

CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	TSURO Trust
Project Title:	Watershed Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Chimanimani District
Date of Report:	31 August 2017
Report Author and Contact Information	Mwacheza Solomon Pandadzai Email: solomonpmmwacheza4@gmail.com Cell +263 773 276 396

CEPF Region: The Eastern Afromontane Hotspot, Chimanimani KBA
Chimanimani Mountains (Zimbabwe)

Strategic Direction:1: Mainstreaming

Grant Amount: USD20.000.00

Project Dates: May 2016 to August 2017

Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):

The TSURO Trust was the implementing partner in this project and has been working with the following stakeholders;

- **Traditional leaders:** This is the community governance structure, the traditional leaders played a very key role in the formulation of Chimanimani District Climate Change and Watershed Management (CDCC& WS mgt) Strategy & Policy. They gave input on their contribution towards climate change mitigation and adaptation climate change. This included how they would mobilize their own communities, how they would create awareness and how they would enforce environmental laws within their areas of jurisdiction. They also indicated the capacity building required for traditional leaders and required supporting resources for effective biodiversity mainstreaming into community action. They indicated how they would collaborate with Climate Change Action Groups (CCAGs) and other key stakeholders working on environmental management. Traditional leaders attended all District Dialogue CC & WS mgt platform meetings during the strategy and policy formulation while on of the Traditional Leader (Chief Chikukwa) represented all Traditional Leaders in the CC & WS mgt steering committee.
- **The CCAGs** gave their input into the strategy and policy formulation. They indicated how they would contribute their community based actions and time towards the management of the environment as well as how they would create awareness to other members of their community on environmental management.
- **Chimanimani Rural District Council (CRDC):** This is the Local Authority and has been taking an active lead in the formulation of the policy and strategy by giving the dialogue platform and the steering committee some guidance regarding the national policies and to link the policy formulation with the district strategic plans. Hence they were fully committed to the whole process and facilitated the convening of two key fora that aimed at recommendation and adoption of the strategy and policy. These are the Special and Environment and Social Services Subcommittee (which has 7 councilors of CRDC and stakeholders) meeting of 4 July 2017 that reviewed and recommended the Policy and Strategy to the Full Council meeting of CRDC (23 Councilors, 6 Chiefs & stakeholders) which reviewed and adopted the CC&WS mgt Policy on the 11th of August 2017. The

CRDC also attended all the meetings called by the District Dialogue Platform from the start of the policy formulation process to the final adoption. In addition, the CRDC was a member of the CC&WS mgt steering committee (committee of 7) and was very key in giving their input from the council perspective of environmental management. They also participated in write shops where the actual writing of the policy and strategy was done. They Co-Chaired the CC& WS mgt district dialogue platform together with the District Administrator.

- **AGRITEX:** This is the Department of Agriculture, Technical & Extension Services under the Ministry of Agriculture. The Department of AGRITEX was very important in that they chaired the CC&WS mgt Steering Committee and they also wrote their Chapter in the strategy on the Impacts of Climate Change (CC) on Agriculture. AGRITEX convened all the steering committee meetings and gave guidance to the steering committee as well as making presentation on the policy and strategy formulation during the CC&WS mgt dialogue platform meetings. They also participated fully in writing the strategy and policy during the write shops and between one platform meetings to another.
- **Livestock Production Department (LPD).** A department under Ministry of Agriculture. They contributed their input with regards to rangelands and watershed management and how planned controlled grazing can offer opportunities for land, water and biodiversity improvements in the district.
- **Forestry Commission:** This government department contributed a topic in the strategy with regards to the impact of climate change on forest and timber industries. They also attended all the district platform meetings and gave their input as well as facilitating informed discussions around the topic of forest and forest products.
- **The District Administrator's Office** started the whole process to be in motion. The DA was the first to convene a meeting of all stakeholders in the district and shared with them the state of the environment and watersheds in the district. This kicked off the process and all key stakeholders were fully committed to the process. Hence the whole process of formulation of the strategy and policy sailed easily with the guidance of this Local Government.
- **The Department of National Parks & Wildlife** gave their input during all dialogue meetings with regards to the impacts of climate change to wildlife.
- **Environmental Management Agency (EMA)** was very key in the whole process. The department led the writing of the strategy and facilitated discussions during the District CC &WS mgt dialogue platform. EMA also contributed a key topic on ecosystem integrity and ecosystem governance during the strategy and policy formulation.
- **SAFIRE**, a civic society organization working in Chimanimani, collaborated during discussions on environment and climate change. They also participated during the steering committee meetings as well as reviewing the strategy and sharing their ideas. They contributed in writing chapters in the strategy.
- **Birdlife Zimbabwe** contributed their ideas during district meetings on the effect of climate change on agro-biodiversity and with particular focus on bird species in the Chimanimani KBA.
- **CELUCT** (Chikukwa Ecological Land Use Community Trust) attended all the district CC & WS mgt dialogue platforms and also contributed ideas with regards to governance and how climate change and poorly managed watershed could stimulate conflicts within communities.
- **Environment Africa** also participated through discussions during the District dialogue meetings.
- **The Timber Producers' Federation (TPF).** This was the representative for the Timber industries. TPF were very instrumental in sharing the effect of CC on timber production as well as sharing all the data regarding timber in the province and in Chimanimani. TPF shared some updated statistics for their members like Border Timbers, Wattle Company and Allied Timbers. The contributed important facts and figures for the strategy formulation process.

