

## CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Cesvi Onlus
<b>Project Title:</b>	A consortium approach to the reduction of human pressure on the Futi corridor in Matutuine District.
<b>Date of Report:</b>	30/04/2014
<b>Report Author and Contact Information</b>	Paolo Felice, pfelicehome@gmail.com Cesvi HQ contact: Patrizia Gattoni, patriziagattoni@cesvi.org

**CEPF Region: Maputaland, Pondoland, Albany**

**Strategic Direction: 1. Strengthen protection and management in undercapacitated and emerging protected areas in 3 priority key biodiversity areas.**

**Grant Amount: 250.400 usd**

**Project Dates: 01/08/2012 – 28/02/2014**

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

- 1) SDAE (Matutuine District Government's Economic Activities Services):

SDAE was supposed to contribute to the implementation of the action by:

- Creating an enabling environment;
- Providing the necessary authorizations and licenses;
- Monitoring activities.

Project will strengthen SDAE's capacities of contributing to the conservation of local biodiversity by:

- Providing relevant training opportunities to, at least, three local extensionists.

SDAE is a local governmental agency.

During the implementation of the grant, the political and technical role of SDAE has been taken over, at national level, by MICOA (Mozambican Ministry of Environmental Affairs) following a decision from the Mozambican government.

Unfortunately, MICOA has proved very slow in deploying its personnel (extensionists) in Matutuine District (and in many other districts as well), leading to the non completion of some of the foreseen activities such as the institutional trainings.

- 2) LUPA:

An offspring of Helvetas, LUPA is a national NGO working in the environmental sector in Matutuine District since a long time. CESVI and LUPA are already collaborating in several natural resource management activities in various communities in the district.

Its role in the project is the one of providing valuable training in a number of fields (environmental protection, eco-tourism etc.), taking advantage of its experience and thanks to its training facilities located nearby in Madjejane (Community Lodge and training center).

- 3) ORAM:

Another long standing partner, ORAM collaborates with CESVI in a number of fields related to communal land rights and resource management in the Futi corridor of Matutuine district. Thanks to the involvement of ORAM, the action was able to delimitate communal lands, provide training to the communities, strengthen their awareness and capacities related to the correct use of resources, along with their ability to cope with conflicts involving subjects competing for the access to local natural assets. ORAM is a national NGO.

## **Conservation Impacts**

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

***Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.***

At the end of the first phase of activities, it appears clear that there can be long-term impact only through consolidations of the achieved results.

Two of the main products of the first grant (development of a coordinated network of agencies, METT) were meant to pave the way for future further conservation initiatives in the MPAH. These products are now in place and further actions in the area could benefit from it.

What has been done so far will therefore have a long-term impact if followed by further actions consolidating the mechanisms presently in place, thus safeguarding the enabling environment now existing on the Mozambican side of the MPAH.

### **Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal):**

Decreased local human pressure on the biodiversity and natural resources of the Futi corridor and surrounding areas.

Measurement of project's long-term impact will be made possible thanks to indicators collected through the foreseen base-line survey.

### **Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:**

Initial indicators referring to the environmental situation and threats at the beginning of the intervention have been collected for both the conservation areas (Maputo Special Reserve) and its buffer zones (Along the Futi corridor) thanks to the adaptation of the METT tool to the local needs and reality.

At this stage (less than two years after the beginning of the action) it is still too early to measure long-term impacts.

### **Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal):**

- 1) Consortium members (LUPA and ORAM in particular) and stakeholders (SDAE) improved their technical and/or administrative skills through specific training activities;
- 2) Activities implemented by the consortium are publicized at local, national and international level leading to the networking of relevant actors;
- 3) Local and national authorities are aware of the activities of the consortium and actively collaborate and coordinate;
- 4) One baseline survey (METT) embracing all areas covered by consortium members is produced and circulated to all relevant actors;
- 5) All consortium's training sessions (for community members, local and international researchers, staff of environment-oriented local organizations both NGOs and CBOs) are attended by members of each of the 11 communities;

- 6) 11 Community-based natural resource management committees are active and involved in project's activities;
- 7) At least 22 community agents (participatory oversight) are trained and deployed in project's area;
- 8) 11 Local communities are engaged in sustainable economic activities;
- 9) All CEPF partners in Matutuine coordinate their activities and avoid overlapping through regular coordination meetings;
- 10) Local and regional authorities are aware of activities implemented by CEPF partners and are involved in the coordination effort.

**Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:**

- 1) A total of 9 staff members from ORAM, LUPA and KUWUKA JDA received technical and administrative training administered by CRESCO LDA. Training to other stakeholders could not be provided due to the absence of the technicians supposed to be trained (technicians from MICOA in substitution of SDAE);
- 2) Several means have been used in order to publicize the activities including social media and other outlets within Mozambique and outside;
- 3) All local authorities at District, Provincial and National levels are aware of the activities and regularly receive updates through annual reports. The action always received support from the concerned authorities and actively collaborate with them, the only exception being MICOA (as explained above) that tends to remain out of the local picture due to the delayed deployment of field staffs in the area;
- 4) The baseline survey (METT) has been completed for both the Maputo Special Reserve and its buffer zones. Copies have been circulated to all concerned actors;
- 5) All 11 communities have been actively participating in the training activities. Details about attendance are provided by the consortium members in their reports;
- 6) All 11 communities have an active natural resource management committee collaborating with various CEPF grantees in the area;
- 7) All 11 communities are now providing participatory oversight thanks to the community agents trained and deployed in the area by the members of the Futi Consortium;
- 8) Sustainable economic activities are being implemented at different stages in all the targeted communities. Honey production and sale, handicrafts production and sale, small-scale vegetable commercial production, community-based tourism and goat rearing and sale, are amongst the activities fomented by all the members of the Futi Consortium and are currently being run by the communities often in partnership with privates;
- 9) Coordination meetings and other events have involved all the CEPF grantees in the MPAH and continue until now;
- 10) All national concerned authorities are informed about the activities. At regional level, an effort will be made in the near future to improve the communication about the activities being implemented in the Mozambican and Swazi portions of the MPAH thanks to a specific Forum to be held in 2014.

**Please provide the following information where relevant:**

**Hectares Protected:**

**Species Conserved:**

**Corridors Created:** The action contributes to the implementation of the Futi Corridor

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

This whole first grant basically had the goals to collect baseline data about the conservation status and threats in the Futi Corridor and to start building an implementation platform including all the CEPF grantees active in the area.

The second task proved more challenging due to the objective difficulty related to coordinating a relatively large group of agencies all of which with their own peculiar approaches and characteristics such as:

- Africa Safari Lodge/Technoserve;
- Centro terra viva
- LUPA;
- ORAM;
- KUWUKA JDA;
- Bird Life;
- ECOSOL GIS.

Nevertheless, the mentioned platform has been established, although in an embryonic stage, and proved potentially capable to carry out a coordinated protection effort in the MPAH.

It has to be said though, that the CPEF grantees and their actions in the MPAH started losing momentum and interest towards the end of the grant due to lack of perspectives for the prosecution and consolidation of the actions and goals achieved so far.

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

An unexpected impact or rather effect of the presence of the CEPF grantees in the Futi Corridor is the relative freedom and independence of action that the agencies enjoyed.

Despite the numerous economic interests converging in the area, no significant pressure has been applied on the implementing agencies during their efforts to empower the local communities in order to better take care of the local natural resources.

## **Project Components**

**Project Components:** *Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.*

### **Component 1 Planned:**

Improved knowledge of conservation-oriented indicators in the area

1) One base-line survey report (WB METT format) is produced and circulated to all relevant actors.

### **Component 1 Actual at Completion:**

1) Counting on the technical support of the Project Manager, the Information Officer together with the Field Officer worked throughout the reporting period on collecting data leading to the completion of one METT base-line for the conservation area of the Maputo Special Reserve and one for each of the following communities of the Futi Corridor: Massohane, Gueveza, Tchia (Moene), Tchia (Mwamo), Mussongue.

All the five METTs have been processed and completed.

Both the METT for protected areas (Maputo Special Reserve) and those carried out in the buffer zone (the above mentioned 5), were circulated among all partners and relevant actors including the government at District level in both paper and electronic versions.

All completed METTs have been submitted with previous reports to CEPF

### **Component 2 Planned:**

Increased monitoring and control of potentially unsustainable human socio-economic activities in the area

1) At least 22 community agents (participatory oversight) are trained in the centre for biodiversity in Madjejane and deployed in project's area within the first 12 months of implementation..

### **Component 2 Actual at Completion:**

1) The training of community agents has been carried out by the partner agencies (LUPA, ORAM, KUWUKA) with the support of the Project Manager, the Information Officer and the Field Officer. Once more, these training events are being in part hosted by the biodiversity center of Madjejane and, in other cases, by the communities.

