



Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

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

Organization Legal Name	<i>Resilience Now</i>
Project Title	"Civil Society Engagement in and around Cyamudongo Forest and Nyungwe National Park in Rwanda"
Grant Number	S18-507 / CEPF-109130
Date of Report	October 2019

CEPF Hotspot: Eastern Afromontane biodiversity hotspot

Strategic Direction:

SD1: Mainstream biodiversity into development policies, plans and projects to deliver the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development

Grant Amount:

50 000 USD

Project Dates:

1 Sept 2018- 30 Sept 2019

PART I: Overview

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

- **ARECO** (Association Rwandaise des ECOlogistes), a Rwandan NGO which is the local partner of the project. ARECO was in charge administrative issues in Rwanda, relationships with Rwandan stakeholders (authorities, CSOs, and so on). They facilitated the field missions and the trainings. ARECO was also in charge of the dissemination of efficient cookstoves among local communities.
- **RDB** (Rwanda Development Board), the governmental administration in charge of Cyamudongo Forest and Nyungwe National Park. They benefited from our training of trainers and facilitated the workshops with cooperatives around Cyamudongo.
- **AVSI, REDO, ARECO, WCS Rwanda**: those Rwandan CSOs benefited from our training of trainers and implemented 2 workshops among cooperatives around Cyamudongo.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

This project aimed to transfer Resilience Now 's knowledge and experience in community work and behavior change that was acquired during previous projects in Burundi and Rwanda since 2014. It aimed at training Rwandan conservation actors in order to leave them autonomous in conducting their own projects with local communities.

Thus, 10 Rwandan actors have been trained in "Behavior Change" and "Community Work". They were taught the theory, tools and tips to conduct community workshops. Five of them have been selected to put into practice their knowledge by conducting 2 workshops with cooperatives living around Cyamudongo. During the 2 workshops (and study trips) 44 cooperative members have learnt new practices that reduce pressure on natural resources (in the fields of agriculture, energy and income generation). At the end of the workshop, they committed to implement their own action plan with individual and collective engagements.

The evaluation at the end of the project showed that the 5 Rwandan trainees managed to engage the 2 cooperatives toward a change of practices and concrete actions to protect Cyamudongo Forest.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from your proposal

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Environmental actors in Rwanda have the capacity to engage local communities to reduce their impact on biodiversity habitat by adopting more sustainable practices or techniques	10 local actors in the field of biodiversity conservation (5 women, 5 men) have been trained in behavior change and community work. 5 of them had the opportunity to practice what they have learnt by conducting 2 cooperative workshops (and study trips). They also conducted the follow up and evaluation of the workshops. The evaluation report showed that they have reached their goal by engaging the cooperative members in adopting new practices that reduce their impact on natural resources and by being involved in Cyamudongo conservation. At the end of the project, they all committed to pursue that work with communities within their own organization.
Communities living next to Cyamudongo Forest reduce their impact on natural resources, thus preserving biodiversity habitats. They reduce their dependence on firewood, forest fodder and contribute to a decrease of illegal activities in the Forest. They improve their quality of life by generating new income.	Following the workshops and study trips, 44 cooperative members from 2 cooperatives (21 women, 23 men) have changed their practices at an individual scale: using efficient cookstoves (thus reducing their dependence on firewood), breeding in stalls, growing terrace fodder (thus not collecting forest fodder anymore), etc. At a cooperative scale, they have improved their functioning and are now actively involved in Cyamudongo conservation by holding public meetings and eye witnessing illegal activities.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>1.1 Eight local actors working in the field of biodiversity conservation in Rwanda are strengthened in their capacities to support communities adopt sustainable practices or techniques that reduce their impact on biodiversity habitats and have acquired new skills in psychology of change, community engagement, workshop facilitation, resilience assessment and action plan drafting.</p>	<p>Ten local actors in the field of biodiversity conservation (5 women, 5 men) have been trained in behavior change and community work in November 2018.</p> <p>Eight belong to the civil society organizations (ARECO, WCS, REDO, AVSI), two of them are part of the Rwanda Development Board, in charge of the management of the protected area.</p> <p>They presented the result of the training to representatives of their organizations as well as the CEPF RIT Team (Maaike Manten - Birdlife International).</p> <p>They have all worked during the workshop on how to use the knowledge in their own activities.</p> <p>Four of them have been selected to conduct community workshops as practical exercise of what they have learnt during the training.</p>
<p>1.2 Four local actors working in the field of biodiversity conservation in Rwanda are able to conduct a “Solutions worth Sharing” workshop with a cooperative.</p>	<p>Four local actors (2 women, 2 men) belonging to REDO, AVSI, WCS and RDB have conducted in pairs 2 Capacity Development "Solution worth Sharing" workshops.</p> <p>The two workshops took place from Jan. 30th, to Feb. 8th 2019 (Bungabungibidukikije Cooperative, facilitated by AVSI and REDO), and from Feb. 20th, to Feb. 28th, 2019 (Duterimbere cooperative, facilitated by RDB and WCS).</p> <p>Following these workshops, two action plans have been drafted by the workshops participants and communicated to the cooperatives and authorities.</p> <p>Debrief surveys have been filled by the 4 Rwandan facilitators. They showed that the « Behavior change » workshop held in November 2018 and the tools provided by Resilience Now were useful and adapted. The facilitators managed to use them and adapt them to suit their own needs. They were also eager to go further and practice again the community work, follow up the implementation of the action plans (though it was not initially planned, we decided that they will themselves follow up and evaluate the cooperatives in July 2019).</p>

