

CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	University of Gondar (UoG)
Project Title:	Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Community Based Ecotourism Development in Mount Guna
Date of Report:	28February, 2017
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CEPF Region:

Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot

Strategic Direction:

1 “Mainstreaming biodiversity into wider development policies, plans, and projects to deliver the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development in priority corridors”

Grant Amount:

\$20,000

Project Dates:

01 March 2016 to 28 February 2017 (one year)

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

University of Gondar has been actively involving for the successful implementation of this project through allowing sufficient staff time, writing official letters, administering finance, checking the progress, allowing office and equipment. In addition, University of Gondar has been implementing the project through making collaborations with concerned stakeholders like local people, agriculture offices, culture and tourism offices, travel agents, tour operators, local government offices involved in mobilizing local community for the designation of Mount Guna Community Based Conservation Areas during the course of this project implementation.

Conservation Impacts

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

The implementation of this project has significantly contributed to the conservation of Mount Guna community based conservation areas as the implementation process has been carried out among local communities, agriculture offices, academician, ongoing projects, travel agents, culture and tourism offices working in conservation corridors which is found in the CEPF ecosystem profile. Local community who were largely dependent on Mount Guna resource for their subsistence life directly participated on participatory conservation and protection system i.e. designation of community based conservation areas, public awareness and skill capacity building packages, protecting endangered areas, soil and water conservation works, and promotion of alternative livelihoods income sources like modern cattle rearing, beekeeping, fattening, souvenir shops, semi-agro processing and so on. The project has contributed to the local community employment like guards to conserve Mount Guna and fight free grazing, illegal degradation, undertake environment and natural resources management in Key Biodiversity Areas in a sustainable manner through promoting environmentally locally produced goods and services.

Through the support of CEPF and University of Gondar, the project implemented to contribute to biodiversity conservation objectives of CEPF. Because the support of CEPF motivated the leading organization to play vital role by training local community and other stakeholders to work in enhancing biodiversity conservation and sustainable community based ecotourism. Mogesh and Soras Kebles’ of Mount Guna were chosen due to the pressure and large geographical coverage of these sites were very high comparing to other bordering Keble of Mount Guna. The project created awareness for stakeholders particularly local communities to work together for the achievement of Mount Guna community based conservation areas and utilizing these resources

to community based ecotourism in a sustainable manner that can improve livelihoods of communities in one of the most important priority corridors of CEPF.

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

In the long run, it enhances biodiversity conservation and sustainable community based ecotourism development that can improve sustainable livelihoods of local communities in Mount Guna. Specifically, the main purpose of this project was to work fundamentally on biodiversity conservation through awareness creation programs, strengthen the sense of ownership, promoting community based ecotourism businesses and coordinating different sectors that can deal with resources utilization and management due to intervention efforts so far are not able to bring sufficient solutions at grassroots levels for biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods multidimensional problems in Mount Guna. The expected results are the following:

1. Raised awareness, knowledge, attitude and skills of trainees about biodiversity conservation and community based ecotourism improvement;
2. Transferred knowledge, attitude and skills to fellow officials and other local communities on biodiversity conservation and community based ecotourism;
3. Felt proud to sell their products, agreed on equitable benefit sharing, resources utilization and management responsibility among local communities;
4. Signed memorandum of understanding between Debra Tabor University and South Gondar culture and tourism office that support sustainability of resources usage;
5. Established environmental clubs in Kimer Dingay and Gasay schools for biodiversity conservation and community based ecotourism promotion;
6. Ensured the sustainability of Mount Guna and policy delivery- informed decisions and policy implication as well as created employment opportunities.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected:

76,000 hectares (designated as community based conservation areas)

Species Conserved:

Due to Mount Guna community based conservation areas protection, conserved species include indigenous trees that previously used for house construction, firewood, charcoal (Asta and Jibera); wild animals (ape, rabbit, monkey, hyena, fox); and various bird species.

