

CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT



Namúli Mountain

Organization Legal Name:	Khaiya Editores and Services
Project Title:	"Study on the Perceptions and Customary Practices on the management of biodiversity in Adjacent Communities to Mount Namuli."
Date of Report:	October -15- 2016
Report Author and Contact Information	Alexandre Silva Dunduro E-mail- dunduroalexandre@hotmail.com khaiyaserv@gmail.com Celphone: (+258) 828686690

CEPF Region: Mozambique

Strategic Direction: Republic of Mozambique, Zambezia Province, Gurue district

Grant Amount: 19,030.00USDs

Project Dates: November-01-2015-September-30-2016

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

The preservation of biodiversity has attracted the attention of various stakeholders. This fact testifies the fact that it is a multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary issue. Therefore, the implementation of this project included the intervention of four (4) official institutions namely: **District services of environment and Agriculture, District Services Of Education, Board and teachers of Eduardo Mondlane Secondary School of Gurué, and Board of Secondary School of Gurué.** Two (2) local nongovernmental Organizations (**Associação de Músicos do Gurué**) and Radio Comunitária do Gurué (Communitarian Radio of Gurué). Also contributed to this project the involvement of singular citizens such as local leaders and youth people from Gurué city.

a) Public institutions in Gurué District. Institutions such as "District services of environment and agriculture" " District Services of Education "Central Board of Secondary schools, namely "Escola Secundária Geral do Gurué" and "Escola Secundary Eduardo Mondlane" and " Radio Comunitária do Gurué" was very important partners on implementation of this project.



(i) District Services of Environment and Agriculture. This partner was very important on the process of contact with the communities and they gave key information about the social and cultural practices of the communities. They also provide some legal tools to the Project.



(ii) District Services of Education. One of the activities the project developed was workshops with youth students. To have access to students it was necessary to have allowance of the Services of Education.

(iii) Board of two Secondary Schools and teachers. To work with students it was necessary a very deep collaboration of Board in those schools. Those schools, namely "*Escola Secundária Geral do Gurúé* and *Escola Secundária Eduardo Mondlane*" participate deeply on the process of organization of workshops. Also some teachers gave they own knowledge participating on debates and giving some lessons on environment and climate to those young people.

b) Associação dos Músicos do Gurúé (AMG). AMG is a local Association. They have a very close relationship with the communities so this partners were very important contact in Gurúé District. They contributed translating local language to Portuguese and Portuguese to local language (Lomwé) in the process of research and workshops in the communities.

d) Community authorities, influential people (Regulus, Healers, rituals Leaders). This partners was crucial sources of supplying data, relevant information, and took an important role in the management of the project.



d) Communitarian Radio Of Gurué. This stakeholder was very important on the process of dissemination of information on the results and advances study as well as information about importance and preservation of biodiversity. Also they gave a space to the radiophone program called " Echoes of Namuli."



Conservation Impacts

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

The project contributed to some communities on Namuli Region become conscious of the importance of biodiversity and conservation. The relationship with the community of Mukunya and Curruca and specific groups in the city of Gurue, for example young people in secondary schools, specifically, gave the opportunity to a discussion without taboos about customary practices of the community and biodiversity. It was found that some practices put in danger the biodiversity such as growing crops on the mountain slopes, frequent fires to expand new areas of cultivation and frequent logging for domestic and commercial purposes (obtaining firewood and production coal for marketing in the city of Gurue).



Essentially the project has created tools for an efficient and effective implementation of programs for biodiversity on Namuli region, awareness-raising activities about importance of biodiversity conservation, as well as other actions that could increase income and livelihoods of communities in an environmentally sustainable way.

Therefore, the project's contribution to the CEPF profile is: Introduction and expansion of community discussions on the importance of biodiversity. As communities is the key players in the fight for the preservation of biodiversity, the project contributed positively to the CEPF ecosystem profile because it was possible, in the community, create a common understanding about the healthy relationship mechanisms with the environment biodiversity conservation

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

Main Activities	Results	Impact
<p>1. Local and awareness meetings (presentation of the project, identify the project implementation partners and update the information on the pressing challenges in the communities)</p>	<p>Made (9) local meetings (workshops in the community) Meetings Held in the month of April 2016, between 14-20, work in communities or in the region of Namuli hills, or in areas of the city of Gurue. These meetings were held in the communities of Murrabue, Curruca and the city of Gurué in two secondary schools, which brought together about 100 young students. and General Secondary School Gurué until the first phase of the project. In the second phase of the project, Identified and developed in June, between 16-24, strategic partnerships to implement the project, namely: Community Radio Gurué, Secondary School General Eduardo Mondlane and General Secondary School Gurué. (3).</p>	<p>Identified and developed strategic partnerships for project implementation, including: Community Radio of Gurué, Secondary School General Eduardo</p>

and define intervention mechanisms)

