

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	LUPA – Association for Community Development
Project Title:	Biodiversity Conservation in Futi Corridor Project
Date of Report:	18.02.2014
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CEPF Region: Maputoland - Pondland - Albany, spot 6

Strategic Direction: 1 and 4

Grant Amount: 99 600 USD

Project Dates: September 2012 – February 2014

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

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- Local Government (District Administration, district department of Agriculture, Planning and infrastructures and Education) these institutions were involved by giving technical knowledge and disseminating the activities at various levels in the communities.
- Maputo Elephant Reserve (REM), were involved in the project by giving information related to the conservation of Wildlife and raising campaigns to avoid conflicts between communities and animals.
- Private sector (NATURES), signed a contract with local honey producers, crafting in order to buy the product and sale it in Matutine and Maputo.
- CESVI, is coordinating the consortium, collection of data, M&E and baseline surveys.
- ORAM, disseminated relevant laws such as Forestry, Environment, Land and Wildlife.
- KUWUKA reactivation of steering committees and training on natural resources management.

Conservation Impacts

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

The project has contributed with activities in three components: Education for conservation environment, income generation for the families and establishment platforms of coordination de actors

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

- 3 management committees were reactivated in Macassane, Mussongue and Madjadjane.

- 6 environment monitoring plans and action plans were prepared by the communities
- 2 Sectorial planning actions were elaborated per sector and finally a district action plan 2014 was elaborated to the district.
- 3 environmental clubs in schools were strengthening in Macassane, Salamanga and Pedreira.
- Created a curriculum and the small booklets for primary teachers.
- The teachers involved with a tool to continue training the communities and NGOs.
- 7 communities and 5 schools LIFECA (free fecalism)
- Disseminated a new system of washing hands.
- There is a contract between the honey producers and Natures Enterprise.
- There is a contract between Madjadjane Association and Natures on the management of Center of Conservation Biodiversity (CCB).
- A meeting was held within different actors to coordinate and action plans.
- One demonstrative ecological horticulture was implanted at CCB and 3 schools.
- Fruit trees were planted in CCB and one school (Chia) .
- Two private sector involved on the removal of the bottles around Salamanga.

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

- Communities (students and adults) with knowledge and positive attitude, participating on reduction natural resources degradation, less destruction on the environment and increasing the number of wildlife and flora.
- 2-3 private operators providing employment to the locals, social responsibilities in order to avoid poaching, fires, tree cutting and other destructive forms.
- A total 130 producers of honey, craft, horticulture and agriculture conservation within the corridor changing the way of living by sending the children to secondary school, improving the diet, construction or rehabilitation of houses and conserving the biodiversity.

Actual Progress toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

- The local schools teachers in future will be the trainers in the communities and schools to guarantee attitude changing towards the environment. Teachers in schools and communities are utilizing new methodologies on agriculture of conservation using drop to drop irrigation. On other hand the use of improved latrines and hygiene are been thought to the children.
- 5 private operators collaborating with communities and associations on employment. These operators are based in Machia with production of Piri Piri, the second operator is based in Salamanga doing agriculture, the third in Macassane doing cattle and the last in Chia doing

agriculture. There is a contract between a private sector (Natures) and a group of honey producers was signed. Actually more than 1000 kgs has been commercialized by Natures locally and in Maputo. The producers are improving the quality of honey as per market demand.

- 140 people produce on agriculture of conservation, craft and honey. Income generated by the honey producers is more less 300\$/each, the crafting groups is variable and agriculture is 80\$/each. Most of those people have improved their life (sending the children to high school, construction or rehabilitation of the houses, opening of new business, etc). On other hand small scale farms produced and continuing produce pineapple and vegetables to the local market.
- LUPA , which will focus on Honey production Chain. This activity will be carried out along Futi corridor region and Lebombo TFCA area (good practice).

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

- Existence of management committees in each community in order to apply and safeguard the policies and procedures to address ongoing and emerging threats in the critical areas.
- Communities with capacity and know how about issues related to conservation and biodiversity
- Establishment of partnership between private sector and communities
- Honey, horticulture, fish and craft groups established and getting income from the production.
- Communities are involved in the management of natural resources
- The Centre of Biodiversity and conservation operational

Actual Progress toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

- 7 communities involved in the Project with knowledge about issues related to environment. More than 400 people capacitated and with knowledge on issues related to conservation.
- Over 1500 people are using the latrines, reducing defecation in the forestry and preventing diseases. 7 Communities and 5 schools declared LIFECA (free in fecalism)
- There is already a partnership between Madjadjane producers of honey and a private company called Natures for honey commercialization. The contract between the producers and private sector is currently being implemented.
- The school children are continuing using recycled material for designs, decoration and educative demonstrations of various objects related to environment damages.
- There is 2 local private sector that take the solids residues of the beech and markets, the bottles are transported to Maputo for recycle.
- Three environmental clubs were created in Salamanga, Macassana and Pedreira.