Corridors Created:

Since Mount Guna is bordered by Farta, Lay Gaynt and East Estie administrative districts, the project has been specifically working in Mogesh and Soras within Farta district. Subsequently, Mount Guna community based conservation areas have been protected by respective residents.

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

The project is successfully executed planned activities and achieved the expected results. There was full support and active participation of local communities and local governments. To change attitude and behavioral process of local people on conservation, ecological and economic value of community based conservation areas, four days intensive awareness creation meetings organized for 76 trainees (female 5 and 71 male). Following awareness raising activities on the importance of community participation on resource conservation and management, more members of the community became concerned about the rapid deterioration of resources and recognized the need to participate in decision-making on how the resources should be used. Transferred knowledge, attitude and skills to fellow officials and other local communities on biodiversity conservation and community based ecotourism development. The greater work has been conducted with regard to skill capacity development of selected members of local community and project beneficiaries on the importance of community based ecotourism and resources management. After engaged in community conversation training on participatory natural resources management principles and practices, communities residing in and around Mount Guna became active in conservation of resources. The project team has continuously communicated the most concerned parties to obtain official approval, support and select the right trainees for capacity building training; facilitated the collaboration establishment process between Debre Tabor University and South Gondar Zone culture and tourism office to sign memorandum of understandings; made continuous discussion with ongoing projects.



Figure 1 Trainees attending the 1st phase capacity building training workshop about Mount Guna Local schools, local community representatives, University of Gondar, ORDA, ongoing projects, travel agents, culture and tourism offices were primarily approached and participated. The participants agreed to create local bylaws that allow local community to access Mount Guna biodiversity without imposing danger. The project has been conducting continuous marketing and promotion campaign through internet, local media, producing printed promotional materials, etc. For instance, the first round capacity building training workshop on biodiversity conservation and sustainable community based ecotourism was put on Amhara Television (ATV) on June 06, 2016 during evening news and June 07, 2016 on morning news. The project has conducted the first phase two-days capacity building workshop training (June 04, 2016 to June 05, 2016) for local communities, government leaders from Soras and Mogesh Kebles, South Gondar Zone culture and tourism office, Farta district culture and tourism office, Debre Tabor University tourism and hotel management department, ORDA, travel agents (Gondar, Bahir Dar and Lalibela), Gasay and Kimer Dingay Schools teachers on enhancing biodiversity conservation and sustainable community based ecotourism development in Mount Guna. **The total participants for the first round training were 30 and all of them were men.** The participants commented and agreed to be gender inclusive in the second round capacity building training workshop as women are more engaged in fuel wood collection, resources utilization, family responsibility and other burdens.



Figure 2 Trainees attending the 2nd phase capacity building training workshop about Mount Guna. The training was mainly focused on biodiversity and their values for the wellbeing of human being, threats to biodiversity, measures to tackle challenges of biodiversity conservation, identifying opportunities and challenges for community based ecotourism development. All participants were actively participating and discussed on the above issues and reached common consensus on Guna community based conservation areas and introducing alternative livelihoods such as modern agriculture (fattening cattle, controlled grazing, trade, beekeeping, etc.) and community based ecotourism if infrastructures are well established (mainly, road and electricity). Mount Guna vulnerable situation has been discussed in several Kebele level, district level and zonal level. Finally, the community representatives reached agreement on the protection of the area. The participants confirmed that local communities have reached to an agreement on the designation of Mount Guna as "Guna Community Based Conservation Areas" as far as alternative livelihoods are facilitated and infrastructures are developed and expanded.