<p>2.1 44 members of two cooperatives located next to Cyamudongo Forest have learnt ten best practices or techniques in the field of agriculture, energy and income generation, that both reduce their poverty and their pressure on natural resources.</p>	<p>The follow up and evaluation mission held in July 2019 showed that at least one of the following practices have been implemented by the cooperative members (depending on their individual needs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use of improved cookstove - breeding in stall (cows, goats, pigs, etc.) - fodder cultivation - anti-erosion terrace cultivation - mulching techniques - intensive cultivation - intensive kitchen gardening - modern beekeeping - water harvesting - water filtration
<p>2.2 Two hundred and forty families, which have each received an improved cookstove, have reduced by a third the amount of firewood used.</p>	<p>The Rwandan facilitators and RN local facilitator organized a follow up and evaluation mission on July 7th-12th. They interviewed both local authorities and cooperative members, visited households to witness their individual engagements, and provided advice and training to facilitate the implementation of the action plans. During this visit, they saw that the stoves distributed were correctly used. Beneficiaries testified that they need less wood for cooking. Also, Birdlife International conducted on Feb. 11th an evaluation in Gitambi Sector (following the 1st workshop) that shows the use of the improved cookstoves.</p>
<p>2.3 The cooperatives who participated in the “Solutions worth Sharing” workshops raise other people’s awareness with an intervention at least once before the end of the project (with a talk during a meeting, sensitization group...)</p>	<p>Cooperative members are now involved in Cyamudongo forest conservation. Some of them are holding meetings to raise awareness on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climate change and the role of the forest in its mitigation, – The overall utility of the forest, – Good practices learnt during the “The behavior change” workshop. <p>Other members try now to be a role model in fighting against illegal activities in Cyamudongo forest.</p> <p>The Rwanda Development Board, in charge of the Park management, acknowledges a reduction of illegal activities in the region surrounding Cyamudongo forest and attributes it to the intervention of Resilience Now.</p>

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

Success: During the evaluation, it was reported by cooperative members as well as authorities that **non cooperative members** started to adopt some of the good practices. This shows the “percolation effect” of the cooperative workshops, which change the behaviors of a wider range of people.

