

CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Ukalene Productions
Project Title:	The Lost Mountain
Date of Report:	November 18 th , 2014
Report Author and Contact Information	Majka Burhardt, mb@majkaburhardt.com, 970-290-7822, and Geraldo Palalane, geraldo.lupa@tvcabo.co.mz

CEPF Region: KBA 180 in the Chimanimani-Nyanga Mountains corridor

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 3: Initiate and support sustainable financing and related actions for the conservation of priority KBAs and corridors, and *Specifically* Investment Priority 3.3: Support training for civil society organizations in fund-raising and project management, especially training such organizations at all levels with respect to emerging opportunities for sustainable financing for KBAs in Africa

Grant Amount: \$20,000

Project Dates: September 1st, 2013- October 31st, 2014

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

Ukalene Productions: Ukalene led and coordinated the full international venture combining integrated conservation planning, rock climbing, and cliff-side scientific research, as well as media (video, stills, audio and more) capturing.

LUPA: LUPA conducted the Baseline Study on the Management of Natural Resources in Currcua Community, Namuli. They were the conservation lead during the project

Conservation Impacts

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

Phase II of the Lost Mountain Project took place in May of 2014, when an 18-person international team explored Malawi's Mt. Mulanje and Mozambique's Mt. Namuli, conducting scientific- and conservation-focused fieldwork, using rock climbing to access previously unexplored habitats, and capturing media for a forthcoming film. Phase II yielded a biodiversity assessment by the Lost Mountain Science team, led by Dr. Flavia Esteves, and an assessment of potential for an integrated conservation project, performed by Mozambican development organization, LUPA.

The biodiversity assessment built on past assessments to further establish that Namuli is an inselberg of critical biological significance in the Eastern Afromontane bioregion due to its distinctive flora and fauna. This assessment confirmed the significance of this region due to its insect and herpetological diversity, as elaborated in the attached *Preliminary Findings on Biodiversity Assessment* (Appendix 1). Preliminary results include: 27 different species of reptiles and amphibians, with several yet to be identified; discovery of the second record of a caecilian (order Gymnophiona, Amphibia) in Mozambique, the southernmost recording of a caecilian in the world; and 37 ant genera.

The community natural resources assessment demonstrated the range of development and conservation challenges this region faces, including extreme poverty, isolation, and the absence of engagement by state institutions, NGOs, or the private sector. As elaborated in the attached *Baseline Study on the Management of Natural Resources in Curruca Community, Namuli* (Appendix 2), difficulties facing the Namuli area include lack of access, infrastructure, formal education, health care, and land or resource governance coupled with extensive slash and burn agriculture. There was a high level of community participation and engagement in the situation assessment, particularly as it related to the opportunity for key development needs to be met.

Please see the full Phase II report available at:

https://www.dropbox.com/s/y76h6vunurzv1eo/Lost_Mountain_Phase_II_Summary_Report.pdf?dl=0

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

Please see below for each expected result from the approved proposal as well as description of the actual results:

- (1) LUPA's organizational capacity increased via diversified fundraising capacity, new opportunities and connections, and mountain skills. LUPA is therefore prepared for full Namuli project leadership for the next phase of the project.
 - a. Ukalene and LUPA worked together for the lifespan of this phase and it is our belief that LUPA has increased their capacity for fundraising, project reporting, and mountain skills. Due to the difficulty of access on Namuli there was not as much time spent as initially intended to do mountain skills training with LUPA, in addition, LUPA had also needed to spend more time in Gurue than initially planned so that they could meet with government officials—as there were no representatives in the Curruca community.
 - b. LUPA will be leading the next phase of work and implementation on Namuli with the goal of modest but measurable conservation and development gains. Additive Adventure (an offshoot of Ukalene, headed by Majka Burhardt) will continue to lead the larger Lost Mountain Project. Additive Adventure to lead the next phase of the Lost Mountain Project. Additive Adventure's goal for the next phase is to creatively support the above mentioned modest but measurable conservation and development gains for Namuli, and, furthermore, to strongly establish a new innovation-based practice for conservation tools to be used in other situations. We will do this by advancing further studies and integrated conservation and development planning, supported by 21st century media tools, diverse sources of funding, a broad-base constituency, creative advocacy, and engagement of youth. Our hallmark will continue to be bridging the connection among science, conservation, adventure, education, and action.
- (2) Successful completion of next phase of Namuli fieldwork, completion of LUPA's baseline integrated conservation assessment report
 - a. Fieldwork conducted in May 2014
 - b. Please see the Lost Mountain Project Phase II Report:
http://www.thelostmountainfilm.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Lost-Mountain-Report-Phase-II-October-27-2014_Small.pdf
- (3) Completed grants and other corresponding funding results
 - a. Grants were submitted to the Preyer Family Foundation (successful) and The Cliff Foundation (unsuccessful), Chicago Zoo (unsuccessful), Chester Zoo