Conservation Impacts

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

Long term impact: Biodiversity in all major watershed areas of Chimanimani District, including the Chimanimani KBA, will increase and contribute to improved livelihood services for the rural communities depending on them:

The project has contributed in building a very strong foundation for increasing biodiversity mainstreaming in Chimanimani KBA. Chimanimani community had made a strategic move towards mainstreaming biodiversity into wider development policies through the formulation of a strategy and policy and a Joint Strategy on CC and WS mgt. After realizing the impact of climate change on biodiversity in Chimanimani, Chimanimani community which include; government departments and agencies, the civil society, the private sector, traditional leaders, and community, came together to formulate a joint strategy and policy on Climate Change and Watershed management which would assist all stakeholders in guiding environmental action towards improved biodiversity. The Policy shall enable all stakeholders in the district to work together in improving natural environment of the district. The strategy shall operationalize the policy and all the actions that have been agreed to be executed by each stakeholder shall be fully mainstreamed into each stakeholder plans and actions. The policy provides for a monitoring and evaluation framework and there shall be close joint monitoring of the extent to which conservation works are being implemented in the district. As the momentum has already been set, and the community and traditional leaders are very keen to work together with stakeholders, this would lead to improved natural resource management, reduce land degradation & loss of plant and animal species, hence increased opportunities for improved livelihoods. As the Local Authority, Chimanimani RDC, through the jointly formulated strategy can now easily indicate any exist gaps to any civil society organizations who would like to collaborate in environment management, hence ensure relevant and effectively collaboration by development partners. The engagement with all key stakeholders during the established district dialogue platform enabled the civil society (Birdlife, TSURO, SAFIRE) working on environmental programs to have very good relationship with the private sector which included (Border Timbers Limited, Allied Timbers, Wattle Company and the Timber Producers Federation (TPF). This also gave the private sector an opportunity to commit themselves to work jointly towards promoting a biodiversity friendly environment.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project against the expected results detailed in the approved proposal.

Expected result 1. A Chimanimani District Response Strategy concerning watershed management and conservation of biodiversity has been developed in a participatory process involving at least 40 stakeholders

Indicator: End of project process evaluation using records of joint stakeholder and community review and planning meetings

The Joint CC & WS mgt Response strategy for Chimanimani was formulated through 10 meetings by stakeholders. Of these, five were district dialogue meetings (composed of traditional leaders, heads of government departments, the private sector (timber industries), civil society organisations, and representations from the community members and CCAGs) and the other five (5) were steering committee meetings. The average number of stakeholders throughout the meeting was 45 (30 males and 15 females) stakeholders. After the District Response strategy was in place and adopted by the district platform, the platform suggested that for effective implementation of the strategy, it should be supported by a policy on CC&WS mgt which is legally

binding and enforceable by law.