Challenges:

- A challenge has been to adapt our methodology and tools and make it easily accessible to others through the training of trainers. It is not easy to condensate 5 years experience in a 5-day training!
- A few individual commitments made by cooperative members were not easy to implement (for example creation of a child care group or rainwater harvest), mainly because of lack of financial means or lack of knowledge. However, this is very marginal (only a couple of persons are concerned) in comparison with all the individual commitments achieved.
- Common cooperative project (like the coffee storage building) are also on their way of completion: part of the funding still has to be found.

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

As described above: we were positively surprised to see that some new practices were used not only by direct beneficiaries of the workshops but also by their neighbors.

PART II: Project Outputs/Results

6. Outputs/results (as stated in the approved proposal/logical framework)

List each Output/Result and indicator from your logical framework, and describe what was achieved (also attach all means of verification to this report)

#	Output/Result	Indicator	What was achieved (using indicator)
1.1.1	One 4-day “Solutions worth Sharing” training of actors is <u>designed</u> . It will teach the “Solutions worth Sharing” methodology and tools to local actors working for biodiversity conservation in Rwanda.	Training content document	The training of trainers has been designed in October and November 2018 by Florence Gibert and Claire Wagler. The training covers a broad spectrum of topics, ranging from the psychology of change and techniques of community work, to the sustainability of best practices, etc. It features a methodological course introducing the fundamentals of conducting workshops with a community. See: Participant training booklet

1.1.2.	One 4-day “Solutions worth Sharing” training of actors is <u>conducted</u> for 8 local actors working for biodiversity conservation in Rwanda.	Signed attendance sheet	10 local actors in the field of biodiversity conservation (5 women, 5 men) have been trained in behavior change and community work. 8 belong to the civil society organizations (ARECO, WCS, REDO, AVSI), 2 of them are part of Rwanda Development Board. See: List of participants below
1.1.1.	Four participants of the “Solutions worth Sharing” training of trainers conduct a “Solutions worth Sharing” workshop with a cooperative.	Cooperative action plans	Among the 10 participants of the training of trainers, 4 of them were selected to conduct a “Solution worth sharing workshop”: Sylvain NDAGIJIMANA (REDO) & Solange MUREBWAYIRE (AVSI), and Constance MUSABYIMANA (RDB - REDO) & Fidel TUGENDAHAYO (WCS). It was decided that Roger HATEGEKIMANA (RDB), deputy park warden in charge of communities (who had followed the training of trainers) would also facilitate the 2 workshops. Every pair of trainees conducted one of the 2 cooperative workshops which ended by the draft of 2 cooperative action plans. See: Cooperative action plans
1.1.2.	The training of trainers is evaluated through the first months of implementation of the actions plans drafted during the “Solutions worth Sharing” workshops conducted by the trainees.	Evaluation report	Evaluation surveys among trainees showed that they appreciated very much the training provided. It also showed that the tools given by Resilience Now (summed up in the training booklet) have proved to be very useful for the field practice (leading a workshop with cooperative). Their feedback from the field were very enthusiastic. The evaluation of the implementation of the 2 cooperative action plans was conducted by the Rwandan trainers. It showed that they have managed to engage the 2 cooperatives on the road of change toward conservation. See: Evaluation report.
2.1.1.	Two 10-day “Solutions worth Sharing” workshops teach 44 members of two cooperatives at least 10 practices or techniques reducing the pressure on natural resources in the field of agriculture, energy	Signed attendance sheet	The 2 workshops took place in January and February 2019. 21 women and 23 men from 2 cooperatives participated. Local authorities were also invited during the workshops and the field trips. The sector cooperative chief participated to the two workshops and study trips. See: Signed attendance sheets

