</i> from 0% to 1% in Rushegura gorilla group where it was feeding near the boundary of community land.
Reduce human and gorilla conflict through strengthening HUGOs	Reduction of crop raiding incidences from a baseline of 30% a year in	CTPH was not provided with data on crop raiding incidences. However 40% of human/wildlife conflicts were prevented where 114 out of 282

	2017/2018 to 15% a year in 2018/2019	human/wildlife conflict events were prevented Unfortunately UWA was not able to provide comparable data on 2017 and 2019 and plans are being made to obtain this data from them in the near future.
Increase adoption among stakeholders of the One Health approach in reducing disease	Increase in number of stakeholders adopting the CTPH approach from the current 5 to at least 10 (before and after project implementation)	The number of stakeholders adopting CTPH approach increased from 5 to 12. This includes the stakeholders who had adopted the approach: Uganda Wildlife Authority, Village Health and Conservation Teams, Human and Gorilla Conflict Resolution Teams, Kayonza Sub county Health Centre III and Rubuguri Subcounty Health Centre IV The new stakeholders who adopted the CTPH approach after engaging them in planning, training and evaluation meetings as well as advocacy meetings include Batwa Development Program, Mpungu Subcounty Health Centre IV, Bwindi Community Hospital, Mbarara University of Science and Technology, and National Population Council, Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group and Research Triangle Institute

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

The one year project made good progress towards achieving short and long term impacts where systems for achieving the impacts through training CTPH staff, park staff and community volunteers were strengthened and there was an improvement in data collation and analysis to measure progress towards reducing human related threats to gorillas and their habitats.

The main challenges were delays to obtain information from key project partners to monitor the impact such as data on human/wildlife conflicts cases.

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

Unexpected positive impact:

- 1. Stronger collaboration with conservation stakeholders led to a project intervention becoming more sustainable.** After CTPH initiated and funded regular ranger training workshops in gorilla health monitoring and managing tourists during visits to the gorillas in 2018, enabling all conservation stakeholders to be resource persons and being flexible to train rangers in more locations than budgeted on the request of UWA, UWA has adopted this training and taken the lead in organizing the same training in 2019.
- 2. CEPF and FFI training resulted in CTPH making great strides in mainstreaming gender to more holistically achieve our conservation goals.** A key outcome was changing the wording on CTPH website to more effectively communicate our work with women; and HUGOs agreeing to accept women in their team, after getting training in gender awareness during the CTPH workshop to train them to safely chase gorillas back to the park and monitor gorilla health
- 3. Adopting of CTPH One Health model beyond the targeted stakeholders.** There was increased awareness of the work that CEPF funded through the CTPH e-newsletter where one organization, Research Triangle Institute based outside Uganda expressed interest to scale the approach to Tanzania to address human and wildlife conflict. Furthermore, Population reference Bureau requested CTPH to share the information on their communication platform that reaches a wider range of stakeholders in the health and development sector within the population, health and environment community.

Unexpected negative impact:

- 1. UWA not being able to meet two key project targets in the one year** In spite of discussing this in the CTPH planning and stakeholder engagement meeting in January 2019 led to the project not being able to measure the impact of recruiting and training HUGOs where critical data on addressing human and wildlife conflicts was not provided to measure project progress and (ii) an addendum to the MOU to incorporate management of the Gorilla Health and Community Conservation Centre outlines in the UWA general management plan for Bwindi Impenetrable National Park reduced the sustainability of this intervention which is still only dependent on CTPH.

PART II: Project Outputs/Results

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

#	Output/Result	Indicator	What was achieved (using indicator)
1.1	Increased capacity of park staff (rangers) to monitor gorilla health	Increase in number of rangers trained from 57 to 107 in gorilla health monitoring by September 2019	The number of rangers trained in gorilla health monitoring increased from 57 to 163 exceeding the target.
1.2	Increased capacity of old and new Village Health and Conservation Team members to capture sanitation and hygiene information	50 (25 women & 25 men) new VHCTs trained along with the existing 83 by September 2019	187 VHCTs were trained along with the existing 83 through recruiting them, exceeding the target, and making a total of 270 people including 137 women and 133 men.
1.3	Timely detection of diseases that gorillas are sharing with people, livestock and other wildlife	Increased number of laboratory tests conducted at the Gorilla Health Centre from 2 to 4	The number of regular laboratory tests increased from 2 (intestinal helminths and Entameoba.coli) using direct smear, MacMaster, flotation and sedimentation to 5 by adding Salmonella and Shigella using culture, and Cryptosporidium and Giardia using fecal antigen ELISA immunostat kits. Additionally, two other tests were conducted by university students through research partnerships with CTPH, these include rotavirus, adenovirus and noravirus using fecal antigen ELISA test kits, and larval culture using activated charcoal, and no pathogens were detected.
2.1	Increased capacity of 108 old and 50 new HUGO	50 new HUGOs trained in gorilla health monitoring and human/wildlife	The number of HUGOs increased from 109 to 119, where the ten came from a new subcounty, and all were trained in gorilla health monitoring and human/wildlife conflict.

