

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

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| Organization Legal Name: | Tanzania Forest Conservation Group |
| Project Title: | Bridging the knowledge Gap: communicating Hotspot Conservation |
| Date of Report: | 27 th January 2015 |
| Report Author and Contact Information | Nike Doggart tfcg@tfcg.or.tz |

CEPF Region: Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya

Strategic Direction:

Strategic Direction 3: Consolidate communication networks, raise awareness and solidify the education achievements for the long-term benefit of civil society.

Grant Amount: US \$ 314,687

Project Dates: 01/08/2011 – 30/11/2014

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

Tanzania Forest Conservation Group: Lead Implementer. Overall responsible for planning, implementation and reporting on project activities.

Birdlife International was responsible for identifying reports to upload to the Eastern Arc Mountains and / or Coastal Forest websites; and for preparing the hotspot status reports.

In terms of achieving overall impact for the consolidation grant, there has been close communication, planning and evaluation with other organizations involved in the Consolidation Grant including ICIPE, National Museums of Kenya, WWF – East Africa and Tanzania offices, Nature Kenya and the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania. As part of project implementation, the TFCG Environmental Education Officer participated in three joint meetings with other organizations implementing the consolidation programme.

Other stakeholders who were involved in the implementation of this project include the Tanzania Forest Services Agency; local government in the wards and districts where teacher training and World Environment Day events were conducted; the Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund in enhancing the Eastern Arc website; MJUMITA (the Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania) for publishing the Komba Newsletter; and the Museo Tridentino di Scienze Naturali for their role in preparing the Eastern Arc biodiversity summary paper.

Conservation Impacts

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

With reference to the Program for Consolidation, the project has contributed directly to achieving:

Investment Priority 3: Consolidate communication networks, raise awareness and solidify the

education achievements for the long-term benefit of civil society.

And

Outcome 3: Raise awareness of the importance of the Eastern Arc and Coastal forests region and measure the impacts of past work.

With reference to the Ecosystem Profile, the project has contributed to:

Investment Priority 3.6: ‘Support sustainable awareness programs that increase public knowledge of biodiversity values of the Hotspot.’

The project has contributed to CEPF’s priorities by:

- integrating education about the biodiversity and conservation of the region’s forests in primary school teaching in schools in the Eastern Arc Mountains and coastal forests;
- promoting widespread media coverage of forest conservation issues in Tanzania, including coverage of the proposed World Heritage Site;
- enriching information about the Hotspot that is available freely on the internet; and
- delivering printed materials including reports, leaflets and posters directly to local and Central government decision-makers and other stakeholders.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

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

To improve human wellbeing in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania, to enhance scientific knowledge, and to reduce the extinction risk for 333 globally threatened species through improved protection of the sites where these species are found.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

The impact assessment is based on a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey conducted by the project (Pallangyo and Doggart, 2014) available online at:
<http://www.tfcg.org/publications.html>

Awareness of the values, threats and conservation needs of the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests

The TFCG survey found that there is widespread recognition of the term Eastern Arc Mountains with around one third of community members familiar with the term and around two thirds of District and Ward staff aware. The proportion of community respondents aware of the Eastern Arc Mountain forests has increased since a baseline survey in 2004. 61% of those interviewed cited water as being an important value provided by the forests. CEPF’s investment in media coverage, awareness raising events and provision of printed materials has contributed to this.

In terms of attitudes, 86% of community respondents stated that they want to see forests being conserved. At community level, 44% of respondents stated that they would like the government to enforce forest laws; and 76% support environmental education being provided in schools.

There is an increase in the number of schools providing environmental education in the hotspot from 0% of schools surveyed in 2004 to 23% in 2012. CEPF’s investment in teacher training and the primary school manual has contributed to this increase.

There has been an increase in the proportion of communities receiving information about forest conservation through radio from 4 % in 2004 to 84% in 2012. CEPF's investment in media coverage has contributed to this.

An assessment by the project of environmental education delivery in 63 primary schools which have benefited from environmental education training by TFCG found that 79% of the project contact schools are now incorporating EE into their regular teaching; and 79% of the project contact schools have established and are supporting environmental clubs. In addition, about 80% of the schools have planted trees in their school compounds. The trees planted include fruit, timber, shade and ornamental varieties. The schools have also shown improvement in terms of waste management.