	and income generation.		
2.1.2.	Two cooperatives have drafted 2 action plans for the adoption of best practices and techniques reducing their pressure on natural resources near Cyamudongo Forest.	Cooperative action plans	The 2 cooperative action plans were drafted by cooperative members the during workshops and edited by the Rwandan trainers. They present the method used, the engagements taken at a cooperative and individual level, as well as engagements for Cyamudongo conservation. Resilience Now reviewed them. See: Cooperative action plans
2.2.1.	240 improved cookstoves are used properly by families of cooperatives members.	Random visits to families and interviews with the community leaders.	240 improved cookstoves have been introduced by ARECO in March. Their good use was observed by the evaluation team in July. Note that not only participants from the workshops are now using the stoves but also other cooperative members and neighbors. See: Evaluation report.
2.3.1.	Cooperative members who have participated in the “Solutions worth Sharing” workshops play an active role in Cyamudongo conservation.	Interviews with the cooperatives leaders and the authorities.	The interviews with the cooperative and sector leaders showed that cooperative members are now involved in Cyamudongo conservation. Some of them hold meetings to raise awareness on the following topics: – Climate change and the role of the forest in its mitigation, – Overall utility of the forest, – Good practices learnt during the “Behavior change” workshop. Other members try now to be a role model in fighting illegal activities in Cyamudongo forest. The Rwanda Development Board, in charge of the Park management, confirmed the reduction of illegal activities in the region surrounding Cyamudongo forest, thanks to the intervention of Resilience Now. See: Evaluation report.

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

This project aimed at transferring our “Solution worth Sharing Method “ to local Environment actors. This method was built during two other projects financed by CEPF in Rwanda and Burundi. During this small grant, it was applied to 2 cooperatives around Cyamudongo. The “Solutions worth Sharing” method aims to be an incubator for new projects by assembling the conditions they need to happen.

The approaches of the “Solutions worth Sharing” method include:

- The promotion of local actors and successful projects in the area. Mapping successful projects is the base of our work.
- The ultra-participation of beneficiaries. Rather than stating the problems and providing solutions, we support the community in determining its problems and finding solutions.
- The use of behavior change psychology to create conditions favorable to adopting new practices.
- “Peer to peer” training, which ensures appropriate trainers and solutions that are both effective and adapted to the local situation.
- The use of dynamic interaction such as role play, site visits, storytelling, visual aids, etc.

The preliminary work consists of mapping local initiatives – practices and technologies – already in place in the relevant fields. Projects targeted both improve community livelihoods and help local communities reduce their pressure on natural resources in the fields of agriculture, energy and income generation. This mapping is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather should gather a diverse panel of interesting projects.

Then, community workshops are organized. A “Solutions Worth Sharing” workshop implemented with a community lasts for about ten days and consists of three steps:

- Situation assessment – Participants evaluate their community’s resilience. They identify the problems they face and are made aware of the importance of the environment. It’s the time of raising awareness.
- Study trip – Participants, divided into two groups, visit solutions implemented by other communities. Each group has to ask a lot of questions because it will have to train the other one! It’s the time of capacity building.
- Action plan drafting – Participants analyze and discuss the solutions, define their selection criteria and choose the solution(s) they want to implement. Most importantly, they define how they will participate. It’s the time of decision making and involvement.

Finally, local authorities or local actors follow up the implementation of the community action plan. Resilience can also provide support (training, fundraising assistance, etc.) toward community behavior change.

You will also find attached to this report the following documents:

- The training booklet
- The 2 cooperative action plans
- The field evaluation report

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

- 8. 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

There have not been many lessons learnt during this project, due to the knowledge we have of the country, the issues and the stakeholders, after four years of working in the area.

It was the first training of trainers delivered, though, and we have tuned some activities during the training session. But mainly, the training was well fitted to the participants.

Sustainability / Replication

9. 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 sustainability of the project is based on the training of local Rwandan conservation actors. The success of the two workshops conducted by the Rwandan trainees shows that they have adopted the method and tools and are now able to replicate it with their own organization programs. In Rwanda (and other countries) Resilience Now can now focus in training local actors in behaviors change and community work, instead of conducting itself the community work.

One challenge is to follow up the two cooperatives action plans implementation. This is why we involved as much as possible the local authorities so that they will follow up themselves the achievement of engagements. All cooperative and individual engagements were taken in front of the authorities. They also received a copy of the action plans.

Safeguards

10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

A separate report on our Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been produced. See S18-507-RWA Stakeholder Engagement Plan 2019-10 attached.

