CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens (NHBG)
Project Title:	Updating the conservation status of Zomba mountains – one of Key Biodiversity Area network and its list of globally threatened species in Malawi
Date of Report:	31st July 2017
Report Author and Contact Information	Donald Mpalika (Project Manager), National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens of Malawi, PO Box 528, Zomba, Malawi

CEPF Region: Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot

Strategic Direction: This project aimed to address strategic direction # 2: Improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot through unlocking new species that occur therein which can trigger prioritization of the KBA in Africa.

Grant Amount: USD 20,000

Project Dates: 01st July 2016 – 30th June 2017

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

The National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens had been working in close collaboration as partners in this project with the Museums of Malawi (MoM); Forestry Research Institute of Malawi (FRIM) and Wildlife & Environmental Society of Malawi (WESM). Each partner organisation had been fully involved in the implementation of specific project activities, including in the project design and development; conducting project review meetings together and conducting participatory Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). In terms of project implementation, Museums of Malawi played a vital role in leading and conducting fauna (mammals and birds) targeted surveys; field data analysis; interpretation of the results and technical progress report writing. Forestry Research Institute of Malawi was actively involved in implementing targeted flora surveys along with the National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens. FRIM had also taken a lead role in analyzing flora survey raw data, interpreting the results and writing technical project field reports. It had also significantly assisted the National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens in disseminating the project results to relevant stakeholders through participating and presenting project results papers in various forums, seminars and workshops within the country. While the Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi was fully involved in assessing key threats that threaten the survival of the biological species of the Zomba mountains Key Biodiversity Area but also the normal functioning of the Key Biodiversity Area. Throughout the course of their work, these project partners had been fully supported both financially and materially to ensure that their activities that were in the work plan were successfully implemented and to see that expected results were achieved. This is exactly what had been this project a success.

Conservation Impacts

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

A total of nine (9) globally threatened species of flora and fauna as indicated in Table 1 below were discovered on the Zomba Mountains KBA during the field surveys. These species are significant on the Zomba Mountains KBA as they are considerably threatened of extinction due to their conservation status. In addition, three (3) Near-threatened species of flora and fauna were also discovered on the Zomba Mountains as shown in the same Table 2 below.

Table 1: Global threatened species discovered on the Zomba Mountains KBA and their IUCN Red List status

FAMLY	SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES	TAXA GROUP	IUCN Red List Status
Cupressaceae	*Widdringtonia whytei*	PLANT	CR
Meliaceae	*Khaya anthotheca*	PLANT	VU
Rosaceae	*Prunus africana*	PLANT	VU
Muscicapidae	*Chamaetylas choloensis*	AVES	EN
Turdidae	*Zoothera guttata*	AVES	EN
Cisticolidae	*Apalis flavigularis*	AVES	EN
Cisticolidae	*Apalis chariessa*	AVES	VU
Pyxicephalidae	*Nothophryne broadleyi*	AMPHIBIA	EN
Arthroleptidae	*Arthroleptis francei*	AMPHIBIA	VU

Table 2: Global Near-threatened species discovered on the Zomba Mountains KBA and their IUCN Red List status

FAMLY	SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES	TAXA GROUP	IUCN Red List Status
Fabaceae	*Dalbergia melanoxylon*	PLANT	NT
Fabaceae	*Pterocarpus angolensis*	PLANT	NT
Miniopteridae	*Miniopterus schreibersii*	MAMMALIA	NT

The discovery of these globally threatened species of flora and fauna on the Zomba Mountains Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) has significantly improved monitoring and conservation of the KBA and its threatened biodiversity species. This is being achieved through conducting joint monitoring and patrol exercises by project partners (National Herbarium & Botanic Gardens and Forestry Research Institute of Malawi, including a local NGO-Greenline Movement) within the KBA and along the roadside in order to thwart any illegal activities taking place in the Zomba Mountains KBA. Other stakeholders such Leadership for Environment and Development Southern and Eastern Africa (LEAD SEA) and Tetrateck through PERFORM Project with funding from USAID are developing a final project proposal together with the Department of Forestry in order to rehabilitate and restore the severe degraded Zomba Mountains KBA to ensure improved management effectiveness and monitoring of the KBA. These interventions are being channeled to the Zomba Mountains KBA because of increased biodiversity understanding and awareness of the Zomba Mountains KBA that has been disseminated to relevant stakeholders through the Upgrading of the conservation status of Zomba mountains – one of the Key Biodiversity Area Network and its globally threatened species project, which have led to improved management and monitoring of the Zomba mountains KBA and livelihoods of surrounding local communities due to slightly increased tourists to the area

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project against the expected results detailed in the approved proposal.