(Cont.) Local and awareness meetings (presentation of the project, identify the project implementation partners and update the information on the pressing challenges in the communities and define intervention mechanisms)

Achieved **(3)** Community joint meetings that led to the realization, in the city of Gurué, a discussion workshop and for the release of the results project and Radio program called Echoes from Namuli, put in the air for the first time on **23 September 2016.**

Mondlane

Identified and developed strategic partnerships for project implementation, including: Comunitarian Radio of Gurué, Secondary School General Eduardo Mondlane

Identified and developed strategic partnerships for project implementation, including: Comunitarian Radio of Gurué, Secondary School General Eduardo Mondlane



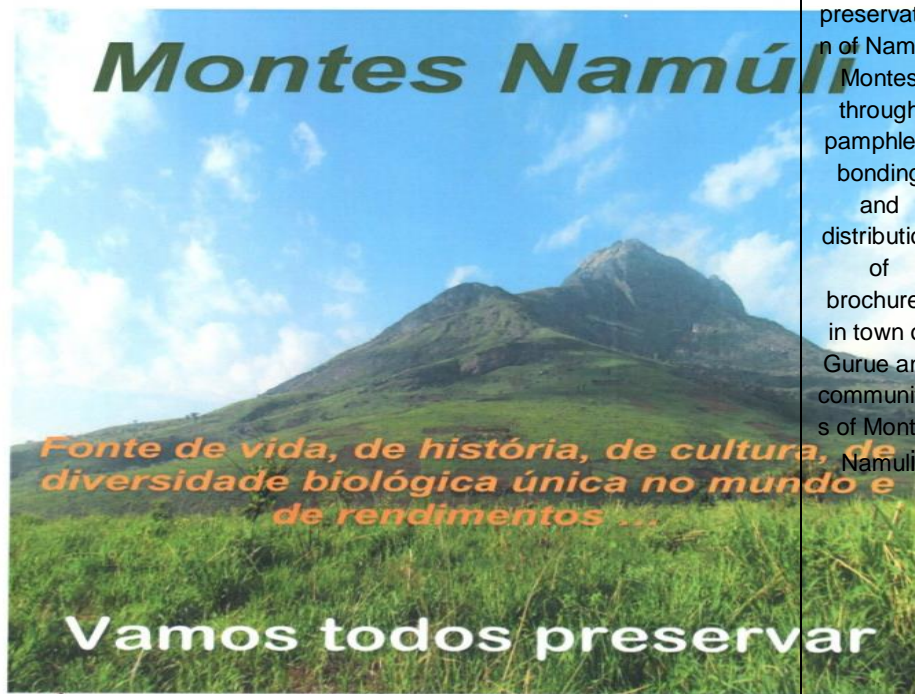
Pic.(1) Youth from secondary School of Gurué





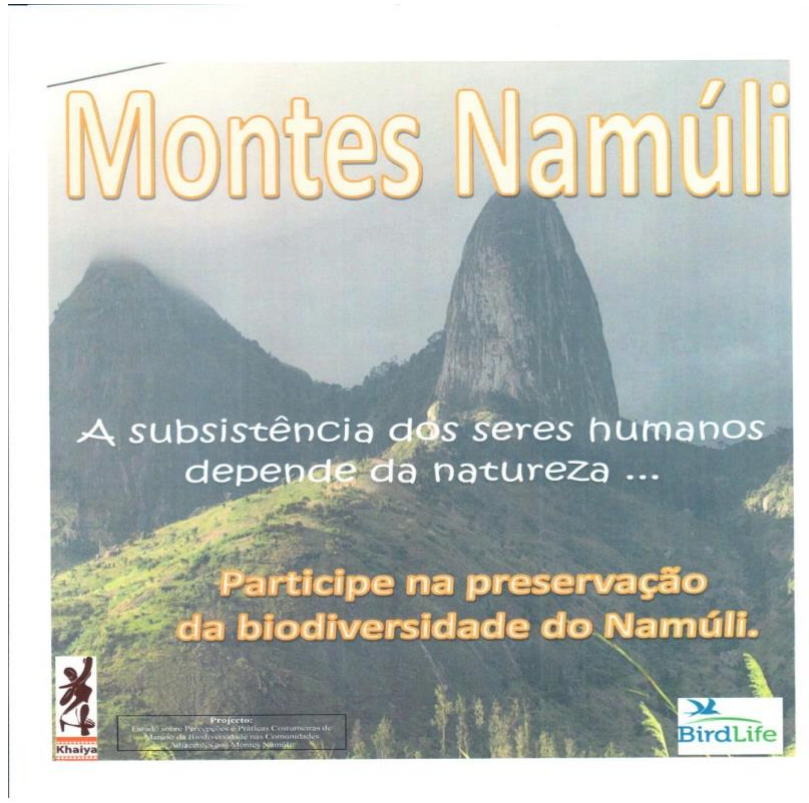
Conceived during the months of February, March and April 2016 (in digital format) flyers proposals, brochures and questionnaires (printed) research and community awareness. Printed between the months of June and September, pamphlets, brochures and research questionnaires and community awareness. brochures were printed () and posters () in A4 and A3 respectively format.