Additional Funding

11. 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

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

0

b. 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:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
AWDF (African women's development fund)	B	168 000 USD	Project submitted by ARECO but not accepted yet

* Categorize the type of funding as:

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

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

NA

PART IV: Impact at Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF's portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF's aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 13 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

13. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled “protected areas” (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the “protected areas” indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
Cyamudongo Forest	<i>Not possible to give a realistic number</i>	<i>Fully protected</i>
	<i>100</i>	

NB The 2 workshops with the 2 cooperatives improved indirectly the Cyamudongo management. We worked with cooperatives located in the 3rd sector of Cyamudongo (the previous project targeted the 2 other sectors).

Using the same calculation hypothesis, we considered that the 2 cooperatives are patrolling on 1/3 of Cyamudongo surface : it leads to 400 ha /3 = 133 ha. We decided to underestimate this figure to 100 ha to be more realistic.

Please, note that this calculation is based on some hypothesis and has a large error margin.

14. Protected Areas

15a. Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
NA					

* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

15b. Protected area management

If you have been requested to submit a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), please follow the instructions below. If you have not been requested to submit a METT, please go directly to section 16.

Should you want to know more about the monitoring of protected area management effectiveness and the tracking tool, please click [here](#).

Download the METT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website [here](#) and search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

WDPA ID	PA Official Name	Date of METT*	METT Total Score
NA			

** Please indicate when the METT was filled by the authorities of the park or provide a best estimate if the exact date is unknown. And please only provide METTs less than 12 months old.*

Please do not forget to submit the completed METT together with this report.

15. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled “KBA Management” may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
NA				

** If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.*

***Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.*

**** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the*

Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

Training of trainers: 5 men + 5 women were trained
1st cooperative workshop: 11 men + 11 women were trained
2nd cooperative workshop: 12 men + 10 women were trained

# of men receiving structured training *	# of women receiving structured training *
28	26

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received structured training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also received structured training in project management, the total number of men who benefited from structured training should be 5.*

17b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

We counted here only cooperative workshop participants:
1st cooperative workshop: 11 men + 11 women were trained
2nd cooperative workshop: 12 men + 10 women were trained

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*
23	21

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
BUNGABUNGA IBIDUKIKIJE cooperative	-2.583057	28.983309
DUTERIMBERE cooperative	-2.583057	28.983309

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. "Laws and regulations" pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. "Policies" that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

NA

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

No.	Scope (mark with x)	Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)
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	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1	NA																		
2																			
...																			

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				
2				
3				

20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate financial resources for the long-term (generally five or more years). Examples of sustainable financial mechanisms include conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

All CEPF grantees (or sub-grantees) with project activities that pertain to the creation and/or the implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism are requested to provide information on the mechanism and the funds it delivered to conservation projects during the project timeframe, unless another grantee involved with the same mechanism has already been or is expected to be tasked with this.

CEPF requires that all sustainable financing mechanism projects to provide the necessary information at their completion.

20a. Details about the mechanism

Fill in this table for as many mechanisms you worked on during your project implementation as needed.

NO.	Name of financing mechanism	Purpose of the mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1	NA				
2					
3					

*Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.

**Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.

***Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.

20b. Performance of the mechanism

For each Financing Mechanism listed previously, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

NO.	Project intervention*	\$ Amount disbursed to conservation projects**	Period under Review (MM/YYYY -MM/YYYY)***
1			
2			
3			

*List whether the CEPF grant has helped to create a new mechanism (Created a mechanism) or helped to support an existing mechanism (Supported an existing mechanism) or helped to create and then support a new mechanism (Created and supported a new mechanism).

**Please only indicate the USD amount disbursed to conservation projects during the period of implementation of your project and using, when needed, the exchange rate on the day of your report.

***Please indicate the period of implementation of your project or the period considered for the amount you indicated.

Please do not forget to submit any relevant document which could provide justification for the amount you stated above.