Figure 3 Trainees attending workshop on biodiversity conservation and ecotourism

After the participants have been instructed to form groups, they did hot discussion and presented their conclusion through each group representatives. Then, all participants again raised questions and suggest comments on hindrances for proper utilization of Mount Guna biodiversity resources that can be summarized as follows:

- Absence of consistent government due attention; Mount Guna biodiversity has been extremely degraded since the overthrow of Derg Regime due to the area was a battle field for prolonged period during the downfall of Derg Regime and there was no immediate and substantial rehabilitation intervention from the government side;
- Absence of responsible body to develop community based ecotourism development; since the area was not legally protected and the boundary was not clearly designated, practicing community based ecotourism development was very limited (organized information center, well-educated local guide, transportation facility, accommodation, safety and security issues had no responsible body for over long time);
- Infrastructural problems (mainly, transportation and power supply) have been the major challenges for local communities to be engaged in other alternative livelihoods;
- Short duration, poor coordination and collaboration of various projects in Mount Guna and poor sense of belongingness or ownership among local communities;
- Limited knowledge on alternative livelihoods and (modern agriculture, ecotourism, etc.) and Shortage of effective promotion and marketing campaign about Mount Guna resources;
- Lack of awareness among local community on maximum utilization of biodiversity values.



Figure 4 Trainees discussion on challenges to utilization of biodiversity

The following challenges discussed and summarized for sustainable biodiversity conservation:

1. Agricultural land expansion/crop production:

Direct impacts of population growth is increased consumption of resources which would lead to increased demand for food and other intensive use of agricultural land. In Mount Guna highlands, for instance, increased population has led to more widespread use of marginal land in order to meet the increased demand of human needs.



Figure 5 Agriculture expansion to the tip of Mount Guna in Elet Dibana and Dat Kebeles



Figure 6 Trainees discussing on impacts of agricultural expansion near the tip of Mount Guna

2. Overstocking/free grazing:

Similar to other parts of Ethiopian highlands, livestock are essential for the livelihoods of rural people in Mount Guna and its environs. However, deteriorating environmental conditions have adversely affected the availability of feed resources and leaving the areas herds poorly nourished and prone to diseases. Mount Guna supports large livestock population and core areas (4102 meter above sea level) are fully utilized by huge livestock population. The ever-increasing human population which resulted in an increase in cropland at the expense of traditional grazing areas, and livestock production in free grazing system, which has been aggravated the uprooting of Festuca grasses. Increase of livestock has been creating competition of resources between wild and domestic animals that negatively affect resources in the area and finally result in overgrazing.

