



Charles R. Miller
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	International Crane Foundation
Project Title	Community Livelihood Development for the Conservation of Rugezi Swamp's Biodiversity
Grant Number	S18-464-RWA-ICF/ CEPF-109120
Date of Report	31/10/2019

CEPF Hotspot: Eastern Afromontane biodiversity hotspot

Strategic Direction: SD1: Mainstream biodiversity into development policies, plans and projects to deliver the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development

Grant Amount: USD 31,346

Project Dates: 1/8/2018 to 30/9/2019

PART I: Overview

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

Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association: We worked with Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association (RWCA), a local NGO with an objective of developing a holistic, multidisciplinary approach to critical conservation issues in order to create sustainable solution, to lead a piggery livelihood project at Rugezi. The organization employs trained eco-rangers who patrol Rugezi swamp. We entered an understanding with RWCA that the Eco-rangers would report to us any illegal activities observed in the swamp and our team together with project beneficiaries would raise awareness about the negative effects of illegal activities in the reported communities. This worked out well.

We also held joint awareness campaigns with RWCA around Rugezi swamp. RWCA staff and ICF staff worked together to mobilize communities and give out conservation messages. Lastly, RWCA participated in our legal leaders' workshop and made a presentation about their

interventions to save Rugezi swamp. Our project team participated in the tree planting exercise organized by RWCA in which school children were inspired to care for nature.

Burera District local government: Our fodder program fits well in Burera District’s development plan that aims to reduce environmental degradation, and reduce household poverty through building capacity for increased income generation at the household level. The district authorities have supported the fodder distribution campaign. Ruhunde sector assigned an Agronomist to advise farmers on how to plant and care for the Napier that we distributed. The district also has shown willingness to incorporate fodder distribution and related extension services into annual departmental development plans. We will engage more with authorities to design an appropriate uptake strategy for these community enterprises

Integrated Polytechnic Regional College Kitabi (IPRC-Kitabi) managed all the finances for this project and recruited consultants and suppliers following the college’s policies. The college also managed project staff payroll.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The project successfully reduced human presence in Rugezi, hence disturbance of biodiversity including Grey Crowned Cranes. Consequently, cranes that had abandoned the swamp returned. We observed an increase of cranes from 94 (2018 census by RWCA) to 134 (2019 census by RWCA). We used Conservation Agreements which are negotiated benefits in return for conservation action that communities commit to undertake to secure community commitment. We built the capacity of 100 farmers in fodder production, management and livestock feeding as one of the benefits. We did this through trainings informed by a training needs assessment. The second benefit was provision of Napier Grass Seedlings to 100 farmers which they planted on their household land and started producing fodder. This intervention has provided a reliable source of fodder and reduced the number of households harvesting vegetation from Rugezi swamp. Our monthly environmental education campaign has been incorporated in the monthly Umuganda event by Ruhunde sector Authorities. We started the monthly awareness campaign with 100 beneficiaries of the project but this quickly spread out and has been taken up by other sectors. Butaro sector has twice invited our Field Assistant to give conservation talks during the Umuganda exercise.

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
Rugezi Swamp supports rich biodiversity, including Endangered Grey Crowned Cranes (<i>Balearica regulorum</i>) and Grauer’s Swamp Warbler (<i>Bradypterus graueri</i>) and other endemic/threatened wildlife, sustains essential ecosystem	As a result of our awareness campaigns and the promotion of Napier grass growing with at least 100 household stopping illegal activities in Rugezi swamp, human disturbance to cranes has reduced. This has resulted in the return of cranes to Rugezi. During 2018 crane census, 94 cranes were counted

services, and supports sustainable livelihood opportunities, that provide income and economic development and reduce wetland and environmental degradation.	at Rugezi. The 2019 census by RWCA found 134 cranes. The increase in cranes returning to the swamp is largely due to reduced human presence. Although we did not conducted an inventory for other biodiversity during the project period, community members have reported more frequent sighting of Grauer's Swamp Warbler compared to the bioblitz (rapid survey) we conducted in January-February 2018. Reduced vegetation harvesting also means that the swamp is able to filter water, hence restoring one of the key ecosystem services that had been interfered with by humans.
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b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Reduction in illegal activities in Rugezi swamp by 10% by July 2019 as a result of signing Conservation Agreements	During the baseline survey, the following nine illegal activities were identified: grass harvesting, grazing, hunting, wildfire setting, tree cutting, crane capture, water collection, fishing and buffer zone encroachment. As a result of our intervention, wildfires and crane capture have completely stopped, translating into 22.22% reduction in illegal activities. A few individuals were still carrying out some of the other illegal activities. These normally ran away when they saw Eco-rangers or project staff. We conducted several awareness campaigns to explain the dangers of engaging in illegal activities.
Frequency of fodder harvesting from Rugezi swamp is reduced by 30% by August 2019	During the baseline survey, all the 100 target households reported that they were harvesting vegetation from Rugezi swamp on a daily basis (100%). By the end of the project, none of the 100 beneficiary households were harvesting vegetation from the swamp. Thus for the beneficiary households, the frequency of vegetation harvesting was reduced from 100% to 0%.
Frequency of wildfires from beneficiaries is reduced to zero by February 2019	Results of the baseline showed that 63.3% of the beneficiaries had seen wildfire in Rugezi swamp in the previous five years. We engaged students of GS. Gaseke and beneficiary households to report ant wildfire cases observed. From the time of the baseline to the end of the project, no case of wildfires had been seen in the swamp. No community member even outside the Conservation Agreements area engaged in setting wildfires in the swamp. So, the frequency of wildfire was reduced to zero in the last 14 months.