1. Checklists of Globally threatened species of flora and fauna surveyed on the Zomba Mountains KBA compiled and shared with the project team and relevant stakeholders. Four checklists of taxonomic groups of flora and fauna comprising globally threatened species of plants, birds, amphibian and small mammal (Annex I, II, III and IV) have been compiled and shared with the project team and relevant stakeholders such as the Forestry Department, Environmental Affairs Department, Forestry Research Institute of Malawi, Museums of Malawi, Department of National Parks and Wildlife and local conservation NGOs (e.g. Mulanje Mountain Conservation Trust, Greenline Movement, Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi, Coordination Unit for the Rehabilitation of the Environment, and Leadership for Environment and Development Southern and Eastern Africa (LEAD SEA). A total of nine (9) globally threatened species classified by the IUCN Red List were surveyed on the Zomba Mountains KBA. These globally threatened species of flora and fauna are shown in Table 1 above.

2. List of species with appropriate IUCN Red List status/Category developed and shared with the project team and relevant stakeholders. Twelve (12) species of flora and fauna were assigned appropriate IUCN Red List status/Categories. One species was determined as Critically Endangered (CR), four (4) species were determined as Endangered (EN) and another 4 species were determined as Vulnerable (VU).These species were *Widdringtonia whyeti* plant determined as CR, *Khaya anthotheca* and *Prunus africana* plants determined as VU, *Chamaetylas choloensis* (synonym *Alethe choloensis*), *Zoothera guttata* and *Apalis flavigularis* – birds all determined as EN, *Apalis chariessa* – a bird determined as VU, *Nothophryne broadyleyi* – amphibian determined as EN and *Arthroleptis francei* – amphibian determined as VU, including two (2) Near-threatened (NT) species of flora (*Dalbergia melanoxylon* & *Pterocarpus angolensis*) and one (1) Near-threatened (NT) species of small mammal (*Miniopterus schreibersii*). These global threatened species have been assigned up-to-date IUCN Red List status/Categories and the information given is therefore, reliable and can be used as scientific evidence by both local and international researchers, policy and decision-makers in informing policy on effective conservation management and monitoring of species at all levels.
3. The current BP status of the Zomba Mountains KBA appropriately revised. Based on the discovery of 9 globally threatened species of flora and fauna in the IUCN Red List status/Categories of CR, EN and VU warrants the BP status of the Zomba Mountains KBA to be revised from the current BP status of 4 to a BP status of 1. The previous determination of the BP status of Zomba Mountains KBA did not take into account the CR and EN species of flora and fauna that have just been surveyed on the mountains with funding from BirdLife International through CEPF. The discovery of these global threatened species is therefore, a milestone in BP status of the Zomba Mountains KBA.
4. Knowledge of the BP status of the Zomba Mountains KBA increased among stakeholders. The new information generated from this study has been shared with about 95 delegates who participated in various research dissemination workshops organized by the National Commission for Science and Technology in Lilongwe and Mangochi, Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi Club in Zomba, and also organized by the project team at Hippo View Lodge in Liwonde. These research dissemination sharing mechanisms have helped the research team to increase the knowledge and understanding of relevant stakeholders such as policy and decision-makers, conservationists, researchers, and academia of the rich biodiversity of the Zomba Mountains KBA and their conservation status. This new information was never known to the general public before until this comprehensive novel research was conducted by Museums of Malawi, Forestry Research Institute of Malawi, Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi, and National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens.
5. List of key threats to the Zomba Mountains KBA and biodiversity species compiled and shared with the project team and relevant stakeholders. A total of 5 key threats that affect the normal ecological functioning of the Zomba Mountains KBA and its rich threatened and some endemic species of flora and fauna were assessed. These threats comprise deforestation representing 52.0%, forest encroachment representing 28.0%, bush fires representing 11.0%, alien invasive species representing 6%, and charcoal production representing 3.0%. A total of 150 people comprising 139 key local communities, traditional chiefs and community leaders, and 11 experts were consulted and interviewed in order to collect information on the threats that occur on the Zomba Mountains KBA. The information on the threats is crucial because it can help influence policy on the conservation management and monitoring of the KBA and its globally threatened species of flora and fauna.
6. Knowledge and understanding of major threats to the Zomba Mountains KBA and biodiversity species increased among relevant stakeholders. The survey conducted on the key threats affecting the normal ecological functioning of the Zomba Mountains KBA and its biodiversity species has been an eye opener to the research team and other stakeholders such as policy and decision-makers, conservationists and biological science researchers because the dissemination of the results has overwhelmingly increased stakeholders' knowledge and understanding of the key threats. Stakeholders have fully understood key threats that are responsible for loss of suitable habitats for the globally threatened biodiversity species, and disruption of the normal ecological functioning of the Zomba Mountains KBA, which is a refugee for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and Near-threatened species but

