

## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Fundacao MICAIA
<b>Project Title:</b>	Transboundary Cooperation in the Chimanimani Mountains of Zimbabwe and Mozambique
<b>Grant Number:</b>	65993
<b>CEPF Region:</b>	Eastern Afromontane
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	2 Improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot.
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$65,000.00
<b>Project Dates:</b>	January 01, 2016 - November 30, 2017
<b>Date of Report:</b>	January 25, 2018

### Implementation Partners

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

**During the implementation of this project, there were several groups of implementation partners, such as:**

- 1. BirdLife Zimbabwe:** this have been responsible for the trainings on birds identification and biodiversity monitoring tools, such as IBA and METT
- 2. Chimanimani National Reserve authorities:** these were part of all implementation process. They have been involved at all planned and implemented activities, such as planning meetings, trainings, biodiversity monitoring process at the core zone.
- 3. Sussundenga district government authorities, including the Post Administrative of Rotanda and Dombe and Localities of Macoca, Darue and Mussapa-** the communities that the project have been working for are under the jurisdiction of Sussundenga district and the implementation of each planned activity have to be with the participation of government representatives
- 4. Natural Resources Management Committees and Community Rangers of Maronga, Zomba, Mpunga, Mahate and Nhahedzi:** these are the project implementors. Have been part of all activities implemented under the project: planning and joint meetings, trainings, site exchange visits and biodiversity monitoring.
- 5. Community members of Maronga, Zomba, Mpunga, Mahate and Nhahedzi**

### Conservation Impacts

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

The project overall results/ impacts are:

1. 25 Members representing Communities of Maronga, Zomba, Mpunga, Mahate and Nhahedzi, Chimanimani National Reserve, Manica Province Government (Land, Environment and Rural Development; Economy and Finance; Tourism), Sussundenga District Government (Rotanda and Dombe Post Administratives, SDAE and Darue Locality) participated at the project inception and planning meeting in Chimoio and report produced. This meeting have defined the roles and responsibility of each stakeholder during the implementation of the project, looking for what is the mandate of each stakeholder group and how can contribute for the project goals.
2. 114 People, which 14 were women, have attended the 3 Joint meetings between Mozambican and Zimbabwean local stakeholders realized in Chimoio, Mozambique (2) and Zimbabwe (1). The participants were representing the Chimanimani TFCA Authorities (Mozambique and Zimbabwe), Community members from both countries (Maronga, Zomba, Mpunga, Mahate and Nhahedzi in Mozambique) and Chikukwa in Zimbabwe, NGOs (iTC, AKSM, Tsuru trust, CELUCT, ESSO, BirdLife Zimbabwe and MICAIA), Academia and research institutions (IIAM, ISPM, Zambeze University, Chinhoyi University, Harare herbarium,) government representatives at the National, Provincial and Distict levels. The meetings have been attended by 29, 36 and 49 participants, respectively. The first meeting were for establishment of the platform for trans-boundary cooperation among the stakeholders; Identify the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholders in this process and during the project implementation; Identify the coordination mechanism needs for each country and trans-boundary; Share and discuss the preliminary report on Biodiversity Assessment for Zimbabwe and methodology for Mozambique. The second meeting have been used to share and discuss results of activities, identify any gaps and opportunities for strengthening and enhancing birds and biodiversity conservation in the Chimanimani TFCA and make recommendations for future collaboration in birds and biodiversity conservation in the KBA. The third meeting were to present the project results and define the way forward.
3. 2 Learning and exchange visits with Mozambican and Zimbabwean undertaken in Mozambique (1) and Zimbabwe (1). This exchange visits were attended by 78 participants, which, 17 were women.
4. 3 Trainings on birds identification and habitat monitoring. 2 were realized in Mozambique and 1 in Zimbabwe. Two of this trainings were joint trainings with participation of Mozambicans and Zimbabweans. The first training in Mozambique have been attended by 17 participants, representing communities of Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga, Mahate and Nhahedzi, Chimanimani National Reserve and MICAIA Field officers. The second and third with 37 and 30 participants respectively, were attended by representatives of Chimanimani TFCA authorities, comunities of Mozambique and zimbabwe and local NGOs. The total participants were 55, which 7 were women.
5. 1 Biodiversity assessment for Chimanimani TCFA conducted and the report produced by the hired consultant. This present the information about the biodiversity availability, gaps on information, and the mains threats for biodiversity conservation. Also present the recommendations on priority gaps to be addressed in colaboration with the Chimanimani TFCA Authorities.