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

Outcome: To raise awareness on the importance of the Eastern Arc Mountain and Coastal Forests and to consolidate communication networks and solidify environmental education achievements for the long-term benefit of civil society.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

Relative to the targets set for Outcome 3 in the Consolidation proposal, the project achieved the following:

Target: 3.1 Support major update and overhauls of the Coastal Forests and Eastern Arc websites.

Over 120 reports and papers about the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests have been uploaded to the Eastern Arc Mountains and / or Coastal Forest websites. The Eastern Arc Mountains website was completely overhauled (with additional funding from EAMCEF).

Target: TFCG Arc Journal to capture emerging conservation results from the region.

Two special editions of the Arc Journal were published focused on REDD+ and the Tanzanian Coastal Forests.

Target: Best CEPF technical reports (biodiversity surveys, sustainable funding etc) for local decision makers.

A paper summarising the results of biodiversity research supported by CEPF was made freely available online as a result of the project securing the open access rights.

Three biodiversity survey reports were printed detailing the results of surveys in three coastal forests.

One book about the Udzungwa Mountains including results from surveys supported by CEPF, is due to be published in 2015. CEPF's investment has contributed to the publication of the book.

Target: 2 issues of Komba in Swahili for communities.

1 issue of Komba was printed and distributed with information about conservation in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal forests.

Target: Promote the Teachers' resource manual for primary schools.

The project trained 238 teachers from 112 primary schools on the use of the Teachers' resource manual whose production was financed during the initial CEPF investment period. Copies of the teachers' manual and environmental club manual were distributed to all primary schools involved in the training. Both manuals are freely available online at: <http://www.tfcg.org/publications.html>

Target: Impact Assessment re Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice to determine the effectiveness of the awareness raising work.

One impact assessment was completed and results made available online and distributed in report-form and through media, to decision makers and other stakeholders.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: by raising awareness amongst stakeholders throughout the EACF in Tanzania, the project has contributed to improved understanding of and support for conservation throughout Tanzania's portion of the hotspot, thereby benefiting approximately 6,000 km² in Tanzania.

Species Conserved: of the 333 species listed in the Ecosystem profile, 307 are found in Tanzania. As outlined above, the project has contributed to improved awareness throughout the Tanzanian portion the hotspot, particularly through media coverage. Through the three world environment days supported by the project and through teacher training, the project has focused attention on the Udzungwa Mountain forests, home to 45 Eastern Arc Mountain endemic vertebrate species including 20 single block endemics.

Corridors Created: 0

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

Success: More women, men and children living adjacent to the Eastern Arc Mountain and Coastal Forests are aware of the values, threats and conservation needs of the forests as a result of the project; and there is widespread support for the conservation of the hotspot amongst local communities and government staff.

By training 234 primary school teachers from 112 schools on environmental education; by providing them with the CEPF-financed, primary school, Environmental Education manual and Environmental Club handbook; and by supporting the establishment of 58 new environmental clubs, over 40,000 pupils will learn about the importance of forests during their time at primary school.

In addition to reaching the younger generation in rural areas, the project has made a wealth of information about the EACF available to anyone with access to the internet by uploading over 100 technical reports and papers to the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forest websites; and by organizing these in a user friendly way.

Challenges: with a rapidly expanding population in Tanzania, awareness raising needs to be continuous particularly for youth. With the close of the project, and in the absence of additional funding from January 2015 for its environmental education programme, TFCG has had to halt most of its work with primary schools.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The opportunity to contribute to purchasing the open access rights of the Rovero *et al.* paper and to the forthcoming book about the Udzungwa Mountains was not planned for and we appreciate CEPF's flexibility in permitting TFCG to channel support for these two important initiatives.

Project Components

Project Components: Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.

Component 1 Planned:

Officials working in the Tanzania Forest Service, Forest and Beekeeping Division, Division of Environment, National Carbon Monitoring centre and local government with influence and responsibilities for forest management as well as national and international researchers and conservation practitioners have easier access to reports and publications about forest values, forest change and other relevant issues in the hotspot; are aware of the resources that are available and are integrating these in their decision making.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

1.1. Planned deliverable: Coastal Forest and Eastern Arc websites updated with technical reports

The project uploaded **120 new research papers** and reports to the Coastal Forest website cf.tfcg.org (56 items) and the Eastern Arc Mountains website www.easternarc.or.tz (64 items). During the lifespan of the project, the Eastern Arc website was re-organised to make it more user-friendly (this was achieved with additional finance from the Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund).

