CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

Organization Legal Name	MICAIA Foundation
Project Title	In from the cold: providing the knowledge base for comprehensive biodiversity conservation in the Chimanimani Mountains, Mozambique
CEPF GEM No.	62603
Date of Report	2015/12/09
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CEPF Region: Eastern Afromontane Ecosystem - Chimanimani-Nyanga Mountains

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

Grant Amount: 81986.00

Project Dates: 2013/7/1 to 2015/8/31

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

Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (RGB Kew), an international organization from UK. RGB Kew led the botanical survey component of the project and provided technical input to MICAIA's work with communities and in informing development of the TFCA Management Plan. They were responsible for identifying scientists (including from the Harare Herbarium) that could integrate the field team, complementing the expertise of IIAM scientists. RGB Kew was responsible for the identification of species based on the samples collected during the botanical survey – this exercise was used as an opportunity to provide further training to IIAM scientists working in this field. RGB Kew's work and experience in previous biodiversity projects in Mozambique was critical to the success of the two botanical expeditions in the Chimanimani Reserve.

Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM) which includes the National Herbarium (LMA), and a Forest and Ecology research team was the main Mozambican partner. IIAM selected the Mozambican scientists that would participate in the expedition and was responsible for facilitating the issuance of research permits by IIAM leadership. They provided most of the basic materials for the transport of the specimens collected to Maputo and to RGB Kew for identification.

The Administration of the Chimanimani Reserve as well as the National Directorate of the TFCA program were involved throughout the project, having followed very closely the activities implemented by MICAIA at the community level as well as interactions with stakeholders on the Zimbabwean side of the Chimanimani. Other important stakeholders locally included the

Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Environment (MICOA) and the Centre for Sustainable Development (CDS), the two government institutions responsible for environmental management at the provincial and regional (central Mozambique) levels, respectively.

Birdlife Zimbabwe, a Zimbabwean organization affiliated to Birdlife International, was implementing a similar project in the Chimanimani Mountains, funded also by CEPF. Under a general collaboration agreement, MICAIA and Birdlife organized exchange visits and held joint meetings in Mozambique and in Zimbabwe to ensure learning and, as much as possible, a certain complementarity between activities.

Conservation Impacts

2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

CEPF has long recognized the importance of the Chimanimani-Nyanga Mountains conservation corridor as a priority investment area. Though there have been numerous studies on the Zimbabwean side, very little scientific information existed in Mozambique. Inferences on natural resources management and biodiversity conservation needs were thus being made based on inferences from studies elsewhere in the corridor.
Though well known for the high number of endemic plant species, particularly on the high altitude quartzite grasslands but also in the evergreen forests in the valleys and lower slopes that represent some of the best-developed rainforests in southern Africa, and are also now very rare in the region because much has been cleared for agriculture over the last 150 years, no concerted efforts had been made to invest in studies that would support biodiversity conservation decisions.

Though the high priority status conferred to this corridor by CEPF and work undertaken by a few scientists, individual consultants and students over the years enabled the establishment of the Chimanimani Reserve, investment made so far was mostly related to law enforcement and the implementation of sustainable livelihoods options for communities living within and around this corridor. The stress on law enforcement was mostly a result of the types of activities being undertaken by local communities for their subsistence which included illegal artisanal mining, particularly gold mining; shifting cultivation; illegal logging and forest fires, compounded by the scale of poverty in the region.

The core activity of this project, a botanical survey, was thus designed with a view to address the knowledge gap mentioned above, an activity that responded directly to a recommendation from the Chimanimani TFCA Management Plan produced in 2010. This activity contributed to improve the level of existing knowledge of the full range of endemic and near-endemic plant species which define the Chimanimani KBA.

It is important to mention that given the size of the area that we intended to cover and difficulties in reaching some of the key sites, RGB Kew applied for and received supplementary funding for a third expedition to the Chimanimani highlands in April 2016. A report containing the full extent of the contribution of this project to the CEPF ecosystem profile will be produced

during the first half of 2016. However, preliminary reports provided by Kew will enable us to make inferences on biodiversity conservation and management decisions.

As the first two surveys were undertaken in the area closest to a community settlement, preliminary results enabled us incorporate findings in our work with local communities, particularly with community based natural resource management committees, community rangers and tour guides. With this approach, we aimed to ensure their understanding of the issues at stake and get their buy in on the approaches required to ensure biodiversity conservation, with particular incidence on those that required a change of habits such as the use of fires, shifting conservation. The final botanical survey report from RBG Kew will clearly indicate core Important Plant Areas (IPA) which will guide the TFCA to make sound decisions on biodiversity conservation, based on reliable scientific information.

3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)
List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

The threats to biodiversity of the highland areas of the Chimanimani TFCA within the Eastern Afromontane Ecosystem will be greatly reduced and conservation and management actions in the Chimanimani Mountains will be targeted and based on sound data regarding plant species.

4. Actual progress toward long-term impacts at completion

Progress has been made for achieving the long-term impacts of the project. Though we are not in a position to submit the final report of the surveys (this will be available after the third and last expedition in April), we adopted a participatory approach to the work which enabled both community members and TFCA staff to participate.

The level of knowledge about the richness of the Chimanimani highlands has been dramatically increased both at the community and TFCA staff level. The types of conversation we can now have with the local natural resource management committee are more practical, reflecting a greater understanding of the problems caused by the indiscriminate use of land and plant species to address their daily needs. TFCA's participation enabled them to have a more grounded approach to conservation beyond animals, a shift that is occurring as a result of their understanding of the ecosystem and the plant species that make it so unique.

A preliminary report containing key species found during the first two surveys was produced and will be submitted to the Chimanimani TFCA authority. Consultations will then officially begin upon submission of the final report.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)
List each short-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

* Baseline botanical survey data for the Mozambican highland areas of the Chimanimani TFCA
* All local stakeholders better informed and better able to act on biodiversity conservation

priorities.
* Improved communication and collaboration between civil society organizations and formal governmental bodies in Mozambique and Zimbabwe in the context of the Chimanimani TFCA

5. Actual progress toward short-term impacts at completion

*Two botanical expeditions were undertaken during the project implementation period, aiming at collecting and compiling data on plant species, particularly endemic species in the grassland areas of the Chimanimani highlands. A third and final project related expedition is planned for April 2016. Though preliminary reports have been produced by RGB Kew, a full baseline botanical survey data will be available during the second quarter of 2016.

*These surveys were taking place within the Chimanimani Reserve and therefore, the direct beneficiary of these surveys will be the reserve managers. Their involvement in this project since the design phase brought about a heightened level of awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation, thus beginning to shift their focus from monitoring animal species, particularly big mammals, to including plant species.

Community natural resource management committee members, community rangers and community guides participated in the studies and gained more insights into the importance of plants species and diversity. Relevant information from the preliminary reports provided by RGB Kew was included in training sessions for these community institutions, the development of work plans as well as in general community meetings.
*A strong collaboration was developed between MICAIA and Birdlife Zimbabwe. From the very first meeting prior to project implementation, communication flowed very effectively allowing for the development of a solid working relationship. As a result, MICAIA and TFCA staff members as well as community representatives were able to participate in meetings in Zimbabwe and Birdlife staff and its partners, including local government representatives, participated in meetings in Mozambique.

Recognizing local community's mobility across the border and existing cross-border traditional leadership arrangements, MICAIA and Birdlife continued to communicate and plan joint activities beyond the life of the project to ensure the sustainability of project achievements and their impact on biodiversity conservation. Of particular importance was the development of collaborative mechanisms between the different stakeholders to ensure the complementarity of their decisions and activities, across the border.

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

The Chimanimani TFCA in Mozambique is a remote area with very limited infrastructure and challenging terrain. As a result, the time and resources allocated for the botanical surveys was not enough to cover all the costs related to this exercise. However, CEPF granted RGB Kew a top-up grant that will enable them to finalize the work and produce a report on the full range of species of the Chimanimani highlands, including a list of endemic and near endemic species and their conservation value. However, this will be done outside the project implementation period

therefore limiting the extent to which short term impacts could be fully achieved (no comprehensive report to the TFCA Administration)

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

The nature of the project and how it allowed MICAIA to involve TFCA staff in project activities including the cross-border collaboration had a disproportionate positive impact in our relationship. The step change was such that in a recent meeting, the Administrator of the Reserve referred to this as ground breaking work, providing scientific information that is not available in other parks. Their current understanding of plant species diversity beyond being a habitat of big mammals was also an extremely positive and unexpected impact.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Component 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

We will work with Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew (RGB Kew) in planning, preparing and facilitating a botanical survey and inventory of the Mozambique part of the upland Chimanimani area, with specific focus on the quartzite grasslands and scrublands, and on those species of restricted distribution (mostly endemics and near-endemics).

8. Describe the results from Component 1 and each product/deliverable

1.1. We will research, collect and collate materials including maps and local survey reports to supply to RGB Kew as part of the preparation for the survey

MICAIA held several meetings with local government authorities (Provincial Director of Tourism, Chimanimani TFCA Administrator, Chimanimani TFCA community Liaison Officer, Sussundenga District Administrator, District Director of Economic Activities, Rotanda Administrative Post Administrator, Mussapa Locality Administrator), and the Nyahedzi Traditional Chief and his elders and members of the Nyahedzi community in order to introduce the project. MICAIA also collected information from knowledgeable community members about main species in the highlands, particularly those of particular interest to the communities (the ones they used the most).

MICAIA organized through IIAM the purchase of official maps of the study area in Maputo and contacted Mozambican and foreign (Mozambican resident) scientists to get additional information that could be of use to our work. We also ensured that RGB Kew could have access to satellite images of the Chimanimani Highlands. Our main sources were Professor Casey Ryan from the University of Edinburgh; Mr. James Bannerman and Dr. Stefaan Dondeyne, independent consultants who participated in the development of the Chimanimani Management Plan, to obtain the information required to enable Kew to plan the scientific expedition.

In coordination with local community leaders, MICAIA ensured that within the group of guides and porters there were knowledgeable people who could interact with the scientists and pass on information about local flora. The aim was also to ensure that these selected individuals would learn more about the plant species of the Chimanimani Mountains and

the need to adopt measures to conserve certain species (particularly endemic or endangered).

1.2. We will produce a detailed workplan for the survey(s) to include all necessary authorizations and logistical arrangements.

Based on Kew's program for each expedition, MICAIA worked on a detailed workplan with Nyahedzi community members in order to ensure that all arrangements were in place (camping space, guides, porters, drying frame, etc.). We also worked with government authorities (the Director of the National Conservation Areas Agency - ANAC, the National Coordinator of the Trans frontier Conservation Areas), to discuss the workplan and secure their collaboration throughout project implementation.

In collaboration with Kew and IIAM, MICAIA compiled the list of national and international scientists as well as local support staff that would participate in the survey and liaised with the Ministry of Tourism and IIAM to secure the required licenses for the scientific work in the Chimanimani area.

The logistical plan for the second expedition was revised and a decision made to approach the study area from the South. This meant that we would now have to work in the field with the Zomba community, though during the project design phase we had only envisaged to train and work with the Nyahezi community. The distances involved and the topography of the area forced expedition leaders to change the plan and ensure that more time was spent in survey work instead of just walking. As a result, MICAIA worked with Nyahezi community to select their best guides and invited them to join the MICAIA team that worked in Zomba on the selection and training of 20 community local guides and porters.

1.3. We will contribute to the process of linking the survey results into production of a set of evidence-based recommendations for presentation to the Mozambique and TFCA authorities on appropriate conservation actions that could be taken.

The full report of the botanical survey will only be produced in the second quarter of 2016 after the third and final expedition to the Chimanimani Highlands (this will also be funded by CEPF as an extension to this project).

So, although preliminary reports were produced to enable MICAIA's work with local communities for training and local management purposes, we were not able to produce evidence-based recommendations for presentation to the national authorities on appropriate conservation actions to be taken. Given MICAIA's long-term partnership with conservation authorities, we will be able to do this at no extra cost when the report becomes available. It is important to note, however, that these initial reports were shared with local TFCA Administration.

1.4. We will organize for the transportation of plant specimens from the area to Maputo and to UK.

Samples collected in the two expeditions undertaken during the project period were sent to RGB Kew for species identification. This was done in coordination with IIAM - this institution kept a full sample for the national herbarium.

1.5. MICAIA staff members will participate in the survey and receive training. As a result of this training by RGB Kew staff, MICAIA will be more capable of conducting botanical surveys within land use assessments that MICAIA does as part of socio-economic research.

MICAIA staff (Daglasse Muassinar) participated in the expedition and was able not only to provide on site logistical support but also serve as a translator in the daily, evening conversations between Kew scientists and local community members about the process used and findings of the expedition. This experience will be used by MICAIA in similar processes in other communities.

Component 2 (as stated in the approved proposal)
We will engage with and build capacity for active engagement in conservation activities by Natural Resource Management Committees within the local communities of Nyahedzi Regulado.

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

9. Describe the results from Component 2 and each product/deliverable

2.1. The four communities of Nyahedzi will have functioning Natural Resource Management Committees with a group of active leaders, clear understanding of roles and responsibilities, and more active engagement with the TFCA authorities.

The Nyahedzi community has 4 villages which in the past had selected members that could represent them in Natural Resources Management Committees. However, given their remote location and absence of investments of any kind, many of the members migrated to urban areas and to Zimbabwe. New members were selected so we could revitalize the committees, observing all the requirements established in the national legislation (new members had to be registered at district level, get valid ID, etc.). Committees, thus formed, had to be trained in all relevant legislation (land, environment, conservation) as well as on existing processes that guide their work and interactions with communities as government officials. The training was also attended by local traditional leaders who wanted to understand the roles and responsibilities of committee members and how they as leaders could interact with them, as well as learn about current land and natural resource management and conservation legislation and processes and therefore ensure compliance by local communities.

MICAIA also trained community rangers at a central location in the Moribane Reserve (buffer zone of the Chimanimani Reserve), were they joined others from adjacent communities. Having all MICAIA projects active in the area training community rangers at the same time allowed staff to ensure the standardization of operational procedures across the Chimanimani TFCA. It also facilitated MICAIA's conversation with local government rangers when defining collaborative arrangements between community and government rangers.

2.2. We will produce, with the communities, a Community Action Plan setting out priorities for livelihood development in the context of the TFCA Management Plan and conservation

recommendations emerging from this project. These priorities are expected to include Eco-tourism, sustainable agriculture, and collection of wild mushrooms.

The TFCA authorities had worked with the community to enable it to receive 20% of the fees paid by visitors entering the Reserve. Also, in one community (Nhabawa) there was development of a basic campsite.

Based on information collected during community meetings and preliminary information from the expeditions, MICAIA discussed with communities possible income streams, in the context of the Chimanimani TFCA Management Plan. Tourism, sustainable agriculture and collection of wild mushrooms were the main activities that were discussed in great detail. The basic premise was that activities highlighted are all seasonal.

When discussing work on wild mushrooms as a possible cash crop, we considered the fact that it was a rainy season activity, one that would require appropriate planning as many community members would be occupied in their fields. Until community members realized how lucrative the activity could be, a limited number of people would be involved. However, as the diversification of the local economy was the community's and MICAIA's key concern, community decided to select people from each community and give them the responsibility to, in season, identify main collection areas and communicate with MICAIA to ensure that collection and handling would be done according to market based standards. These decisions were made based on preliminary work facilitated by MICAIA staff on participatory mapping, where community members identified areas were chanterelle mushrooms were more commonly found. Visits were made by staff and community members to such sites and some initial training was done on collection and handling of these valuable mushrooms. Most of the work done was focused on training with a view to going commercial in the next season, supplying the local market with fresh and dried mushrooms but exploring possibilities for export, particularly within Southern Africa.

More work was done on tourism, using data provided by Kew Gardens in its draft report following the two first expeditions. Community members were involved in identifying new trails that included points of interest (areas with "wild rock gardens" or endemic species) that could add value to the guided walks. General tourism discussions involved the TFCA administration and, as no added investment was envisaged in the area, they agreed to use a clause in existing legislation related to natural resources management committee that makes it eligible to receive 20% of the taxes paid to government by businesses operating within community land. The TFCA decided that 20% of the fees they received from visitors to the Chimanimani Reserve would be channelled to the community's account. Another tourism related action was the discussion on how best to improve and manage the community camp they prepared to receive students and other visitors.

Conservation agriculture is an ongoing activity. The community agreed on the principle and selected and area for the establishment of demonstration plots.

2.3. In conjunction with the TFCA authorities and on the basis of recommendations emerging from this project we will work with communities through their Natural Resource Management Committees to develop local conservation action plans.

Conservation action plans were designed as a subset of the community action plan. Given the location of this community, up in the highlands, actions are centred on the sustainable use of land and natural resources within community boundaries. These actions deal mostly with the management of forest fires, springs, riverine forests, agriculture and horticulture along river banks, etc. These are practical work-plans directly related to their daily life. These plans will be revised in the future as further training on specific conservation issues stemming from Kew's final report or transfrontier collaboration is required.

Component 3 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

We will facilitate greater cross-border communication and collaboration with TFCA authorities in Mozambique and with stakeholders in Zimbabwe via Birdlife Zimbabwe to ensure that results from the project inform management planning and biodiversity actions across the TFCA.

10. Describe the results from Component 3 and each product/deliverable

3.1. We will develop a Memorandum of Understanding between MICAIA Foundation and Birdlife Zimbabwe in the context of our joint work in the Chimanimani TFCA

The Directors of MICAIA (Andrew Kingman and Milagre Nuvunga) traveled to Harare and met with Bridlife Zimbabwe's project coordinator, Togarasei Fakarai. Both parties agreed to collaborate. MICAIA's project coordinator was subsequently introduced to Togarasei to ensure regular communication and collaboration.

As a result of this collaboration, MICAIA's project coordinator participated in meetings in Zimbabwe that included a local workshop for the introduction of the project to Chikukwa communities and local authorities, a planning meeting in Mutare and a subsequent joint Zimbabwe/Mozambique workshop at Chikukwa. This meeting brought together representatives of the local communities (leaders and natural resource committee representatives) and local authorities including TFCA Administration from both countries. MICAIA also organized meetings in Mozambique with the participation of our Zimbabwean counterparts.

It is important to note that feedback sessions were carried out at the Nyahedzi community to ensure that learning from these interactions could be shared more widely and recommendations incorporated in decision making processes.

3.2. Throughout the project we will look for opportunities to facilitate exchange visits and community-community learning in the Chimanimani area.

During the meetings held in Chikukwa, Zimbabwe and Chimanimani, Mozambique, attention was given to the need of greater interaction between community members from both sides of the border, recognizing the socio-cultural similarities and shared traditional leadership

and, therefore, similar rules and regulations governing local communities relationship and management principles related to land and natural resources. As a result, exchange visits were included as part of the meetings and space provided to enable more meaningful conversations.

3.3.We will organize a joint workshop in the latter phase of the project to review lessons learned from MICAIA's work in Mozambique and the work of Birdlife in Zimbabwe. The report from the workshop will be a summary of the key lessons and recommendations.

A very successful transboundary workshop was hosted by the Mpunga community in their lodge, Ndzou Camp, located in the Moribane forest, within the Chimanimani TFCA buffer zone. General presentations of the projects objectives, results achieved and lessons learned. The participants of this workshop comprised representatives of MICAIA, BLZ, KBG and IUCN Mozambique, local communities, local government and TFCA administration officers from Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Participants were keen to explore ways to develop joint programs that would facilitate and encourage ecosystem based management of the TFCA as a whole.

Component 4 (as stated in the approved proposal)
List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

11. Describe the results from Component 4 and each product/deliverable

12. If you did not complete any component or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?

The most important aspect that has not yet been completed is the botanical survey. This was discussed early on with CEPF and additional funding provided to RGB Kew to enable them to complete the study in April 2016. In order to enable the implementation of activities that were related to the survey report, RGB Kew produced interim reports that had basic information that allowed us to work with local communities on local development initiatives. As soon as the third expedition is completed and report produced, MICAIA will use it to work with TFCA administration as part of the ongoing collaborative arrangements with ANAC and TFCA management at the local and national levels.

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

CEPF Global Monitoring Data

Respond to the questions and complete the tables below. If a question is not relevant to your project, please make an entry of 0 (zero) or n/a (not applicable).

14. Did your organization complete the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) at the beginning and end of your project? (Please be sure to submit the final CSTT tool to CEPF if you haven't already done so.)

	Date	Composite Score
Baseline CSTT		
Final CSTT		

15. List any vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species conserved due to your project

The final project report of the botanical survey will only be available in the second quarter of 2016 after the 3rd and final expedition by Kew Gardens planned for April 2016. We will then be in a position to list species that should be awarded a higher conservation status by ANAC for the Chimanimani TFCA.

Hectares Under Improved Management

Project Results	Hectares*	Comments
16. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area?	656,000	*The Chimanimani National Reserve*
17. Did your project create a new protected area or expand an existing protected area?	No	*List the name of each protected area, the date of proclamation, and the type of proclamation (e.g., legal declaration, community agreement, stewardship agreement)*
18. Did your project strengthen the management of a key biodiversity area named in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile (hectares may be the same as questions above)	656,000	*The same as question 16 above*
19. Did your project improve the management of a production landscape for biodiversity conservation	no	*List the name or describe the location of the production landscape*

** Include total hectares from project inception to completion*

20. In relation to the two questions above on protected areas, did your project complete a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), or facilitate the completion of a METT by protected area authorities? If so, complete the table below. *(Note that there will often be more than one METT for an individual protected area.)*

Protected area	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score

21. List the name of any corridor (named in the Ecosystem Profile) in which you worked and how you contributed to its improved management, if applicable.

Direct Beneficiaries: Training and Education

Did your project provide training or education for . . .	Male	Female	Total	Brief Description
22. Adults for community leadership or resource management positions				Training was provided to all members of the Natural resources Management Committee of the Nyahedzi community on institutional and legal issues related to natural resources management, particularly in the context of a conservation area. Community rangers were also trained on the above as well as other practical subjects to enable them to go on joint patrols with government rangers
23. Adults for livelihoods or increased income				Community members were trained to provide them with a better understanding if the value and potential of wild mushrooms, a product that when in

				season, is very abundant. Tourism management and benefit sharing mechanisms as well as conservation agriculture technologies were also part of the training provided (this through the establishment of a demonstration plot)
24. School-aged children				By working on some weekends, when school aged children join their parents in the field, we involved them in conservation agriculture training.
25. Other				

26. List the name and approximate population size of any "community" that benefited from the project.

Community name, surrounding district, surrounding province, country	*Population size*
Nyahedzi community, Sussundenga District, Manica Province, Mozambique, households, distributed in 4 villages.	103

27. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Based on the list of communities above, write the name of the communities in the left column below. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes.

Community Name	Community Characteristics								Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit											
									Increased income due to:											
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty line	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
Nyahedzi	x	x	x				x		x	x	x		x			x			x	x	

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

Lessons Learned

28. 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

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

The project design phase was very participatory. As this was the first project ever implemented by RGB Kew in this area, they relied heavily on MICAIA's knowledge of the place and relationships with local communities and government institutions at all levels. The Nyahedzi chief is also very dynamic and interested in improving the lives and livelihoods of his community. Though MICAIA staff consulted him regularly throughout the process, he was always in touch and ready to participate and mobilize his community members to participate actively in the discussions. This continued through project implementation and this became one of the most critical elements for the success of the project.

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

The commitment of staff members and consultants that participated in the implementation of this project was at the core of the successful implementation of most components of this project. However, limited infrastructure and challenging topography of the areas covered by the study affected the timely completion of the project, an aspect that has been resolved through additional funding for one more expedition. The inclusion of another community whose participation came as a necessity in the middle of the implementation period meant that individuals that were not involved in project design came in without appropriate preparation. This caused some delays as well.

31. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Projects of this nature need to have enough time not only for the expedition but also for interactions between the scientists and communities and decision makers at all levels. Given the implications of the findings of botanical surveys, time and budget allocations should be made to enable the presentation of results at high level for a in the capital (Maputo), where a wider group of decision makers could be exposed to the results and implications for biodiversity conservation and for local development.

Sustainability / Replication

32. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated

This project increased the visibility of the Chimanimani TFCA in Mozambique and elsewhere in the world, as representatives of all partner institutions (MICAIA, RGB Kew and IIAM) referred to it in national and international fora. MICAIA and Kew continued to discuss possible funding streams through and outside CEPF to ensure that this work continues and we can have for Chimanimani a more complete biodiversity data set. Collaboration with Birdlife Zimbabwe and our common goal of contributing to effective transborder management of this TFCA will also contribute to the sustainability of this project.

33. **Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability**

This project raised the interest of other organizations that would like to join MICAIA and look at other aspects of the work (i.e. animal surveys and capacity building projects) that would ensure the development of comprehensive conservation strategies. Many visitors from the government, NGO (national and international community and donor community that visited the area were impressed with the work and its implications and expressed interest in finding ways to carry this work further or replicating it in their own areas of influence through ongoing or future programs. The fact that this project would provide scientific data to support both biodiversity conservation and the development of sustainable livelihoods was critical, not only because the majority of the Mozambican population is poor and rural but also because Mozambique wants to embrace sustainable development strategies that take not only social and economic but also environmental considerations into account.

Safeguards

34. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

The establishment of transboundary management mechanisms is critical to the effective conservation of the biodiversity of the Chimanimani Mountains. MICAIA and its partners will continue to look for ways to improve collaboration between key partners on both sides of the border, particularly local communities and the TFCA Administration.

CEPF's demonstrated commitment to this region will certainly help ensure that knowledge built through these projects can lead to decisions that will guarantee the conservation of its unique biological diversity.

Additional Funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Mozbio	C	$1,750,000	Work done by MICAIA and its partners in the Chimanimani TFCA, including with CEPF funding, helped ensure its selection as one of only 4 out of 11 Mozambican Parks and Reserves to be funded by Mozbio (a World Bank funded project of the Ministry of Lands, Environment and Rural Development) for the next 3 years. The project aims to invest in community development projects in the buffer zone of the Chimanimani TFCA. MICAIA won this tender through a joint bid with IUCN.

** Categorize the type of funding as:*

A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)

B Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)

*C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investm*ent or successes related to this project)

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:

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