### CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	African Wildlife Foundation							
Project Title:	Strengthening Local Organizations' Capacity for Conservation of the Chyulu Hills and the Potential for Attracting Climate Change and Payment for Ecosystem Services Related Funding.							
Date of Report:	29 <sup>th</sup> October 2014							
Report Author and Contact Information	Noah Sitati; nsitati@awf.org							

**CEPF Region:** Eastern Afromontane

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 3 and Investment Priority 3.3.

Grant Amount: US\$ 19,980

Project Dates: 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014

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

Six (6) partner organisations actively participated in the needs assessment and training sessions during this capacity development project. The partners are Big Life Foundation (BLF), Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust (MWCT), Amboseli Tsavo Game Scouts Association (ATGSA), Rombo Water Resource Users Association (WRUA), Amboseli Ecosystem Trust (AET), and Noomayianat Community Development Organization (NCDO). Two of the originally identified partners, Kimana Wetlands Association (KWA) and Imbirikani Group Ranch Committee (IGR) did not participate. This is because the two community groups did not have the necessary educational background to undertake this training and on their volition they opted out of the training. Because of this ATGSA, WRUA, and NCDO were invited to participate in their place. These local CBOs had limited capacity in project management and implementation, technical/financial reporting, and fundraising/grant management. These are skills that are essential for the sustainability of the organisations as well as their capacities to carry out their important missions to achieve conservation in and around the Chyulu Hills. Hence, the partners send at least two people to be trained in proposal writing which was highly participatory. Each partner finally developed a proposal in their respective areas of need and operation as part of this project.

### **Conservation Impacts**

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

The project has increased the capacity of the local Community Based Organisations (CBO) operating within and around the Chyulu Hills to understand the process of developing and write quality proposals for fundraising. Capacity development of local CBOs is one of cornerstones of CEPF and the aim of Investment Priority 3.3. 'Support training for civil society organizations in fundraising and project management, including civil society at all levels, especially with respect to emerging opportunities for sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem

management in Africa'. Enhanced capacity by local CBOs to raise funds for their operations will increase their ability to significantly contribute to conservation of the KBA.

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

Six (6) local organizations were involved in the training and acquired skills in proposal writing and project management; increased from four (4) as originally planned as per a request by CEPF to train fewer people from more organisations. Twelve people (2 women and 10 men) from participated in the training from the local partners ((BLF (3), NCDO (2), MWCT (2), AET (2), WRUA (1) and ATGSA (1)) as well as one AWF staff member. Five proposals were developed by the six organisations during the project though they are yet to be submitted to donors. After the training, three organisations (AET, NCDO, and BLF) have developed additional proposals for funding. AET developed two proposals jointly with SERALO, a local organisation operating in Magadi using the knowledge acquired during the CEPF project. These were submitted to Liz Claiborne Foundation and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) respectively and successfully awarded funding of a total amount of US\$ 98,000. NCDO developed a proposal which has been submitted to AWF which is currently under review. BLF are in the process of developing a proposal to CEPF under its EAM RFP7.

Please provide the following information where relevant: N/A

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 project achieved all its objectives but one, to submit the proposals developed by partners to potential donors. This will however be done in due time as opportunities in form of Call for Proposals and invitations to submit unsolicited proposals arise. AWF will facilitate this process. The biggest challenge was the low level of understanding of quality donor proposals by partners. However, there is need for a follow up training to further the trainees' understanding of proposal writing.

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

The joint proposal development with other organizations and subsequent funding within this short period was unexpected positive impact. However, there was no negative impact as a result of the training.

#### **Lessons Learned**

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.

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

The project design was simple and clear and hence easy to follow and implement. The deliverables were well-articulated leading to the success of the implementation of the project.

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

AWF long working experience in the landscape surrounding the Chyulu Hills, and already existing and good relationships with the local partners was instrumental in the success of the project implementation. Also the timely and release of project funds by the donor made it easy to implement the project without unnecessary delays due to cash flow constraints.

### Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Most local organisations in the landscape had capacity deficiencies in their fundraising skills. Building capacity of local organisations in fundraising is critical for the sustainability of conservation and ensuring that local organisations can work as champions for conservation at the local level in the long-term perspective.

#### 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 (USD)	Notes
AWF	Α	3,560	
Liz Claiborne Foundation	В	47,000	AET secured funding through a proposal developed after the CEPF project
USFWS	В	51,000	AET secured funding through a proposal developed after the CEPF project.

<sup>\*</sup>Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:

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

## Sustainability/Replicability

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

Twelve people were trained (2 women and 10 men) benefiting six local organisations and AWF. Five proposals were successfully developed for fundraising but are yet to be submitted to donors. Using the acquired skills in proposal writing, AET submitted two proposals which have been successfully been awarded funding to a total amount of US\$ 98,000. Another proposal has been submitted to AWF for financial support by NCDO. BLF is presently preparing a proposal to CEPF.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved. N/A

### Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

N/A

#### **Additional Comments/Recommendations**

There is need for a refresher training to be undertaken to the same group so that they can perfect their skills in proposal writing. There is also need to assist the various organisations and or trainees to identify the prospective donors and sharpen their proposals to increase their chances of getting funded. AWF will continue to work with these partners and have offered to discuss various opportunities and review proposals before submission in order to further sharpen the partner organisations' skills.

### **Information Sharing and CEPF Policy**

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

### Please include your full contact details below:

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\*\*\*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)									
Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	N/A		Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.									
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	N/A		Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.									
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	N/A											
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	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.	N/A											

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table.  $\ensuremath{\text{N/A}}$ 

## **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.

	С	omi	mun	ity (	Char	acte	eristic	s	Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit												
Name of Community				S			e e		Increased Income due to:		ble	ter	ther g, c.	_		4	_ tal	ج کو 6.			
	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
							0 0														
Total																					