In general and for this training, the goal is being achieved and the number of trainees is actually bigger than the foreseen 22.

The participant's detail for this training:

- Massohane 5;
- Madjejane 4;
- Matchia 7;
- Chia 4;
- Massale 2;
- Mussongue 5;
- Huko 6;
- Gueveza 6;
- Guengo 4.

All details (calendar, topics, lists of participants and pictures) related to the various training sessions implemented by the members of the consortium have already been delivered as annex to previous reports.

### **Component 3 Planned:**

Transfer of management responsibilities of natural resources towards communities in partnership with privates

1) 11 Community-based natural resource management committees are active and participating to project's activities within the first 12 months of implementation.

2) By the end of the project, direct contacts are established by all communities with private partners for shared and sustainable use of local natural resources.

### **Component 3 Actual at Completion:**

1) The partners of the consortium (LUPA and ORAM plus Kuwuka) regularly held extension meetings in all the 11 communities and in collaboration with all the committees. The Information/Coordination Officer, together with the Field Officer, participated in these meetings providing technical support and collecting information and visibility material.

2) Within the reporting period, the following private firms were contacted in order to promote their engagement with the local communities in the Futi corridor:

HIGEST LDA (also known as Frango Nacional). This company produces and sells broilers and was contacted as part of its production actually comes from rural communities from areas around Maputo.

KANES LDA. This firm is also active in the poultry industry and it is currently looking at promoting community productions of Guinea Fowls and Quails.

CAMPOS LDA. Campos currently produces broilers in Kufa (a few miles from the Futi Corridor) and is a potential partner in the community poultry production.

CHEMIVET LDA. This company deals in poultry feed and veterinary drugs. It was contacted in order to improve the availability of inputs at local level and in order to evaluate the possibility to produce poultry feed (mainly sorghum and yellow maize) at local level through partnerships with the communities.

The above-mentioned private companies were all contacted by the Project Manager and by the Information/coordination Officer and put in touch with the following communities: Salamanga, Tchia and Massohane in order to establish a community-based production of broilers and Guinea Fowls (along with feed) as a measure to increase not only the income of the local communities but also the local availability of sustainable sources of proteins in order to counter the locally widespread recourse to poaching.

This attempt is at the base of a specific proposal that was submitted to the attention of the COMON Foundation/PPF for approval and funding.

Other contact between privates and communities started before the reporting period but continued throughout it. In particular, we highlight the collaboration between NATURES LDA and the community of Madjejane (Honey and handicraft production, Management of the Biodiversity Center) and the one between FRUTIMEL LDA and Gwengu, Massohane and Catuane (Honey production and sale). The last two partnerships are being promoted and supported by LUPA and KUWUKA respectively.

#### **Component 4 Planned:**

Conservation-friendly family income generation activities (IGAs), promoted through the linking of existing sustainable economic activities (previously established by communities in collaboration with consortium members) with market-oriented private actors.

1) Documented (project reports, SDAE reports, monitoring visit reports), sustainable economic activities undertaken by the communities.

2) By the end of the project, contracts are signed by the communities with private partners for shared and sustainable IGAs.

#### **Component 4 Actual at Completion:**

1) IGAs training sessions were held by the consortium partners and associates as follows:

LUPA:

training sessions on handicraft and bee keeping in the communities of Madjejane (only bee keeping), Mussongue, Tchia e Massohane (only handicraft).

ORAM:

Training sessions on bee keeping in the communities of: Tchia, Matchia, Massohane, Mussongue, Huko, Gueveza, Massale, Madjejane, Likwati (Tinonganine), Gwengu and Puza.

Training sessions on goat rearing in the communities of: Tchia, Matchia, Mussongue, Huko, Gueveza, Massale, Madjejane, Likwati (Tinonganine).

#### KUWUKA:

During this grant, Kuwuka identified those communities where future IGAs (Bee keeping) will be implemented. The selected communities are Gwengu and Moassohane. There is a potential overlapping between the bee keeping activities currently being carried out by ORAM in Gwengu and Massohane and the same activities being planned by Kuwuka in the same two communities. The consortium is presently working in order to avoid such a risk.

2) In the case of the mentioned proposal for a community-based poultry production, the signature of the actual contracts between the communities and the involved privates is subject to the pending approval of the proposal by the COMON Foundation/PPF.