1.2. Planned deliverable: Copies of 10 of the most significant reports printed and distributed to stakeholders.

The article:

Rovero, F. M. Menegon, J. Fjeldsa, L. Collett, N. Doggart, C. Leonard, G. Norton, N. Owen, A. Perkin, D. Spitale, A. Ahrends and N.D. Burgess 2014 Targeted vertebrate surveys enhance the faunal importance and improve explanatory models within the Eastern Arc Mountains of Kenya and Tanzania. *Diversity and Distributions* (2014) 1 – 12.

was made freely available online following the purchase of the open access rights by the project.

The article can be downloaded from:

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ddi.12246/abstract>

The article summarizes key findings from the biodiversity research that was financed by CEPF during the main CEPF investment period.

Three reports describing biodiversity surveys in Tanzania's Coastal Forests were printed for distribution. These include reports on surveys in Ruvu South Forest Reserve, Pugu / Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserve and in the Lindi District Coastal Forests. The reports are also available online at: <http://www.tfcg.org/publications.html>

The project has contributed to the publication of the book 'Udzungwa Mountains: the discovery of a global biodiversity hotspot', a publication describing key biodiversity values and threats of the Udzungwa Mountains illustrated with photographs by the well-known EAM photographer, Michele Menegon. The publication of the book will take place in August 2015. Publication was delayed

due to funding shortfalls. In December 2014, a Danish Foundation agreed to cover all pending costs and so the publication is now back on track.

1.3. Planned deliverable: The *Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests* Websites publicized through different communication tools.

In order to attract more users to the EAM and Coastal Forest websites, TFCG has advertised them through meetings; the Arc Journal; Komba newsletter; Nature Reserve leaflets and radio.

1.4. Planned deliverable: Three editions of the Arc Journal published and distributed including summaries of recent research and information about online and offline data sources.

Three editions of the Arc Journal were published during the lifespan of the project of which two editions were financed directly by CEPF. Edition 27 focuses on REDD+ in Tanzania; whilst Edition 28 focuses on Tanzania's Coastal Forests. Both editions have been distributed to stakeholders throughout Tanzania including Government staff, researchers, development partners, politicians and private sector players. All editions of the Arc Journal are available online at: <http://www.tfcg.org/publications.html>

1.5. Planned deliverable: Summaries of the latest biodiversity data for the EACF available on the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forest websites.

Summaries of the latest biodiversity data were prepared by BirdLife International and were uploaded to the EAM and CF websites by TFCG in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

1.6. Planned deliverable: Biodiversity data was provided to the national carbon monitoring centre.

Although the National Carbon Monitoring Centre was officially launched, the operationalisation of the unit has been repeatedly delayed. As such the project has sought to make as much information as possible available online so that, once the full team are on board for the NCMC they will be able to access the CEPF data. TFCG will continue to engage with the NCMC beyond the lifespan of the project.

Component 2 Planned:

Women and men living in communities adjacent to forests with concentrations of threatened species including the newly established nature reserves and the Derema Forest Reserve in the Eastern Arc Mountains, the recently established Coastal Forest Village Forest Reserves in Coast and Lindi regions are more aware of forest values, threats and sustainable management and are more willing to support forest conservation initiatives.

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

2.1. Planned deliverable: Two editions of Komba produced including information on forest values, threats and sustainable management in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests, and distributed to target communities.

1 edition of Komba was produced with support from the project; and an article on CEPF was included in another edition in 2013.

2.2 Planned deliverable: Radio coverage of the values, threats and sustainable management of the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests including information on improving forest governance.

The project has worked with journalists to communicate the values, threats and sustainable management of the EAM and Coastal Forests including information on improving forest governance. This has resulted in 11 radio programmes on various radio stations including: Radio One, Radio Free Africa and Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC Taifa); 9 Newspaper Articles in Nipashe, Mtanzania, Uhuru, the Guardian and Mwananchi newspapers; and 4 Television Items. Much of the media coverage focused on the results of the Rovero *et al* paper,

and in particular the discovery of new vertebrate species in Tanzania's EAM forests. The media also covered the world environment day events and the results of the knowledge, attitudes and practices survey.

2.3 Planned deliverable: At least 2 poster designs and 2 leaflets with information about the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests including information related to forest governance.

Four poster designs were produced and distributed to stakeholders. The posters were about:

- Udzungwa mammals
- Conservation of the Uzungwa Scarp forests
- Conservation of the Rubeho Mountain Forests, and
- Tree planting and the importance of Forests.

Three leaflets were produced and distributed with information about:

- The importance of the Eastern Arc Mountains
- Visiting Mkingu Nature Reserve
- Visiting Chome Nature Reserves.