- Three management committees were reactivated in Macassane, Madjadjane and Mussongue.
- The CCB is operational receiving visitors from different parts of Mozambique.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: 3.000 hectares maintained conserved without any fires
 Species Conserved: different
 Corridors Created:

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

Short term

Success

- In all the schools involved, the level of organization (grouping the children, implementation) was well done particularly on the time framework to occupy and reach the target planned.
- Many people in the communities now interested on conservation (trees, animals, soil) because in short term period they can see the incomes by producing honey, fruits and crafting.

Challenges:

- Implement the environmental district plan with involvement all actors (govern, private sector, NGOs and communities)

Long Term

Success

- Each community has a monitoring plan which is being used to see the level of implementation or damage within the region.

Challenges:

- Make the communities understand that environment gives benefits when do good practices are in place.
- Make the charcoal producers to change the attitudes towards other activities which contribute for the conservation of natural resources.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

- In Madjadjane community was unexpected positive impact because most of them were dedicated on charcoal production. As a result of eliminating the best species for charcoal, the business started to go down. Demand was lower. With the intervention of the project everyone saw the importance of tree conservation for honey production purposes. Currently the production is high than demand.

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: Education to conservation of conservation

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

- 8 workshops realized in communities (240 adults, 159 women (66%) and community people with knowledge about management, conservation of recycled material. (Fabrica de Cal, Macassane, Salamanga, Chia, Machia, Mussongue and Madjajane). 3 management committees were reactivated in Macassane, Mussongue and Madjajane.
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- 6 action plans were prepared by the communities in Mussongue, Chia, Mchia, Pedreira, Fabrica de Cal, Madjajane. Meetings were organized in Pedreira, Madjajane, Mussongue and Fabrica de Cal in order to strengthening the natural resources committees. A total number of 203 people participated (118 women)
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- 4 workshops realized in 4 schools - 166 part, 71 girls(43%) in Madjajane, Machia, Chia e Mussongue primaries schools. 3 posters/school distributed about environmental education (Water and tree importance, hydrologic cycle. We stimulate the revitalization the environment Club in each school. 3 environmental clubs schools were strengthening in Salamanga, Macassane and Pedreira.
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- 7 workshops with the thematic of creation and recycle were conducted in schools. The total participation was 240 students (106 girls), the teachers involved were 12. Workshops, games related to environmental education. There was offering of main material for education such as pens, notebooks, pencils and color crayons,(designs about the main species of animals and forests), songs related to protection of the environment and illustrated theater about the other issues related to environment
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- Campaign on recycled material in Salamanga Market. The total number was 43 people (41women). The cleanup campaign was consisted in the removal of solid residue scattered throughout the commercial zone. Created one Comitee for promove monthly this activitie. The bottle are send to recycle in Maputo.
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- Created 25 posters for environment education and placed in training room. Created curriculum for Center of Biodiversity and the small booklets for primary teachers as guide.
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- 5 courses were conducted at the Centre of Biodiversity with 78 local leaders from Macassane, Fabrica de Cal , Chia, Machia, Madjajane and Mussongue, 2 members of the local government and 6 teachers from different primary schools, 5 rangers from Maputo Elephant Reserve and 24 members from the communities, rangers from MER. locality chiefs, NGOs representatives and representatives from government sector. Was mapping of the natural resources and the actors on the exploitation of those resources. Sectorial planning action were elaborate per sector and finally a district action plan was elaborated to the district.
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- 78 brochures were distributed to the participants: the teachers as a tool to continuing training the communities and NGOs.
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- 27 latrines were constructed (4 schools, 4 Biodiversity Centre and 9 in the communities). 1720 people benefited which 600 in schools and 1120 in the communities. Created a new system of washing hands close the latrines.
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- Three management committees were reactivated in Madjajane, Macassane and Mussongue.
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- 4 horticultures were established in Salamanga (41 students), Madjadjane (24), CCB and Chia (15) Schools. New technologies were introduced such as intercalary repellent cultures (onions and green beans, garlic and tomatoes) and mulching for Pineapple and horticulture. The main results on this activity were: Nursery of tomatoes, pepper seeds, Organic compost was also prepared. Pineapple field demonstration still in good condition. Introduced new technologies (drop by drop) on water management in 4 schools
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Component 2 Planned: Promote sustainable, economic alternative for income generation
Component 2 Actual at Completion:

- LUPA is supplying with the equipment and training for 20 honey producers. The processed honey is made by community and Natures Enterprise sold in differents shops in Maputo. 20 honey producers are actually producing honey and sale to a company called Natures. There is a contract between the honey producers and Natures Entreprise. Within the second semester 600kg of honey were sold (1800-2000\$).
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- Identification of craft productors in Mussongue 25 people (15 women) and Macassane 30 people (25 women). A group of crafting produced a variety of hats, mattes, neck less, etc and sold locally and in Maputo. Reactivation of Madjadjane group of craft (5 women).
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- Opened the Center of Biodiversity (CCB) - Rehabilitation of the water system, painting of the training room and bedroom. Roofing of the houses, maintenance of main doors and new equipment was bought like chairs and didactic materials. 4 Latrines constructed. Improvement of swage drainage. In CC B was planted 200 pineapples and installation of drop to drop water system for irrigation. Organic decompose deposit was created. 300 people visited, trained and exchanged experience at the CCB.
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- 41 members of 3 communities associations in Yang Yang (10 members), Matchia (21 members) and Fabrica de Cal (10 members), are using agriculture of conservation. New technologies were introduced such as intercalary repellent cultures (onions and green beans, garlic and tomatoes) and mulching
- New technology of controll insects were done using Piri Piri and Tabaco. Training in preparation of natural pesticides was carried out in two sessions. The total numbers of participants in this course were 51(24 women). Income: 80\$ / productor.
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Component 3 Planned: Create dialog platforms between private sector and public
Component 3 Actual at Completion:

- A consortium was created by 4 organizations (LUPA, CESVI, KUWUKA and ORAM).
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- 1 meeting involving the different actors (NGOs, REM, Distrital governmental, private sectors) for dissemination of the project and activity coordination.
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- 3 meetings held with different partners (Cesvi, Oram , Vida, LUPA and the Government) in Matutuine district for coordination.
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- A meeting was held within different actors to coordinate and plan for the year 2014.
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- Establishment agreement between private sector and Madjajane Community about commercialization of honey and management of CCB.
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- Madjadjane and Chemocane communities received a group 15 people from Swaziland communities for changing experience promoted by CESVI
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- Madjajane communities received 10 members from Manica community in order to exchange experience on crafting. This was promoted by CTV.

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

- PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) in 10 communities identified communities. This activity was implemented by CESVI through our coordination.
- Organize training for 20 fishers. This activity did not affect the overall impact of the project because LUPA has to concentrate on the improvement of CCB.
- On the steering committees reactivation, LUPA coordinated with Kuwuka in order to continuing with the work concerning reactivation.

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

- Manual for environmental education (Annex 1)
- Environment Action Plan for Matutuine district, 2014 (Annex 2)

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)

- It is necessary to put more effort during the dry season because in the rain season is very difficult to access the communities. The road conditions become bad.
- On conservation activities it is very important to involve all the actors from different institutions rather than communities only.
- The communities and other actors, have to know the laws/rules and regulations concerning the Land, forestry, wildlife, environment, etc. These rules have to be respected and followed.
- The project has to concentrate the different activities, rather make it disperse in various communities.
- The changing of attitude toward conservation has to take 2 to 3 years.

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

- During the implementation phase the project involved all the institutions which are related to the current activity such as Govern, departments of Agriculture, Environment and Land, private sector, security, local leaders.
- All the actors working in the same region should created a forum to coordinate the activities.
- All the community income generation activity had a partnership with the private sector in order to facilitate the commercialization.
- In each community to has a focal point that represent the community any issue related the environment

- On message dissemination is good to work with selected people, small group, trusted by local people and active in order to address
- Involve the local teachers will be trainers in communities and schools to guarantee attitude changing towards environment.
- Created manual, posters and brochures for regular consult
- Created environmental club in each school
- Created a group of people for managing the cleanup the markets, beaches, ways with involving private sector. These can supply cars for takeout the solids residues and to send for local recycle local.
- Created training exchange between communities with good practices.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

- On conservation activities the communities should gain benefits otherwise they will never see the benefit of conservation.
- Signs along the road where a conservation area like Parks and Reserves should indicate the animals existing and the maximal car speed and cleanness of the area .
- Regular meeting with the community should held in order to change their attitude towards conservation and environment and show always the benefits of good conservations.

Additional Funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
CEF	B	20.000	Production honey and craft
UE	B	10.000	Equipment of Centre of Biodiversity

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

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

Sustainability/Replicability

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

Success

- LUPA contributed with 4 success histoire for MPAH newsletter of and web site dissemination for others actors that work at area of natural resources
- Field trip done by the Swaziland community for exchange experience in Lubombo area.
- Replicability with new project honey production to neighboring communities

Challenge

- Fund raising for activities of environment education.

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.

- Contribute for the strategic plan for environmental for districtal and provincial governmental

Additional Comments/Recommendations

- To improve environmental conservation, it is necessary that all the actors have to be integrated and willing to change attitude. Also it is very important to have a political willing and administrative decision making which will promote the engagement of the others actors on the implementation sectorial plan.

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

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

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

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.				Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?				Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.		3000 hectares		-Communities are no longer burning the forest because they see the importance of generate income. E.g Honey production and crafting.
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.				

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

Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics							Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit														
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Increased Income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other	
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services										
Madjadjane			X						X													
Machia			X						X													
Mussongue			X						X													
Salamanga			X						X													
Macassane			X						X													
Pedreira			X						X													
Fabrica de Cal			X						X													
Chia			X						X													
Total																						

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

