

## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	MELCA
<b>Project Title:</b>	Supporting Implementation of the Sheka Forest Biosphere Reserve Management Plan
<b>Grant Number:</b>	65994
<b>CEPF Region:</b>	Eastern Afromontane
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	2 Improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot.
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$100,000.00
<b>Project Dates:</b>	April 01, 2016 - November 30, 2017
<b>Date of Report:</b>	April 03, 2018

### Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

The implementation partner of this project is MELCA-Ethiopian. Other partners who took part on this development endeavor include Norwegian peoples aid (NPA) is an international NGO and it is our donor of Sheka project since 2009 until December 2016. Southern Nations, nationalities and peoples regional state Finance and economic development bureau, Environmental protection authority and Agriculture bureau were also signatories' and parties represented from government side to jointly implement, monitor and evaluation the project. Other sister NGOs, Environmental coffee forest forum (ECFF), Yayu Coffee forest Biosphere, Mizan Teppi University, Jimma University and Teppi agriculture research Centre were our key partners in sharing good experiences, conducting joint research and organize capacity building trainings. BINCO was also one of the partner who did conduct biodiversity assessment inside the Biosphere reserve and shared results to multi-stakeholders to take the necessary measures on conservation of biodiversity.

### Conservation Impacts

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

The project is designed to ensure Sheka forest Biosphere management plan to be fully operational and provide clear direction that advance to provide the intended biosphere reserve functions. Accordingly, a total of 180.3233ha of SNSs demarcated. Legal recognition and certification is

currently on its final stage. Totally, 20 SNSs in 9 kebeles of Anderacha woreda were demarcated based on GPS data and ground verification. Due to the large number of hectares demarcated at Andraha Woreda (180 Ha), the original plan to demarcate 50 SNSs with a total area of 30 ha is revised to 180 ha in 20 SNSs. Furthermore, the project didn't address SNSs in Masha Woreda due to financial constraints while demarcation for 180ha underwent. On the other hand, 8 rounds of SEGNI program were conducted to address 197 students & SEGNI school coordinators that resulted creation of proactive youth towards promotion and conservation of natural resource and cultural values. Above all, elder and the youth community have got a platform to transfer intergenerational learning that enable the youth to identify their few natural resources, indigenous conservation approaches, medicinal plants with improved understanding on the concept of biosphere reserve. This again encourages SEGNI peer group members and communities to give due emphasis for revival of cultural values and conservation of natural resources. In relation to livelihood improvement, 50 unemployed youth and women are organized in groups and capacitated to run NTFP income generating activities. As a result, alternative livelihood income source and employment opportunities have created to them. Based on statistical data, the economic capacity of these 50 beneficiaries strengthened through improved. Their income has shown increment by 40% on average. Finally, in order to provide scientific and relevant data for key stakeholders; articles and research findings were shared on national strategies on indigenous knowledge study, concept and ideology of sustainable development, potentiality of BRs as future development center due to the growing number of youth and specific research works associated with Lake Tana BR on water hyacinths. These inputs will benefit actors in the biosphere reserve to take the necessary actions and corrective measures.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Sheka forest Biosphere management plan will fully operational and provide clear direction that advance to provide the intended biosphere reserve functions	With the objective to materialize the already developed management plan of Sheka forest biosphere reserve, this project has addressed certain but pivotal aspects of SFBR. The project has brought much impact on creating awareness about bio diversity conservation and environmental management using local groups- SEGNI, workshop, training and dialogue. This brought impact in conserving the remaining natural resources and community bio-cultural resources. It was proved that the project has brought new experience and added value to the woreda by doing sacred natural sites demarcation and registration as well as introducing research deliverable for future actions. Research reports disseminated to various actors also create a springboard as an added value for future NRM program strategy and development. Youth and women are able to come together in groups and able to enhance their social bondage and improved their capacity and equipped with finance and materials. This result brought improved income and alternative livelihood for community engaged in illegal forest