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

The implementation of the project was very successful with the commitment of local communities and Ruhunde sector administration. The involvement of RWCA in our awareness campaigns helped in achieving the short-term impacts. We met three key challenges: i) We had planned to engage project beneficiaries in monitoring illegal activities, but later realized that they did not have appropriate protective gear. We held a meeting with RWCA and agreed the monitoring component be handled by RWCA's Eco-rangers. ii) Some of the fodder seedlings we gave to some farmers dried up and we had to replace them. iii) It was very challenging to get a consultant that was not a government employee to train farmers in fodder production and management. We had to advertise for the consultant position several times.

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

We had not anticipated that we would get very much support from the sector administration. Ruhunde sector assigned an agronomist to assist farmers in the planting of fodder and committed to provide extension services. The sector also offered land for establishment of a fodder nursery. We did not anticipate that the services of peer farmer trainers would be on very high demand. We had planned that three peer trainers would work with project beneficiaries in Ruhunde sector, but we received overwhelming demand for their services in Rusarabuye and Butaro sectors.

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	Current status of illegal activities in Rugezi established through a baseline by end of September 2018	Nature of illegal activities identified	We interviewed 90 community members; 52 males and 38 females from 90 households in Ruhunde sector about illegal activities in Rugezi. We identified nine illegal activities: grass harvesting, grazing, hunting, wildfire setting, tree cutting, crane capture, water collection, fishing, and buffer zone encroachment. Grazing cutting and animal grazing were reported to be done on a daily basis, while other illegal activities only happened occasionally. All the households interviewed collected grass from the swamp to feed their animals on a daily basis.
2.1	At least 100 households	Change in frequency of grass harvesting and	We sensitized 100 households in Ruhunde sector about the negative impacts of illegal activities in Rugezi swamp.

	sensitized about the negative impacts of grass harvesting and other illegal on Rugezi swamp and its biodiversity throughout the project	other illegal activities from the swamp compared to baseline	These households committed to stop engaging in any illegal activities. The beneficiaries included 56 males and 44 females. The sensitization meetings took place in their villages and the message focused how human presence and grass harvesting affected biodiversity especially breeding birds. At the start of the project, all the 100 households were harvesting grass from Rugezi. By the end of the project, all had stopped the harvesting of grass from the swamp.
2.2	At least 100 farmers including 50 women sensitized about Napier grass production on private land end of December 2018	Number of farmers that registered to implement Napier grass production	We conducted the awareness campaign in Ruhunde sector where we had not distributed Napier grass in our previous projects. Following the campaign, 100 farmers including 56 males and 44 females registered to be given Napier grass seedlings. They were from two community groups of Tuzamurane and Turwanye Ubukene. As a result of our continuous campaign to grow Napier grass, we have received many requests from non-beneficiary communities to consider giving them Napier grass seedlings. To work towards this demand, we requested for land from the local government and set up a nursery for Napier grass to provide a sustainable source of planting material beyond the project period.
2.3	At least 100 farmers equipped with skills in animal feeding and nutrition, business plan development and marketing by end of January 2019.	Number of farmers applying the skills acquired from the training compared to baseline	<p>We identified the training needs of 100 project beneficiaries through face-to-face interviews. We ranked the responses using a point Likert scale where a score of 4 represented strongly needed training, 3 represented moderately needed training, 2 represented least needed training, and 1 represented training not needed. Fodder cultivation and management and livestock feeding were among the key training needs identified.</p> <p>We recruited a consultant who developed training content based on the results of the training needs assessment. The content was both in English and Runyarwanda. The training successfully took place at Ruhunde sector and was attended by 42 females and 57 males. Trainees indicated that they acquired a lot of knowledge from the training and that this would enable them to better manage their fodder and feed their livestock. Thus, 99 farmers were equipped with skills.</p> <p>We selected the three peer farmer trainers from the groups that were given fodder in 2017. These were: Harerimana Daniel from Butaro sector, Niringiyimana Theresphore and Nzirorera Felicien from Rusarabuye sector. They commenced peer training in February 2019. Their training has been requested by farmers beyond Ruhunde sector which was the focus of this project.</p> <p>In addition to trainings, we organized two exchange visits for representatives of the two beneficiary groups. They visited successful farmers in Rusarabuye and Butaro. The group representatives reported that they learnt a lot from the visits and promised to share the lessons learnt with the rest of the group members. As a result of the training and exchange visits all the</p>