Awareness raising materials are available at: <http://www.tfcg.org/publications.html>

200 T-shirts with a message about forest conservation in the Eastern Arc Mountain forests were printed and distributed to communities and other stakeholders.

2.4. Planned deliverable: At least 3 awareness raising events held involving local communities and other stakeholders.

Three awareness raising events were held involving local communities and other stakeholders including government staff and journalists. The events were held in Kilombero, Kilolo and Mufindi districts. The events attracted more than 7000 women, men and children. The events raised awareness on forest conservation issues, and generated more local support for Uzungwa scarp proposed Nature Reserve. More dialogue was generated between communities and local government on forest conservation issues. During the events, educational materials including leaflets, posters and T-shirts were distributed among the stakeholders.

2.5. Planned deliverable: 1 survey completed to assess stakeholders knowledge, attitudes and practices about conservation in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests.

One survey to assess stakeholders' knowledge, attitudes and practices about conservation in the EAM and CF was carried out. The survey was intended to inform environmental education and communication practitioners on the impact of a decade of investment in awareness raising activities about the Eastern Arc Mountain and Coastal forests; as well as to guide practitioners in designing future programmes. The survey included interviews in 14 villages in seven Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests districts in six regions and with stakeholders based in Dar es Salaam. Key results of the survey are outlined in the impact section of this report. The report is available for download at <http://www.tfcg.org/publications.html>

2.6 Planned deliverable: Coordination with other CSO programmes promoting PFM, REDD and community development to ensure that linkages are made between awareness raising initiatives and other interventions aimed at conserving forests.

The project officer participated in three CEPF Consolidation Grant partner meetings: two in Kenya, and one in Tanzania.

The project has liaised frequently with the WWF Tanzania country office regarding their work on restoring connectivity in Bunduki, Mngeta and Drerema.

Close linkages have also been established between the project and the pilot REDD project being implemented by TFCG and MJUMITA in Lindi District. The project has facilitated trainings of teachers in Lindi working in primary schools in villages in the REDD project site and the project paid for the printing of the biodiversity survey report carried out in the Lindi project area.

The project has close linkages with the Conserving High Biodiversity Forests project in the Udzungwa Mountains. This project is financed by Unilever and the Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund as a result of funds leveraged by CEPF.

Component 3 Planned:

Primary school teachers in villages adjacent to forests with concentrations of threatened species including the newly established Nature Reserves and the Derema Forest Reserve in the Eastern Arc Mountains and the recently established coastal forest Village Forest Reserves in Coast and Lindi regions are teaching the younger generation about forest values, threats and conservation initiatives with the result that children are engaging in conservation activities.

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

3.1 Planned deliverable: At least 160 teachers in the target communities are trained to deliver environmental education more effectively in the primary schools.

The project exceeded its target and succeeded in training 238 teachers and local government education officers (61 women, 177 men). Teachers were from 112 primary schools in 8 Districts (Kilolo, Kilombero, Mkinga, Morogoro, Mufindi, Muheza, Mvomero and Lindi). Teachers were provided with copies of the CEPF-financed Environmental Education manual which provides ideas on lessons plans for primary schools and links them with the standard curriculum. Each training event lasted four days and covered:

- Basics of environmental education
- How to integrate environmental education in primary school subjects
- How to establish and support environmental clubs in primary schools
- Causes, effects, evidence of and mitigation of climate change
- An introduction to REDD+

The TFCG Environmental Education Officer made follow up visits to the schools that had participated in training and helped teachers to overcome challenges and improve implementation of EE in their school. Local government staff participated in the follow up visits and will continue to monitor and support EE implementation beyond the project lifespan.

3.2. Planned deliverable: Environmental clubs were established in at least 20 primary schools.

59 additional environmental clubs were established in primary schools by the project; there are now 74 active environmental clubs in primary schools as a direct result of CEPF finance.

Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

All components were realized. Some modifications were made during the lifespan of the project in particular to reflect the emerging opportunities posed by the publication of the revised Eastern

Arc Mountain biodiversity paper; and the preparation of the book about the Udzungwa Mountains by the Trento Museum of Natural Sciences.

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

The following items have been submitted with this report:

- Arc Journal 27 REDD Special Edition
- Arc Journal 28 Coastal Forests Special Edition
- Pallangyo, E. and N. Daggart. 2014. A survey of stakeholders' knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to the Eastern Arc Mountain and Coastal Forests of Tanzania, in 2012. TFCG Technical Report 44.