6. 1 Consultant hired and the Chimanimani TFCA Resource Centre established and working.
7. Scientific, traditional informations about Chimanimani TFCA collated and deposited at the Resource Centre and paper based at MICAIA.
8. IBA and METT forms completed by the Chimanimani TFCA stakeholders (communities, Chimanimani authorities) and submitted to MICAIA and BLZ. This were the result of joint habitat monitoring undertaken by the communities in coordination with Chimanimani National Reserve officers
9. 1 Civil Society tracking tool completed and submitted to CEPF

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Biodiversity conserved in the Chimanimani KBA	The involvement of different stakeholders at the planning, local and joint meetings, this have enabled specially the government institutions representatives to start thinking about the challenges faced by the Chimanimani TFCA authorities and how to incorporate them at the institutional work plans. The project have established solid basis for biodiversity monitoring, with the communities through the trainings, site exchange visits realized locally and with the participation of Zimbabwean stakeholders which have more experience on biodiversity monitoring and learning platforms. During the trainings and biodiversity monitoring, the different stakeholders have learnt about the main challenges for conservation of Chimanimani biodiversity. With the knowledge acquired with the project, the communities of Maronga, Zomba, Mpunga, Mahate and Nhahedzi, will contribute for the conservation of Chimanimani TFCA biodiversity with the TFCA officials orientation. The project have strengthened the networks in Chimanimani TFCA, composed by civil society, private sector, academia and research institutions, government and communities to improve the conservation of Chimanimani biodiversity.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Improved networking, skills and knowledge sharing among institutions involved in and impacting on the management of the Chimanimani TFCA at the local level, which includes the Chimanimani KBA. These are: • In Zimbabwe - the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA); Chimanimani RDC; Chikukwa Community;	The local planning meetings with national stakeholders, the joint meetings with Mozambicans and Zimbabweans, the learning and site exchange visits have contributed for deep knowledge of which action are in implementation at Chimanimani TFCA on both sides and what the Chimanimani TFCA partners are doing. Also this was the opportunity to discuss the main challenges faced by the TFCA. During the meetings and experience exchanges visits, the participants had

<p>Chikukwa Ecological Land Use Community Trust (CELUCT) a CBO in Chikukwa; Civil Society Organisations working in and around the KBA (Chikukwa); Chimanimani SMAG key institutions - Forestry Commission (FC), Environmental Management Agency (EMA) and Allied Timbers Zimbabwe (ATZ), and • In Mozambique - The Chimanimani TFCA Administration; the Nyahezi, Mahate, Mpunga, Zomba and Maronga communities, located in the buffer zone of the Chimanimani TFCA whose land and resource use practices can affect the biodiversity of the Chimanimani Reserve, including the KBA; and local government institutions at Rotanda locality, administrative post and district levels whose decisions on land and resource allocation for development purposes (commercial farming, timber harvesting, mining,..) can also impact negatively on the conservation status of the Reserve.</p>	<p>opportunity to improve the networking, skills and knowledge sharing through the implementation of the project. Community members of Mozambique have learnt with Zimbabwean community how they do to monitor the birds and habitats, protecting them from the threats such as fires and gold mining. With the implementation of the project, new networks have been established, involving stakeholders not indicated during the design the project, such as Academia and research institutions (Zambeze University, ISPM and IIAM). New networks with Zimbabwean stakeholders have been established, such as TSURO to collaborate on watershed management and strengthening of cultural issues of Chimanimani communities. Government, Academia and Research institutions, Civil society and private have established a learning platform of Chimanimani TFCA.</p>
<p>Improved capacity of key institutions in biodiversity management and conservation in the Chimanimani TFCA. • In Zimbabwe they will include: ZPWMA, local authorities (Chimanimani RDC), local government institutions responsible for forestry and environment (FC, EMA), CELUCT, and Chikukwa community in Zimbabwe; and • In Mozambique they are: The Chimanimani TFCA Administration, TFCA community liaison officers on local government institutions at locality, administrative post and district levels and community institutions (natural resources management committees and community rangers), entities that have a direct responsibility in monitoring changes in the local ecosystem.</p>	<p>During the project implementation, the capacity of key institutions have been improved through the trainings conducted by BirdLife Zimbabwe with the representatives of Chimanimani National Reserve Authorities (rangers and community liaison officer), Natural Resources Management Committees of Maronga, Zomba, Mpunga, Mahate and Nhahedzi, Community rangers of Maronga, Zomba, Mpunga, Mahate and Nhahedzi, representatives of MICAIA Foundation on birds identification and habitat monitoring. Chimanimani stakeholders (Chimanimani national reserve, communities and MICAIA), had acquired knowledge on how to use the birds to assess the environment health and also how this mean for the biodiversity. The monitoring tools, such as IBA and METT brought some issues that the Chimanimani National Reserve can use to plan the work and improve the current status of the conservation area. The biodiversity assessment, outlining the main biodiversity types, the gaps and the threats for their conservation, is also other tool to be used by the TFCA officers to plan priority interventions. With the trainings, the Natural Resources Management Committees, community rangers and Chimanimani TFCA officers have knowledge on how to monitor the habitat health and advise on</p>