(unsuccessful). Sponsorship was secured from Ethiopian Airlines and denied from Vodacom. There is continued interest from ETC Terra and KFW, both are currently being vetted and developed.

(4) Initial media deliverables

- a. Two videos showcasing LUPA's work in the field have been completed and delivered to CEPF. Please see each of them as follows:
 - i. LUPA and The Lost Mountain: Collaborative Conservation on Mt Namuli, Mozambique (English) (6 min) <https://vimeo.com/111171837>
 - ii. LUPA and The Lost Mountain: Collaborative Conservation on Mt Namuli, Mozambique (Portuguese) (6 min) <https://vimeo.com/111172335>
 - iii. LUPA (Associação para o Desenvolvimento Comunitario): The Magnifier (English) (2 min) <https://vimeo.com/111171838>
 - iv. LUPA (Associação para o Desenvolvimento Comunitario): The Magnifier (Portuguese) <https://vimeo.com/111171835>
- b. Full documentary film forthcoming in 2015. More at www.thelostmountainproject.com

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.

LUPA:

- The success of the first contact with the community in Namuli was wonderful because everyone during the work was committed and asking what will be the future of the current activity.
- On the other hand the people in Namuli were not very aware of conservation and their aim thus far has been to use the land according to their current knowledge and get the most income from that land.

UKALENE:

Mount Namuli is a unique mountain landscape with an exceptional degree of biodiversity and a high concentration of communities who depend heavily on the ecosystem services it provides. It is at the same time a microcosm representative of many other high conservation value areas in the Eastern Afromontane, where maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem service values is tremendously challenged by extreme poverty, lack of access, and lack of services or governance. These facts were all made clear during the fieldwork conducted. The reality of how removed and remote Namuli is makes for an additional challenge of implementation. Ukalene had been to Namuli before, but LUPA had not. The reality of the conditions was not in line with LUPA's expectations and experience. In addition, the lack of government institutions on Namuli was also a surprise.

Another success and challenge relates to effectively working with the local communities. As LUPA comments below, it was quite helpful that we had the amount of time with the community and that LUPA was living with the community for the time that they were in the field as this created trust and a rapport. This set a good groundwork for future phases.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

One of the impacts we sought was to strengthen LUPA's capacity to lead the Namuli conservation effort forward. We did indeed strengthen this capacity, but the reality of the conditions and access on Namuli, coupled with LUPA's previous experience in similar terrain, changed our goals as we had a different starting line than expected. During the course of the

project we modified our intended impact to be to work together on the conservation efforts next steps. This will also enable us to realize our goal of having international exposure, awareness, and support for long-term project. We have learned a great deal working together and learned the most about what we can create if we continue to work together into this next phase.

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)

- A very important aspect is that the LUPA spent time living with the community and knowing the daily basis of how the community lives. This helped LUPA understand how the project can address the people in order to sustain the use of natural resources in the region. It's important that LUPA built this time into the project design.
- Next time it would be important to include local institutions during the fieldwork, such as agriculture department, environmental departments and private sector. LUPA had thought their would be more government institutions on Namuli but instead had to travel to Gurue, 30km away, to meet with those institutions. Those institutions were also not as informed about the on-the-ground reality on Namuli because of the separation.