	members to monitor gorilla health and report human and gorilla conflict	conflict along with the existing 108 HUGO by September 2019. HUGOs will be encouraged to come with their wives.	
3.1	Increased understanding of One Health approach by UWA, NGO's and Local Health Centres	20 stakeholders oriented in the one health approach	60 stakeholders were oriented in the One Health approach of CTPH at the Planning and Evaluation workshops, ranger training workshops and Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Groups where CTPH presented research on CTPH's One Health/PHE model at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park from which a UPCLG policy brief is being written.
4.1	Reporting on CEPF tools and products	Reports submitted to CEPF	All reports were written, tracking tools, safeguards (stakeholder engagement plan and health and safety plan), two articles written on the CEPF funded project activities and outcomes

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

New VHCT data collection logbook, 2 newsletter articles

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

Ranger training workshop: It was found that majority of rangers were newly recruited and some had been transferred from savannah parks and greatly needed training on gorilla tourism rules and health monitoring in BMCA. Though the implementation plan and budget to CEPF was to only train 50 rangers, UWA requested for CTPH to train rangers in all 5 tourist locations, which we did with counterpart funding from National Geographic. There is need to engage all conservation partners to be able to pool resources and have enough funds to hold annual training workshops with the park staff.

VHCT selection and baseline surveys: When reviewing the old system, we found that the government had greatly improved their system from ten years ago when CTPH started engaging VHTs to a more simplified data collection tool in the form of a log book. This prompted CTPH to make the decision to engage all VHTs so that we have access to the health data and design a conservation log book that mirrors the health log book reducing the burden of the VHCTs in collecting the same health data for the government and CTPH. The VHCT data collection and analysis is now more accurate, and easier to collate, analyze and review on a regular basis. They are also reaching all homes in their villages more regularly because they have fewer homes to reach when we tripled the number of VHCTs to engage all VHTs.

Gender mainstreaming: During the HUGO training we realised how much gender mainstreaming was needed amongst HUGOs who went as far as saying that women faint when they see gorillas. It was concluded that efforts should be made to incorporate women into HUGO. The discussion was initiated by CTPH CEO/Project Director after she attended the CEPF conservation capacity building workshop that had a module on gender mainstreaming in conservation. We are now thinking about new ways to get HUGOs to become gender sensitive.

Combining meetings to maximize resources: We held a workshop to discuss tourism revenue sharing and PHE indicators which not only saved resources, but also helped the VHCTs to have a better appreciation of conservation efforts being made by UWA who CTPH requested to facilitate the sessions on revenue sharing. This enabled the VHCTs to understand how their work of jointly improving health and conservation practices fitted into the larger conservation efforts to protect the mountain gorillas and their habitat.

Planning together with UWA and other key stakeholders yields more sustainable results:

The CTPH Planning and Stakeholder Engagement meeting enabled activities to occur more quickly and collaboratively notably recruiting new HUGOs and joint training of HUGOs with UWA and VHCT workshops to disseminate information on tourism revenue sharing.

It is beneficial to hold project evaluation meetings with key implementing partners to improve and sustain the impact of project interventions. When CTPH held a project evaluation meeting with key implementing partners they gave very useful feedback on

how to improve and build upon project outcomes. It also enabled more local ownership of project outcomes from the community and the government.

Other lessons learned

Gorilla Census: During the census snares were found in unexpected places deep in the park, and BMCA wardens sent law enforcement rangers to remove them, indicating a need to provide alternative source of livelihoods for communities around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. On UWA's request CTPH started to engage reformed poachers in group livestock income generating projects to reduce repeat arrests of the same poachers, which is being funded by Tusk Trust.

Gorilla Conservation Coffee learning event enabled CTPH to improve our work: At the CEPF learning event in Entebbe, CTPH's social enterprise was used a learning tool to engage local communities in alternative livelihoods, where participants visited the Gorilla Conservation Café in Entebbe. They drank coffee from Bwindi famers and listened to a presentation on how CTPH is engaging local farmers around Bwindi to reduce threats to endangered gorillas and their habitats through supporting Bwindi farmers to access coffee markets. A donation from every coffee bag sold supports community health and conservation programs implemented through Village Health and Conservation Teams (VHCTs) of which 50% are women, and have become leaders in their community. Questions and suggestions from the participants enabled CTPH to improve the model.