which interventions have to be undertaken.
--

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

**During the project implementation, efforts have been done to achieve the short-term and long-term impacts, but challenges were faced, such as:**

- 1. Due the different languages spoken in 2 countries (Mozambique and Zimbabwe), this have influenced the comprehension and interpretation of the main tools for biodiversity and habitat monitoring, such as IBA and METT. The fact of having the tools in english have dificulted the communities and other stakeholders to effectively understand the aim of the forms and which type of information were needed to complete.**
- 2. Shortage time for the trainings on birds identification and habitat monitoring. This was the first time for Mozambican team (communities, Chimanimani TFCA Authorities and MICAIA) to deal with birds and habitat issues, and there where some challenges to undertand and start monitoring the habitats, as recommended by the project. The forms were in English and letter translated to portuguese, but is not the communication language for the local communities. The reduced understanding of the forms have influenced the time to start reporting on birds and habitats.**
- 3. Short Project life. Looking to the new issues introduced to the communities and Chimanimani TFCA authorities in Mozambique, there were a need of having more time for project results monitoring and also to support this 2 groups to perform on they duties.**
- 4. Reduced repretation/ participation of women during the project activities. This was verified for the communities and Government institutions. The low participation of community women were motivated by local community social issues, due the fact of the project was about meetings and trainings and sometimes out of the communities.**
- 5. The absence of fund to address the issues of gaps on conservation, information and livelihoods programs.**
- 6. Difficulties to identify and hire national consultants to undertake the Chimanimani TFCA Biodiversity Assessment, due highest budget requested. The National consultants were budgeting the work to be paid between 13 to 88 thousand dóllars, and the project doesnt have this ammout. This have delayed the biodiversity assessment report.**
- 7. The absence of IT specialized services in Chimoio for establishment of the computerized Chimanimani TFCA Resouce Center.**

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

## Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Development and implementation of mechanisms for cross-border learning and skills enhancement focused on biodiversity conservation, among key local stakeholders in the Chimanimani TFCAI.	1.1	Reports on local stakeholder meetings	Local stakeholder meeting conducted and have been attended by 25 participants from Chimanimani TFCA authorities, Natural Resources Management Committees, Community leaders, Provincial and district government. This have been used to plan the activities, define the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholders of Chimanimani TFCA.
1	Development and implementation of mechanisms for cross-border learning and skills enhancement focused on biodiversity conservation, among key local stakeholders in the Chimanimani TFCAI.	1.2	Report on meeting between Mozambican and Zimbabwean stakeholders and implementation plan	3 meetings between Mozambicans and Zimbabweans stakeholders were realized. 2 in Chimoio and 1 in Zimbabwe and have been attended by 29, 36, 49, respectively.
1	Development and implementation of mechanisms for cross-border learning and skills enhancement focused on	1.3	Report on achievements of local collaborative networks	