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

- The funds available made the execution of the project possible
- It was important that we received government collaboration in terms understanding the objectives of the project and giving us authorization to work with the target communities.
- Our presence in the field for over two weeks made the community build trust with the LUPA team and the Ukalene Team.
- LUPA recommends that for their next mission the field team spends more time gathering data on the existing infrastructures (roads, shops, etc), size of community, distances, etc in order to plan better.
- LUPA received conflicting numbers of population from various sources in the community. This is reflected in the report, and LUPA is seeking to verify numbers when they return.
- One key lesson learn regarding increasing fundraising capacity is that much of the work on this takes place in conversation and emails-- both between Ukalene and LUPA, and in the initial vetting with possible funders. A goal had been to produce a set number of applications, but the reality is that the bulk of the work done is really shown via this ongoing dialog and exploration. Our reporting therefor moved more into talking about opportunities explored versus grants submitted. In the future, we might have the indicators of this work be a log of just that, versus copies of grants.
- Another lesson learned was that an international project such as the Lost Mountain creates a standard of product deliverables. Therefor Ukalene spent a great deal of time working with LUPA and editing their report so that the Phase II report would present at the highest caliber possible. We underestimated the time necessary to do this.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

LUPA:

- Conservation projects are to be implemented in a long-term period and based on regular contact with the target groups.

- Community training on conservation has to be done with consistent monitoring.
- In some cases LUPA will need to supply tools to accomplish the objectives.
- Most of the people in the communities did not have an understanding that the conservation activities are designed to benefit the community. In many cases the community members asked to be paid to be part of focus groups and meetings. These requests were repeated throughout the full time in the field.

UKALENE:

- The work on Namuli would benefit from additional training in community consultation and engagement—a need identified by LUPA to more effectively work in new communities and create leadership, versus participation, in those communities.

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
Kickstarter	A	\$26,469	This was a crowd-sourcing fundraiser we did to secure funds for the media
Sponsors	A	\$34,000	Airline, Outdoor Industry
Positive Tracks and other Next Generation Your initiatives	B	\$30,000	These were funds secured for our work with youth/next generation
Preyer Family Foundation	B	\$5,000	Foundation funding

***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.

The projects primary sustainability/replicability goal was to increase awareness of Namuli and create support of our longer-term commitment to Namuli. This was done very effectively via the broad-scale outreach, media already created and media forthcoming, as well as the creation of a large network of funding and partner conversations (successful and unsuccessful).

Another sustainability/replicability goal was to create a larger network of funders and partners for LUPA to access for this and other projects. This was also achieved via the above mentioned network. Much of that network is now part of discussions and planning for Phase III.

The entire project was focused on promoting and augmenting the possibilities for LUPA and Namuli. Much of that work is ongoing beyond the end of this grant cycle, using collateral created by this grant cycle. The videos showcasing LUPA's work were just released and they will create much of this impact going forward, as will the feature film when it is released in 2015.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

In our project proposal we did not talk directly about how the work done on Namuli would be replicated. We would therefore add here that the work done in Carruca for the next phase of the project will be designed to be replicated to the surrounding communities on Namuli. In addition, the Lost Mountain's overall goal is to make the work on Namuli replicable to other similar mountain communities and environments.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

The following is the FPIC Report Previously Submitted and also that is part of the Phase II Report:

Free Prior and Informed Consultation of Indigenous Peoples

Background to Project

Since when have you been working in the area? What has been achieved so far? Who are living in the area? Which Indigenous People are present? How many? What is their status, means of livelihoods, and what is the relation between your project and these Indigenous People?