Hence a draft CC&WS mgt policy was formulated through and discussed by stakeholders. In two District Dialogue meetings. These Policy and the Strategy on CC & WS mgt have adopted by 23 Councilors of Chimanimani Rural District Council in a full council meeting of 11 August 2017. The planning meetings also contributed to created more awareness on the urgent need for environmental awareness.

Expected Result 2: Community awareness on Chimanimani KBA and the link between biodiversity and rural livelihoods has increased by 20 % in six key watershed areas

Indicator: Comparative analysis of community perceptions at beginning and end of project phase

At the project inception phase, the communities' perceptions on environment management were recorded. At the end of the project, the same communities were assessed in terms of their perception levels as individuals, as households and as the community. After comparative analysis on the perception levels, it showed that there has been a 25% increase on community awareness on the link between biodiversity and rural livelihoods. This was through the contribution of a total of 25 community awareness meetings which had a direct reach 290 females and 226 males across the 6 watershed areas). The awareness meetings were conducted by CCAGs. Through the awareness created, other neighboring wards from the watershed areas also requested for training in biodiversity conservation. This has been evident as 7 other wards outside the watershed areas (wards 22, 23, 3, 8, 16A, 17, and 1) requested TSURO to be actively involved in the trainings and environmental management activities. Focus Group Discussions also created more awareness on biodiversity and rural livelihoods in Chimanimani KBA. A total of 211 community members (96 males and 115 females) attended FGDs which aimed at creating more awareness on biodiversity and how it affects livelihoods of communities. We also used the FGDs as a platform to get the community input for community needs and CC&WS mgt strategies for the CC&WS mgt strategy and policy documents that were being formulated. The community feedback meetings were attended by various participants including stakeholders. This created another platform for awareness creation. The participation of 23 ward councilors in reading, reviewing and adopting the Climate Change and Watershed Management Policy also created awareness to these councilors besides getting reports from council officials. From the analysis of the community perceptions, we noted that the communities could now fully explain how their actions either improves or disturb the environment, and how they now fully understand the interconnectedness of biodiversity and their livelihoods.

Expected Result 3: Six community projects involving at least 120 pple contribute to biodiversity conservation action in six watershed areas

Indicator: Community project progress assessment based on case studies

A total of 14 community projects involving 132 (62 males, 70 females) people directly conducted conservation projects that include; tree planting, clearing gum trees from water sources ,gully reclamation, nursery establishment and conservation works at water sources (planting of Kikuyu and vetiva grass and spring protection). In areas where gum trees were cleared during the early months of the project, the CC & WS CCAG supervisors reported improved indigenous tree regeneration and water output from those springs in Chikukwa. Additional projects implemented during the extension period include planting of indigenous trees around springs, and in watershed areas. Afzelia is a species under threat and the communities are using the species to re-forestate bare lands.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected:
Species Conserved:
Corridors Created:

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

Long term impact: Biodiversity in all major watershed areas of Chimanimani District, including the Chimanimani KBA, will increase and contribute to improved livelihood services for the rural communities depending on them.

Tree planting initiatives were done with Hangani and Chikukwa taking a lead in their watershed areas where farmers in Climate change and watershed management Action groups (CCAGs) procured and planted 120 seedlings of macadamia nuts, a tree of economic importance. A total of 120 trees were planted in 40 individual plots/orchards and 1 community orchard. For Chayamiti 78 orange and 20 Water berry seedlings, tree seedlings, Shinja Resettlement received a total of 78 macadamia tree seedlings, Gudyanga received a total of 110 Pod Mahogany seedlings. The communities planted these tree seedlings in their watershed areas, and this will in turn lead to increased tree species within the area. With good management by the CCAGs, nut production will commence within 5 years (2021) and 2020 for Oranges. The fruits and nuts will directly impact on livelihoods and nutrition through consumption and sales. Since the communities are in watershed areas, by planting trees, this improves afforestation, biodiversity, water source and stream bank protection, gully reclamation in some areas while most areas will benefit from collective community efforts toward reducing veld fires. Farmers have also become aware of the effects of fires and bye laws were put in place to curb frequency of fires which have serious effects on plant and animal species and has potential of promoting proliferation of some invasive species such as wattle (acacia mernsii). As we go close to the fire season in the district, two (2) Fire campaigns and awareness sessions have been conducted in Hangani in preparation for the fire season and the same have been planned and are set to happen in other watershed areas. All the above have also increased awareness concerning the Chimanimani KBA and various communities and stakeholders take more coordinated action towards conserving this important district resource.