	biodiversity conservation, among key local stakeholders in the Chimanimani TFCAI.			
2	A Resource Centre established by MICAIA and BLZ housing biodiversity data for Chimanimani TFCA, hosted by MICAIA.	2.1	Report on biodiversity assessment	Chimanimani TFCA Biodiversity Assessment done by the hired consultant. This have been presented at the final joint stakeholders meeting.
2	A Resource Centre established by MICAIA and BLZ housing biodiversity data for Chimanimani TFCA, hosted by MICAIA.	2.2	A consultant hired and a computerized system established at MICAIA for the establishment of a Chimanimani TFCA Resource Centre	Chimanimani TFCA Resource centre established and working
2	A Resource Centre established by MICAIA and BLZ housing biodiversity data for Chimanimani TFCA, hosted by MICAIA.	2.3	Scientific, traditional and policy oriented information	Scientific, traditional information collated
3	Representatives of the key stakeholder institutions trained in biodiversity monitoring and conservation.	3.1	Training report on training for ten people	3 Trainings on birds identification and habitat monitoring have been done and were attended by 55 participants, which 7 women. This trainings have been conducted by BirdLife Zimbabwe.
3	Representatives of the key	3.2	Report on site exchange visits	2 Site exchange visits undertaken in Mozambique and Zimbabwe. This exchange visits were attended by 78

	stakeholder institutions trained in biodiversity monitoring and conservation.			people from the 2 countries.
3	Representatives of the key stakeholder institutions trained in biodiversity monitoring and conservation.	3.3	Completed METT forms submitted to BLZ and MICAIA by involved communities and protected area personnel, capturing KBA data on number of bird species monitored and level of threats to habitats in the Chimanimani TFCA.	Completed METT and IBA submitted to MICAIA
4	Strengthening of MICAIA Foundation.	4.1	completed CEPF civil society tracking tool	CEPF Civil society tracking tool completed and submitted

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

**1. Biodiversity Assessment Report 2. Report on Project Planning meeting (Chimoio, 2016) 3. Report on Stakeholders joint Meeting (December 2016) 4. Report on stakeholders joint meeting (June 2017) 5. Reports on Birds identification and habitat monitoring training (May 2016) 6. Report on Birds identification and habitat monitoring training (September 2016) 7. Report on Birds identification and habitat monitoring training (April 2017) 9. Report on stakeholders exchange visit (September 2016) 10. Report on stakeholder exchange visit (April 2017) 11. Completed IBA by the communities of Mpunga, Zomba, Maronga and Mahate 12. Completed IBA by Chimanimani TFCA Authorities 13. Completed METT by Chimanimani TFCA Authorities 14. Report on habitat monitoring 15. Chimanimani TFCA resource centre ([www.chimanimanirc.net](http://www.chimanimanirc.net))**

## Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

During the implementation of the project, all steps have produced lessons that enabled MICAIA, communities and Chimanimani TFCA authorities on how to improve the management of Chimanimani TFCA KBA. The lessons are

1. The importance and need of continue involvement of the community members and CBOs in conservation of biodiversity.
2. The communities involvement is still the key issue for good management of natural resources, because due the reduced level of scholarship, they still detain the larg know about the conservation of the natural resources. They have traditoinal knowldge of the available natural resources and with all distintions, such as the local names of birds and plants, habitats, threats, migrant birds and those birds not frequent in the Community.
3. The imprtance of increasing the opportunities of women involvement in decision making and in all other issues relevants of the community life.
4. The need of keeping the transboundary cooperation between the two community to ensure the conservation of the Chimanimani natural resources.
5. The Chimanimani continue as a key Conesevation area, due the existence of unique forest and wildlife species that need to be protected.

## Sustainability / Replication

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

**1 - The available list of birds which can be useful for the Community Base Organisations (CBO) to monitor the habitats and birds dinamic.**

**2 - The information available about habitats, birds and plants which can be used by different intervenients for tourist and conservation proposes.**

## Safeguards

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

N/A

## Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

**There is a need of extension of the actions to ensure the process of conservation of the biodiversity in both sides (Mozambique and Zimbabwe) within TFCA.  
The communities has to be constantly involved in all conservation activities.**

## Additional Funding

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

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

*\$1,796,000.00*

### **Type of funding**

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

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

**C) Trough the investiments made by CEPF at Chimanimani TFCA, MICAIA have secured funds to expand the work with the 12 communities of Chimanimani. This amount is \$685000 as management funds and \$ 1.111.000 for community investiments on livelihoods activities**

## Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

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

Milagre Nuvunga  
milagre@micaia.org  
MICAIA Foundation  
PO BOX 121 CHIMOIO MOZAMBIQUE MANICA  
+258-2-512-3759