

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes
Project Title:	Promoting Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Conservation of Cyamudongo Forest
Date of Report:	28 th October 2015
Report Author and Contact Information	MUKAKAMARI Dancilla, Phone number 0788521732, e-mail :arecorwa@yahoo.fr

CEPF Region: Eastern Afromontane

Strategic Direction: 2. To improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot

Grant Amount: \$ 25000

Project Dates: September 1, 2014-August 31, 2015

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

Main Stakeholders of this project are well involved;

- REDO has participated in construction of kilns and training of cooperatives members on construction of kiln and stoves making;
- IBC is another partner that was involved by the district authority for technical assistance in trainings on construction of kiln and stoves making in Gitambi sector.
- RDB and local administration (District, sectors and cells) staff work permanently with the project to ensure its performance toward conservation and community participation;
- WCS provided advices with regards to the implementation of .the outcome from the baseline study on energy efficiency conducted with REDO

Conservation Impacts

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

- Promoting Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Conservation of Cyamudongo Forest Project contributed much to the CEPF ecosystem profile through community awareness of cyamudongo forest conservation where by communities around cyamudongo forest have involved in efficient wood stove making and the pressure on tree cutting for fire wood has reduced hence conservation.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

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

1). Pressure on cyamudongo forest has reduced where by family of 5 people who was using traditional stove consumes two bundles or between 7 and 9 kg (kilograms) of fire woods per day is now using a modern fuel stove consumes 3,5 kg of fire woods per day. This means that one modern stove saves a minimum of 3,5kg of fire woods per day or 1060kg per year which correspond to 0,25 hectares of woodlots per year.

2) 90 percent of population within 3 sectors and five cells covered by the project around Cyamudongo forest is using modern fuel stoves. Beside those using stoves from the project, others were distributed before by REDO/WCS but also some were brought from cooperatives especially in Gitambi sector. Even if it has decreased, local residents are still using Cyamudongo as source firewood and this needs strategies to completely address this threat.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

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

1. 1,000 households using modern fuel stoves.
2. 3,000 households living within 3 sectors around Cyamudongo forest show improved awareness and need for conservation of the forest through their participation in making and using stoves through the project but also by buying from the cooperative.
3. Fuel wood collection from forest decreases by approximately 5% percent. This is due to the amount of fuel woods which are being used in these modern stoves compared to traditional one.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected:

Species Conserved:

Corridors Created:

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

Successes to achieve short term impacts:

1. Enhanced collaboration and partnership with stakeholders in the project implementation process;
2. Synergies and linkage with the National Program on dissemination of improved cooking stoves "Canarumwe" by REG in one sector of each District of Rwanda.
3. Collaboration with existent and prepared cooperatives that was immediately involved in the project.
4. Active participation of women in the project process;

Successes for long term impacts:

5. A project linking biodiversity conservation, climate mitigation & adaptation and community livelihoods;
6. Effective use of stoves and reduced quantity of fire wood in household according to women testimony.

Key challenges to achieve short term impacts and how they were addressed:

1. Long distance to collect clay: a vehicle were hired to carry the clay
2. Loss of stoves made due to heavy rains in March-April 2015 and poor quality of clay in some places and this led to the destruction after the burning. Almost 100 of stoves were lost especially In Kiyanza/Nkungu site was a challenge. To address the issue, cooperatives have replaced stoves that were well protected in the drying hall.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

- Poor quality of clay in some places and this led to the destruction after the burning. Almost 100 of stoves were lost especially In Kiyanza/Nkungu site;
- Partnership with other interested parties such as IBC and REG.

Project Components

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

Component 1 Planned: Awareness raising on Cyamudongo Forest conservation

This component was about raising awareness at all levels but also to consult stakeholders for better understanding and collaboration. In particular, the project intended to reach 3000 households to sensitize them on the use of cooking stoves, park conservation especially Cyamudongo forest.

The following activities were conducted to ensure sensitization and adoption of Canarumwe improved cooking stoves for energy efficiency:

1. Consultation meetings with stakeholders were organized from November to December 2014 in order to discuss about the project implementation process. The project team composed of ARECO and REDO met representatives from RDB/NNP, WCS, District and sector authorities. The main outcomes from various meetings include:

- Linkage with the National Program on energy efficiency implemented in District by Rwanda Energy Group(REG). It was agreed to collaborate in supporting capacity building for Canarumwe stove dissemination especially in Gitambi sector.
- Sector Nkungu was selected to host the project office and launching workshop;
- Discussion on implantation strategy

2. Launching workshop:

The launching workshop was organized in the conference room of Nkungu sector on 18 December 2015. This workshop was used as an opportunity to communicate and to share on using improved cooking stoves as a way for sustainable conservation of Cyamudongo forest. The workshop brought together 28 participants from different stakeholders including local and park

authorities, partners involved in park conservation including WCS, REDO, ARECO and cooperatives. The workshop came up with main outcomes including:

- Selection of beneficiaries: the cooperatives KOACYA was identified in Nkungu Sector as a group made of marginalized populations (indigenous) and women who are the majority (28 women and 15 men). Besides doing pottery, the group was initiated on stove making by REDO/WCS. It was agreed to select other cooperatives comprising communities from the 2 other sectors (Gitambi and Nyakabuye sectors). Participants agreed on criteria to select 1000 beneficiaries of stoves: having a family of 5 people or more, a kitchen where to put the stove, to be a member of beneficiary cooperative in this project, to sign an MoU with ARECO for maintenance or repair the stove, to be part of the conservationists by not entering in the forest and to give any information on forest deforestation, priority to vulnerable groups, women and marginalized groups.
- Discussion on benefits from the project: management of the kilns by cooperatives and payment of 1500 Frw by stove. This was to support cooperatives to own the project and to sustain this activity.
- Decision on the location of kiln: participants have agreed to construct the 2 kilns in Nkungu and Nyakabuye sectors where located partner cooperatives are.

3. Sensitization meetings:

After the launching workshop, awareness campaign were organized on 15th and 16th January 2015 at cell level under the facilitation of the project field monitor in collaboration with RDB and local administration. The objective was to reach at least 3000 members of households and this was effectively done. The aim of the meetings was to raise awareness on the project and to discuss about the potential role of communities and other stakeholders for Nyungwe National Park Conservation especially Cyamudongo Forest. Meetings brought together 3,100 participants and were organized in the morning and afternoon, and participants gathered at Cells offices or schools. Among the key results there is:

- Construction of the second kiln in Gitambi sector instead of Nyakabuye because there is potential cooperative KOFABRI already involved in making bricks and partner with RDB
- Collaboration between KOACYA cooperative selected in Nkungu sector with KODUTI cooperative having land that can be used for the construction of the kiln and stove making;
- Identification of sites for kilns in Kiyanza Village, Ryamuhirwa cell in Nkungu Sector and Kabugara village, Kingwa cell in Gitambi Sector;
- Identification of cooperative members to be trained
- Contribution of cooperatives in purchase of material for kiln construction and stoves making

4. Other activities related to awareness on the project and energy efficiency

- Production and dissemination of promotional materials:

Although this activity was not planned in the project budget, the production and dissemination of awareness materials on the project was done. The aim of this activity was to share information on the project and to make it visible. Among the materials produced there is a short movie (8 minutes) on the project that can be seen on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8DJZSQNERec&feature=youtu.be>

Flyers have also been produced and distributed as well as post signs visible in the project site.

- Participation of ARECO at the Stakeholder workshop on CEPF vision for the Albertine Rift and Eastern Arc Mountains organized at Nairobi/Kenya on Monday 30th March 2015. Based on the experience of ARECO with the project on Cyamudongo, it was an occasion to raise awareness on the potential role of NGOs in implementation of CEPF long term vision for Albertine Rift and Eastern Arc Mountains especially on how to graduate from donor support.
- Participation at CEPF grantee forum in Nairobi in July 2015 where ARECO has shared experiences and lessons learned from project implementation. The project brief shared was posted on (<https://www.facebook.com/CEPF.EAM>).

Component 2 Planned: Efficient wood stove adoption

This component includes activities related to the production, dissemination and use of improved cooking stoves.

1. Construction of kilns

Construction of kilns was facilitated by REDO as specified in the project and MoU signed with ARECO for technical support. In Gitambi sector, REDO has collaborated with IBC/REG for technical support. From this activity:

- 2 kilns were constructed in Kiyanza village of Ryamuhirwa cell in Nkungu sector, and Kabugara Village of Kingwa cell in Gitambi sector.
- It is important to highlight that members of cooperatives especially men were involved in construction works as manpower for income generation.
- The establishment of kilns in the area has helped to produce improved stoves "CANARUMWE" locally in order to ensure energy efficiency and conservation of Cyamudongo forest but also to create income and improve livelihood for cooperative members and families.

2. Trainings:

The training of trainers was organized into 2 sessions. The first was on making stoves and the second was related to burning and installation. Trainings were organized under the technical facilitation of REDO as specified in the project and MoU between the two organizations.

The training on stove making has started in Nkungu on 23 March 2015 and was facilitated by an expert sent by REDO. The aim of the training was to build the capacity of beneficiaries on stoves making. In particular, the trainees had to learn about: clay collection, clay preparation and making stoves. The main outputs are as follows:

- A total of 60 members of cooperatives were trained on stove making including 33 women and 27 men from 3 partner cooperatives in the 3 sectors.
- In Gitambi site, REDO has also collaborated with IBC/Rwanda Energy Group (REG) and District for technical support in trainings.

The training on stove burning and installation was organized from 6 to 11 June 2015 and brought together members of cooperatives working in the sites. From this training, participants learnt about how to arrange stoves in the Kiln and how to burn.