In the case of the partnerships between NATURES and Madjejane and between FRUTIMEL and Gwengu, Massohane and Catuane, contracts have already been signed or are close to the signature.

#### **Component 5 Planned:**

Increased involvement of local authorities in the protection of the targeted area

1) Three protection-oriented meetings involving all communities (consultas comunitarias) will be held with the participation of relevant District (and possibly Provincial), authorities.

2) Within the first 12 months, 3 project-trained SDAE extension agents are deployed in project's area.

#### **Component 5 Actual at Completion:**

1) The concrete and active engagement of the relevant District authorities happened late during the reporting period. For a long time, the District Administration and all the other related bodies at local level were not given the means to fully understand the nature of the actions being implemented in Matutuine District by the CEPF grantees.

The Project Manager supported by the Information and Field Officers, repeatedly approached the various levels of the local leadership (District Administrator, Chefes de Postos, Chefes de Localidade, Chefes de Bairro) and agreed with all the other grantees on the necessity to organize a higher profile coordination event in which to reunite all the relevant actors (implementing agencies, local leadership, CEPF, other potential donors) as a measure capable to ensure the participation of the District Authorities to the consultation meetings with the communities.

The idea of organizing such a forum during the current grant, has been submitted to the CEPF which, in turn, opted for the implementation of an event similar to the last forum held in Pietermaritzburg to be organized by SAMBI in collaboration with CESVI during the implementation of a future grant.

This activity therefore, has not yet been implemented but will be held during the next grant..

2) As explained above (see Implementation Partners section) further delay in the deployment of the MICOA officers forced the postponement of this activity once again. Most likely, the refresher training of this district's extension workers will be practically possible only during future grants.

#### **Component 6 Planned:**

Decrease in land conflicts through delimitation of communal lands



1) By the end of the activities, land use certificates (certidão) are obtained by all communities or documented (receipts), delivery of correct and sufficient documentations to Mozambican authorities (DINAGECA), leading to certain future release of land use certificates.

#### **Component 6 Actual at Completion:**

1) The Project Manager together with the Field Officer and Roberto Menezes from ORAM contacted and met the SDPI and Administration Offices in order to discuss the matter. Receipts attesting the correct completion of the administrative processes related to the release of the certificates were issued but the actual certificates are still being retained. This kind of delay is not normal not even for the notoriously slow Mozambican bureaucracy. As no official explanations were provided by the authorities, it is safe to say that the failure in releasing the certificates for all the communities living along the borders of the MSR is most likely caused by the increasing commercial value of the communitarian lands in virtue of the imminent construction of the Maputo - Durban road, the bridge over the bay of Maputo, the deep sea port and other investments in the district of Matutuine.

#### **Component 7 Planned:**

Technical and administrative capacities of consortium members and other relevant actors improved

1) At least 2 representatives of each of the members of the consortium plus Kuwuka, receive Project Cycle Management (PCM) training.

2) At least 2 representatives of each of the members of the consortium plus Kuwuka receive training on administrative procedures.

#### **Component 7 Actual at Completion:**

1) The Project Manager and the Information Officer implemented the activity by selecting a firm (CRESCO CONSULTING) specialized in PCM training for NGOs. Details about the implementation of this activity have already been submitted as annex to previous reports (list of participants, program, pictures etc.)

2) Administrative training has been delivered together with the PCM training (see above). Also Kuwuka's officer participated. Even in this case, the details of the training have already been sent as annexes to previous reports.

The total number of participants to both trainings is of 12, therefore, 4 staffs for each of the consortium members (including Kuwuka) took part in the training.

#### **Component 8 Planned:**

Project's actions through a consortium approach made visible

1) A visibility strategy is elaborated and adopted by members within the first three months of implementation aiming at highlighting the coordinated nature of all conservation activities undertaken by consortium members in the targeted area.

2) Three press releases containing information about project's nature and achievements, are delivered to local media (press and radio), one at the beginning, one at mid-term and one towards the end of implementation period.



- 3) At least one media visit is organized and local journalists are invited in the last months of the implementation period.
- 4) One social media page/site containing information about the project is designed and updated on a regular basis.