Short term impacts:

Short term impact 1: A Joint Chimanimani District Response Strategy regarding Watershed Biodiversity in Chimanimani District guides multi-level action in 23 wards towards sustainable watershed management and KBA Chimanimani conservation as from May 2017

Indicator: A Chimanimani District Response Strategy to Threatened Biodiversity in Watershed Areas, approved by all relevant stakeholders, is available for policy implementation.

A Chimanimani District Climate Change and Watershed Management Policy and Strategy are now in place and is now guiding multi-level action on the Chimanimani KBA and the watershed areas. This started with a district steering committee that includes the government stakeholders, the civil society, the private sector, the community environment action groups and the traditional leadership. The joint team compiled key elements of a first draft of the Chimanimani District Climate Change & Watershed Management Response Strategy. Strategies, Objectives, Pillars and Principles were agreed by the steering committee at a write shop on 28-29 November 2016. After finalization, the strategy would guide multi-level action in 23 wards of Chimanimani district towards sustainable watershed management and Chimanimani KBA conservation. A policy adoption meeting was finally held on 11 August 2017. A total of 23 councilors (1 female, 22

males), 6 chiefs (all males) of Chimanimani and other 21 stakeholders attended the meeting. The policy adoption details are as follows:

Resolution Number: C3331

Full Council Number: 165

Date of Adoption: 11 August 2017

Short term impact 2: At least 120 inhabitants of 6 watershed areas are directly involved in conservation action towards less threatened biodiversity as a result of awareness creation by community action groups

Indicator: Community action groups record monthly data on animals and vegetation; analysis of data by supervisors and officers

A total of 132 inhabitants (70 females, and 62 males) from 6 climate change action groups in the 6 primary watershed areas, are directly involved in conservation action. The CCAGS supervisors (1 male, 1 females) and 12 (6 males 6 females) were equipped with skills to identify biodiversity in their areas. After collection of the data, the supervisors analyzed the data and shared the results with the community. Reports were then shared with TSURO program officers who then facilitate the convening of Focus Group Discussions to follow up on observation as well as to reinforce good environment management behavior.

Short term impact 3: By June 2017, there is increased capacity of 12 community facilitators and 6 community action groups to monitor changes in biodiversity and land use

Indicator: group capacity evaluation exercise at the end of the project phase highlighting the various skills used by the community actions group

6 Climate Change Action Groups (CCAGs) were established in the 6 primary watershed areas. 12 community facilitators (6 males, 6 females) and 2 supervisors (1 male, 1 female) were selected at representative community meetings. The CCAGs received trainings in understanding causes, effects, mitigation and adaptation of climate change, community mapping and participatory planning and monitoring of small conservation projects. Two (2) biological training sessions were conducted for 12 CC&WS mgt facilitators and 2 supervisors. This was taken as a Training of Trainers, and after training, the trained team and TSURO technical staff later cascaded the training to members of the CCAGs training a total of 110 people (54 Males and 56 Females). The 110 CCAGs members conducted biological monitoring exercise in their areas. The facilitators now have the skills to track changes in biodiversity such as vegetation, birds, mammals, reptiles, aquatic life as well as management activities for critical resources such as water and land. Reports from supervisors indicated that the facilitators are now able to monitor changes. For example, facilitators related how veld fires affected mushroom production in the forest and how exotic trees reduce indigenous trees proliferation and growth. Biological monitoring results were analyzed and reports were produced. The results were taken back to communities as feedback, providing a room to discuss the findings, present challenges and gaps in data entry and recommendation for major threats identified.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)? YES

Positive: In a bid to ensure adequate coordination of the CC&WS mgt strategy, the district stakeholders agreed in a dialogue platform, to form a steering committee, which was tasked to oversee the implementation of key milestones agreed by the district CC and WS mgt platform during the formulation of the strategy.

The district platform has been working on a district strategy but during the process, the district platform then agreed to have a policy in addition to the strategy. The policy will be legally binding

and creates a supportive legal framework for the success of the implementation of the district CC and WS mgt joint strategy, while on the other hand the strategy operationalize the policy.