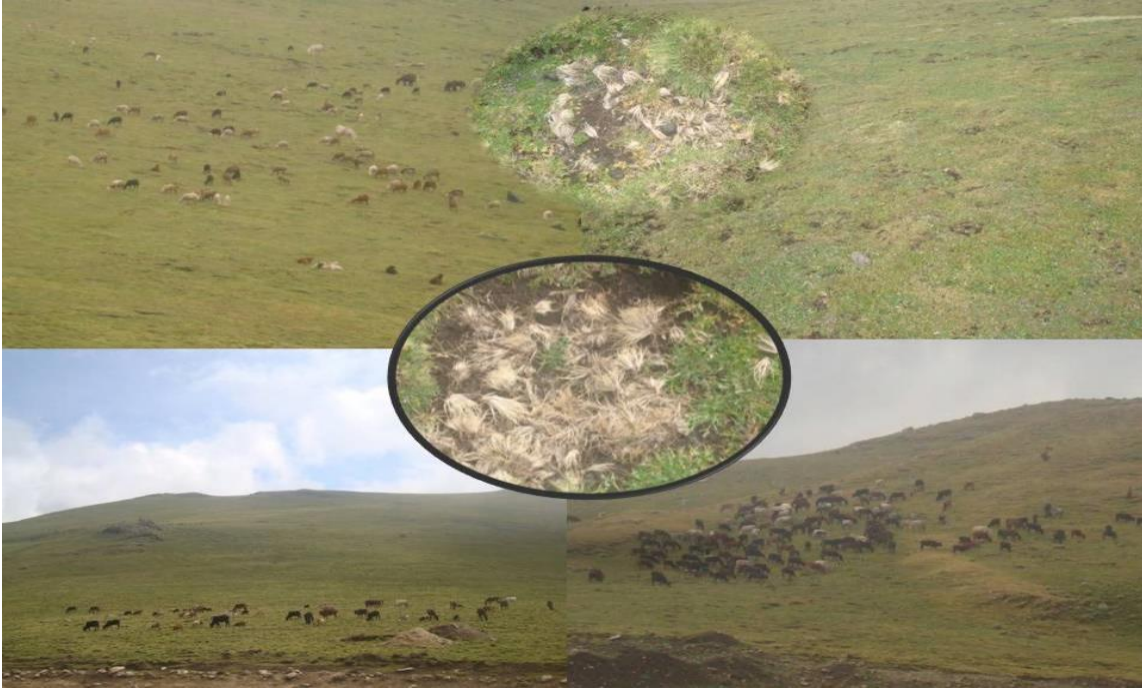


Figure 7 High livestock density and free grazing pressure at the tip of Mount Guna



Figure 8 Traditional livestock put pressure on Mount Guna community conservation areas

3. Forest degradation/deforestation:

Direct impacts of forest destruction in Mount Guna Afroalpine and sub-Afroalpine ecosystems was the creation of a wide gap between supply and demand for fuel wood, construction materials, timber and other forest products. Indirectly, this has brought climate change and soil exposed to desiccation and erosion that lead to poor land productivity. Deforestation can also impact hydrological processes, leading to declines in rainfall and more rapid runoff of precipitation, causing flooding and soil erosion. Forest and generally biomass degradation as well as land degradation lead to destruction and erosion.



Figure 9 Land degradation due to deforestation and overgrazing

4. Hydrology degradation:

Land cover can affect both the degree of infiltration and runoff following rainfall events as well as the degree of land cover can affect the rates of evaporation. Land cover has various properties that help to regulate water flows both above and below ground. Tree canopy and leaf litter can help to reduce the impact of raindrops on the ground, hence reduce soil erosion, while roots hold the soil in place and also absorb water. In the absence of vegetative cover, soil erosion will result and the effects of this phenomenon may result into siltation of Lake Tana due to water erosion. South Gondar administrative zone landscape comprised by high altitude Mount Guna ridge as an upstream source of many rivers where drain to Tana, Tekeze and Abay. Mountain Guna has been serving as source of water in radial flow to surrounding inhabitants. The major rivers where starts from the central highlands of Mount Guna are Beshelo, Gumara, Ereba, Gedeba, Zoga with many tributaries. These rivers have been washing fragile top soils of deforested, bare lands and unprotected continuously cultivated areas of their water shade. The effect of erosion has been aggravated by poor soil conservation measures and continuous cultivation of hillsides up to Mount Guna around 4000 meter above sea level.