2. Develop and produce materials (teaching) of community awareness and outreach.



Mobilized communities for the preservation of Namuli Montes through pamphlets bonding and distribution of brochures in town of Gurue and communities of Montes Namuli

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Pamphlet produced to distribute and to prepare workshops




Part of youth mobilized on the collage of pamphlets in Gurue city


Made **(12)** local meetings (workshops in the community, Meetings and workshops) Meetings Held in the month of April 2016, between 14-20, work in communities in the region of Namuli hills, in areas of the city of Gurue. These meetings

Mobilized communities for the preservation of Namuli Montes through pamphlets bonding and distribution of brochures in town of Gurue and

communities of Montes Namúli.

Mobilized communities for the preservation of Namuli Montes through pamphlets bonding

<p>3. Conduct advocacy sessions and dissemination of good practices on sustainable management of biodiversity</p>	<p>were held in the communities of Murrabué, Carruca and the city of Gurué in two secondary schools, which brought together about 100 young students. (2) Identified and developed in June, from 19 to 24, strategic partnerships to implement the project, namely: Communitarian Radio of Gurué, Secondary School General Eduardo Mondlane and General Secondary School Gurué. (3). Achieved (3) Communities joint meetings that led to the realization, in the city of Gurué, a discussion workshop and for the release of the results project and Radio show called "<i>Echoes from Namul</i>", put in the air for the first time on 23 September 2016, was released together with the literary competition on biodiversity of Mount Namuli.</p>  <p>Meeting with Adelina Jackson, Queen of Namuli Region, Mukunya</p>	<p>and distribution of brochures in town of Gurue and communities of Montes Namuli.</p> <p>Identified and developed strategic partnerships to implement projects in Gurué, namely: A radio show program, <i>Echoes from Namul</i>, and a literary competition on biodiversity of Mount Namuli.</p>
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<p>3. Conduct advocacy sessions and dissemination of good practices on sustainable management of biodiversity</p>		
	<p>Meeting with an elder woman in Mukunya, near from Namuli Mountain</p>	<p>Identified and developed strategic partnerships to implement projects in Gurué, namely: A radio show program, <i>Echoes from Namuli</i>", and a literary competition on biodiversity of Mount Namuli</p>
	<p>In December 2015 and April 2016 done preparatory meetings with the school boards and with the Gurué Communitarian Radio for signing of Understanding Memorandum for the realization of programs about conservation, preservation and</p>	<p>1. About 100 youth from two secondary schools of Gurué</p>