21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Please describe any biodiversity-friendly practices that companies have adopted as a result of CEPF investment. A company is defined as a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural, legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses biodiversity sustainably.

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

No.	Name of company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project
1	NA	
2		
...		

22. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established or strengthened as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

No.	Name of Network	Name of Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	ARECO (Association		2014	Strengthening of existing		

	Rwandaise des ECOlogistes)			formal partnership		
2	RDB (Rwanda Development Board)		2014	Strengthening of existing informal partnership		
3	AVSI, REDO, WCS Rwanda		2016	Strengthening of existing informal partnership		
4	REFADD (Réseau Femmes Africaines pour le Développement Durable		2019	Creation of informal partnership	Burundi Cameroun Congo RDC Gabon Guinée équatoriale RCA Rwanda Sao Tome et Principe Tchad	Network to promote women working in natural resources sustainable management

23. Gender

If you have been requested to submit a Gender Tracking Tool (GTT), please follow the instructions provided in the Excel GTT template. If you have not been requested to submit a GTT, please go directly to Part V.

Should you want to know more about CEPF Gender Policy, please click [here](#).

Download the GTT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with your team to fill it out. Please do not forget to submit the completed GTT together with this report.

Part V. 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:

16. Name: Claire Galvez Wagler
17. Organization: Resilience Now
18. Mailing address: Loorentrasse 43, 8053 Zurich, Switzerland
19. Telephone number: +41 (0)78 807 9202
20. E-mail address: claire@resilience.ngo

Guillaume Gigot, Président



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gigot", written over a light blue horizontal line.

Appendix 1:**List of participants training of trainers (20th -24th of November 2018 – Kigali)**

Organisation	Noms et prénoms	Fonction	Contact
ARECO-RWANDA NZIZA	Olive NISHIMWE	Forest specialist	olivenishimwe4@gmail.com +(250) 0786126376 +(250) 0722826376
ARECO-RWANDA NZIZA	Vincent KAREMERA	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	krmrvincent@gmail.com +(250) 0787178944 +(250) 0727325010
AVSI	Jeanne-d’Arc MUKABUTERA	NA	NA
AVSI	Marie-Solange MUREBWAYIRE	Transition to Work and ES Coordinator	murebwayire65@gmail.com murebwasola@yahoo.fr +(250) 0788667489
RDB	Constance MUSABYIMANA	Stagiaire RDB	NA
RDB	Roger HATEGEKIMANA	Community Conservation Warden	rogerhategekimana@gmail.com roger.hategekimana@rdb.rw (+250) 0788424802
REDO	Immaculée KANZIZA	NA	ikanziza4@gmail.com +(250) 0784252417 +(250) 0727544566
REDO	Sylvain NDAGIJIMANA	Program manager	sylvaindagije@gmail.com +(250) 0786448539 +(250) 0728448539
WCS	Fidele TUGENDAHAYO	Community Development Manager	ftugendahayo@wcs.org, fideletugendahayo@gmail.com 0788615680, 0728615680,0738615680
WCS	Rodrique MUGABO	Working in communities surrounding Nyungwe NP, in conducting different surveys and park protection campaigns	+250789390512 rmugabo@wcs.org rodrigueonline@gmail.com

Appendix 2:**List of participants to cooperative workshops and signed attendance sheets**