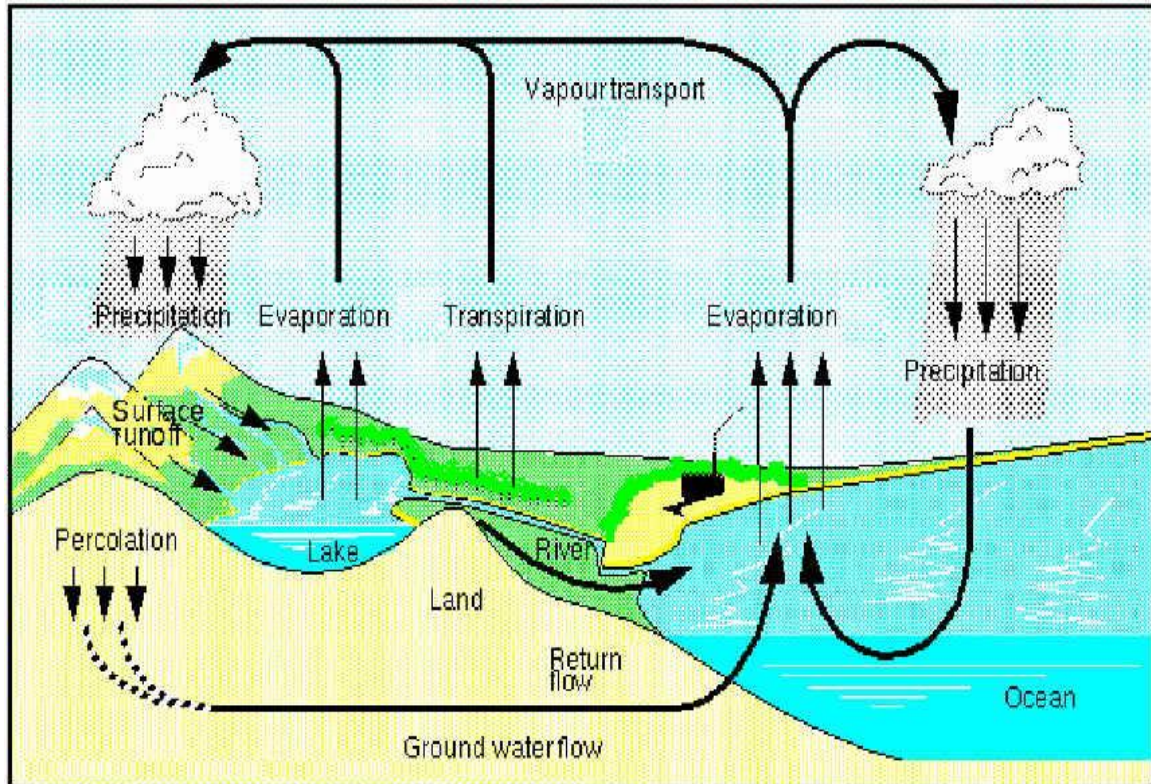


Figure 10 Hydrological cycle

5. Settlement expansion

During villagization was very active in the verge of Derg Regime, farmers of Mogesh and Arga Kebles in Farta district were settled in the mount up at 3600 meter above sea level. Following Derg Regime overthrow in 1991, Ethiopian people revolution democracy front (EPRDF) also agreed with farmers to stay there and gave new land to them. Evidences indicated that 113 farmers of the bottom lands also established new settlement areas illegally above sub-Afroalpine ecosystems. Increasing human pressures have resulted in unsustainable and unmanaged use of natural resources. To overcome these challenge, the training participants recommended that management response and awareness creation should take the lion share. Management response meant government commitment and attention to protect Mount Guna. The participants discussed that there were several inconsistent government attempt for Mount Guna and they strongly recommended that the current hot government attention has to be continued.



Figure 11 Settlement and agricultural expansion in Mogesh Keble

After two days capacity building training workshop, the project team organized familiarization field trip to Mount Guna for both trainees and trainers. During this field trip, the trainees promised to actively involved in any conservation activities that will be practiced. However, during the familiarization trip day, the local communities from Farta, East Etie and Lay Gaynt have mobilized their livestock up to the tips of Mount Guna after a week reservation to do so. Local communities were ready to confront anyone who claims their free grazing on Mount Guna and it was the training participants who faced the first community challenge. Nearly, all the local communities were fully armed and ready to clash who protect them from Mount Guna. Fortunately, South Gondar administrative zone arrived with policies and local militia to defend the visitors and community based conservation areas. Of course, it was sad to see a farmer has been shot during this confrontation and following this, there has been a continuous meeting and discussion with these local community to respect the designated community conservation areas and search alternative livelihoods.



Figure 12 South Gondar administrative zone policies and local militia



Figure 13 Traveling to Mount Guna with South Gondar administration zone media



Figure 14 Meeting local shepherds and discussing about the values of Mount Guna



Figure 15 Observing local community protesting from a distance



Figure 16 Moving away from local community confrontation in Mount Gun



Figure 17 Bird view of remnant Afromontane vegetation in Mount Guna



Figure 18 Visitors eating lunch in elementary school within Mount Guna

The project team has again conducted a two-days capacity building workshop training (February 25-26, 2017) for mostly new local communities, government leaders from Soras and Mogesh Kebles, South Gondar Zone culture and tourism office, Fata district culture and tourism office, Debre Tabor University tourism and hotel management department, agriculture experts, travel agents (Gondar, Bahir Dar and Lalibela), Gasay and Kimer Dingay schools teachers on enhancing biodiversity conservation and sustainable community based ecotourism development in Mount Guna. Total participants were 46, of which 41 were men and the remaining 5 were female. The training was mainly focused on biodiversity and their values for the wellbeing of human being, threats to biodiversity, measures to tackle challenges of biodiversity conservation, identifying opportunities and challenges for community based ecotourism. All participants were actively participated and they confirmed that the designation of Mount Guna as “Guna Community Based Conservation Area” has been effective since the last eight months. They said that they have already started selling their livestock and waiting to be engaged in modern agricultural actives and other community based ecotourism opportunities.