Increased adoption of CTPH One Health model: National Population Council (NPC) of Uganda, has adopted our Model Home, based on the PHE/One Health approach using Family Planning to scale it up to other Districts around all protected areas, then nation-wide.

Best practices

CTPH contribution to Family Planning indicators in Kanungu was recognized by the District Health Officer: Fertility rate means the number of children per woman. The fertility rate in Kanungu District has reduced from 6.7 to 4.2 in the last 15 years, and the District Health Officer thanked CTPH for contributing to this great achievement during the CTPH planning and stakeholders engagement meeting in January 2019, where Kanungu District has among the lowest fertility rate in Uganda, with the national average at 5.82.

Sustainability / Replication

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

CTPH started to scale the One Health model to other protected areas focusing on the VHCT and VSLA model. With CEPF funding, CTPH started to scale the One Health model to two additional parishes in a new subcounty, Mpungu around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. We learnt to reduce the work load of the VHCTs by recruiting more VHCTs and to sustain this community-based network through only recruiting VHCTs who are already supported by the Ministry of Health as VHTs.

We also learnt that the VHCTs needed a simpler data collection tool and with the increased number of VHCTs, we recruited Parish Coordinators to supervise them and hand in the monthly data summary books to CTPH. This is enabling an extra layer of supervision and improving on the quality of the data.

The scale up sites include:

- (i) Mount Elgon: by training VHCTs, VHCT parish coordinators to supervise the VHCTs, UWA, the local governments of Bukwo, Kween and Bulambuli
- (ii) Virungas: by training two local health centre staff from local health centres serving Mount Tshiabirimu and Mikeno sectors
- (iii) Budongo Forest: by training the Jane Goodall Institute, to take the lead in engaging and training the VHCTs and Masindi Local Governments.

CTPH is now having annual partner stakeholder meetings every January because we have seen the value of planning and reporting back results, successes and challenge to improve and sustain our project interventions

CTPH started to mainstream gender, in the training tools and content, and on the website, and developing a Gender policy with support from FFI.

CTPH will continue to following up on the UWA MOU for joint management of the Gorilla Health and Community Conservation centre at Buhoma, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

Safeguards

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

Refer to separate safeguard report

Additional Funding

12. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

a. Total additional funding (US\$)
\$29,065

b. Type of funding

Project Co-Financing is \$29,203 and leveraged funds is \$51,000

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
Disney Conservation Fund	A	\$6,000	12% of the DCF funds of \$50,000 was counterpart funding for the project.
Tusk Trust	A	\$7,500	15% of the Tusk funds of \$50,000 was counterpart funding for the project.
Primate Conservation Inc.	A	\$304	8% of the Primate Conservation Inc. funds of \$3,800 was counterpart funding for the project.
Darwin Initiative	A	\$6,461	5% of the Darwin Initiative funds of \$129, 218 was counterpart funding for the project.
National Geographic	A	\$8,938	28% of the National Geographic funds of \$31,920 was counterpart funding for the project.
Population Connection	B	\$25,000	25% of the Population Connection funds of \$50,000 have been leveraged as a result of the successes with the CEPF funded project for general operational support and to support the VHCTs to increase access to modern family planning methods around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park from January 2020.
Whitley Fund for Nature	B	£20,000	50% of the Whitley Fund for Nature funds of £40,000 have been leveraged as a result of the successes with the CEPF funded

			project to support the VHCTs around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, and gorilla health monitoring with comparative pathogen analysis at the human/gorilla/livestock interface from November 2019
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* 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.

We learnt a lot from the trainings at the Master class, FFI capacity building, CEPF partners lessons learnt sharing workshop in Entebbe, CEPF Strategic planning workshop in Kenya and mentoring skype calls with FFI , as well as monitoring visits from the CEPF finance. We have started to implement the recommendations.

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
Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	33100	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.

We have improved gorilla health and reduced human and wildlife conflict

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).

Not Applicable

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.

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
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Subcounties around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	405			Coffee farmers using sustainable agricultural methods

* 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).

- 1,228 households were reached by VHCTs during this project planted new trees, but we do not have data on how many, what type and what acreage. We plan to monitor this in the future.
- CTPH social enterprise, Gorilla Conservation Coffee supported coffee farmers, who grow coffee mainly using organic manure, there are 500 farmers with an average of 2 acres each making 405 ha

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 *
396	156

*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.