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 was guided by the Eastern Arc Mountains Information, Education and Communication strategy which provided valuable information on stakeholders' communication preferences in terms of means of communication and on the kinds of information that they were interested to receive. This allowed the project to provide relevant information to stakeholders in an effective and efficient way.

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

Good communication with CEPF and with the other organizations involved in the consolidation programme contributed to the smooth implementation of the project. CEPF's prompt and constructive feedback allowed the project to respond to emerging opportunities. TFCG received excellent cooperation from the BirdLife team in Nairobi who were proactive in seeking new reports and materials for uploading to the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests websites.

The project also benefited from excellent cooperation from the Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund in upgrading the Eastern Arc website; and from technical support from Dr Neil Burgess who provided his time and technical expertise in editing the Coastal Forest Special Edition of the Arc Journal; and in advising on the two websites.

The project supported follow-up visits to primary schools whose teachers had participated in the teacher training events. These follow-up visits resulted in a significant increase in the adoption of environmental education into the classrooms. This demonstrated that whilst the initial teacher training was important, it was significantly more effective when follow-up visits were made.

The involvement of local government in the teacher training events and in the awareness raising events was important in mainstreaming environmental education into local government planning and monitoring.

In Tanzania, radio remains the most effective (and cost-effective) means of communicating messages about forest conservation and the environment to rural communities.

Water availability is an important consideration when promoting tree planting and school 'greening' activities in primary school activities.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

CEPF's investment in promoting cross-border cooperation between environmental organizations forged linkages that have persisted well beyond the initial CEPF investment.

CEPF's deliberate focus on biodiversity conservation through civil society organisations has provided it with an (increasingly) unique and vitally important niche. Similarly the investment in fostering partnerships within the hotspot has contributed to greater cooperation between CSOs in Tanzania; and between CSOs and the Government.

CEPF's investment in awareness raising on biodiversity values has helped to mainstream, in Tanzania, the concept of the Eastern Arc Mountains as an identifiable area in need of conservation investment.

The hotspot concept has provided a neat framework for stakeholders to understand the globally exceptional importance of the biodiversity of Tanzania and Kenya's Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal forests. This 'branding' of the area has contributed to the widespread awareness of the unique biodiversity values of the area as documented by the project's KAP survey. That there is now widespread awareness of the importance of the hotspot's values contributes to a more supportive context for conservation initiatives across the hotspot. For example, high levels of awareness about the Eastern Arc Mountains amongst Government staff has contributed to the momentum behind the upgrading of key forest reserves into Nature Reserves; and investment in these reserves from, amongst others, the Eastern Arc Mountain Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF). Similarly CEPF's investment in biodiversity research, and communicating the results of the biodiversity research, has sparked public and government interest. The discovery of species new to science has attracted particular interest; and has contributed to public media campaigns calling for an end to illegal logging.

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 the CEPF investment in this project.

| Donor | Type of Funding* | Amount | Notes |
|-------|------------------|--------|-------|
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****Additional funding should be reported using 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.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

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

The project planned to enhance the sustainability of its results by:

Making information readily available on the internet. By uploading 120 reports to the Eastern Arc Mountain and Coastal Forest websites, the project has made information about the hotspot and its biodiversity accessible, to many people for many years to come.

Making information available through printed reports. By printing materials including technical reports and the Udzungwa book, the project has ensured that information about the EAM will be available for years to come including for stakeholders with limited internet access such as local government staff.

Building the capacity of primary school teachers. By building the capacity of 238 primary school teachers and local government education staff to provide environmental education in primary schools, the project's benefit will be felt by all of the students who are taught by those teachers now and for years to come.

Establishment of environmental clubs in primary schools. The clubs aim to foster a culture of taking action to address environmental issues amongst young people living close to the Eastern Arc Mountain and Coastal Forests. It is anticipated that young people who participate in the clubs will foster values of environmental custodianship throughout their lives.

Publicizing the importance of the hotspot and its conservation issues amongst a wide range of stakeholders including community members, local and national leaders, development partners and the general public. By mainstreaming the concept of the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests and by raising awareness amongst the general public and decision-makers on their importance the project has contributed to a more positive attitude towards forest conservation throughout the hotspot.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

During the implementation of environmental clubs activities, some of the secondary schools adjacent to the project contact primary schools were inspired by the activities and requested that environmental clubs be established in their schools. The project was also contacted by a school from western Tanzania who were eager to establish an environmental club in their school. After finding that the environmental clubs guidelines are feely available on the TFCG website, they were able to proceed in establishing a club using the guidelines.