Figure 19 Trainees attending workshop on biodiversity conservation and ecotourism

During 2nd capacity building training workshop, the following activities accomplished successfully:

- The project conducted continuous site visit and communication with local community representatives, schools, ongoing projects, travel agents, agriculture office, culture and tourism offices in order to see changes on Mount Guna community based conservation areas and fill the prevailing gaps on knowledge, attitude and skills of stakeholders;
- The project supported know your country club establishment in Kimer Dingay school (50 students and 15 teachers) and Gasay school (60 students) as member of environmental clubs;
- The project team has also prepared 100 folders and distributed to the training participants and relevant offices to promote and create awareness about Mount Gun resources;
- The project has been conducting continuous marketing and promotion campaign through printing T-shirts, internet, local media, producing printed promotional materials (folders and training manual); media recorded the training to put on local media and numerous meetings;
- Participants asked Haimante Belay (University of Gondar higher official) to support the continuation of the project on Mount Guna and he promised to arrange necessary resources to put sign posts and conduct detail surveys of biodiversity and other resources of Mount Guna since one of the main goals of the university is to solve societal problems (community driven problems);
- The project has ensured the participation and developed a fruitful close working relationship with local government offices, other organizations and research institutions working in the areas of biodiversity conservation, rural technology and rural livelihoods;
- Finally, Mr. Metadel (local journalist) has read a very interesting poem to the training participants about Mount Guna that can be read as follows:

መቼ ኖረ!

መቼ- ኖረ፣

አንጀቱ- እያረረ፣

ላይስቅ! ተማረረ።

ጮኽ ስሙኝ አለ- በዜማ ዋሽንቱ፣

ቁልቁል ወርዶ- በዳገቱ።

ስሙኝ- አለ፣ ምን ነክቶት ነው- ጥላ ያለ፣

ውስጡ ርዶ- እየዛለ።

ማን ይጥረገው- ወለወሉን፣

ስር- አመሉን።

ስለት- ጠላ፣

ሸሽቶት- ጥላ!

ሳሳ- ገላው፣

አንጀቱ ስር- ያለው፣

ማንስ! ይገልግለው።

ሲል- አመመኝ፣

ማን! ባከመኝ።

እደጁ- ስር፣

አትማረፋ- አይማረር፣

በቸር- ይደር፣

ሠምቶ ሳይሆን- ስርቶ ማደር፣

እኔ! አልወለድም- እንደ አቤ ጉበኛ፣

ጉናም ባልተወለድኩ- ሸሽቶት ሰው ልበኛ።

ዕንስሱ- ሳይፈላ፣

ውስጡ ድብልቅ ነው- መቻ ይጠጣል ጠላ፤

ጉና- ማንን ይጥላ።

በማን ላይ- ይናዘዝ፤

ማን በማንላይ- ይናዘዝ፤

እንደልቡ- ይዘዝ።

መርዶ- እየተሠማ፤

ምን ብሎ ሊደርብ- ልብሱ ካልተስማማ፤

በል ካልብህ- ስማ፤

ጉና- አይሁን ጨለማ።

ተዛዘሉ- እዘሉ፤

አንቀለባን- አትጥሉ።

ስትል- እሸሩሩ፤

ከአንጀታ ነው- ፍቅሩ።

አድጎ- ካልጠቀማት፤

እናቴ- ካላላት፤

ካላዮ- ጀርባዋን፤

ያዘለችበቱን- ገላና ጫንቃዋን።

እናትማ -እናት ናት፤

ልጇ- ምን ሊሆናት!