	cutting for sustaining their livelihood. Target beneficiaries demonstrate a marked improvement in their income compared to status before project intervention.
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Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
50 Sacred natural sites with an area of 30 hectares at Masha and Anderacha woredas are identified and get legal recognition to do not be changed to other uses.	180.3233ha of SNSs demarcated. Legal land holding certification has given from government and associated guideline prepared and shared. Totally, 20 SNSs in 9 kebeles of Anderacha woreda were demarcated based on GPS data and ground verification. Due to the large number of hectares demarcated at Andraha Woreda (180 Ha), the original plan to demarcate 50 SNSs with a total area of 30 ha is revised to 180 ha in 20 SNSs.
Intergenerational transfer of traditional ecological knowledge from elder to younger generation strengthened, values are shared and celebrated among the community members. and will participate 192 school students (92 males and 92 females) by 8 round SEGNI (environmental education ) programme.	8 rounds of SEGNI program were conducted to address 197 (102 male and 87 female) students & SEGNI school coordinators (7 male and 1 female) that resulted creation of proactive youth towards promotion and conservation of natural resource and cultural values. Above all, elder and the youth community have got a platform to transfer inter-generational learning that enable the youth to identify their few natural resources, indigenous conservation approaches, medicinal plants with improved understanding on the concept of biosphere reserve. This again encourages SEGNI peer group members and communities to give due emphasis for revival of cultural values and conservation of natural resources. Accordingly, school level CB has also organized in the 8 schools.
The livelihood of 50 unemployed youth and women livelihood improved by 25 % and sustainably utilized the non-timber forest products like honey, spice and home gardens.	50 unemployed youth and women are organized in groups and capacitated to run NTFP income generating activities. As a result, alternative livelihood income source and employment opportunities have created to them. Based on statistical data, the economic capacity of these 50 beneficiaries strengthened through improved. Their income has shown increment by 40% on average. Apart from this, entrepreneurial and business training provided to the beneficiaries upscale their attitude and knowledge towards shaping their future on non timber forest product and decent work opportunities. Moreover, their being under one cooperative group enable them to strengthen their social bondage and experience sharing among each other. Target beneficiaries involvement on non timber forest product based income generating activities has a domino effect on the reduction of communities pressure on the forest degradation so as the

	biodiversity and intact natural resource will continue in a better status.
At least 10 Scientific researches, lessons and innovative practices are shared between all relevant stakeholders, allowing the biosphere reserve, its actors and community of practices to benefit from each other.	One of the impacts of this project was provision of research deliverable to share lesson and innovative practices among multi stakeholders in and around the Sheka forest biosphere reserve. In cognizant to this, the project has organized national workshop in order to provide scientific and relevant data for key stakeholders. As a result, research findings and articles were shared on national strategies on climate change adaptation measures, concept and comparative advantages of indigenous knowledge for natural resource conservation, concept and ideology of sustainable development from global Agenda of 2030 and African continent Agenda of 2063, potentiality of Biosphere reserves as future development center in comparison to the growing number of youth, Current opportunities, challenges and way forward measures on Lake Tana biosphere reserve with specific focus on water hyacinths are scientific research areas aired and disseminated to concerned stakeholders by the project. These inputs will benefit actors in the biosphere reserve to take the necessary actions and corrective measures to benefit community and other stakeholders in conservation, development and logistics functions of the biosphere reserve.

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

**The project planning and implementation was participatory and focused on the priority needs of the community as well as the government to effectively materialize the long term as well as short term impacts. Due to poor infrastructure and lack of accessible roads to some of the sacred natural sites, there was challenging situations to demarcate the SNSs. MELCA had used better implementation approaches which were highly in compliance with the socio-cultural conditions and government structure. Beneficiary targeting for IGA was fairly done and made in close consultation with relevant stakeholders. The concept of gender was also considered in acceptable standard. However, lack of conducting baselines survey/assessment of the project may limit standard measurements to qualify the impact. With regard to sustainability of impacts, there is a high likelihood that some of the project activities and benefits will continue beyond the lifespan of the project. It was evident that the project was highly inline and embedded in the local institutional structures and acceptable socio-culturally system. The project innovative initiatives such as having SEGNI groups for bio diversity and environmental management have to be properly institutionalized and scaled-up to other similar project area and meeting the overall project objectives requires further efforts. Absence of proper project exist strategy document before closing seemingly challenge future sustainability of the project.**



Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

**Participation of women in the IGA activities and life skills (marketing and saving) created women business entrepreneurs. Project workers proved that some woman was able to hold saving because of MELCA training. On the other hand, organizing SEGNI, community and other groups created social integration between diversified ethnic groups. This develop “Social Capital” among ethnically varied groups. Furthermore, cultural leaders and the community developed due concern about bio culture and environmental protection and condemned unnecessary forest distraction made by exotic investment for tea plantation as compared to the nearby woredas. On top of this, IGA activities reduced unemployment which is the major problem in the area confess by the community.**

## Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Protect identified core areas through conservation of sacred/cultural sites and promoting their protection	1.1	1.1 Report on four awareness events, including date, place, and agenda of event and names, affiliations, and gender of participants..	Quarter based awareness raising and consultative meeting regarding demarcation and conservation of SNSs were provided for selected 9 kebeles of Anderacha woreda. As a result, demarcation of 20 sacred natural sites with a total area of 180.32 ha mapped. MELCA designed a strategy to address those kebeles residents' through woreda cabinet members and each kebele administrator. The objective was to address communities living around sacred natural sites. Accordingly, more than 500 participants were attended the training. Community members were much interested on the issue that harness their participation and involvement before, during and after the training provided. Following the training; participants have participated and willingly support the process of demarcation of the SNSs. It was a central point of discussion that; challenges have been manifesting on their culture and it is the time to divert challenges in to opportunities and preserve their endemic cultural practices. Currently, there is a trend that all stakeholders (represented from Sheka zone, Andracha and Masha Woredas and communities living around the core and buffer zones) start to exchange information on conservation of SNSs and preserving their bio-cultural values as part of the Sheka biosphere reserve element.
1	Protect identified core areas through conservation of sacred/cultural sites and promoting their protection	1.2	1.2. Information about Masha and Anderacha woreda Sacred natural sites (SNS) will be collected using GPS and sign posts fixed.	Anderacha woreda Sacred natural sites (SNS) information was collected using GPS in order to certify and legalize the sacred natural sites. Following a comprehensive awareness raising meeting from woreda to grass root Kebele level, selected representatives of woreda Land Management, Natural resource and cultural leaders association at woreda level, each kebele Participatory Forest Management (PFM) committee, Development Agent, kebele chair person, community representatives, kebele land measuring committee and 2 religious leaders from 9 kebeles; a total of 81 (all are male) individuals were participated during the demarcation process. GPS data and coordinates have taken from the ground and converted in to practical application and demarcation As a result, a total of 20 SNSs identified based on

				<p>information collected on GPS data. These 20 SNSs are selected from 9 kebeles of Anderacha woreda. Due to the large number of hectares demarcated at Andraha Woreda (180 Ha), the original plan to demarcate 50 SNSs with a total area of 30 ha is revised to 180 ha in 20 SNSs. Furthermore, the project didn't address SNSs in Masha Woreda due to financial constraints while demarcation of the wide area of 180ha of SNSs in Andracha Woreda underwent. 100% of the sign posts produced and fixed.</p>
1	Protect identified core areas through conservation of sacred/cultural sites and promoting their protection	1.3	1.3. Legal land holding certificate and guidelines for SNS produced.	<p>Following the budget revision request presented by MELCA and granted by CEPF, activities including this was continued. It was reported that demarcation process has undergone in partnership with the land administration unit of the government and a total area of 180ha of land was demarcated. Accordingly, consistent discussion and dialogue as well as ground verification by the government underwent. Following all these processes, MELCA has organized consultative meeting with concerned actors in Andracha Woreda and finalized the regulation to manage the land, produced bylaw and finally able to certify the land in collaboration with clan leaders and Woreda level government actors. In a nutshell, legal land holding certificate was produced for 180 ha of land and associated guideline for SNS produced.</p>
2	Enhance inter-generational learning integrated with issues pertinent to population, health and the environment	2.1	Report on education for 2,000 people from SEGNI and participant schools	<p>All SEGNI stakeholder including the community have attended various education and edutainment programs, specially school directors and club representatives gave their witness regarding behavioral change of some tormentor students. This is the main reason why all community and school leaders promised to support a program called SEGNI. As a result, participants from Masha and Anderacha woredas SEGNI schools club representatives, schools directors, zone, woreda and town education office, supervisors, Culture &amp; Tourism Department and Environment &amp; Forest Protection Authority have took part on the various SEGNI education movements and have got better awareness. Quite a significant measures have also taken to ensure future sustainability of the SEGNI program with a minimal or no involvement and support from MELCA. Generally, a total of around 3200 students, teachers, community representatives and elderly people attended the SEGNI stakeholders meeting, school level community biodiversity celebration due to high level of mobilizations underwent by SEGNI club members.</p>