Negative: nil

Lessons Learned

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 projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.

- Active involvement and participation of the community and stakeholders is critical in planning, developing policy and strategies for getting diverse contributions, views, commitment and ownership of the project
- Dialogues involving different sections of the community and stakeholders enable adequate sharing of opinions and views while at the same time creating a very important platform for awareness raising.
- A weakness in the governance systems compromises environmental management and governance should be fully strengthened and mainstreamed all planning forums. Governance and active, responsible citizenship are the critical factors to be considered in the planning and implementation of environmental management projects.

Project phase:

The one-year pilot phase provided for a good foundation for future action. To have a long term impact from the momentum that has already been gained through engaging communities and stakeholders, a second phase of 3-5 years could create a favorable environment for achievement of long term sustainability.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

- Wide consultations and stakeholder involvement and collaboration e.g. TSURO and Birdlife Zimbabwe collaboration provided an opportunity to learn some technical aspects such as biodiversity monitoring as well as practical bird identification.
- Community capacity building and involvement: CCAGs have taken a lead in planning and choosing and prioritizing community small conservation projects and this has promoted ownership and accountability in the project implementation.
- Continuous dialogue enabled adequate sharing of ideas and collective strategy development, created more awareness of all the participants.
- The district CC&WS mgt platform gave a very good opportunity for climate change and environmental management awareness creation.

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

- Grassroots involvement and planning: a lot of technical aspects of bio-diversity mainstreaming was documented during community sessions, such as socio-cultural aspects and impacts of the project. In that way, scientific, traditional and cultural considerations were integrated within the project.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Weltfriedensdienst e.V. (WFD),	A	US\$ 9400	This project links up with a 3-year Programme (1 April 2015 – 31 March 2018) funded by a German NGO, Weltfriedensdienst e.V. (WFD), and covered salaries and administrative costs (US\$ 9400) related to the CEPF project.

***Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:**

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF 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 project.)*
- C** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.

The project has led to the formation of a multi-stakeholder Chimanimani District Response Strategy and a Chimanimani District Climate Change Response and Watershed Management Policy, the first of its kind in Zimbabwe. The policy will provide for a legal base for strategic actions agreed by the Chimanimani Community. The participatory approach may feed into national development policies and plans, and into territorial planning (CEPF investment priority 1.2). The adoption of the policy by Chimanimani Rural District Council gives the Local Authority a mandate and a key role to play in ensuring the implementation of the strategic plans. The operational framework supports collective action by all stakeholders while CRDC, being the Local Authority and the Secretariat (with collaboration from two NGOs at any time) is in the rightful position to pull together all key players in the conservation of biodiversity in the district. The project has also involved TSURO community based structures (TSURO village groups), and ward and district committees which feed into ward development committees (WADCOs). This multi-level governance and action approach offers the greatest chances of sustaining efforts towards biodiversity conservation linked to rural livelihood development.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

Nil

Safeguard Policy Assessment

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

2017-2020 funding phase request: The CEPF project ended on 31 August 2017. It is imperative to note that the momentum that has been already initiated would need to be reinforced until the Chimanimani community have fully implemented joint actions on a large scale for increased impact. In preparation of the ending phase, TSURO has worked on another concept requesting for funding support to BirdLife in anticipation of another funding phase. The concept had an expected budget of US\$150, 000.00 over three years (2017-2022) in a consortium of Zimbabwe and Mozambique CEPF grantees.

Exchange Visit with MICAIA:

Birdlife Zimbabwe facilitated an exchange visit with MACAIA. The exchange visits were done in Zimbabwe and Mozambique and gave an opportunity for learning and sharing. The joint meeting was meant to share the project result and progress as well as identifying outstanding gaps from the CEPF project and planning at the same time increasing stakeholders' participation in the conservation of Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs). The 2 joint meetings engaged TSURO and a total of four program staff attended. The main exchange visits were to assess biodiversity status, threats and trends of aquatic, amphibians, birds, butterflies, and plant diversity. Below are some of the main gaps identified and recommendations actions during the exchange visits.