ፀንሱ- በ.ፀነሰስ፤

ጉና! ራሱን በ.ያስስ።

አፊሩ- አረንጓዴ፤

የተጠለለትም- እንዳይጠፋ ባንዴ።

የማን ነው- አደራ፤

ቀንዱ እዚያው- ስፍራ።

በል ልብህን- ግዛው፤

ለጉና አምጣ ሲሳይ- ውስጥህን እዘዘው።

አርሶ አደሩ፤

ያለኸው- ክስሩ።

ብዝሃነቱማ- እንዳይሸረሸር፤

ቆመህ- ክበሩ በር፤

ይምጡበት- ሽርሽር።

አንተም! ተኩራራበት፤

አረንጓዴ ለብሰህ- ታይተህ ድመቅበት።

ለምን? ይበርድሃል፤

ደርቦኝ እያለ- ጉና ሮሆብሃል።

ከእንጀቱ፤

መኝ ያሳፍረናል- ማጀቱ፤

ጡር እንዳያስገባን- ይቆርቁረን ሃብቱ።

ላይስት- ስቆ፤

ከውስጡ- ተሳቆ፤

እርሮ- ሰንቆ፤

እየኖረ- ለቆ፤

በብሶት- ማሲንቆ!

ለምን? እንግልቱ፤

ቆርጡ- ስንብቱ።

አናቱ ላይ- አርሶ አደሩ፤

የት ልትሄድ ነው- ከሰፈሩ፤



Figure 20 Trainees making discussion on challenges to proper utilization of biodiversity



Figure 21 Trainees discussing on impacts of agricultural expansion at the tip of Mount Guna



Figure 22 Marketing and promotion section presented by Mr. Haimanote Belay



Figure 23 Second day planery session on marketing and promotion parts



Figure 24 The way forward section of marketing and promotion



Figure 25 Visitors during lunch time at Debre Tabor



Figure 26 Site monitoring by Mr. Abdurrahman at lower parts of Mount Guna

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Although majority of the local communities were not happy, local community representatives and local governments have showed immediate willingness for the demarcation of Mount Guna community based conservation areas. Consequently, Amhara National Regional State-National Park Development is opening an office in Kimer Dingay within accessible radius from Mount Guna on which this project has made significant initiating roles.

However, it was difficult to implement various alternative income generating schemes and generate public awareness for the whole residents within the targeted Kebles and beyond due to limited resources, late release of finance and political instability of the country that have brought also delayed provision of the capacity building training workshop. There were no other funders; the project has been implemented with financial support secured small grant from CEPF and some in kind contributions from University of Gondar. Project areas lack infrastructures like roads and power supply that unable to connect with potential buyers from big markets and unable to easily adopt alternative livelihoods means like modern farming, ecotourism, etc.

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)

Consultations of stakeholders during proposal design was significantly contributed for the smooth implementation of planned activities since important processes such as selection of target areas, identification of project sites, project beneficiaries, problem identification and measures were done through participatory approach. Previous exposure of the project sites by the project Proposal developers had significant impact and review of related literature have been made. Eastern Afromontane ecosystem profile summary and other related CEPF projects as well as feedback from Eastern Afromontane Regional Implementation team used to shape final project.

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

Local communities and other project beneficiaries were highly participated and agreed to ensure sustainability of the project even after phase-out on matters like who owns; kind of support required for project beneficiaries and who discharge; how to incorporate non-project covered areas into the project beneficiaries; rights and responsibilities of project beneficiaries with regard to accessing resources without imposing any damage on biodiversity conservation; etc. Among aspects of project implementation that has contributed to the success was in relation to official handover of project sites which has been conducted in the presence of all project beneficiaries and figured people such as government officials, religious and local leaders. Site level staff that should be stationed in the community and work for the success of the project was assigned by Amhara National Regional State National Park Bureau in Kimer Dingay within accessible radius from Mount Guna. Agricultural officers of Mogesh and Soras Kebles as well as zonal agricultural offices of respective districts were primarily approached and communicated for implementation of the project. However, Bureaucratic procurement procedures, hectic financial process, limited supplies, delay of finance deployment, limited budget and socio-political instability of Ethiopia have brought delayed the provision of capacity building training workshop execution.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