also as an important water catchment area for Mulunguzi Dam that supplies potable drinking water to the populace of Zomba District and adjacent areas of Machinga.

7. A robust management/monitoring plan developed, shared and in place. A robust Management/Monitoring Plan for the Zomba Mountains KBA has been developed with input from the project team and relevant stakeholders such as the Forestry Department, Southern Region Water Board and Wildlife & Environmental Society of Malawi. This Management /Monitoring Plan is a blueprint which guides stakeholders on how best they can sustainably manage, conserve the degrading Zomba Mountains KBA and monitor the threatened species to safeguard them from becoming extinct. The final copy of the Management/Monitoring Plan was shared with relevant stakeholders such as the Forestry Department; Environmental Affairs Department; Department of Water and Irrigation; Southern Region Water Board; Sun bird Hotel which operates Ku Chawe Sunbird Hotel; WESM; Greenline Movement; FRIM; Leadership for Environment and Development Eastern and Southern Africa and Zomba District Council (Refer to the Management/Monitoring Plan attached).This management/monitoring plan is currently helping them to put the management/monitoring plans into action in order to sustainably manage and conserve the Zomba mountains KBA and its unique biodiversity species for the benefit of the present and future generations.
8. Poverty among local communities living around the Zomba Mountains KBA improved from 5% to 25% due to increased tourism revenue that communities access it through access and benefit sharing mechanism as a result of improved management effectiveness of the KBA. This is possible because revenue sharing mechanism has been developed between the Forestry Department and the community groups. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has helped community groups to get a 20% share of the total revenue that the Forestry Department collects from tourist and tourism operators. However, the benefits have not yet been fully realized by the local communities since the process has just started being implemented and bearing fruits. It is however, believed that by the end of this year, the percentage (%) of local communities benefiting from this Agreement will be clearly known, including increased percentage in improvement in livelihoods of local communities.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: N/A
Species Conserved: N/A
Corridors Created: N/A

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

The list of success of this project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives include:-

1. Improved conservation and monitoring of the Globally threatened biodiversity species and the entire forest ecosystem of the Zomba Mountains KBA.
2. Sharing of checklists developed of Globally threatened (CR, EN, or VU) species based on new data among various stakeholders. A total of four checklists of four different taxonomic groups of flora, birds, amphibians and small mammal (Annex I, II, III & IV) have been produced and shared with the project team and relevant stakeholders in order to increase their understanding and knowledge of the unique biodiversity of the Zomba Mountains KBA. In addition, 100% of the target stakeholders involved in biodiversity research, conservation and monitoring, policy document formulation, and the academia who teach students biodiversity at colleges and universities of Malawi have been given the checklists of these Globally threatened species of the Zomba Mountains KBA to assist them to make informed-decision as far as setting priority research areas and conservation of threatened species is concerned.
3. Change of the BP status of the Zomba Mountains KBA using the new generated data. A total of 12 Globally threatened species comprising 1 CR species, 4 EN species, 4 VU species and 3 NT species of biodiversity that occur on the Zomba Mountains KBA were surveyed, identified to species level and documented. The discovery of these new critical

Globally threatened species has helped the project team change the current BP status of the Zomba Mountains KBA from 4 to a BP status of 1.