- To assess and monitor threats and associated risks to biodiversity in the Chimanimani TFCA
- To identify priority areas in which measures can be undertaken to mitigate the impact of these threats;
- To conduct a public awareness campaign to draw attention to the uniqueness of, and threats to the biodiversity of the Chimanimani TFCA.

The exchange visits were very important as they;

- Improved collaboration, skills, information and knowledge sharing among CEPF grantees.
- Interact with the institutions involved in the management of the TFCAs of Chimanimani at the local level.
- Improve the capacity of key institutions in the management and conservation of the biodiversity of the TFCAs in Chimanimani district.
- Development and implementation of bilateral collaboration while learning and skills improvement on biodiversity conservation among the key actors in the Chimanimani district of TFCAs was enhanced.

INTRINSIC Training.

One TSURO Program officer attended a training called Developing Skills in Integrating Rights and Social Issues into Conservation (INTRINSIC) supported by Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund CEPF and organized by Fauna and Flora International from 27 to 30 June 2017 at Bronte Hotel, Harare. Representatives from Rwanda, DRC, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe attended. Major focus of the training was on;

- community and social diversity,
 - gender and conservation,
 - governance;
 - rights based approach to conservation,
 - equity, participation and power,
 - conflict management and livelihoods.
- The training was very effective as it included practical exercises and there were opportunities of sharing experiences across the borders.

The Programme Officer learnt how to mainstream the above mentioned topics into TSURO's projects and planning, for example at contextual analysis, it is important to look at issues relating to community and social diversity and gender. Various tools and methodologies were acquired at the training. A visit to Monavale exposed TSURO PO to the real complexities on ground, the varying priorities amongst governments, municipalities, communities and civil society organisations. Governance issues were very critical and that it was of paramount importance to know how to manage natural resources effectively

Bird Identification Trainings

This training was facilitated by Birdlife Zimbabwe and MICAIA Foundation. TSURO Trust program officers (2) attended 3 Bird Identification trainings facilitated by Birdlife Zimbabwe in collaboration with MICAIA Foundation. These two trainings were looking at two main monitoring forms which are Monitoring and Evaluation Training Tool (METT) and Important Bird Areas Forms (IBA). These trainings capacitated some of Chimanimani District Dialogue Platform members like Wildlife, Environmental Management Agency, Boarder Timbers Limited, Chimanimani Rural District Council as well as community members from Chikukwa. Trainings were meant to share knowledge and bird identification skills and completing the METT and IBA Forms.

CEPF project Audit.

The project accounts to be audited during 2-6 October 2017, by PKF auditing firm.

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:

Name: Mwacheza Solomon Pandadzai (Manager: Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Management) email: solomonpmmwacheza4@gmail.com

Organization name: TSURO Trust

Mailing address: Private Bag 2029, Chimanimani, Zimbabwe

Tel:+263 262784/3049/3048

Fax: nill

E-mail:tsuro@iwayafrica.co.zw

*****please complete the tables on the following pages*****

Performance Tracking Report Addendum			
Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved for project from inception of CEPF support to date	Describe the principal results achieved during project period (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	NO		Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	NO		Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes	<p>The project strengthened biodiversity conservation and natural resources management in the Chimanimani Hotspot by facilitating Biodiversity training and monitoring in the 6 primary watershed areas. Activities include gully reclamation, and afforestation of tree species in watershed areas.</p> <p>The total acreage of the land that is now better managed across the 6 watershed areas is 21900ha. Out of this total, 7.4 ha are under conservation projects while a total of 21892.6 ha are now well managed as a result of awareness creation. Find below a detailed summary;</p> <p>Hangani watershed-ward 11. Total 2600 ha are now better managed; of this total 1.1 are under conservation projects and the 2598.9 ha include the areas which are now better managed due to awareness creation)</p> <p>Chikukwa-ward 10 (Hangani water shed) A total of 1800 ha are now better managed. Of this 1ha is under conservation projects while the other 1799 ha are better managed due to awareness.</p> <p>Shinja resettlement (Bvumbura watershed –ward 7) A total of 4500 ha are now better managed. Of this 1.5 ha are under conservation projects while the other 4498.5 ha are now better managed due to awareness.</p> <p>Chayamiti watershed-ward 6 A total of 4100 ha are now better managed. Of this 1.3 ha are under conservation projects while the other 4098.7 ha are</p>	<p>Community species records are in place as a baseline for the oncoming Community Biodiversity monitoring and ability for the community to analyze the key results of the state of biodiversity was achieved. Prevention of fires, reforestation of bare land s in sensitive areas, eradicating invasive species. This has added value to the communities since they are increasingly valuing their natural resource</p>