Trained Village Health and Conservation Teams, HUGOs and rangers

- VHCTs: 270, 137 women and 133 men
- HUGO: 119 men
- Rangers: 163, 19 women and 144 men

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

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*
252	137

**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.*

The 389 community volunteers, the VHCTs and HUGOs, in Bwindi have all benefited through their VSLA, whereby 137 are females and 252 males

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	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional	Improved representation and	Improved access to ecosystem	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
	X							X	X	X	X	X					252	137

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

- 137 females and 252 males
- Communities are: Mukono, Bujengwe, Buremba and Mpungu parishes of Kanungu District, Nteko and Rubuguri of Kisoro District around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, an estimated 30,000 people in total

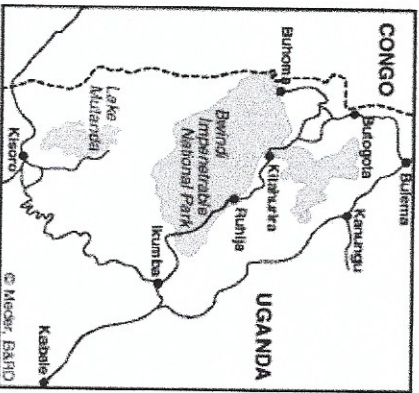
18b. Geolocation of each community

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
Six parishes around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park		
...		

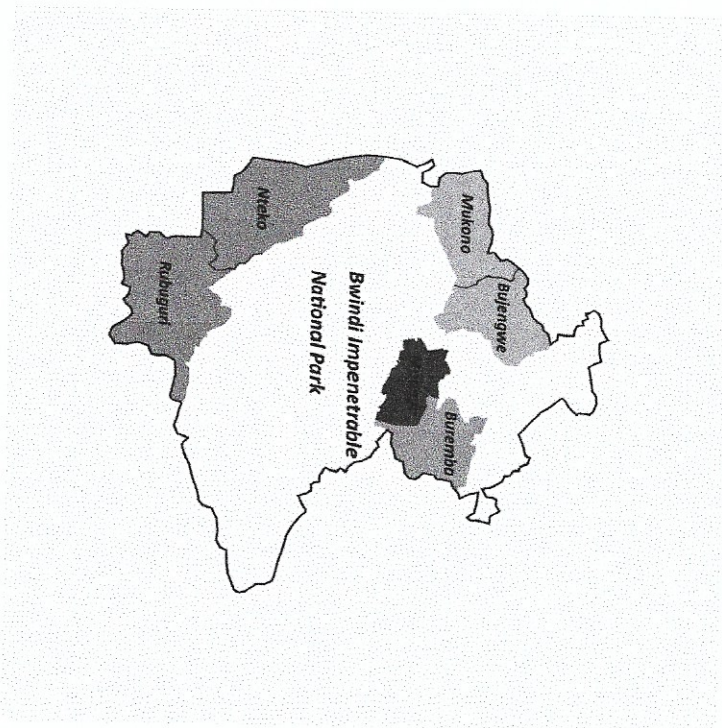
19. Policies, Laws and

Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is 331 square kilometres (128 square miles) in size and located in Kanungu, Kisoro and Kabale Districts, South Western Uganda, East Africa. The Democratic Republic of Congo borders the Western side of the park. Kabale town to the southeast is the nearest main town to the park, 29 km away. The park comprises two blocks of forest connected by a small corridor of forest. Longitude: 29.661390; Latitude: -1.080560



The map below indicates the six parishes where CTPH is working of which four parishes in the northern sector benefitted from CEPF funding. These are Buremba and Mpungu in the eastern sector where CTPH expanded to this past year, and Mukono and Bujengwe

in the northern sector where CTPH has been working and tested the VHCT model for expansion to the other four frontline parishes with high human and gorilla conflict.



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

Not applicable

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)															
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem	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.

Not applicable

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.

Not applicable

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.

Not applicable

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.

Not applicable

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	VHCT		2007	CTPH established the VHCT networks in 2007, this project strengthened and expanded the VHCT networks to an additional subcounty	Uganda	To bring health services and conservation education to households living around protected areas
2	HUGO		1997	N	Uganda	To reduce human and wildlife conflict through safely chasing gorillas away from community land and back to the protected area
3	UPCLG		2010	N	Uganda	To advocate for policies and practices that simultaneously address poverty and conservation

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.

Please find attached the gender tracking tool

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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