4. Understanding of the Globally threatened species contained on the Zomba Mountains KBA among relevant stakeholders has significantly increased because of the discovery of the new information. This information has increased the level of understanding and knowledge among relevant stakeholders of the biodiversity of the Zomba Mountains KBA, the IUCN conservation status of its species and the importance of the Zomba Mountains KBA to biodiversity conservation at local, national and regional levels.
5. Sharing of a list of key threats to the biodiversity of the Zomba Mountains KBA and to the entire forest ecosystem among relevant stakeholders such as the Forestry Department, Environmental Affairs Department, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Southern Region Water Board, and nature conservation local NGOs. A total of five (5) key threats that negatively affect the survival of the Globally threatened species of flora and fauna and normal ecological functioning of the ecosystem of the Zomba Mountains KBA have been thoroughly assessed and identified. The 5 threats have been shared with relevant stakeholders in the country to be used as scientific evidence in informing policy at all levels of government and the civil society. The five key threats identified in the Zomba Mountains KBA were deforestation, forest encroachment for agricultural expansion, bush fires, proliferation of alien invasive species (e.g. *Pteridium acquilinum*, *Rubus ellipticus*, and *Pinus patula*) and charcoal production inside the forest reserve. The aim of sharing of this information was to increase the understanding and knowledge of the gravity of these threats on the survival of Globally threatened species and the normal ecological functioning of the entire forest ecosystem of the Zomba Mountains KBA so that pragmatic measures are developed to protect both the forest ecosystem and threatened species from becoming extinct.
6. Adoption of recommendations put forward to address the prevailing threats by relevant stakeholders. About 95% of stakeholders living around the Zomba Mountains KBA were sensitized of the negative impacts of the identified threats to the survival of Globally threatened species and to the normal ecological functioning of the forest ecosystem of the Zomba Mountains KBA. As a result, a Task Force comprising National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens, Forestry Research Institute of Malawi, Zomba District Council, Zomba Forestry Office, Greenline Movement and the Malawi Police Service have embarked on conducting roadside and forest patrols in order to thwart forest illegal activities. They are also jointly mobilizing resources by organizing fundraising activities and writing joint project proposals to enable them to sustainably manage and monitor illegal activities, including eradicating some alien invasive species.
7. Distribution of forest management/monitoring plan among relevant stakeholders to improve management effectiveness and monitoring of the Zomba Mountains KBA strengthened. One robust forest management/monitoring plan has been developed by the project team and the Forestry Department staff. This plan has been shared with eight (8) relevant stakeholders such as the Department of Forestry, Environmental Affairs Department, Department of Irrigation and Water Development, Ministry of Agriculture and local nature conservation NGOs namely; Greenline Movement, Leadership for Environment and Development Southern and Eastern Africa, WESM, and Southern Region Water Board. It is pleased to note that of the eight stakeholders, the National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens, Greenline Movement, LEADSEA and Forestry Research Institute of Malawi have already adopted some of the strategies and action plans that are included in the Zero Draft Management/Monitoring Plan. It is anticipated that once the plan is approved by the Director of the Forestry Department, more and more stakeholders will adopt most of the strategies and action plans that are laid out in this plan which will lead to improved management effectiveness of the Zomba Mountains KBA.

However, one challenge that the project team encountered during the project implementation was erratic funding of the project activities from the National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens of Malawi, especially during the last phase of project implementation due to unreliable cash flow from the Malawi Government. As a result, the remaining project activities were not implemented according to time schedule as outlined in the work plan. However, this did not affect

implementation of the project and achievement of the project short and long-term impact objectives.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)? No

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.

The following were the major lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project:-

- Full involvement of each and every project team members ensures a strong, cordial, committed and focused working relationship between the Project Implementing Agency and its collaborating partners, which results in the achievement of the project short and long-term impact objectives.
- Team Motivation is ingredient to the successful project implementation. Team motivation instils confidence and interest in the project team towards project implementation, the team stays focused and committed to their work to ensure that they achieve their mission and vision. Team motivation has been seen to outweigh giving team members high subsistence allowances and/or high consultancy fees. Therefore, team motivation had contributed to the successful project design and implementation.
- Open communication between the project team and the project manager. Open communication amongst the project team had helps the project team remain well-informed and focused such that when a problem arises, it is quickly addressed and/or prevented and hence cannot negatively affect the implementation of the project, thereby leading to the success of the project.