<p>4. Create material and human capacity for sustainability and continuity of activities after the present project</p>	<p>respect for the historical legacy of Namuli Mountains. Khaiya has given special attention to work with schools, youth students. Khaiya worked with two (2) schools, namely: Eduardo Mondlane Secondary School and Secondary School of Gurue to create a Project sustainability conditions. Teachers are therefore a strategic means to achieve this purpose. Thus the Khaiya in their mobilization and awareness programs include teachers as part of the activities so that they are the reference points for young people worked to. In the months of June 2016 and September 2016 were developed activities for the creation and formalization of a Local Association called Circle of Interest Organization for preservation of Namuli Mountains (CIMONA) which is essentially an Association for young people of secondary schools which will develop activities linked to biodiversity and activities around Namuli Mountains in particular. Although the process of formalizing this association still in progress, the members already begin to develop concrete activities assisted by Khaiya, for example: Collage Flyer by City with appeals for preservation Biodiversity and Environment, Radio Program Realization through Gurué Communitarian radio which had its the first program launched on 23 September 2016. Another activity relevant was the launch of the competition on the Namuli Mountains. The competition is open to all young (12 to 25 years old), primarily students, with a view to gathering and recording of knowledge about the history and mythology of the Namuli Mountains, the most significant events, their longings and passions, how they identify with Mount Namuli, etc.</p>	<p>trained on environment, biodiversity and Namuli Mountains history, now, part of these youth are themselves activists on biodiversity and environment in Gurue districts .</p> <p>2. Created a Radio Show about biodiversity and about Namuli Mountains. The radio show is a very important tool on the process of spread information about biodiversity, conservation and environment in Gurue.</p>
<p>5. Conduct study visits to relevant sites (forests and sacred</p>	<p>Conducted 20 interviews and 6 study visits to holy sites in April 2016 and December 2015, March 2016, April 2016 and June 2016. The following holy places were visited: Holy Water Falls at Mount Namuli. It is believed that water purifies the soul of this place of visitors and brings good augury. Visited a cemetery in the city of Gurue. The purpose of this visit was to verify the popular belief among inhabitants around the Namuli according to which the graves in the region are facing Mount Namuli as a way of symbolizing the origin of these people.</p>	<p>communities linked studies Namuli Mountains has a positive impact for those interested in the area of conservation and</p>

places, mythological, sources of rivers, ...) and perform individual and group interviews.



Sacral forest in Currucua, where trees are used for medicinal treatments


biodiversity of the region. It is an information platform on livings and cohabitation of communities that facilitate the work of any individual or organization who wants to work in the region. This is the first well-




Interview with Adelina Jackson, Queen of Namuli Region

detailed study of the region studying communities and their livings because there is no biodiversity without communities.

Studies in Namuli Mountains has a positive impact for those interested in the area of conservation and biodiversity in this region. It is an information platform on livings and

	 <p data-bbox="462 814 808 850">A typical cemetery in Gurue.</p>	<p data-bbox="1250 170 1388 1031">cohabitation of communities that facilitate the work of any individual or organization who wants to work in the region. This is the first well detailed study of the region studying communities and their livings because there is no biodiversity without communities.</p>
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<p data-bbox="240 1228 386 1732">6. Identify the main subsistence activities and their relationship with the natural ecosystem and ecological sustainability.</p>	<p data-bbox="414 1113 1226 1491">By the end of the project (September 2016) we have identified the experiences mechanisms and survival of communities adjacent to Namuli Mountains. This evidence was sought in all movements made here, namely, December (2015), March (the local partner) and April of this year (2016), June 2016 and September 2016. Thus was highlighted that activities of those communities around Namuli Mountains mainly in agriculture and trade. Generally, women are engaged in agriculture and men to trade (products of their own agricultural production fields "fields").</p> <p data-bbox="414 1501 1226 1879">Products commonly produced by these communities are: potato and beans that are in practice cash crops. As for trade, these communities usually carry what they produce to the city of Gurue (Where are the major markets). Apparently, the money raised from these marketed products used to purchase basic necessities such as oil, salt, sugar, leaf, tea, products such as soap, among others. These mechanisms of life experience has a very strong relationship with the biodiversity of Namuli Mountains . One of the elders interviewed in December by Khaiya said that the land becomes less able to</p>	<p data-bbox="1258 1228 1388 1879">The main impact of this activity is the possibility to give a very good idea for someone who want to work in this region. Is important to know and to identify these aspects because from this point is possible to</p>
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<p>6. Identify the main subsistence activities and their relationship with the natural ecosystem and ecological sustainability.</p>	<p>produce due to cyclical droughts and, as a solution, communities turn the mountain sides to produce i.e., it resorts to felling of trees and natural ecosystems of mountain ranges for the production of cash crops. No one can imagine that, that communities living in rural areas, pastoralist could devote themselves, but not be seen in the adjacent communities to Namuli Mountains.</p> <p>These communities do not engage in animal farming as a means of subsistence which, in our opinion, may be a factor of substantially reduces the advancement of environmental degradation, as communities do not have cattle for example who always need more and more pasture. Therefore, it is like as a recommendation: Knowing that the activity of breeding of domestic animals such as goats and cattle is one of the biggest attacks on biodiversity should be created in the income generation capacities communities through commercial activities, mainly of agricultural products from the communities, so that they do not feel the need to obtain animals for breeding.</p>	<p>know the many ways of subsistence of the communities.</p>
		