Training on behavior Change for sustainable Conservation , from 30/1/2019-07/02/2019						
TURENGERIBIDUKIKIJE Cooperative , Gitambi Sector						
Attendance list						
No	Names	Sector	Cell	Identity Card	TELEPHONE	Sex
	NSHIMIYIMANA Samuel	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1199880066823081	0724648390	M
	BAYAGWIZE Marie	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1196670025110083	-	F
	BAYAVUGE Rose	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1199870135734002	0724510964	F
	NGARUKIYE Eustache	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1195780018821053	-	M
	NYIRANSABIMANA Berthe	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1197770040341035	-	F
	NTAMUSHOBORA Jacques	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1196280027847073	0787871013	M
	MUKANGARAMBE Josephine	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1196870003036035	-	F
	NIYIMBONERA Ananias	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1196980070589022	0788916449	M
	NIGIRENTE Jean	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	11978800049326093	-	M
	NGIRINSHUTI Paul	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1197180070804086	-	M
	NYIRANSABIMANA Goreth	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1199270021472000	-	F
	IKIZANYE Julienne	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1195570017130057	-	F
	NYAMPINGA Flaviana	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1199370095974011	0724956766	F
	NGIRIMANA Ignace	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1198680064073043	0727390934	M
	NYIRABWIMANA Emelence	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1197470098292063	-	F
	NYAMINANI Bonaventure	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1196080026242024	-	M
	TWAGIRUMUKIZA Vincent	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1198080060001023	07228355457	M
	NIRAGIRE Appolinaire	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1199780084907049	0725250243	M
	MUKAMUGENZI Christine	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1196970028223076	07252276304	F
	SHUMBUSHO Lambel	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1198780060945089	0783424240	M
	BAZUBAHE Felix	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	1196380024861052	-	M
	NYIRANEZA Francine	GITAMBI	Cyingwa	11978700491561016	0723099302	F

Training on behavior Change for sustainable Conservation , from 20-27/02/2019

DUTERIMBERE Cooperative , in Gitambi Sector

Attendance list

N°	Names	Sector	Cell	Identity Card	TEL EPHONE	Sex
1	MUSHINZIMANA Gaethan	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1197280035832057	0783858105	M
	SHYIRAMBERE Thomas	GITAMBI	MUGENGE	1196480026181080	-	M
	MUKAMUGEMA Vestine	GITAMBI	MUGENGE	1198180060977057	0725599514	F
	KANGABE Antonia	GITAMBI	MUGENGE	1196470026188101	0723059651	F
	NTIRENGANYA Pierre	GITAMBI	MUGENGE	1197980050708023	0788942214	M
	NYIRANTIBANKUNDIYE Drocella	GITAMBI	RWIHENE	1198770060974072	0725183792	F
	IRADUKUNDA Théogène	GITAMBI	MPINKA	1198980070281051	0783213264	M
	NTAMARERERO Donatien	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1195880021602042	0783424228	M
	RUSHIGAJIKI Eustache	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1198080060047097	0722120548	M
	NIGANZE Joseph	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1197380035469069	0789`08548	M
	MUKASEKURU Enatha	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1198870061946067	0722455749	F
	MUKAKAYIJUKA Christine	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1199270133107015	0728641200	F
	MUTEZIMANA Jean Damascène	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1197880049341034	0783524129/ 0	M
	MUKESHIMANA Josephine	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1197670037786022	0782935812	F
	NIYITEGEKE Eliazar	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1198080060043049	0722056808	M
	MUKANTWARI Anastasie	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1197070032324044	0722043630	F
	SIBOMANA Martin	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1199480051300078	0780615270	M
	NYIRAHATEGEKIMANA Donata	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1197970050715056	0729580509	F
	TUYISENGE Lucien	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1200080063145039	0780483533	M
	NYIRANTIBIMENYA Domiciana	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1198370065549057	0729553392	F
	MUTEZIMANA Françoise	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1198770061051024	0726310024	F
	HANGISHAKA Vulginie	GITAMBI	CYINGWA	1198370065547083	0722333646	F

Civil society engagement in and around cyanudongo forest and nyungwe National Park.

Training on behavior change for sustainable conservation from January 30th -07, 2019

TURENGERIBIDUKIJE Cooperative in Gitambi Sector.