2	Enhance inter-generational learning integrated with issues pertinent to population, health and the environment	2.2	2.2. In 8 rounds SEGNI programme, 96 male and 96 females with total of 192 students will pass on nature experience of SEGNI programme and become eco-advocates for the Sheka forest biosphere reserve as documented in a report .	8 rounds of SEGNI program were conducted and 197 (male: 102; female: 87) students as well as 8 (male=7; female=1) SEGNI school coordinators who are teachers took part on the SEGNI field campaign. The SEGNI experience apparently demonstrate that, most of the participants were active and responsive to environmentally sensitive issues, and feel socially and culturally responsible, and thus made them Eco advocates; based on observation of staffs during and after the forest experience. As usual, each participant students took different indigenous tree seedlings when they went back to their home. They planted those seedlings in their schools compounds. Such practices are often considered as a starting point for students to conserve their biodiversity and become Eco- advocate. Another outcome of the forest experience was, students high involvement on organizing and demonstrating school level CB celebration that disseminate learning for school communities. All in all, youths have shown practical demonstrations for their community and peer groups on how to protect and conserve their natural resources and cultural values.
2	Enhance inter-generational learning integrated with issues pertinent to population, health and the environment	2.3	Report on school program and biodiversity celebration	A very colorful Culture and Bio-Diversity celebration was underwent on December 17, 2016 at Mashaa town, Masha Stadium compound. The day was pleasantly celebrated in a vibrant manner. It creates a forum on which students, youth and surrounding communities with different social and cultural background come together and share experiences, demonstrate their unique bio-cultural resources and identities to the target audience. As a result, participants appreciate the beauty in diversity observed among each other. It also had the aim to create a platform on which SEGNI club members from the different target schools showcase their activities relating to conserving the environment, promoting their culture and share their best experience in collection of artifacts and other area context cultural heritages to the wider public. Students from 17 Sheka zone school SEGNI clubs attended the event with their directors and other various communities. Totally, more than 6000 peoples take part during the event. Various edutainment events were presented in drama, dance, poem and dialogue on issues related to protesting large scale investment - Tea plantation in the area, unplanned migration, forest clearing and population increase and its effect.
3	. Support local	3.1	3.1. Report on	A total of 50 (male=22; female=28) members, who are

	communities		training and support provided to 50 unemployed youth and women, including date, place, and agenda of training events and names, affiliations, and gender of participants.	members of the coop trained in Entrepreneurship. 2 Home Garden cooperatives established in Anderacha woreda in the kebele of Tugri (M=12; F=13) and Chicha (M=10; F=15). With regard to training, a 3 days training was provided for members at Anderacha woreda, Gecha Elementary School meeting hall on August 22-24, 2016. One day for cooperative establishment and 2 days for income diversification training were provided. Cooperative establishment training was conducted by a professional from Anderacha woreda Union and Cooperative office. The Income diversification training was also provided by a professional from Anderacha woreda Union and cooperative Office. During the training advantages of saving, registering expense and income of their cooperatives was discussed in detail. The training is conducted in a participatory way. Two Menja ethnic members, the marginalized minority group in Sheka, are also involved in Tugri kebele home garden cooperative, which was unusual. On the other hand, for the newly established home garden cooperatives, 5 days entrepreneurship training in Anderacha woreda was provided. Additionally, following the budget revision request and approval, an additional refreshment training was also conducted in Andracha.
3	. Support local communities	3.2	3.2. The livelihood of 50 unemployed youth and women income will be increased at least by 25%.	Based on the data collected from the project, income earned from the home gardening business where the coops operate has brought more than 122,000 ETB from selling potato and other vegetables they have managed. On average, 40% increase in individual income of the beneficiaries registered based on project reports. Due to the seasonality of the business, members can harvest twice in a year. From this business, it is apparent that beneficiaries will have improved income in the future. Due to the plan they have to increase their working capital, half of the money they have collected from sale of vegetable is currently reinvested back on their operating income and the remaining distributed to members. Again, there is still seed of potato and other vegetables in their hand for the next season. Furthermore, in the final project period and based on budget revision, building product store as well as selling shop was carried out based on consultation with group to make them more productive in proper storage of their harvest and agricultural materials from season to season.
4	Organize an experience	4.1	4.1 Draft agenda and	Agenda setting for the national biosphere workshop was held at Monarch International Hotel in the presence of