	<p>Tomatoes produced by a family of peasants in Mukunya-Gurue</p>	



Some peasants in Gurue selling their agricultural products in Gurue city

<p>7. Analyze and systematize the collected data, assessing their relationship with national and international standards for sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity</p>	<p>Finished the process of analysis and systematization of environmental management documents in Mozambique (process that had started in December 2015). Material produced in the first travel, second, third travel, fourth movement to Gurué. It should be noted that the first visit to Gurué was held between (07-14) December 2015, the second was performed (14-20) April 2016, the third was performed (19-24 June) June 2016 and the fourth between 13-16 September 2016. the material systematization corresponded to a cycle of individual and group interviews of relevant entities within the administration as well as the level of the community. The final result that was obtained this process is the preparation of a proposal that Namuli Montes are considered local protection or special protection.</p>	<p>This activity gave youth from the two school and another youth from Gurue in Gurue the ability and knowledge about biodiversity and environment.</p>
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<p>8. Analyze data and report production on the implementation experiences of the Project</p>	<p>Completed in September 2016 The Report Project Final describing the project experiences entitled "Study on the perceptions and customary practices of Biodiversity Working Capital of the Adjoining Communities to Namuli Montes." At the end of the project declare that this activity was concluded successfully, therefore 100%</p>	<p>It is expected this study could contribute deeply in the field of conservation and biodiversity and maybe could create some specific agenda to transform Namuli in some special conservation space.</p>
<p>9. Project closure and appreciation of the main partners involved in the project in Gurué district.</p>	<p>Closure of the project funded by CEPF since 2015, entitled "Study on the perceptions and customary practices of biodiversity management in the communities adjacent to the Namúli Mountains."</p>	<p>Ensuring positive relationships with local authorities. These activities have allowed all the projects to be implemented in the Namuli Mountains region to be welcomed by the community</p>



Khaiya's Technicians at Khaiya Office discussing project closure

The closure, which involved the holding of meetings and workshops with the communities that participated in the study, was a moment of celebration because the communities felt the importance of being involved in a program that prioritized, above all, their socio-cultural practices and knowledge. For the Khaiya, the closure of the Project brought a sense of longing for long months of constant contact with the communities and with that established a positive empathy and empathy for the great problems that we all face, in a world increasingly More hostile with mother nature. On the other hand, for the Khaiya, the project is ended with the sense of mission accomplished, since it was possible to achieve all the objectives that were established in the CEPF application process. Therefore, in the context of the closure the following activities were developed:

(Mrach,09,2017) The Focal Point mobilized logistic and

ies. On the other hand, it has also allowed the activities that will follow even the end of the CEPF funding to be sustainable.

Ensuring positive relationships with local authorities. These activities have allowed all the projects to be implemented in the Namuli Mountains region to be welcomed by the

	<p>operational strategic factors in Gurué for the implementation of the planned activities, in the context of the closure of the project activities.</p> <p>March 10,2017, Alexandre Dunduro and the Focal Point of the project in Gurué, was invited by the radio to comment on the closing program of the Khaiya project funded by CEPF. It was explained in detail what the project consisted of, and how the project will continue even it has closed from the point of view of CEPF funding. It was said that the creation of the Association of Circle of Interest of the Namúli Mountains, which was born under this project will be a platform that will continue to actively work in the region for the preservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>(March 11, 2017) the team went to the regions adjacent to the Namúli Mountains. Having left the district of Gurué around 11am on 11 March, the group led by Alexandre Dunduro and Anastácio Leitão arrived around 16h the region of Namúli. The trip was delayed because the weather was not good, there was some rain.</p> <p>(March,12,2017) Meeting with the Mucunya Community. Meeting with the community of Mucunya consisted of the presentation of the information material, distribution of pamphlets and catalogs of the main activities that were developed throughout the time in the scope of the CEPF project. The community of Mucunya is closer to Mount Namúli, so it is the community that the Khaiya considered a priority in the scope of the activities developed in the project.</p>	<p>communities. On the other hand, it has also allowed the activities that will follow even the end of the CEPF funding to be sustainable.</p> <p>Ensuring positive relationships with local authorities. These activities have</p>
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Members of communities during the meeting

This community is important because it is the "gateway" of the various actors who wish to know and work around the Namuli mountains. The distribution of pamphlets and t-shirts was very gratifying for the members of the community who greatly appreciated and promised to welcome the Khaiya team with open arms.