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

This project was designed following extensive consultations and series of meetings with project partners, national stakeholders such as the Department of Forestry, Department of Environmental Affairs, Southern Region Water Board and local community groups. This participatory approach in project design process significantly helped initial networking between the National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens and its project partners. As a result, the project proposal received massive support and gathered scientific community's interest in this project as it was observed that the results from this project could inform policy on how best should the Zomba Mountains KBA be pragmatically conserved and managed for the benefit of the nation. Therefore, the approach taken in the design process of this project instilled confidence and interest in the project collaborating partners as they strongly felt that they were part and parcel of the project team who could make a positive difference as far as the implementation of this project was concerned. This participatory approach helped to build a strong bond of the working relationship between the National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens and its partners, including other relevant stakeholders. The strong working relationship that was established during the project design process significantly contributed to the success of this project as manifested in the achievement of the project short and long-term impact objectives.

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

- Sharing of clear roles and responsibilities with project collaborating partners was one of the factors that had led to the success of this project. Sharing of roles and responsivities with each project partner had shown to install confidence, interest and project ownership

in the project collaborating partners. This had significantly helped each team to implement its project activities on time so that they were not seen to lag behind in the implantation of activities and achievement of the expected results/outputs, including short and long-term impacts. This arrangement had positively contributed to the success of this project.

- Putting the right project team in place for project implementation. This project had shown that putting the right people to take a leading role in various project activities had significantly helped to ensure that every project team member was fully involved, committed to his/her work. In this way, the project teams assigned for implementing each activity were able to share a similar vision for the project and strive for overall success of the project.

- Team motivation. The project team was continuously motivated by giving them leadership positions in their respective groups to take a leading role in the implementation of their project activities, fully involve them in conducting project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), quarterly project review meetings, and `allowing them to present the results of the project in various workshops, conferences and seminars as one way of publicizing the project and its results to the wider community.

- Comprehensive planning. This is another factor that had contributed to the success of this project. It had been observed that smart project planning sets up a project for a success from the start. This project ensured that each and every project team member was taken on board to during the project design, planning and implementation. This kind of planning had helped ensure that the project team was well focused, always on track, and helped the team meet the deadlines but also kept stakeholders aware of the project progress. This kind of planning had therefore, helped contributing to the success of this project.

- Open communication between the project team and the project manager. Open communication amongst the project team had helped the project team remain well-informed and focused such that when a problem arisen, it was quickly addressed and/or prevented and hence could not negatively affect the implementation of the project, thereby leading to the success of the project.

- Development of a risk management plan during the project planning process. The risk management plan gave the project team confidence such that when they happened to face any risk, the project team was able to resolve it using the risk management plan that had already been set in place for use. This also contributed to the success of the project.

The only shortcoming which had been observed in the implementation of the project was weak involvement of women and the youth by some collaborating project partners in the implementation of project activities. Exclusion of women and the youth in any project implementation can negatively affect the successful implementation of a project as women and the youth may not disclose relevant information, which is vital for effective conservation and management of biodiversity as they feel sidelined. In addition, the needs and aspirations of women and the youth are not taken into account when developing management plans, which are important for ensuring effective conservation and sustainable management of the biodiversity and ecosystems in any country.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community: N/A

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:

A *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*

- No additional funding was secured from other donors to contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF 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 project.)*

- Tetrateck in partnership with Forestry Research Institute of Malawi and the Forestry Department have secured project funding from USAID amounting to US$865,000 for supporting improved forest management of the Zomba Mountains KBA. Our project had helped these organizations to secure this huge sums of money as it used some of the results from this project, in particular, on the global threatened and endemic species of biodiversity that are found on the Zomba Mountains KBA which are at the verge of extinction if pragmatic measures are not put in place to urgently address the anthropogenic pressures that negatively affect their survival. The use of this information and data assisted the organizations to make their proposal worthy for funding.

C *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

- No Regional/Portfolio leveraging has been secured yet 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.