#### **Component 8 Actual at Completion:**

- 1) The Project Manager and the Information officer completed the visibility strategy paper. The paper has been annexed to previous reports;
- 2) The foreseen press releases, have not been delivered during the current grant. They will instead be delivered during the next grant taking advantage of the visibility and planning seminar (Forum) that will be hold in Matutuine District with the participation of all relevant actors including journalists During the current grant instead, Cesvi contributed to the collection of stories concerning the implementation of the activities, from all the implementing partners. The Project Manager and the Information/Coordinator Officer, translated the stories from the Mozambican partners from Portuguese to English and vice versa for the stories submitted by the South African grantees. These stories have been published regularly on the CEPF newsletter.
- 3) The media visit will also be held during the next grant in within the visibility and planning seminar that will be hold in Matutuine District with the participation of all relevant actors including journalists;
- 4) The "Futi Consortium" Facebook page has been opened and regularly updated by the Information Officer with the contribution of materials provided by other CEPF grantees.

#### **Component 9 Planned:**

Project's actions coordinated amongst consortium members, CEPF partners, other relevant actors and funding agency.

- 1) Three steering committees (six-monthly) are held with the participation of consortium members, Kuwuka (participation limited to general discussion stages), and the granting agency.
- 2) Three general coordination meetings (six-monthly) are held with the participation of all CEPF-funded organizations in Matutuine District along with relevant local agencies and authorities.
- 3) At least one individual coordination meeting will be held with each of the CEPF. funded organizations in Matutuine and local relevant authorities and agencies.

#### **Component 9 Actual at Completion:**

- 1) The Project Manager together with the Information Officer regularly organized and held all the foreseen Steering Committees. The last one was held on November the 4th 2013.  
Main issues discussed where:
  - The request for a visibility/planning seminar to be held in Matutuine District in the beginning of 2014;
  - The uncertainty about the future of the conservation activities being implemented in the MPAH as the majority of the participants do not have secure funds for the year 2014;
  - The possibility to submit a joint LOI to CEPF for future activities.
- 2) The Project Manager, the National Field Officer and one officer from each of the consortium members organized and held one general coordination meeting with the participation of all CEPF-funded partners in Matutine. The meeting has been held in Madjejane's biodiversity center.

3) All foreseen coordination meetings with CEPF grantees and local authorities have been held. In most cases the Project Manager, the Coordination/Information Officer and the National Field Officer held more the one meeting per each institution.

***Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?***

Planned targets that have not been achieved are:

Component 5 - One meeting (Consulta comunitaria), held instead of three;

Component 5 - Refresher trainings for SDAE (later MICOA) officers;

Component 7 - Refresher trainings for partner's staffs;

Component 8 - Three press release delivered.

All these targets (with the exception of the refresher trainings for the partners) suffered delays caused in a way or another by a slow response and chronic weaknesses on the side of the local authorities despite their good will and a positive attitude towards the project..

The main action undertaken in order to ensure a higher and more efficient participation of the local government in the conservation efforts is the decision to hold a planning seminar in which the local leadership not only will have the chance to know more about the work being done by the CEPF grantees, but will also take a leading role in the planning and implementation of biodiversity conservation actions in Matutuine District for the near future.

***Extra targets achieved:***

It should be noted that some of the work being done in the past months led towards the achievement of targets that were not initially foreseen in the proposal.

As the interactions among CEPF grantees in the three countries covered by the MPAH grew, the project Manager together with the Information Officer and the Field Officer, devoted some time and efforts to an increased interaction with partners working on the Swazi side of the MPAH namely, the Lubombo Conservancy.

Exchanging views and experiences across the border between Mozambique and Swaziland allowed to highlight the great potential for trans-frontier biodiversity protection work especially in an area ranging from the town of Goba (in Mozambique's Namaacha District) to the area of Mhlumeni (within the Lubombo Conservancy of Swaziland). In this region of the MPAH, a fragile, yet in some cases still pristine, forest Eco-system and the communities living in it, could benefit from natural resources-based tourism through the promotion of cross-border Eco-trails in the Lubombo Mountains and from the establishment of community-based lodges for the accommodation of the tourists

At the present stage, activities have taken place leading to the establishment of links between the communities living in on the two sides of the borders. In particular, an exchange visit has taken place at the end of November 2013 where some 15 members of the communities of Goba, Mhlumeni and others, visited the Futi corridor and had the chance to be exposed to the kind of conservation work being carried out by Cesvi and others there.

A detailed report of the visit will be delivered together with the present report.

This attempt to establish increasing trans boundary cooperation in the field of biodiversity conservation between Mozambique and Swaziland, has already attracted the attention of other potential partners. Proposals have been prepared and delivered to SADC/GIZ and to the U.S. Embassy in Swaziland applying for small grants allowing the further development of activities.