(March,13,2017.) Meeting with the community of Curruca. As in Mucunya community , meeting with the community of Curruca consisted of the presentation of information material, distribution of pamphlets and catalogs of the main activities that have been developed throughout the time in the framework of the CEPF project.

allowed all the projects to be implemented in the Namuli Mountains region to be welcomed by the communities. On the other hand, it has also allowed the activities that will follow even the end of the CEPF funding to be sustainable.



Members of communities and Khaiya consultant

(March,14-15) Meeting with the Gurué Schools. The school community in the district of Gurué was always the main collaborator during the implementation of the project, so it was important to re-interact with the students who contributed so that the activities planned to be implemented during the project achieved the expected results. With the boys, cultural activities were carried out but with messages regarding the environment and preservation of the Namúli Mountains

(March 17,2017) Final contact with the Gurué district administration. It should be noted that without the collaboration of the District Administration it would not be possible to implement the project. The administration represented by the Directorate of Education and the Environment, allowed a permanent collaboration that contributes to the success of the project. This final meeting consisted in communicating the results of the projects, clarifying the subsequent steps and sharing the documents (Brochures, leaflets, Video CDs on Namuli) to the District Administration staff.

Ensuring positive relationships with local authorities. These activities have allowed the projects to be implemented

in the Namuli Mountains region to be welcomed by the communities. On the other hand, it has also allowed the activities that will follow even the end of the CEPF funding to be sustainable.



Ensuring positive relationships with local

authorities. These activities have allowed all the projects to be implemented in the Namuli Mountains region to be welcomed by the communities. On the other hand, it has also allowed the activities

		that will follow even the end of the CEPF funding to be sustainable.
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On the first result should be noted that was produced a detailed report on the origins, culture and practices of the communities adjacent to Montes Namuli. This document should be shared with the partners involved in this project. A short video documentary, which is narrated the process of research and workshops that were held in the communities and on the perceptions and practices of management of biodiversity with influential people in the communities was also produced. On another hand, it was possible create a youth movement in Gurué district called "Circle of Namuli Montes Preservation Interest." This group consists mainly of young Gurué district covered in workshops in secondary schools of the city of Gurue¹.

The movement created in order to guarantee the sustainability of the project, has the following:

- (1)** Improved the understanding of biodiversity and critical ecosystems in general, for the day-to-day life of people in order to improve the quality of life.
- (2)** Contributed to the strengthening of understanding and recognition of the relationship between nature and sustainable human development, as well as the importance of mountain regions.

¹ The study could be found in annex

(3) Empowered communities to manage and promote the sustainable use of natural resources in Namuli region. Created also an local structure composed by youth people from Gurue called "Círculo de Interesse de Preservação dos Montes Namúli²" and a Radio Program called "Echoes from Namúli". It is believed that this local organization will be an important bridge to the future work both the Khaiya and CEPF, being a local organization, has a better approach relationship with the community. Finally, a program established in Communitarian radio of Gurué called "Namuli Echoes" was also created within the implementation of the partnership between Khaiya and CEPF and it aims to continue with the dissemination, awareness and mobilizing communities for the preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity





Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: Is not possible to state exactly the area (Hectares) protected because this project was about communitarian mobilization and implementing awareness programs on the importance of preserving biodiversity and the environment and the protection of critical ecosystems . However, it is possible to refer to locations or communities where the project was implemented, in this case the communities of Mukunya and Curruca (two adjacent communities to Namuli Montes)

Species Conserved: There is no reference to specific species preserved during the implementation of the project. However, we can say that the work with the communities and influential people warned about the danger of extinction of some animals and plant species. We can however say that indirectly the project contributed to the preservation of some species, such as, for example, the Namuli Apallis, species of bird that currently can only be seen in the regions of Namuli Hills which however is in danger of extinction



Corridors Created: N/A

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

The implementation of projects always involves challenges and successes. In the case of this project we can indicate the high involvement of local partners in the implementation of activities of the project, it can be mentioned the case of local government institutions in Gurué District and the schools. Refer to the District Services of Environment and Agriculture, Secondary Schools in Gurué. Creating a radio program that had not been foreseen in the project proposal, it was a major success, with the involvement of Gurué Community Radio it was possible to have the show on the air. The creation of a literary and artistic prize dedicated to Namuli Mountains is another success. It is also had not been foreseen this activity in the project proposal. So the huge involvement of the institutions in facilitating the implementation of activities was the major success.