			100 beneficiaries are successfully producing fodder on their household land. By the end of the project, three beneficiaries reported that they were producing surplus fodder for sale and were planning to expand the business.
2.4	Conservation Agreements are signed and implemented with two additional farmer groups to implement fodder production on private land by end of December 2018	Conservation actions undertaken and benefits delivered	<p>We successfully negotiated and signed Conservation Agreements with two community groups of Turwanye Ubukene and Tuzamurane with a membership of 100 comprising of 54 males and 46 females. We agreed that the project provides 700 seedlings of Napier grass seedlings and a hoe to each beneficiary and training in fodder production and management; and animal feeding. We agreed that the benefits would be given in two phase; first phase was given out in December 2018. Each beneficiary was given 350 Napier grass seedlings. The second phase comprising of another 350 seedlings and a hoe was given out to each beneficiary in April 2019. We signed the Conservation Agreements in presence of all beneficiaries and this was witnessed by officials of Ruhunde Sector. In return for the benefits, the beneficiaries committed to undertake the following conservation actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No livestock grazing in Rugezi Marsh; ii. No harvesting of wetland materials, such as grass, for livestock fodder or activities such as making mats from the Marsh; iii. No hunting or any other harmful activities (such as poisoning) of Grey Crowned Cranes or any other species in Rugezi Marsh iv. Look out for and report illegal activities (such as hunting, grazing livestock, taking eggs, bushfires) in the buffer zone or in Rugezi Marsh to the Cell or Sector Office; v. Participate in initiatives and awareness activities such as "Umuganda" aiming to protect Rugezi Marsh; vi. Collaborate with other communities/cooperatives who have also signed Conservation Agreements.
3.1	Monthly community awareness campaigns about the danger of wildfires on Rugezi conducted throughout the project	Change in the frequency of wildfires compared to baseline	<p>We collated information about occurrence of wildfires in Rugezi during the previous five years. Five cases of wildfires were reported in the previous five years. During the baseline survey, 94.4% of the respondents reported that the frequency of wildfires was decreasing. We conducted monthly awareness activities and eventually requested local leaders to allow us incorporate a campaign message about wildfires and general conservation in the monthly talk given during <i>Umuganda</i> event. The local leaders accepted and our awareness campaign was synchronized with the <i>Umuganda</i> exercise. This worked well and as a result, our staff were invited by sectors beyond the project area to give awareness messages. For example, on 25 May 2019, our Field Assistant was invited by Ruconsho cell in Rwerere sector to give a talk about soil and water conservation. This talk was attended by 600 people (458 males and 142 females) from five villages. At every <i>Umuganda</i>, our staff ensured that they talked to community members about the dangers of wildfires.</p> <p>As a result of this and other interventions, the frequency of wildfires has been reduced to zero in entire swamp. No cases of</p>

			wildfires were observed or reported in Rugezi swamp during the project period.
3.2	Monthly school awareness campaigns about the dangers of wildfires conducted throughout the project	Number of pupils reporting wildfire incidences ever see in Rugezi	<p>We engaged students of GS. Gaseke Environmental Club. Monthly campaigns were conducted during school sessions to raise awareness about the dangers of wildfires. This campaign first reached 52 members of the environment club who later helped to spread it to the rest of the school. The message, which was delivered by addressing the students and allowing question-and-answer sessions, focused on the importance of Rugezi Marsh and the dangers of degrading it. On every occasion, we asked students to convey the message to other community members, including their parents. Some of the questions asked at the end of the sessions revealed that the students had some understanding of the importance of conserving Rugezi. By the end of September 2019, our message had spread to 345 students in the whole school; 194 females and 151 males.</p> <p>As a way of motivating the students and making them appreciate nature, we organized a field trip to Akagera National Park. The aim of the trip was to make the learners appreciate nature and then realize the importance of conserving it.</p> <p>Among other conservation activities, the 52 members of the school environment club were always on the lookout for any cases of wildfires throughout the project. They reported monthly to their patron. No cases were observed by the students during the project period.</p>

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

We worked with beneficiary group representatives to draft Conservation Agreements that specified conservation actions that communities were to undertake and the benefits that would be given in return for those actions. Conservation Agreements are voluntary, negotiated agreements that community groups enter that detail the benefits communities will receive in return for conservation action commitments. The conservation actions agreed upon with the beneficiaries aimed at directly reducing threats to Rugezi swamp biodiversity.

