



Small Grants –Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	BirdWatch Zambia
Project Title	Vertebrate Survey of The Mafinga Mountains
Grant Number	CEPF-109041
Date of Report	31 st January 2019

CEPF Hotspot: Eastern Afromontane Hotspot

Strategic Direction:2: Investment Priority 2.3: Advance the identification and prioritization of KBAs in Africa

Grant Amount: USD 19,850

Project Dates: 1 March 2018 – 31 December 2018

PART I: Overview

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

- (1) Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia- They helped providing prior contact to the project sight and necessary information for the survey area.
- (2) Forestry Department-They were part of the survey team providing oversight of the hotspot and providing information and guidance on Mafinga Mountains. They permitted the BirdWatch Zambia project team to do a survey in the forest reserves.
- (3) House of Chiefs- They gave the survey team permission to conduct an ecological assessment of vertebrates on the Mafinga Mountains.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

BirdWatch Zambia undertook a field expedition in Mafinga Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) from 30th March to 22nd April 2018. The aim of the survey was an intensive survey of vertebrates (birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles and fish).

The initial results of the field surveys yielded valuable discoveries comprising of multiple range extensions, new national records, and the presence of globally threatened species.

52 bird species were added to the existing Mafinga bird list, bringing it to a total of 207 species. A total of 15 mammal species was recorded, including the Chequered Giant Sengi *Rhynchocyoncirnei* and the Long-haired Rousette *StenomycterisLanorus*. The latter species

constitutes a first Zambian record. Seven reptile species were recorded, including Grey-bellied Skaapsteker *Psammophylaxvariabilis* and Nchisi Pygmy Chameleon *Rhampholeonnchisiensis*. The latter is a highly localised species which was so far only known within Zambia from the Nyika plateau. Among eleven amphibian species recorded, are Spotted Reed Frog *Hyperoliussubstriatus*, a first Zambian record, and Taita Dwarf Toad-*Mertensophrynetaitana*. All in all, the objective to update databases of flora and fauna was achieved.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from your proposal

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
To contribute to the conservation of natural habitats in the Mafinga Hills KBA in Zambia	<p>20-day flora and fauna survey ascertained the status and diversity of species in the KBA which is now acting as baseline data to inform future conservation actions.</p> <p>Completed final survey report with recommendations for conservation action. Identification of possible funding sources for a second phase of the project. Entities identified include; GEF</p> <p>Publications are now in various media</p>

b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Targeted conservation action by different stakeholders (principally WECSZ) at the KBA on the basis of data generated	<p>Two members of the survey team attended a workshop hosted by Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia aimed at raising funds and awareness for conservation activities of Mafinga KBA project.</p> <p>BWZ member of staff attended a funding strategy workshop for Mafinga Hills Conservation Action Plan. Looking at validating stakeholder submissions from previous workshop, developing project concepts based on the Conservation Action Plan and reviewing draft funding strategy document</p> <p>Final survey report shared with WECSZ</p>
Updated databases of vertebrates for Birdwatch Zambia records	<p>Reflecting in BWZ records, of our findings</p> <p>52 new bird species, 15 mammal, 7 reptile and 11 amphibian species added to the databases.</p>

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

Our work complemented the Conservation Strategy developed by the Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia (WECSZ). This strategy has been shared with various stakeholders e.g. Department of Agriculture, National Heritage Conservation Commission, Isoka District Council, etc. and funding agencies such as Biofin under the Zambian Ministry of Finance. This is a great step towards the achievement of the long-term goal which aims to contribute to the conservation of natural habitats in the Mafinga mountains.

The major challenge was under-estimating the amount of work involved on the project as well as to achieve both the short term and long-term goals of the project. Under-estimating the amount of work further lead to under-costing and budgeting for human resource on the project.

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

The most unexpected impact was the discovery of 52 undocumented species of birds in the area.