In order to conserve biodiversity for large conservation areas, it demands large scale intervention due to the project areas and elsewhere relies on involvement of the whole community have different interests and perspectives regarding biodiversity conservation. The project interventions have been implemented in a manner that has enabled both women and men to work together on alternative livelihoods like modern agriculture, community based ecotourism, beekeeping, etc. Gender mainstreaming approach helped to promote equitable benefit-sharing of biodiversity conservation and engaging in alternative livelihoods. Though women participation is low in the project areas due to local cultural practices and home services or burdens, mobilizing men to come up with women was done to encourage their engagement in the project implementation including trainings, awareness creation, production of alternative income generation and other activities that paved opportunity for women to work outside their home equally with men. It was proved from the course of project implementation women are excellent producers of livelihoods.

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.

Only CEPF financial support and University of Gondar in kind contribution was secured. However, University of Gondar has shown interest to support the project continuity or sustainability due to successful implementation and fruitful results of CEPF project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
University of Gondar	In-kind contribution	\$4000	Transport service, printing, computer, laptops, paper, internet, photocopy, staff time, furniture and equipment

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

A Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)

N.A

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.)

University of Gondar is showing interest to takeover CEPF initiatives.

C Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)

N.A

Sustainability/Replicability

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

Some factors have been taken as important factors which significantly evidenced for long-term sustainability and scalability of project components in the project areas and deliverables including alternative income generation, marginalized community have got promotion of alternative livelihoods packages, built self-confidence and ownership feeling. Sustainability and scalability has been ensured since alternative thinking, alternative resources, alternative occupation and modern agricultural productions have been discussed with local communities. Local community in the project sites suggested to carry out such kind of capacity building training for all local communities in Mount Guna to ensure the momentum is kept and implemented in all parts of the mountain. The main challenge to sustainability is the inconsistent attention given by governments and the consequent allocation of resources for sustainable use and management.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

Though it was not initially planned in the project document, the project team has been closely working with University of Gondar and other developmental agents to takeover CEPF initiatives. University of Gondar has shown interest to ensure the sustainability of the project results in the target areas after CEPF project phase-out. This will encourage the rest local communities and development agents to conserve biodiversity resources and regarded as an opportunity to solve the problem associated with shortage of free grazing land and alternative livelihoods generation.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

The project has been linked to green economic policy, environment and natural management of Ethiopia. Thus, some conservation initiatives like soil and water conservation works have been carried out using local communities that opens a great opportunity for easy understanding by government for such purpose. Using this as a conducive environment, the project has been advising local community to be engaged in modern agricultural activities and alternative livelihoods. Local communities were also consulted to use biodiversity as ecotourism destination.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Project beneficiaries accepted the project wholeheartedly from the beginning during stakeholder consultation meeting and project proposal design. Support and follow up of local governments helped us to achieve intended outcomes. The project team will continue to work on biodiversity conservation through making partnership with like-minded local and international organizations to scale up the project achievements in uncovered areas and to fulfill gaps in the current project. Further engagement, networking and funds are required to carry out conservation activities throughout the hotspots of the areas. Diversifications of alternative income generating schemes and mass awareness creation program still need more interventions. Research, regular follow up and long-term engagement is needed to make sure continuity of biodiversity conservation.

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.

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*****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.	Yes	76000	Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one. Previously communities were used Mount Guna for agriculture and free grazing. The project strengthened demarcation of community based conservation areas.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	Yes	76000	Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one. Representatives of local community reached on agreement by developing local bylaw to community based conservation areas
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	76000	Community based conservation areas has already protected and local guards are employed in every direction of Mount Guna
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	N.A		
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		

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									
Mogesh	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Soras	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Total																					

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