About the challenges: **(1)** difficulties of access to communities adjacent to Montes Namuli. The access road and the rains that are constant in that region contributes greatly to the difficulties of access to communities. **(2)** Priorities of the communities Vs project activities. The communities have their priorities, for example the practice of agriculture and trade. It was quite difficult to find a balance between the agenda of communities and the project schedule, because on many occasions the families were in agricultural work and coincided with the period set for the workshops. **(3)** Political Situation in Mozambique. Some travel to Gurue was extremely dangerous because of probability of attacks from rebels who is attacking civilians across the country. **(4)**. Economic situation in Mozambique. We faced a lot of difficulties because of the inflation, especially air tickets and some goods that we needed to use during the project, it was a

very deep challenge. But we think that difficulties take us to new experiences and give us additional power to achieve results of the project, that why even with all of the constrains we have been in Gurue implementing the project.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

There was positive impacts unexpected. The radio program is an example. The initiative came from the youth of the schools during the workshops. There was the imitative of creating a radio program. Earlier there was the idea of developing partnership with the communitarian radio to disseminate the activities of the project but there was the idea of creating a program focused agenda for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation of Namuli Mountains.

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)

Khaiya has the privilege of having specialists with many years of experience in the management and implementation of projects and research in the field of social sciences. This experience of collaborators and volunteers who work with Khaiya allowed the project be designed with technical details that allowed the implementation of the project successfully. For example, the experiences of one of the Khaiya collaborators in another districts of Mozambique allowed to reduce the uncertainties related to experiences and cohabitation of those communities. Another example was the ability to hinge sharing of knowledge and expertise among Khaiya collaborators where each could give their contribution to the project designed. Therefore, two aspects were crucial: **(1)** Technical Knowledge of Khaiya on design and implementation of projects; **(2)**. The capacity of knowledge sharing in the process of design the project proposal and its Implementation.

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

Khaiya competed for the category of Small Grants. Itself, this category is a financial constraint to the implementation of the project. However, the implementation process was important to prompt response of focal points in Gurue district. People who gave their delivery to the project without major financial return expectations. Therefore the ready availability of collaborators in Gurue was the most important reason for the success of the project.

The hospitable character of communities was also an important success factor in the project. For example, always the communities offered their own homes to the collaborators stay in and the next day conduct the workshops.. Finally it should noted that the effectiveness of collaborators in this project was important, for example, the months of December and January are heavy rains in Gurué and the months of June, July, August and September it is quite cold. But the collaborators in the project never intimidated by the weather and were always ready to carry out the activities.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Nothing that has not been said before. The important thing that should be mentioned at is that in all activities in communities is important to respect the experiences and of the communities. It is important to respect the cultural and historical heritage of the communities. The communities have their own relationship code and treatment of nature. Therefore, before any action to be taken in the community, especially activities related to conservation, it is important that the team relates horizontally with communities, undressing of all preconception.

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
Khaiya Editores e Serviços	A	7,002.00MZM	Khaiya had to pay a last flight to the consultant (Maputo-Nampula-Gurué)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

***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.

Nothing that has not been said before. The important thing that should be mentioned at this point is that in all activities and communities is important respect the experiences and cohabitation of communities. It is important respect the cultural and historical heritage of the communities, for them, the communities have their own relationship code and treatment of nature. Therefore, before any action to be taken in the community,

especially activities related to conservation, it is important that the team in the field relates horizontally with communities, undressing of all preconception and stereotypes.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

The prize on conservation in Namuli Mountains. Having verified a large involvement of young people in the workshops on the conservation of Namuli Mountains, Khaiya was proposed by the school boards to create a prize on Namuli biodiversity and conservation issues to students and young people to write stories, poetry or draw something related to conservation, environment, nature, biodiversity of Montes Namuli. The objective is continuously stimulate the interest of young people in matters related to the environment and conservation. So the prize results will be announced on December 11, celebrating International Day of Mountains.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

Through activities that aim to train communities, local authorities and civil society, to joint synergies for advocacy, fund partnerships to biodiversity issues it was important to discuss and spread some instruments of environmental protection and conservation in Mozambique, such as the **Environmental Law (Law No. 20/97 of October 01)**. This law gives a focus on climate change and its impact on the lives of communities and general principles of environmental management. More specifically discussed the **Chapter IV of the Environment Act** which speaks specifically about the special measures of protection and more specifically on protection of environmental heritage, protection of biodiversity, areas of Environmental Protection, etc.) and the **Conservation Law (Law Nº.16/2014)**. To disseminate and discuss these legal provisions, was expected to contextualize the environmental issues to communities in the world today and in Mozambique in particular.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

It can be added that was observed a huge socioeconomic problems in those communities and we believe that this may be one of the reasons for the ecosystem in the region of Namuli Mountains is at constant pressure. The drought that occurred this year due to the el Niño phenomenon impacted quite negatively in the communities. So they saw no alternative but proceed with the opening of new production fields which involves taking down and burning of forests.