Furthermore, prior to the survey, the perception of the local community around this KBA was that of a wasteful group with no care for natural resources and sustainable utilization resources. However, upon dialogue and interviews with this community, the team found the community to be very keen and corporative in supporting efforts to protect and use sustainably, the ecosystem services around this KBA.

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

6. Describe the results for each deliverable/output:

#	Output	Results for output
1	Final survey report	The initial results of our field surveys yielded valuable discoveries comprising of multiple range extensions, new national records, and the presence of globally threatened species. 52 bird species were added to the existing Mafinga bird list, bringing it to a total of 207 species. Trigger species recorded are Blue Swallow <i>Hirundoatrocaerulea</i> and African Crowned Eagle <i>Stephanoaetuscoronatus</i> . The discovery of a population of the range-restricted Churring Cisticola <i>Cisticolanjombe</i> is noteworthy. A total of 15 mammal species was recorded, including the Chequered Giant Sengi <i>Rhynchocyoncirnei</i> and the Long-haired Rousette <i>StenomycterisLanorus</i> . The latter species constitutes a first Zambian record. 7 reptile species were recorded, including Grey-bellied Skaapsteker <i>Psammophylaxvariabilis</i> and Nchisi Pygmy Chameleon

		<i>Rhampholeon nchisiensis</i> . The latter is a highly localised species which was so far only known within Zambia from the Nyika plateau. Among 11 amphibian species recorded, are Spotted Reed Frog <i>Hyperolius substriatus</i> , a first Zambian record, and Taita Dwarf Toad- <i>Mertensophryne taitana</i> .
2	An updated KBA sheet	52 new bird species, 15 mammal, 7 reptile and 11 amphibian species added to the databases
3	Publication materials including for BirdLife website and BWZ newsletter	An article on the survey has been published in the Nov-Dec 2018 issue of the African Birdlife magazine as well as BWZ Wattled Crane newsletter.

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

Methods

Field Work and Recording

All observations of vertebrates were plotted on a 1x1km scale indicating the species and a numeric count. Photographs were taken as evidence for a species' presence as well as to allow for further study and for reporting purposes. Although sometimes constrained by weather conditions, fieldwork took place throughout the day and continued with spot-lighting after dark.

Birds: were surveyed through systematic observation and sound recording. Tape-luring (Systematic playing of recorded birdsong) was done to optimize detection chances of key species. Effort was concentrated at times of greatest activity: early morning from 0600 till about 1130, and late afternoon/ early evening. However, bird-watching spilled over into all hours of the day, and was sometimes restricted by the weather during optimal times.

Mammals: records were systematically collected from direct observation and sound, and from the interpretation of sign (for example tracks, droppings, places of refuge and remains from feeding) during survey activities and incidentally when in camp. Nocturnal searches with torches were conducted. No trapping of smaller mammals, such as rodents or bats, was done.

Amphibians: in addition to any visual observation during general survey activities, key localities of interest (e.g. pools) were visited to establish the presence of calling adults and/or tadpoles. In addition, nocturnal searches using spotlights were carried out.

Reptiles: sightings were collected during day- and night-time survey activities. Promising spots, such as boulder-strewn terrain and evergreen forest, were systematically searched.

Fish: streams and other water bodies were sampled visually and by using scoop nets.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

7. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

The most significant capacity development for BWZ staff was during a visit from BLAPs finance staff. Lessons on financial reporting and budgeting were administered and this will be used during the planning and designing of various projects to be implemented by BWZ.

Consider lessons that would inform:

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

The project design mostly focused on activities in the field rather than post field work and reporting requirement. This led to the late submission of CEPF reporting requirements as they were not planned for.

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

The project was implemented by a team of seasoned field workers, resilient in any work situation, as such, project implementation was the smoothest part of the project.

- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

While the project was mostly focused and purely designed to be a biodiversity assessment, community engagement at various levels is necessary. This not only gave an insight on past activities in the area but it also gave an indication on regarding perceptions towards fauna and flora in the area.