	sharing workshop.		participant list for Ethiopian Biosphere Reserve exchange.	different sector Government officials from minster and regional level, NGOs actively working on biosphere reserve and different Universities. A total of 20 (2 fem, 18 male) participants participants attended. Mr. Abdurezak, chairman of the Ethiopian MaB committee from Minster of Science and Technology gave introduction and start to moderate the way forward actions within the framework of Agenda to be set for the next meeting. Accordingly all the participants of the meeting shared their ideas and experiences on the biosphere reserve related engagements. A total of 22 different, but relevant agendas were raised by all participants. Finally it was agreed that the minster office (MoST) and MELCA-Ethiopia has to identify and prioritize agendas for the national Biosphere reserve annual consultative meeting from these 22 agendas on table for the meeting. Finally agendas are selected based on thier relevance and timeliness. Accordingly, all selected agendas entertained on the annual biosphere consultative meeting in Bahir dar from December 16-17, 2016.
4	Organize an experience sharing workshop.	4.2	4.2 Report on Ethiopian Biosphere Reserve exchange, including date, place, and final agenda; names, affiliations, and gender of participants; and final rapporteur notes on the event	MELCA and MoST (Minster of Science and Technology) jointly organized a national workshop on Biosphere reserve, in Bahirdar city. The workshop help to update the status quo of implementation of individual biosphere reserves whereby to generate information on priority action as a way forward. During the workshop, high ranked academician's papers presented include national strategies on indigenou knowledge study, documentation and the aspired future application on sustainable development and the potentiality of BRs as future development center due to the growing number of youth. This is a new approach where federal ministries and Universities reorientation of actions fine-tuned within the framework of biosphere reserve. A total of 62 Participants represented from Federal Ministers (Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of water and mine, Ministry of culture and tourism etc), from Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Gambela regional states, local and international NGOs (GIZ, NPA, Sida etc) who have a stake on Biosphere reserve come together. Way forward actions in 4 areas were pin pointed as a homework to be accounted by the ministry ahead.
5	CEPF safeguard	5.1	Semi-annual report on use of CEPF process	With the objective to divert the worsening biodiversity loss situation in Sheka, MELCA has been striving together with various stakeholders by planning a structured wayout in a participatory approach. Accordingly, the

			framework on involuntary restriction on access to resources	<p>project has been on implementation to protect and develop the few remaining natural resources in the forest through improving the livelihood of the communities who live within and adjacent to the Sheka forest Biosphere reserve. As the Biosphere reserve approach look for sustainable use of natural resources that encompass economic benefit, conservation of natural resources and research and development activities; the framework of involuntary restriction on access to resources has been well considered through this project. However, despite the fact that tremendous measures have been taken on thWith the objective to divert the worsening biodiversity loss situation in Sheka, MELCA has been striving together with various stakeholde ground; there are still individuals who are struggling with the lower Kebele government officials as well as with rangers in order to penetrate the core protected area in search of agricultural land expansion and collection of spices and forest resources. To reduce the pressure, the government and rangers work collaboratively and hand in hand.</p>
6	Improved Capacity of MELCA	6.1	Baseline and final CEPF civil society tracking tool.	<p>It is noted that the civil society tracking tool has already filled and completed. With regard to the progress during this grant period, sustainable management of natural resources under the UNESCO man and the biosphere reserve approach was implemented under three main important project objectives. Initially, to protect identified core areas through conservation of sacred natural sites, a total of 180 hectares of land identified, demarcated and land certification as well as regulation to govern effective implementation in place. Secondly, to enhance inter-generational learning, a powerful tool of SEGNI approach was used and more than 3500 communities and students have got improved understanding and involved in promotion of bio-cultural diversity in their surrounding. Finally, to encourage economies that are based on the sustainable and wise use of regional natural and human resources; 50 rural household farmers, particularly women and unemployed youths have got improved income by 40% increase. The promotion of income and employment opportunities have brought a balance between consumption and production for the local community to use their natural resource in a sustainable manner.</p>