It is believed that a program conservation should not ignore the pivotal role of communities. There is not only to protect a critical ecosystem, it is important to talk continuously with communities as they are in fact the main player in this relationship. This is not only to classify the actions of communities as negative or positive, it is first of all to understand these actions, these practices. The experience with the communities proved us that there is local knowledge that greatly contribute to conservation. By the

way, if the region of Montes Namuli still preserves plant species and rare animals it is because the community has a horizontal relationship with nature, with the environment. We must take into account this detail, it is very important.

We felt that the purely language conservation and preservation may be violent to communities, because that language tends to ignore the customary practices of communities. It is easy to blame the communities they are a danger to biodiversity, however until we concern ourselves in understanding communities and by them develop mitigation actions will always be doing laps in abstract circles, always returning to the same place. Failure community problem, the problem lies in the economic interest of logging companies, as these are entities more pressure the ecosystem, due to the constant need to supply domestic and foreign markets recommend therefore:

1. That the CEPF in their programs always must consider the communities priorities. There is no possible success in conservation without the cooperation of the community;
2. Is important to engage young people in the urban area of Gurue because they are a new generation that has aspirations engaged in the conservation and protection of Namuli Mountains;
3. It is important to have the cooperation of the local government institutions, because these entities have full knowledge about socioeconomic, social and cultural reality of Namuli Montes.
4. It is the time to suggest the government of Mozambique to consider Namuli Region as a special area for conservation. We thing when Namúli region be considered a protected area maybe we will see deep transformation on communities attitudes on forests and another natural resources.

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: Alexandre Silva Dundo
Organization name: Khaiya Editores e Serviços
Mailing address: N/A
Tel: (+258) 82 86 86 690
Fax : N/A
E-mail: dunduroalexandre@hotmail.com

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.	Not <i>The region of Namuli Mountains is not a protected area yet.</i>		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?	Not		
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	400Km²	It is difficult to refer exactly on protected areas in terms of hectares. But we are conscious that the work we do in Gurue district and the Mukunya and Curruca communities contributes to strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area in the CEPF ecosystem profile, namely: MOZ 6: Mount Namuli
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes	400Km²	Despite is quite impossible for us to answer this question in terms of hectares we can say yes. Our project contributed effectively on strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected area. Namuli region is not a protected area yet but we worked with communities asking them about the them main activities and the importance of be aware about the climate change and about the importance of that wonderful biodiversity in Gurue.
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities	Yes	3 local communities (Mucunha, Currucuca and Murrabue)	Due to the characteristics of the project, it becomes difficult to quantify precisely how many people have exactly transformed

<p>accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.</p>			<p>their lives as a consequence of the implementation of the project. However, judging by the massive number of people involved in the project (target audience) more specifically young people from Gurué, we can safely say that the project reached almost 100 people.</p> <p>For us as project implementers, and assuming the aims of the project, we believe that we have been able to enter into the communities and help them to conceive the good of nature (Namuli region) as part of their life and therefore must be respected and Well treated because it is the means that guarantees them the certainty of survival in a context of numerous needs.</p> <p>In the urban context, especially in the city of Gurué, where we actively work with young people attending secondary school, we are strongly convinced that we have created a new generation of activists from the city of Gurué, a maximum of 20 young people who can, when empowered, be a good platform For the implementation of future projects in the region of the Namúli Mountains.</p> <p>The radio program that has space in Gurué's community radio reaches a wide audience of Gurué (difficult to stipulate numerically, but certainly hundreds). The educational content of radio programs is shaping the conscience and practices of some people and, if it is continuous, make all the difference.</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/homadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services	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
Mucunha	X	X					X												X		
Curruca	X	X					X												X		
Murrabue	X	X					X												X		
Cidade do Gurú						X		X											X	X	
Total	3	3				1	3		4										4	1	

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