***Please describe and submit (electronically if possible) any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.***

The following tools and products/methodologies have already been submitted electronically with the previous reports:

- 1 METT format adapted to Mozambican protected areas;
- 1 METT format adapted to Mozambican buffer zones;
- 1 METT survey completed for the MSR (Protected Area);
- 5 METT surveys completed in the Futi Corridor (Buffer Zone);
- 1 Power Point presentation on the adapted METT;
- 1 Power Point presentation on the CEPF grantees in Mozambique;
- Lists of participants of trainings held by all Futi consortium members (plus Kuwuka);
- Pictures of activities implemented by all Futi consortium members (plus Kuwuka).

## **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.***

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

The Project Design Process benefitted from the prolonged presence of Cesvi in the MPAH and its regular consultation of the stakeholders during the designing operations.

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

The presence of local staff in the crucial field positions helped mediating and preventing misunderstandings and frictions with all the concerned parts and with the local authorities in particular.

Another positive effect brought by the presence of local people within the ranks of the project's staff was the facility of communication with the targeted communities and local consortium partners.

***Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:***

Biodiversity protection activities on the Mozambican side of the MPAH work at two different speeds according to whether the local government is (directly or indirectly) involved or not. All actions requiring the participation or the endorsement of the local leadership are inevitably slower than those carried out in direct collaboration with the communities only.

Yet the role of the Government is crucial and no significant impact can be achieved by actions not involving the local leadership.

Therefore, no efforts should be spared in order to make sure that the local authorities are always not only kept informed about the activities but actually can take the lead in the planning (and in some cases in the implementation) of foreseen actions.

## Additional Funding

*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 the CEPF investment in this project.*

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Cesvi	A	3.475 usd	- CESVI Country office  (part of cost for guard and driver)
EU	A	23.525 usd	- CESVI Country office  (part of cost for guard, driver, administrator, rent, utilities, consumables, vehicle maintenance)

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

- 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.)*

## Sustainability/Replicability

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

New risks are likely to arise in the near future due to the progressively deteriorating political and security situation in the country. However, so far, such deteriorating conditions have not directly affected the implementation of the project.

*Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.*

## Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

No specific environmental or social issues have arisen during the reporting period within the targeted area.

## **Additional Comments/Recommendations**

Some donors, potentially able to sustain the future conservation efforts in the MPAH (such as the World Bank for instance), appear to be underestimating the implementation potential of the National and International NGOs that have been working in the area also thanks to the CEPF funds.

Others, it is the case of the COMON foundation, adopted inefficient granting mechanism making it extremely slow and extremely complicated for the CEPF grantees to gain access to crucial funds. The CEPF, in collaboration with PPF, could play an even more decisive role in advocating in favor of the former and current CEPF grantees and apply some pressure in order for the existing and potential donors to:

- 1) Invite the mentioned agencies to take part in their decision-making processes;
- 2) Simplify and rationalize their granting mechanisms.

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

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**\*\*\*If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages\*\*\***

## Performance Tracking Report Addendum

### CEPF GlobalTargets

### (Enter Grant Term)

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.  
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from August 1, 2013 to February 28, 2014. (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.	Yes	1 METT baseline implemented	1 METT baseline implemented	Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.  Maputo Special Reserve (24.000 Ha).
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No, this activity was not foreseen			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	68.800 Ha	68.800 Ha	The project contributes to the strengthening of biodiversity conservation in the Futi corridor, part of the MPAH. The corridor's area is around 68.800 Ha.
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes	68.800 Ha	68.800 Ha	The Futi corridor is the buffer zone of the Maputo Special Reserve outside such a protected area. The corridor's area is around 68.800 Ha
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	Yes	8 communities accrued tangible benefits	8 communities accrued tangible benefits	Tangible benefits for the communities are only starting to be achieved. In most cases, these benefit come from the follow up that the current project is giving to Income Generating Activities started during previous actions.

**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	Payment for environmental services										
Madjejane	X	X					X			X				X							X	
Massohane	X	X					X						X	X							X	
Huko	X	X					X						X	X							X	
Gueveza	X	X					X						X	X							X	
Chia	X	X					X						X	X							X	
Matchia	X	X					X						X	X		X					X	
Tinonganine	X	X					X						X	X							X	
Munhoca	X	X					X						X	X							X	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>					<b>8</b>			<b>1</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>1</b>					<b>8</b>	

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