Sustainability / Replication

8. 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.

The use of scientifically standardised IBA monitoring criteria developed within the BirdLife partnership makes all the work done on the project easily replicable. There is need to train local IBA monitors as a result of the community interest reported from the field visit. The role of citizen science and community involvement will not only be a cost saving measure considering the distance of the site but will also be great for the long-term monitoring of this important site.

Safeguards

- 9. 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.**

As the project did not involve any handling of animals or work warranting an EIA, only an H and S report was done. This was reviewed prior to the field visit and all team members made aware of the various procedures outlined in the plan.

Actions to ensure health and safety:

Safety of the project staff / field researchers during surveys.

Staff involved in the survey were extremely experienced in this type of work and knows what measures are required. Since the survey did not include any activities other than walking and use of a spotlight and skoping net, sensible safety measures are similar to the basic precautions that everybody in this field is familiar with, such as use of hat, sunblock and suitable footwear.

Reporting on Implementation: precautions as described above, were taken. As a result of general best practice, no personal injuries occurred.

H&S of staff during interaction with live animals.

Only relevant when in potential contact with potentially dangerous animals. In this situation, presence of venomous snakes is relevant. Researchers were extremely familiar with all venomous snake species in Zambia and would avoid handling these.

Reporting on Implementation: no interactions with potentially dangerous animals occurred.

limit the mortality of animals during the interaction.

The only animals that were handled during the survey, were amphibians, reptiles and fish. All sampling was done on base of catch and release: animals were not kept any longer than strictly required for reliable identification of the species. Hence expected mortality was minimal.

Reporting on Implementation:

mortality was minimized due to best practice inhandling. Out of hundreds of animals caught, mortality was limited to a total of 5 animals (4 frogs, 1 lizard). This is considered a normal level of mortality, linked to natural external factors such as poor condition. These were consequently conserved to serve as “voucher specimens”.

Additional Funding

- 10. 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\$) USD 1,000

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
BWZ	In-kind (category A)	\$1000	staff and trustees time (preparation and supervision time), office use and internet

* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Our results also confirm the productivity of the mid-altitude evergreen forests of the Zinsa Valley. Although the plateau areas itself are seeing only limited human pressure, these mid-altitude areas (typically between 1500 and 2000m asl) experience rapid deforestation and cultivation. Conservation interventions are urgently required to preserve the completeness of the site. Although beyond the scope of this project, we believe there is ample space to improve on sustainable management such as through tourism as a revenue generating mechanism. Our impressions on site is that there is local preparedness to work in this direction.

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

It is further recommended that this survey is followed up by a more extensive survey project which takes in other parts of the year, most notably the early rains period (Nov-Jan).

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and 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 Portfolio Indicators

12. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Narrative

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 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
Mafinga Hills	0	PP

14. Protected Areas

15a. Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

15b. Protected area management

If you have been requested to submit a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), please follow the instructions below. If you have not been requested to submit a METT, please go directly to section 16.

Should you want to know more about the monitoring of protected area management effectiveness and the tracking tool, please click [here](#).

Download the METT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website [here](#) and search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

WDPA ID	PA Official Name	Date of METT*	METT Total Score

* Please indicate when the METT was filled by the authorities of the park or provide a best estimate if the exact date is unknown. And please only provide METTs less than 12 months old.

Please do not forget to submit the completed METT together with this report.

15. Production landscape

Please 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
The headwaters of the Luangwa river lay outside the 7000ha of protected area.	0	9.9166667	33.2500000	0

* 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).*

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

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

**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*
6	

**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.*

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 benefiting

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

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						

2						
...						

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:

- 16. Name: Omali Phiri**
- 17. Organization: BirdWatch Zambia**
- 18. Mailing address: P.O.Box 33944, Lusaka**
- 19. Telephone number: 0974665421**
- 20. E-mail address: omali.bwz@gmail.com/omali.phiri@birdwatchzambia.org**