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 did not require the implementation of any action toward the CEPF environmental and social safeguard policies.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

TFCG thanks the CEPF team for their constructive support throughout the duration of the project.

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.cepfn.org, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: *Nike Doggart*

Organization name: *Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG)*

Mailing address: *P.O Box 23410, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania*

Tel: *+ 255 22 2669007*

Fax:

E-mail: *tfcg@tfcg.or.tz*

*****If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages*****

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

| Project Results | Is this question relevant? | If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period. | Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date. | Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (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. | No | | | 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? | No | | | 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. | Yes | 33,731 ha | | The project worked throughout the Tanzanian part of the hotspot. Through the teacher training and awareness raising events benefits were focused on: Uzungwa Scarp proposed Nature Reserve (32,763 ha) Derema Forest Reserve (968 ha) |
| 4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares. | Yes | 32.726 ha | | By promoting environmental education in 10 villages in Lindi, the project contributed to the conservation of 32,726 ha on village land in the 10 Lindi villages |
| 5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below. | No | | | |

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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|---|--|--|-------|--|
| | Small landowners | Subsistence economy | Indigenous/ ethnic peoples | Pastoralists/nomadic peoples | Recent migrants | Urban communities | Communities falling below the poverty rate | Other | Increased Income due to: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 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 | |
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| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

Photographs of some of the project activities

World Environment Day celebrations in Kilolo and Kilombero Districts in 2012



Teacher training event for teachers from Mkinga and Muheza Districts, Tanga Region.



'Lindeni misitu, inatoweka'

Na Thadde Hafiga
MOROGORO

WANANCHI wanaoishi jirani na Hifadhi ya Misitu ya Milima Udzungwa, kaimuuru misitu hiyo kwa kutafuta jilidada endelevu za kuandaa na kutumia badala ya kuendelea kuruhusu ubaribifu kwa kuchoma oyo mato, kuharibu au kuishi katika vyombo vya maji.

Udumuri huu ulitolewa na Ofisi Ilumu ya Mazingira Shirika la Kufadhili Misitu ya Asili Tanzania (TYCO), Erisha Palangowakatiokungumama

Jambo leo kuhusu mafanikio na changamoto wanaokabiliana nazo katika Hifadhi ya Milima Udzungwa.

Palungo albema ni vyema jamii ilijawesha miko na kuona ni tosha la ulfu kuharibu misitu, na badala yake kujenga tabia na utamaduni wa kutumia misitu na mazingira yanyoywanzunguka ili kuepuka janga la kuongezeka kwa mabadiliko ya tabianchi.

"Kila mwananchi aze milima wa mwenzake na wanaokikika wapelewe katika vyombo vya shereia, miwanchie kupotelea na ubaribifu huu ambao ni tabio kwa mimba na viembe hai vilivyomo katika misitu hai ambayo imekuwa chanzo cha

congzeke la wageni kutoka nje, na misitu hi pia imekuwa ni chanzo cha mvua katika mienzo ebahimbali na hali nzuri ya hewa," albema.

Alibema Watanamia na wakati wanaoishi kandoandao ya maporomoko ya Udzungwa kawama bodi kutambua namna wanaavyosasa kupungua ubaribifu wa mazingira ili kuokoa mazingira ya hifadhi hiyo na taifa kwa ujumla.

Ofisa huyo aliwataka wananchi hao kutambua kuwa zinakubaji na utumaji wa chakula bamaa badi kuandaa na utunaji wa mazingira kwani chakula kinahitaji asilimia 25 ya ardhi isayekaliwa, asilimia 70

ya maji na asilimia 80 ya misitu ulioyekwa husababha asilimia 30 ya gesi joto duniani.

"Misitu ya maporomoko ya Udzungwa kuna bioswaial za kipekee ambazo kaitatikani kwiringiriko duniani," kama mbege wokunda wa Udzungwa, Ng'ang'a ya Sarje (Sarje Mazingira) na bioswaial nyingine kama Misitu ambazo uko hatirizi kutoweka na mzunguwa ukilinganisha na misitu huanisi ibyopita.

"Ni jakumu letu kuona kuwa ubaribifu huu haufayeki katika maeneo yetu kwani kuharibu mazingira... tunajua wenyewe na tumaua vinas vijavyo," alisisitua Palangwa.

Newspaper article from World Environment Day urging people to protect forests