The success in achieving sustainability or replicability of the project components or results is promoted through fostering a strong collaboration and cooperation among project partners in the implementation of the project. This kind of cordial collaboration among the project partners enhances the capacity building and organizations development in effectively implementing similar projects and/or initiatives in future. It is also expected that the project partners will mainstream biodiversity assessment activities in their daily institutional work. This initiative will help bring long-term sustainability/replicability of the project activities and the results even if this phased out. Further, sharing of the results with various stakeholders has helped attract more resources for the conservation and monitoring of the Globally threatened species of biodiversity and their habitats on the Zomba Mountains KBA.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

The established networking among the team members is strongly to maintain the sustainability and/or replicability of the milestones, results and short and long-term impacts of the projects that had been achieved in this project. The networking already established will help the project team to develop joint project proposals to seek funding for surveying the remaining taxonomic groups that occur on the Zomba Mountains KBA.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

The project involved interaction with mammals and birds, including amphibian during the study, hence the environmental and social safeguard policy was triggered. However, this issue was addressed using Non-lethal conventional techniques/method such as the use of mist nets and small cage traps which do not harm and/or kill the fauna species when studying them. Therefore, this was an action which was implemented toward addressing the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project. In addition, a Health and Safety Plan was developed before the project was started which was used during the implementation of the project. Further, the research permit which details out how live animals, including plant species be handled, methods and materials to be used during the field surveys or studies was obtained from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife prior to the commencement of field surveys. All this ensured that environmental and social safeguard policies within the project were adhered to during the entire period of project implementation. Adherence to the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project resulted in zero death and zero fatalities of both field staff and wildlife species studied.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

The following are recommendations that the project team have come up with for consideration:

a) In order to come up with accurate list of globally threatened species of flora and fauna that are found on the Zomba mountains KBA, there is great need to conduct a similar targeted survey on other taxonomic groups such as reptiles and insects which were not covered in this research project during implementation due to limited financial resources;
b) There is great need to intensify law enforcement in and around the Zomba mountains KBA in order to combat illegal activities that are taking place in the ecosystem;
c) More publicity about the importance of the Zomba mountains KBA is required in order to raise the profile of the KBA to other potential donors, government officials, decision and policy-makers so that additional resources can be mobilised for improved management effectiveness and monitoring of unique species and their degraded habitats.

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:

Name: Donald Mpalika
Organization name: National Herbarium and Botanic Gardens
Mailing address: PO Box 528, Zomba, Malawi
Tel: +265 1 525 388 | +265 1 525 145
Fax:+265 1 524 108
E-mail: malawinhbg@gmail.com or dmpalika@yahoo.co.uk

please complete the tables on the following pages

Performance Tracking Report Addendum			
Project Results	**Is this question relevant?**	**If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved for project from inception of CEPF support to date**	**Describe the principal results achieved during project period (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.	X	5900 hectares	Zomba Mountains Key Biodiversity Area. The discovery of the list of Globally threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered & Vulnerable) species (Annex I) that occur in the KBA has significantly helped monitoring and patrolling of unique species and illegal activities taking place in this KBA. About 5900 ha, are being improved through frequency monitoring and patrolling of illegal activities taking place in the project area.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	-	-	N/A
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.	X	5900 hectares	Zomba Mountains Key Biodiversity Area and 5900 ha. are strengthening biodiversity conservation.
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No	N/A	N/A
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1below.	X	80 community members living around the Zomba Mountains KBA benefits from socioeconomic activities	Due to frequent patrols and monitoring exercises conducted in and around the Zomba Mountains KBA, the incidence of fires has drastically been reduced and number of tourists visiting the KBA has progressively increased over the past months, which means revenue collection has correspondingly increased and local tourist guides and communities' livelihoods is expected to increase too.

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												
									Increased Income due to:												
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services	Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other
Malonje	x	x	x				X		X	X								x	X		
Naisi	x	x				x	X		X	X									X		
Kasongo	x	x	x				X		X	X								x	X		
Chingale	x	x	x				X		X	X								x	X		
Chinseu	x	x	x				X		X	X											
Mtiya	x	x				x	X		X	X											
Chiluwe	x	x					X		X												
Msusa	x	x					X		X												
Nkasala	x	x				x	X		X	X											
Malikamu	x	x					X		X	X											
Moto	x	x					X		X	X											
Makunganya	x	x					X		X												
Kapsepse	x	x					x		x	x									x		
Total	**13**	**13**	**4**			**3**	**13**		**13**	**10**								**3**	**5**		

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