After training on burning stoves, cooperative members have learnt about the installation and demonstrative stove were constructed near the kiln to serve as teaching material. The same model was established in pilot households.

3. Production and dissemination of stoves:

- A total of 1000 stoves were produced by cooperatives in Nkungu and Gitambi.
- Stoves were disseminated in households after signature of the agreement comprising the terms of conditions for receiving stoves as described before.
- 200 stoves were distributed in each of the five cells covering the project'
- Distribution of stoves in households was officially launched at the occasion of two days joint field work organized on 19th and 20th August 2015. This ceremony was made on 20th August 2015 at Kitabi in Kingwa cell in the project site. It brought together representatives from RDB/Park, ARECO, REDO, Sectors, cells, members of KOFABRI cooperative, conservator animators and local, communities representing identified beneficiary households. The team met almost 200 community members representing beneficiary households in Kingwa cell. The aim of the meeting was to discuss about conservation of the Park and importance of energy efficiency in the area. This meeting was facilitated by the Community Conservation Warden at RDB/NNP Mr in collaboration with the Officer in charge of Cooperatives in Gitambi sector, the Social Economic and Development Officer (SEDO) affaires in Kingwa cell, Conservation Animator in the cell and ARECO staff. During this meeting other key issues for conservation were raised and discussed with the communities:

- a) The issue of compensation for crop raiding especially in Kabucuku Village was raised by communities and local authorities who have requested RDB to intervene
- b) Funding projects in vulnerable zones to crop raiding with a focus on off farm activities to compensate local communities
- c) Increasing awareness on the use of improved stove Canarumwe in the project to reduce deforestation and forest degradation
- d) To disseminate Canarumwe stoves in all cells of Gitambi and other sectors especially those close to the park, and sustainability of stoves distributed

e) The project field animator of ARECO, local authorities, conservation animators and cooperative members will work together to ensure good installation of stoves in each cell and villages

f) Issue of land ownership in Gitambi site where the cooperative wishes to buy the parcel instead of renting

4. Monitoring/Evaluation:

The daily supervision of the project was done by the Field Monitor who has collaborated with partner institutions involved in the project including local Administration, RDB and REDO. The project was also monitored by the National Coordination of ARECO who has organized one field visit by month to ensure good implementation of the project activities. The Regional Coordination Office of CEPF represented by Mr Jean Paul NTUNGANE has also made a site visit on 19th March 2015 when stoves making and kiln construction were ongoing in Nkungu Sector

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

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

- Final report
- Launching report
- Documentary film

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)

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

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

- Appropriation of the project by all stakeholders this is shown by the facilitation of local authorities during meetings and the presence of RDB and WCS in all project events;
- Participants appreciated to be involved in the project from the beginning of the project, this increased their ownership.
- Local communities were glad to have the improved stoves (Canarumwe); as the explained, these stoves will enable them to reduce fire wood used per day but also to save money and time which is used to collect firewood.
- For cooperatives which will manage the kilns appreciated this intervention as high contribution to their existing capacity in stoves making and it will help them to generate incomes.
- The involvement of Historically Marginalized People was relevant as the main destroyers of the forest because their life depend on it.
- The strong partnership between ARECO and stakeholders including local authorities, park authority, WCS and REDO has contributed to the success of the project.
- Participants appreciated to be involved in the project from the beginning of the project, this increased their ownership.

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of the CEPF investment in this project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes	Motorcycle	5147	Helps in facilitation with field monitor's activities.

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

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

Sustainability/Replicability

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

Through partnership between stakeholders, the most success was the ownership of the project by cooperative members and generation of income that has helped to solve basic needs but also to continue the activity through the sale of stoves in Gitambi site. During the development of this report, the Cooperative KOFABRI has sold 100 stoves produced for sale and this an indicator that producing cooking stoves can be done as way to conserve ecosystems but also to improve livelihood.

The major challenge was observed in Nkungu site that faced the long distance to collect clay but also poor ownership observed at KOACYA cooperative made of marginalized populations that needs more support to become independent. The cooperative has proposed to move the kiln to a site where they can easily find appropriate clay.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

- The cooperatives have accepted to rent where the kiln was constructed and agreed with the owner of land to share the benefit from the stoves.
- The clay comes far away from the site where the kilns were installed. To solve this problem, we have agreed with the cooperatives to hire the vehicle to carry this clay to Kilns.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

The owner of the site where the clay is taken will be compensated by the cooperative that will % of the income.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

- More sensitization is needed.
- The project should be extended to other sectors near cyamudongo forest.
- kiln in Nkungu sector should be shifted to other place where beneficiaries are located.
- Increase the number of stoves in areas around forest so that even one should have some.

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: MUKAKAMARI dancilla
Organization name: ARECO RWANDANZIZA
Mailing address:
Tel:0788521732
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E-mail:arecorwa@yahoo.fr

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

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

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

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (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.				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?				Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.				

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