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*)
 - Designing a project for Rugezi Marsh requires the involvement of all Conservation NGOs that work there. This is important to avoid competition and duplication of effort. In our case, we had planned to engage project beneficiaries in monitoring illegal activities, but we later found that RWCA had a better equipped team to do this. Through a meeting, we agreed that RWCA would continue with monitoring and the beneficiaries would concentrate on raising awareness.

- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
 - One of the major lessons learned is that working with women requires clear consideration of the time they need to commit to their domestic work. They tend to easily participate in activities conducted in afternoons when they have done most of their home-based activities. Also, community meetings should be convened near homes so that women do not need to spend much time walking to the meeting venue.

 - Our initial approach involved engaging local government officials in identifying community groups to work with. This approach was successful because community members trust any interventions that are introduced through government leaders. Besides, the local government assigned an agronomist to our project and this was paramount in winning community buy-in.

- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

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.

- Throughout this project, we involved relevant local government departments to ensure that they incorporate fodder growing in their community development plans. The local government gave land for establishment of a fodder nursery. The nursery will ensure a sustainable source of planting material. This will help scale up the fodder distribution after the current project. Upon expiry, we will review and renew the two Conservation Agreements that we signed with beneficiaries in Ruhunde.

- We have duplicated the intervention in Kabale, south western Uganda to prevent soil erosion of hillslopes but also provide fodder for livestock. The terrain in Kabale is similar to that of Rugezi Marsh and the challenges of the communities are almost the same. This intervention started in May 2019, but the demand for Napier grass is already high. We have requested the local government to give us

land to establish a fodder nursery. This will provide a sustainable source of seedlings.

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.

See Safeguards section of progress report spreadsheet and the final safeguards report attached.

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

** 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)*

N/A

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

Our project confirmed the importance of fodder to households around Rugezi swamp following the government of Rwanda's poverty reduction strategy of one cow per family. We strongly recommend that other community-based organizations engage in providing fodder sources to households in the fringes of Rugezi swamp. This will reduce the pressure from vegetation harvesting.

Our staff Adalbert Aine-omucunguzi attend a CEPF grantees' training conducted by Fauna and Flora International (FFI). As a result of discussions about biodiversity mainstreaming that participants engaged in, our project in Uganda engaged a local government in south western Uganda to revise a decision about constructing a market in a wetland. The government had planned to construct a boarder market in a wetland that is a key breeding site for cranes at the Uganda-Rwanda boarder. Together with other stakeholders we engaged the district local government and they decided to use pillars instead of clearing the wetland. This will ensure that the biodiversity of the wetland and its ecosystem services are not significantly affected by the construction of the market.

As a result of the RTI and FFI training in gender, ICF has developed and is implementing a gender policy. We incorporated gender issues in all our funding proposals and project implementation. This is a deliberate move towards gender equity and reaching disadvantaged social groups and individuals.

Following the training on safeguards mainstreaming, we have taken our staff through a focused process on how to ensure that our social interventions do not disadvantage any social group or individual. We ensure that project engage as many relevant stakeholders as possible, but also ensure that the stakeholders are given a voice to air their views and grievances if any. We have done this for all our project teams in Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda.

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 swamp	Supported better management of 6,735 hectares wetland through reduction of vegetation harvesting, wildfires, grazing, agricultural encroachment and hunting.	Rugezi is protected as a Ramsar site

* 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.

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:

N/A

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.

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).

N/A

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.

We trained beneficiaries in Napier Grass production and management, other species of nutritional value to livestock. We also trained them in livestock feeding and feed management as well as basic business management to provide skills to those that would want to produce fodder for business.

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *
57	42

**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*

**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.*

N/A

18. Benefits to Communities

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

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)					# of Beneficiaries					
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
x Turwanye ubukene community group		x									x					x	29	21
Tuzamurane community group		x									x					x	25	25
GS Gaseke school							x									x	151	194

***If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain: These were school children that we engaged in awareness campaigns.**

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.

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.

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		ICF/EWT/RWCA	2017	No, but as a result of our collaboration on the CEPF	Rwanda	Conservation of Rugezi swamp

				<p>projects and others in the past, our relationship and identification of synergies in our work has improved. We are now making arrangements to enter into a partnership where ICF will hand over the community awareness program and crane monitoring to RWCA.</p>		
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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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