Attendance list

n°	Names	sector	cell	Identity Card	Telephone	signature	Sex
1	SHUMBUSHO RAMBEA	Cyngwa	Cyngwa	1198780060945089	0923558613		M
2	MGINIMOMA MGA S.	Gutambiri	Cyngwa	1198680064093043	0927390934		M
3	NYINENE EK KUPRESIRE	Gutambiri	Cyngwa	1197870049361016	093095302		F
4	KURURUMUKIZAMUKA	Gutambiri	Cyngwa	1198080060002023	0722835457		M
5	MARABURUWA	Gutambiri	Cyngwa	1197170098292063			F
6	MARUSABIMAKOGEBA	Gutambiri	Cyngwa	1199270021472000			F
7	SHIMATIYIMAMA SAMWERA	Gutambiri	Cyngwa	1199880066823081			M
8	BARYAVUKE ROSE	Gutambiri	Cyngwa	119970135734008	094510964		F
9	MIRAGI DE APURAMU	Gutambiri	Cyngwa	11999780084907049			M
10	MUYEMINONO MIBOMA VOMUHE	Gutambiri	Cyngwa	11960800262492024			M
11	MURAKIYE BUSICOLE	Gutambiri	Cyngwa	1195780018821053			M

Civil society engagement in and around Cyamudongo forest and Nyungwe National Park.

Training on behavior change for sustainable conservation

DUTERIMBERE Cooperative in Gitambi Sector.

Attendance list

Date: 20/11/2019

No	Names	Sector	Cell	Identity Card	Telephone	signature	Sex
1	Mushirigimana gutthi	Gitambi	Cyungwe	1199280035832057	0783858105		M
2	Stigwabere Teresi	Gitambi	Mugungu	116480026481080			M
3	Mukamugema Vestine	Gitambi	Mugungu	1198180060977057	0225599574		F
4	Kamugabe Antonia	Gitambi	Mugungu	1196470026788109	0723059667		F
5	NTIRIBANANA Pierre	Gitambi	Muhanga	1197980050708088	0788942814		M
6	N. Ntibankundiya Stella	Gitambi	Rushere	1198770060974072	0725183992		F
7	IRABUKURWA Theosop	Gitambi	Muhanga	1198980070281051	0783213264		M
8	MHAMBEREZERA Domitila	Gitambi	Cyungwe	1195880021602042	0483424422		M
9	RUSHIGAZUKUBUKURWA Gitambizi	Gitambi	Cyungwe	119700060040997	0722120718		M
10	MUGENYUZE Joseph	Gitambi	Cyungwe	1197380035469069	0789108548		M
11	M KASEKURU Emato	Gitambi	Cyungwe	1198870061946067	0722455749		M

Civil society engagement in and around Giamudongo forest and Nyungwe National Park.

Training on behavior change for sustainable conservation

DUTERIMBERE Cooperative in Gitambi Sector.

Attendance list

Date: 20/2/2019

N°	Names	Sector	Cell	Identity Card	Telephone	signature	Sex
1	U. ANALINA MUYAKAYUKA CACTAMB	CYINGWANA	14872 20 233 20 70 11	0728644900		F	
2	MUTSZIMWANA DAVUSANI GITAMBBI	CYINGBWIT	14928800 498410 34	0783524429 0725126535		M	
3	MUKESHIMWANA JOSYKANI GITAMBBI	CYINGBWIT	14976700 377 860 22	0722493522		F	
4	MUYITEPEKA ELAZA GITAMBBI	CYINGWA	11980800 600 430 09	0722656808		M	
5	MOKANTWARI ANOSTWIS GITAMBBI	CYINGWA	119707 0033324044	07220493630		F	
6	SIBORORERA MARTIN GITAMBBI	CYINGWA	11994800 513000 78	0780615270		M	
7	M. UATOPKIMWANA DAVUSANI GITAMBBI	CYINGWA	14979700 5021 50 56	0729580508		F	
8	TOYISENCHILUAIN GITAMBBI	CYINGWA	12000 800 63445039	0780498353		M	
9	M. MUKIBIMWANA DAVUSANI GITAMBBI	CYINGBWANA	119837 0065549057	0722955358		F	
10	MUTEZIMWANA FOUANSWA GITAMBBI	CYINGWA	11987700 600 510 24	0796310024		F	
11	MUYAKAYUKA YINGWA GITAMBBI	CYINGWA	11983700 65547083	0722333646		F	