		<p>now better managed due to awareness.</p> <p>Tiya watershed (ward 16B) A total of 5000 ha are now better managed. Of this 1 ha is under conservation projects while the other 4999 ha are now better managed due to awareness.</p> <p>Gudyanga watershed (ward 20) A total of 3900 ha are now better managed. Of this 1.5 ha are under conservation projects while the other 3898.5 ha are now better managed due to awareness.</p>	
<p>4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.</p>	Yes	<p>The project was implemented outside protected areas and through community awareness's conducted by 6 CCAGs and Biodiversity monitoring effectively strengthened biodiversity conservation in management practices as this involves community leaderships, stakeholders and community members as the custodians of the environment. Also CCAGs are in the process of removing invasive species to protect biodiversity in their communities.</p>	<p>Clearing of invasive species within the water source areas in the 6 primary watershed areas was done during the inception period of CEPF project and the exercise is in progress.</p>
<p>5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.</p>	Yes	<p>6 local communities where CCAGs were formed and operating</p> <p>People who benefited are summarized below</p> <p><u>Hangani watershed (ward 11)</u> Direct beneficiaries: 22 (12 males , 10 females)</p> <p>Ward 11 people who benefited through awareness creation =302 pple (98 males, 204 females)</p> <p><u>Chikukwa (ward 10)</u> People who benefited are summarized below</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries: 22 (12 males , 10 females)</p> <p>Ward 10 people who benefited through awareness creation =538 pple (279 males, 259 females)</p> <p><u>Tiya (ward 16B)</u> People who benefited are summarized below Direct beneficiaries: 22 (12 males , 10 females)</p> <p>People who benefited through awareness creation =712 pple (311 males, 401 females)</p>	<p>Six local communities have accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits through small community conservation project material support. The supported included the delivery and planting of tree species of economic value, (Macadamia), fruit trees, and indigenous trees. Tools and implements to support community activities for the benefit of the entire community also empower the community to carryout small conservation projects.</p> <p>There has been an increase in knowledge as well as the capacity of the community to be able to take a lead in climate change and watershed management mitigation measures. Community cohesion has been on the increase since community members are collectively planning and implementing community projects.</p>

	<p><u>Bvumbura ward 7 (shinja resettlement)</u></p> <p>People who benefited are summarized below Direct beneficiaries: 22 (11 males , 11 females)</p> <p>People who benefited through awareness creation =619 pple (303 males, 316 females)</p> <p><u>Chayamiti (ward 6)</u> people who benefited are summarized below Direct beneficiaries: 22 (11 males , 11 females)</p> <p>People who benefited through awareness creation =628 pple (298 males, 330 females)</p> <p><u>Ward 20 (Gudyanga)</u> Tiya (ward 16B) People who benefited are summarized below Direct beneficiaries: 22 (4 males , 18 females)</p> <p>People who benefited through awareness creation =715 pple (340 males, 275 females)</p> <p><u>The grand summaries are as follows:</u> Active CCAG members in all the watershed areas (males 62, females 70)</p> <p>Beneficiaries due to awareness creation sessions (1629 males and 1785 females to give a total of 3414).</p>	
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If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table.

Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics							Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit												
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Increased Income due to:			Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities									
Hangani (Ward 11)		x	X						X				x	X				X	X	
Chikukwa (Ward 10)		x	X						X				x	X				X	X	
Chayamiti (Ward 6)		x	X						X				x	X				X	X	
Gudyanga: Changazi (Ward 20)		x	X						X				x	X				X	X	
Tiya: Gwindingwe B (Ward 16 B)		x	X						X				x	X				X	X	
Bvumbura: Shinja Res. (Ward 7)		x	X						X				x	X				X	X	
Total																				

If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:

