

## CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	BirdLife Zimbabwe
<b>Project Title:</b>	Stakeholder Capacity Building for Key Biodiversity Area Management Planning in the Chimanimani–Nyanga Mountains
<b>Date of Report:</b>	30 June 2015
<b>Report Author and Contact Information</b>	Togarasei Fakarayi; toga@blz.co.zw; tel: 04-481496.

**CEPF Region:** Eastern Afromontane (Multiple)

**Strategic Direction:** 2. Improve Management and Protection of KBAs

**Grant Amount:** \$129,390

**Project Dates:** May 1, 2013-Apr 30, 2015

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

N/A

### Conservation Impacts

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

This project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF strategic direction 2 on improving the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot. It facilitated development of Stakeholder Management Advisory Groups (SMAGs) one at each KBA, built their capacity and established networks among them. SMAGs provide a technical and advisory support to KBA site managers, enabling joint decision making in the management of a KBAs at sites and across sites. The SMAGs were prepared for development/revision and implementation of management plans for the 5 KBAs. Cross border network established at Chimanimani KBA where SMAG at this site was networked with the Chimanimani TFCA officials and Civil Society Organizations from Mozambique set foundation for collaboration among stakeholders in the development of a TFCA management plan and monitoring of biodiversity in the trans-boundary area. The project also established a network of local community conservation groups called Site Support Groups (SSGs), one at each KBA. Some of the SSGs have identified pockets of forests important for conservation in their areas and are already practicing traditional ways of protecting those sites helping expanding areas under conservation.

SSGs were prepared, organised and networked with SMAGs to give a voice for conservation in the Chimanimani-Nyanga Mountains corridor. These groups are able to express their views to their authorities in conservation, but however, they still need additional technical support (e.g. in advocacy for use of site safeguard policies and procedures) to enable them address the threats to KBAs.

***Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.***

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

Improved biodiversity and increased areas under effective management in the KBAs of the Chimanimani-Nyanga mountains corridor.

**Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:**

This project established and trained Site Support Groups (SSGs) and Stakeholder Management Advisory Groups (SMAGs) who are actively involved in biodiversity management. It has promoted coordination and collaborative approach to biodiversity conservation across five KBAs with a wide stakeholder participation whose management skills were improved from the trainings conducted. Conservation response to KBAs has improved as compared to 2010 baseline, and this was through increased stakeholder involvement in KBA conservation. As a result of this project, three SSGs are effectively managing pockets of forests within their communities (located outside protected areas), increasing areas under effective management in the KBAs. These are SSG in Chimanimani managing 50ha of forests, Vumba SSG managing 250ha forest and an SSG at Stapleford managing 30ha of forests. The stakeholders involved through SMAGs and SSGs in this project are aware of the threats to biodiversity, possible actions to reduce them and are mainstreaming conservation efforts into their work and communal activities helping reducing these threats and contributing to improved biodiversity across the five KBAs.

Site exchange visits and cross-border networking established provide effective knowledge sharing for improved management of biodiversity in KBAs. The Stakeholders from Chimanimani (from both Zimbabwe and Mozambique) have established strong networks and identified areas for collaboration in the Chimanimani Mountains TFCA. These networks are effective in helping resuscitating TFCA initiatives in the Chimanimani area.

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

- Improved management of the 5 KBAs representing 87,050 hectares, shown by number of stakeholders and communities participating in joint biodiversity management.
- Resolution of conflicts through increased community engagement in biodiversity conservation measured by number of villages participating (through SSGs) in decision-making.
- Reduced level of threats to biodiversity in 5 KBAs by April 2015 as compared to a baseline of 2010.
- Improved trans-boundary management shown by collaboration of at least two stakeholders from Mozambique in the Chimanimani area in biodiversity monitoring and information sharing.
- Improved knowledge on the value of biodiversity by stakeholders in the KBAs indicated by number of stakeholders committed and actively participating in biodiversity conservation.

**Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:**

- Improved management of the 5 KBAs representing 87,050 hectares, shown by number of stakeholders and communities participating in joint biodiversity management.

The project facilitated development of institutional mechanisms (SMAGs and SSGs) enabling decision making for improved KBA management. The established SMAGs and LCGs at each KBA of the Chimanimani-Nyanga Mountains biodiversity corridor had clear roles and responsibilities among group members that enable joint decision making towards management of the KBAs by the local authorities, communities, and civil society organisations. A total of 28

stakeholders and communities are participating in joint biodiversity management at KBAs across the Chimanimani-Nyanga Mountains corridor. In addition, networks among the SMAGs and SSGs were established across the corridor to promote practical sharing of knowledge and information for improved cooperation on decision making.

- Resolution of conflicts through increased community engagement in biodiversity conservation measured by number of villages participating (through SSGs) in decision-making.

Eighteen villages from 5 communities within and/or adjacent to KBAs were reached and engaged in biodiversity conservation. A SSG whose members made up of villages within and around the KBA boundary, was established at each KBA. Through SSGs, the local communities are participating in biodiversity conservation and decision-making. During SSG meetings, BLZ prepared local communities for constructive engagement with their authorities. On the other hand, BLZ encouraged local authorities to consider community engagement in KBA decision making. This was well received and relations between these two stakeholders were enhanced during joint workshops and meetings, improving communication between communities, and park, forest, environmental management authorities. SSGs were networked with SMAGs which helped improved communication between these groups. As a result of the project, SMAGs and communities in Chirinda and Chimanimani KBAs worked together in the development of Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs), an exercise that demonstrated cooperation and community involvement in biodiversity decision making at a higher level.

- Reduced level of threats to biodiversity in 5 KBAs by April 2015 as compared to a baseline of 2010.

Through SSG and SMAG building and trainings, the project has improved conservation response to all five KBAs in the corridor. Threats to KBAs were discussed in detail during capacity building meetings, knowledge shared among stakeholders. Some stakeholders have already begun implementing some of the actions came from the meetings. For instance, communities in Chikukwa, Chimanimani have joined with Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management authority in putting fireguards along the boundary they share with the national park. Chirinda SSG members with support of Environmental Management Agency (EMA) have done some fire awareness campaigns in their communities including border communities in Mozambique. SMAGs have used knowledge gained on biodiversity and KBAs, feeding up in high level district environmental meetings where environmental issues were discussed. The SSG and SMAG networks have, therefore, influenced control of human induced threats at some KBAs. However, non-human induced threats such as invasive alien plant species in Nyanga, Vumba and Chimanimani KBAs continue to be worrying threats.

- Improved trans-boundary management shown by collaboration of at least two stakeholders from Mozambique in the Chimanimani area in biodiversity monitoring and information sharing.

BLZ networked with MICAIA Foundation, organised two joint workshops which brought together Trans-frontier Conservation Area (TFCA) Officials, local communities in the Chimanimani area (Chikukwa, Nyahezi and Mpunga), and local authorities from both countries. Biodiversity conservation information was shared and potential areas for collaboration in the Chimanimani KBA discussed. IUCN (Mozambique Office) and Botanic Gardens Kew also came on board during the second joint workshop and collaborated with the stakeholders involved. Stakeholders agreed to work together in the Chimanimani TFCA. Development of a Memorandum of Understanding to formalise the collaboration is underway spearheaded by BLZ and MICAIA Foundation. Stakeholders agreed to continue sharing biodiversity information, collectively

mobilise resources and work together in addressing conservation challenges in the Chimanimani Mountains TFCA.

- Improved knowledge on the value of biodiversity by stakeholders in the KBAs indicated by number of stakeholders committed and actively participating in biodiversity conservation.

A total of 28 stakeholders are actively participating in biodiversity conservation at the five KBAs. These include authorities in conservation and agriculture, civil society organisations, private sector, education institutions and local communities. The involved stakeholders have been passing on the knowledge to other stakeholders. The SSGs have been passing knowledge to other fellow community members in the villages within and around KBAs, SMAGs passed on knowledge to other conservation experts during various district meetings and environmental fora. This improved understanding of the value of KBAs by the local stakeholders. The SSGs at Chimanimani, Vumba and Stapleford have been participating in Blue Swallow and other bird species monitoring.

**Please provide the following information where relevant:**

**Hectares Protected: 87,050**

**Species Conserved:**

**Corridors Created:**

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

The project has involved all key stakeholders from the beginning, wider stakeholder consultations done and active stakeholder participation practiced throughout the project. Stakeholders involved were those working or living at the KBAs and these include communities. The SMAG and SSG models applied were able to differentiate stakeholders according to their levels of engagement and/or decision making in conservation. This allowed room for wider discussions and consultations on conservations management issues, gaps and opinions from the different stakeholder groups as well as capacity building of the same groups. Members of each SMAG comprised of people with different expertise and the group provided a conducive platform for knowledge sharing. This helped improve management skills of the stakeholders which ultimately contributed to improved management of KBAs. The SMAG and SSG were later networked for common understanding of issues which helped resolved some conflicts that used to exists. Learning and exchange visits carried with SMAGs and SSGs were very helpful as they enabled cross-fertilization of knowledge among stakeholders across KBAs. Stakeholders have learnt good KBA management practices from each other. Through learning experience, stakeholders especially communities more gained more knowledge on the value of biodiversity and such experiences have stimulated SSGs to actively participate in biodiversity conservation. With regards to trans-boundary collaboration in the Chimanimani area, networks established between the two CEPF grantees were key in driving collaboration among stakeholders in biodiversity conservation through knowledge sharing and initial innervations at community level.

Lack of KBA or updated site management plans at most sites was a challenge during project implementation. This project was designed to also contribute to improvements of these plans. However, discussions were centered on available information and development and/or updating of site management plans was noted priority future conservation action for KBAs.

***Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?***

As a result of the project, local authorities in conservation have also established networks among themselves specifically for promoting natural resources management across the five districts involved. However, they still need to further develop and strengthen this for it to be more effective.

## **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:** Stakeholders in the 5 KBAs of the Chimanimani-Nyanga mountains corridor aware of the importance of the KBAs

**Component 1 Actual at Completion:**

A stakeholder analysis conducted identified all key stakeholders for the project and a report was produced. This project was launched at national level in June 2013 by the Acting Director of Forestry Commission on behalf of the Minister of Environment and Natural resources Management, with participation of all key stakeholders. Awareness on this project and KBAs was raised during the project launch. Stakeholders' awareness on the project aims and importance of KBAs was also raised during a regional workshop held in Mutare (Provincial capital of project area) in July 2013. At KBAs awareness on importance of KBAs was raised during site visits and meetings with stakeholders. Awareness materials which comprised of T-shirts, brochures and banners were produced. The T-shirts and brochures were distributed to stakeholders across the five KBAs and banners carrying KBA message and showing location of all the five KBAs were displayed during site meetings and workshops. Two radio talks on KBAs, birds and biodiversity were given at one of the national radio stations (ZiFM), reaching out to different audiences. These talks were conducted in February 2014 and August 2014 under 'Green Matters', a programme that talks about the environment and environmental issues.

**Component 2 Planned:** Local conservation group (Site Support Group) established at each of the 5 KBAs of Chimanimani-Nyanga mountains corridor, and represented on the relevant SMAG

**Component 2 Actual at Completion:**

Five Site Support Groups were established, one at each KBA with membership ranging between 25 and 45 people. The SSGs were made up of members from communities living within and around the KBAs. These groups have elected committees with clear responsibilities of committee members. All groups received a training in governance, and are able to manage and organise themselves contributing to decision-making at KBAs. The SSGs are represented in SMAG by the local councilors who are also members of the SSGs. The SSG chairperson and secretary are also eligible to represent SSG in SMAGs. Site meetings held with SSGs define roles of SSGs in promoting KBA conservation, identified opportunities and challenges of community engagement in KBA management and decision making, and discussed ways of community involvement in conservation of KBAs. Learning and exchange visit were conducted with SSGs, enabled knowledge sharing on biodiversity conservation and management among these groups. The SSGs at Chirinda and Chimanimani KBAs took initiative in the development of their Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs). These were developed in collaboration with their authorities in conservation and BLZ. The LEAPs, which are recognized by the authorities provided a platform for community voices in decision making on environmental and biodiversity conservation issues.

**Component 3 Planned:** SMAGs established at each KBA and working towards addressing threats to sites

**Component 3 Actual at Completion:**

A SMAG was set up at each KBA. It was made up of all key stakeholders at each site who comprised of authorities in conservation and agriculture, civil society organizations, and private sector operating in the KBAs. Role of SMAG is to advise on the implementation of KBA management plans and strategies, provide technical expertise and help influencing policy decisions for improved KBA conservation. Each SMAG has elected a committee that comprise of a chairperson, vice chairperson and a secretary. Meetings were conducted with SMAGs where awareness on KBA was raised, KBA site specific issues discussed, threats to KBAs identified and action points developed. The SMAGs were networked across the KBAs, where they got opportunity to learn from each other and built collaborations for conservation work in the Chimanimani-Nyanga Mountains corridor. Meanwhile, SMAGs have a deep understanding of the importance of KBAs and are working towards addressing threats to KBAs through influencing policy decisions at district levels and local collaborations in conservation activities. However, limited resources remain a challenge KBA site interventions.

**Component 4 Planned:** A cross-border link is established with other civil societies and relevant stakeholders from Mozambique in the Chimanimani area

**Component 4 Actual at Completion:**

BirdLife Zimbabwe has established links with another CEPF grantee (MICAIA Foundation) from Mozambique and explored on areas for collaboration in the Chimanimani Mountains. Two joint workshops were organised, one in Zimbabwe (held in September 2014) and the other one in Mozambique (held in April 2015). The workshops brought together BLZ with its stakeholders (SMAG and SSG from Chimanimani including TFCA Officials), and MICAIA Foundation with its stakeholders (TFCA Officials, District Official and Local Communities). Bilateral and/or multilateral relations were established among the stakeholders with wider sharing of knowledge and agreeing on areas for collaborations in the conservation of biodiversity in Chimanimani Mountains. A list of potential stakeholders for the trans-boundary collaboration was produced, areas for collaboration identified and information communicated to relevant authorities during and after joint meetings. BLZ is also working closely with MICAIA Foundation in the development of a Memorandum of Understanding, putting together a database on available information on Chimanimani TFCA, and follow-up on other issues agreed upon by the stakeholders such as working on proposals to address identified conservation gaps in this TFCA.

**Component 5 Planned:** Fundraising by BirdLife Zimbabwe to be able to co-fund continuation of the project.

**Component 5 Actual at Completion:**

Funding needs for long-term biodiversity conservation were identified and documented during SMAGs meetings. A fundraising action strategy with priority actions and potential sources of funding as well as responsible key stakeholders for a particular action was developed by the SMAGs from Chimanimani and Chirinda KBAs. Future funding will aim to address the identified gaps and actions. Meanwhile, BirdLife Zimbabwe has secured a small grant from the Netherlands Embassy supporting a project on improving human livelihoods in the Chimanimani Mountains KBA. A total of 16, 470 was received for this project. BLZ also secured funds from IUCN PAPACO (Program on African Protected Areas and Conservation) to participate in the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014. Three presentations on this project were given, emphasizing funding needs for project continuation. A concept note on improving biodiversity and livelihoods in KBAs of the Eastern Afromontane biodiversity hotspot (Zimbabwe) was developed and submitted to GEF through the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate in February 2015. Another concept note on empowering civil society participation on agro-based economic development and biodiversity economic dialogue was developed and submitted to EU in May 2015. BLZ contributed to development of a proposal by IUCN on improving biodiversity

conservation in the Chimanimani Trans-frontier Conservation Area. Outcome of the above three mentioned concepts note are still pending. Plans are in place to respond to other upcoming using information gathered during SSGs and SMAGs meetings.

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

No

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

Establishment of SSGs has adopted the BirdLife International guidelines for applying the SSG approach, consolidated in a handbook. The handbook has shared knowledge on SSG strategy concept in Africa, with details of SSG concept, vision, objectives and roles and functions of the groups. It also outlines steps for SSG establishment, development and management of SSGs, challenges in SSG work and sustainability of SSGs. The same concept was also applied in the establishment of the SMAGs.

## **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)***

The project goal and purpose were clearly stated and aligned well to the project components. Linking each component to deliverables as structured in the CEPF proposal template was important because it showed us a roadmap for the project. Setting-up of timelines on the project activities was also essential as it helped us in the planning of our project. This enabled us track our project targets and adjust where possible.

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

The CEPF performance tracking reporting structure was very useful as it gave us room to adjust project deliverables where possible and inform next period planned. This was essential in keeping everything on track. This set-up also reminded us of any outstanding deliverables. Effective team work with my team helped a lot in improving our project delivery. Communicating with donors and CEPF Regional Implementation Team has helped us improve our project implementation. On the ground, stakeholder engagement at all levels of project implementation was essential in the delivery of this project. In addition constant updates and feedbacks to our stakeholders was important in keeping all involved stakeholders on board, motivating them and learning from each other.

***Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:***

Management of KBAs can take many shapes, but its quality depends mainly on the decision-making processes that are developed by all stakeholders impacting or impacted by the

management of the KBAs. This project has demonstrated that shared and participative management of Key Biodiversity Areas is essential for improved conservation of critical ecosystems and sites. The model used in this project influenced a paradigm shift from one man management of key biodiversity to joint hands management of these critical ecosystems. The approach in this project also helped ensuring participation of local communities in decision-making on KBA management. Equally important, improved management of biodiversity and quality of governance of Key Biodiversity Areas is hinged upon great minds from cooperation by all stakeholders including local communities. Development of institutional mechanisms for KBA management at site level is important and effective in driving conservation programmes for critical sites as well as attracting attention to conservation gaps at site level. Collaboration and coordinated approach to biodiversity conservation widens existing knowledge, enhances management of biodiversity sites, reduces conflict among stakeholders, and enables community involvement in decision making. Co-operation of stakeholders through SSGs and SMAGs at site level has generated useful knowledge with brilliant and diverse ideas that are useful in helping close some conservation gaps at KBAs. SSGs can be very active community groups for local awareness on KBA conservation as well influencing policy and advocacy at sites.

Achieving conservation goals at trans-boundary KBAs requires cross-border collaboration. This project demonstrated importance of cross-border collaboration and networking among civil society organisations, local communities and relevant government departments. Through this initiative, the two CEPF grantees (BLZ and MICAIA Foundation) and their stakeholders showed that the joint initiative idea of a trans-frontier conservation area in the Chimanimani Mountains KBA is not only a pie in the sky idea but could be reality. It has shown great potential for enlarging the conservation footprint across borders in the Chimanimani Mountains and manage towards a common goal.

### 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.***

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Type of Funding*</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Notes</b>
BirdLife Zimbabwe	Co-funding	US\$80,350.60	Additional funds contributed to project staff salaries (US\$70,463.), vehicle maintenance (US\$1,910), Office Insurance (US\$215), Audit Fees (US\$1,350), Rates and Water (US\$3,366), Telephone (US\$2,918) and travel (US\$128.60).
Netherlands Embassy	Continuation Project Funding for Chimanimani KBA	US\$16,470	BLZ secured this small grant to support community livelihoods in Chimanimani Mountains KBA.
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	Co-funding-Blue Swallow monitoring.	US\$12,858	BLZ has conducted Blue Swallow monitoring in conjunction with communities and stakeholders across four KBAs- Nyanga Mountains,

			Stapleford Forest, Vumba Highlands and Chimanimani Mountains.
IUCN PAPACO (Program on African Protected Areas and Conservation)	Travel grant to participate at the IUCN World Parks Congress (WPC).	US\$6,400	The Project Manager was supported to attend the IUCN WPC preparatory meeting held in Nairobi in April 2014, and WPC held in November 2014. Support was given through a return ticket (Harare-Nairobi), full board, and return ticket (Harare-Sydney), full board and stipend for living expenses.
IUCN BIOPAMA	Grant to participate in a training course.	US\$1,700	The Project Manager was supported to participate in a Negotiation Skills for Sustainable Protected areas training course held in Pretoria, South Africa in February 2015. Support was provided through a return air ticket Harare to South Africa, full board and small living stipend.

**\*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)*

BLZ providing co-financing through additional project staff salaried, vehicle maintenance, rates and water, audit fees, telephone and travel and in kind contribution (vehicle, other office equipment). The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) which provide institutional support to BLZ has contributed to project co-financing. The CMS project that was running in the same project area also contributed to 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.)*

BLZ received a small grant from the Netherlands Embassy to support a community livelihoods and conservation project in Chimanimani. The Programme Manager was supported by the IUCN PAPACO to attend IUCN WPC preparatory meeting held in Nairobi, and the participating at the IUCN WPC held in Sydney in November 2014. He was among the 22 African champions supported by IUCN PAPACO. As a result of the project work, the Programme Manager was supported by IUCN BIOPAMA to participate in a training course on Negotiation Skills for sustainable protected area, a course that was centered on conflict resolution through consensus building.

**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.***

This project has considered participation of local communalities and stakeholders who are based at KBA sites. These groups were exposed to KBA conservation issues, and through learning and site exchange visits the groups were motivated to actively participate in KBA conservation activities. SMAGs and SSGs were linked and prepared to influence decision-making on KBA conservation. Some members of these groups are already well placed in decision making structures such as district level meetings. This empowered local communities in biodiversity conservation and management of KBAs. Involvement of SSGs and SMAGs in decision-making will help draw more support and attention from the decision makers in addressing threats to KBAs. With regards to cross-border co-operation, opportunities for joint fundraising and collaboration were explored for Chimanimani Mountains KBA where stakeholders will work together to raise funds for joint project implementation in this TFCA.

One of the challenges is that the SMAGs and SSGs still require more technical support from BLZ to enable them secure funds and resources for KBA interventions. Addressing threats like control of alien invasive species at the affected sites is beyond the capacity of SSGs and SMAGs, therefore partnerships and support of other Civil Society Organizations remain a prerequisite.

***Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.***

## **Safeguard Policy Assessment**

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

## **Additional Comments/Recommendations**

The project has managed to establish active groups at five KBA sites, develop capacity of local stakeholders in KBA conservation and identified conservation gaps at sites. This forms the first phase of the project. Looking ahead, which will be second phase of the project, will focus on site interventions helping communities and stakeholder addressing the identified conservation gaps. The established SSGs and SMAGs are ready to engage in site interventions. However, sufficient resources have not yet secured for KBAs site interventions. Meanwhile BLZ has managed to secure small funding from the Netherlands Embassy for conservation and livelihoods activities in Chimanimani. BLZ is also continuing exploring more opportunities for funding to support the groups' activities and would appreciate any support and networks that help secure more resources for the next step of the project. With regards to policy issues, BLZ has been actively involved in policy engagements at national level, contributed to the development of National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan, and Climate Change Strategies and Policy. In the process, BLZ took into account KBA issues, pushed for their inclusions into these strategies using current information especially on threats and gaps gathered from this project during the capacity building meetings, workshops and visits. BLZ is grateful to the CEPF for supporting this capacity building project in the Chimanimani-Nyanga Mountains Biodiversity corridor. Without support of CEPF, reaching out to wide range of stakeholders and improved KBA management planning in this corridor would not be possible, many thanks to CEPF. BLZ greatly appreciate support from the

regional implementation team that helped improve delivery of this project as well as improving organisational capacity for future project implementation.

### **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](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

**Please include your full contact details below:**

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**\*\*\*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.

<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Is this question relevant?</b>	<b>If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.</b>	<b>Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.</b>	<b>Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)</b>
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.	yes	87,050ha	87,050ha	
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	yes	330ha	330 ha	
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**