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

**Addressing bio-diversity and environmental problem through SEGNI group looks a better approach but has to be properly institutionalized. The project has devised a new methodology of bridging the role play exercise of MELCA to Woreda level education bureau to effectively sustain SEGNI impacts. As a result, the Woreda bureau officials were repeatedly capacitated to properly manage SEGNI affairs in absence of MELCA staffs. On the other hand, addressing bio diversity and environmental issues seeks join government effort so that MELCA made a good progress on creating synergies and integration between various sector government officials to weave their contribution and involvement jointly.**

## **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:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
  - Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
  - Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community
- 
- **Close collaboration with key Government and concerned sector officials is mandatory for easy implementation and ensure project sustainability**
  - **Allowing the community to participate in project planning, implementation and monitoring ensure ownership of project outcomes**
  - **Investment on beneficiaries' attitudinal paradigm must comes first before financial and material support granted**
  - **Communities have their own untapped resources and tremendous potential which only needs opportunity to bridge them**
  - **Incorporation of Development agents and kebele managers in the day to day implementation allow our project to be their program**
  - **Attitudinal changes needs longer time but can bring tangible results more than financial and material support**

## **Sustainability / Replication**

Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.



The project was successful due to our proven experience of planning and implementing of the project in participatory approach. Due to the project focused on the priority needs of the community as well as the government to effectively materialize the long term as well as short term impacts, participatory and ownership of project outcomes has better ensured. In contrast, due to poor infrastructure and lack of accessible roads to some of the sacred natural sites, there was challenging situations to demarcate the SNSs and run other activities related to core zone. On the other hand, MELCA had used better implementation approaches which were highly in compliance with the socio-cultural conditions and government structure. Beneficiary targeting for IGA was fairly done and made in close consultation with relevant stakeholders. The concept of gender was also considered in acceptable standard. However, lack of conducting baselines survey/assessment of the project may limit standard measurements to qualify the impact. With regard to sustainability of impacts, there is a high likelihood that some of the project activities and benefits will continue beyond the lifespan of the project. It was evident that the project was highly inline and embedded in the local institutional structures and acceptable socio-culturally system. The project innovative initiatives such as having SEGNI groups for bio diversity and environmental management have to be properly institutionalized and scaled-up to other similar project area and meeting the overall project objectives requires further efforts. Absence of proper project exist strategy document before closing seemingly challenge future sustainability of the project.

## **Safeguards**

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

The growing demand generated by rapid population growth, fast growing investment, agricultural expansion, skyrocketed service sector growth such as hotels, trade, and industrialization, as well as changes in the way of life and awareness level of the residents; all these resulted a mounted pressure on the already inadequate natural resources. Particularly, the Shkea zone, where the remaining few patches of forest in the country remained with, the competition for resources has increased from time to time. With the objective to curb this unpleasant situation and to ensure sustainable use of natural resources, MELCA has been operational in Sheka with this project. As the ultimate goal of the project is to ensure effective implementation of the Sheka forest biosphere management plan, the three tradeoffs between conservation, development and logistics support of the eco-system service has better managed. Most importantly, to maintain the biodiversity and cultural values of the community, this project has played a significant role. As a result of the various awareness raising meetings, dialogues as well as national and regional workshops, decision makers and the community are well aware of possible actions against social and environmental wrongdoings such as future construction and rehabilitation activities planned under the biosphere reserve and potential adverse environmental and social impacts. The project can create an appropriate mitigation measures in collaboration with various stakeholders working in the project area.

## **Additional Comments/Recommendations**

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

**- No additional comment or recommendation!**

## **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 CEPF investment

**Total additional funding (US\$)**

*\$0.00*

### **Type of funding**

*Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of 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)*

**No funding from other sources!**

## **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.

1. Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below

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