LUPA started working with the Carruca community around Mt Namuli for the first time in May 2014 (17 – 30 May). During that time we achieved confirmation of the willingness of the people to create a natural resources committee in order to control the use and management of the resources. (For example, in the rainforest at the mountain where trees have been cut for construction and firewood.) Our forthcoming fieldwork report/conservation plan details all the socio economic ways of living of the community and their priority to develop the Namuli region. The majority of the people living in the area are natives of the area-- people born and living in the area. The people living in the specific community which we worked with number 1436 people.

Most of the people living in the area are unemployed and for their survival use the land to produce crops and sale locally and in Gurue town. The relation between our project and the people is in a way to train and capacitate on the use and management of natural resources in a sustainable manner, also introduce best practices particularly in agriculture of conservation.

Consultations

Which consultations have taken place to date? How, when, with whom? Do you have any documentation (letters, minutes of meetings etc) with regards to these consultations?

LUPA did consultation directly in the community through interviews with different people, including the leaders of the region, during the fieldwork. The first day, a meeting with the all community was organized in order to explain the objectives of the work. After the meeting 3 groups were divided: men, women and young people. In each group elaborated a map of natural resources, infrastructures and the main problems affecting the area. After this activity all the groups joined in a plenary to present the results and coming to harmonization and consensus.

At that point, 10 people were selected by the community, 5 men and 5 women to assist the survey during the field work (interviews and visits crops field)—our representative group.

Environmental education was carried out with the community and at school followed by an exercise on environmental monitoring action plan which was culminated with a construction of 2 latrines.

The representative group also visited the high camp with Ukalene productions and scientists and had a progress meeting and Q and A with the full project mid-way through the field time. Then, at the end of the field time the representative group, LUPA, and the full Lost Mountain team had a meeting with the whole community to close the fieldwork time with a presentation and question period.

Beside the social preparation done, various institutions in Gurúe were contacted with the objective of finding what were the actual situation of development in Namúli region and future plans. The institutions contacted were: SDAE, SDPI, District Administration of Gurúe, Administrative Post of Gurúe and the Municipality. The main objective of these consultations with the institutions mentioned above was to present the project to them, and hearing from them the current and future situation with Namuli region in terms of development. These were done in May in Gurue with the heads of each institution. In terms of letters or minutes of their meetings we did not have it. But notes were taken and written on the main report of the fieldwork (forthcoming).

Project

Are the Indigenous People informed about your planned project? Do they agree? How will you involve them during the implementation of your project? Will they be part of the decision-making process?

Yes, our first step (which we completed before starting to work with the people) was a meeting with the whole community with the objective to present the project and make sure that everyone understood and agreed with the intention. At the end of this meeting the project was welcomed and the representative group was chosen in a meeting with all the community. The above consultations also occurred which were opportunities for discussion about the project.

In the future, we will be working with that representative group (or a different one if a new one is formed). We will work with them in the decision making process and carry out the workshops about environmental education, field work on the best practices in the conservation, field visits for exchanging experience and monitoring action using a plan. Our fieldwork visit to Namuli was for the purposes to gather information and interview the community to be able to create an informed plan and thus did not end with presenting the community a full plan for implementation. That would have been disingenuous to do during this phase. Instead, we have a plan to finish our report, consult with other organizations and advisors, and then apply for funding to implement the next phase—the first step of which will be to go back to the community to collaborate on implementation.

During the fieldwork, LUPA and the community identified problems and concerns about the use and management of natural resources. A table of priorities on those problems and concerns was written down with the consensus of all communities members. This data is in the forthcoming report.

We are now actively searching and applying for funding for the next steps. Once we find that funding, we will plan a trip to the field in order to make a plan of activities including the selection of the people who are going to be directly involved and make sure that this plan is also known by the institutions mentioned above.

In addition, in the future a representative from LUPA will be working going to field in order to assist the implementation of the project. A focal point will be selected from the community in order to carry on with the activities in case this person from LUPA has to travel or any other reason.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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: Majka Burhardt
Organization name: Ukalene Productions
Mailing address: 84 Skyline Drive, Intervale NH 03845
Tel: 970-290-7822
Fax: n/a

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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.			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.	Yes	1	

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table.

