

# CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

## I. BASIC DATA

**Organization Legal Name:** TRAFFIC International

**Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement):** *Managing the Interface between Forest Product Extraction and Rural Livelihoods in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests*

**Implementation Partners for this Project:** N/A

**Project Dates:** October 1, 2006 - June 30, 2009

**Date of Report:** July 2009

## II. OPENING REMARKS

*Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.*

The project "Managing the Interface between Forest Product Extraction and Rural Livelihoods in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests" (EAMCF) hotspot is being concluded. However, a number of issues seem to be overarching, non-time-bound and thus deserve continued follow-up in the near future in order to achieve the intended purpose of sustainable forestry through good governance. Continued assessment of the interventions and measures taken following publication of TRAFFIC timber governance report need to be a process rather than a time limited activity. New illicit trade dynamics are emerging for forestry products that effectively subvert the goals of sustainable forestry and imply an element of sabotage against existing efforts curtail graft and corruption in the forestry sector. During this reporting period, the last as the project comes to a conclusion, engagement with private sector, civil society and NGOs has seen enhanced information sharing regarding forest resource extraction and trade. Local communities, individually or in groups, have participated in voluntary reporting of forest crime, including instances of collusion, illegal harvest and the illicit transport of logs, timber and charcoal. The Mama Misitu campaign has been running various radio and television programmes that discuss forest governance issues and the role of civil society and local communities in bringing irregular or corrupt forestry practices to an end. The campaign so far has received an outpouring of public support from all over the country and it is expected to expand in the next phase pending the availability of financial resources. It is worth noting that the project implementation unit has been receiving up to 50 phone calls and text messages daily from stakeholders around the country reporting on illegal harvesting and transportation of timber and charcoal. It is also encouraging to note that the central government, through its Forestry and Beekeeping Division, the directorate charged with utilization of forestry resources, has been very supportive of the efforts of TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa (TESA) and other key stakeholders in the forestry sector. Considerable discussion has also been held regarding the growing illicit cross-border logging that is occurring in the region encompassing northern Mozambique

and southern Tanzania on both sides of the Ruvuma River. The promotion of bilateral communication between the two governments is underway aiming at addressing this important but worrying development.

<b>III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE</b>
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**Project Purpose:** *Improved measures adopted by civil society and government stakeholders to address forestry governance for the benefit of biodiversity conservation and local communities.*

**Planned vs. Actual Performance**

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	

*1. Positive changes in both understanding and policy responses by at least five civil society organisations regarding forest product extraction, trade, community benefits, threats and governance by 2008.*

Various methods on the proper management of forest resources were employed. Campaigns on forest conservation, sustainable harvest and trade have been orchestrated with growing support and enthusiasm from local communities following an array of meetings and workshop events and ongoing media outreach on the status and value of Tanzania's forest resources and the benefits that can be generated from these forests to enhance the livelihoods of local communities. At least 60 civil society organizations have received training and operate throughout the country in both forestry and wildlife fronts. Forest conservation-related initiatives are now on the agenda across the country. The Mama Misititu communications and advocacy initiative has made sustained progress on assessing local community knowledge, attitudes and perceptions. Weaknesses and strengths of local communities residing adjacent to central and local government-owned forest reserves have been highlighted in the process giving those making the assessment an opportunity to better plan appropriate approaches to community stakeholders. More than 26 villages in Kilwa and Rufiji districts are participating in Participatory Forest Management as a result of TRAFFIC work in southern Tanzania. In Tanga region local communities in two wards have engaged in several forestry conservation initiatives. In Amani village, for example, villagers have embarked on forest conservation because of butterfly farming. Forests attract many different species of butterfly which in turn villagers keep them for commercial purposes. The existence of forest for Amani villager is an economic opportunity and therefore it is an incentive for forest conservation. The Association of Lindi Loggers has realized

	<p>the Importance of sustainable forest harvest due to benefits accrued from logging Industry. The association Is cooperative to local forest authorities and has always participated In supporting forest patrols and establishment of natural tree nurseries In Lindi region. The central government through the Director of Forestry and Beekeeping Division on various occasions has positively and publicly supported the Mama Misitu campaign objectives by putting them on his own agenda. The Director has continued, through the media, to stress strict use of legally-issued harvest permits as a means to address illegal harvest of forest products throughout the country.</p>
<p><i>2. Socially responsible, conservation-orientated interventions to better control forest resource utilization by local and central government enhanced in at least four locations by 2008.</i></p>	<p>Through TRAFFIC work and recommendations provided in the timber report, several interventions by both local communities, central and local government have been In place to ensure sustainable harvest of forest products. The central government through Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) tackled issues of human resource development, strengthening personnel capacity in locations where Inefficiency persisted due to lack of staff. The central government also strengthened surveillance units and checkpoints to ensure legal business in forest products. Development of harvest plans and guidelines, formulation of committees (i.e. District Harvest Committees) to oversee proper implementation of the plans and guidelines encouraged both local communities and civil society organizations to invest in controlling Illegal activities in forestry. Villagers are represented in the harvest committees to ensure the involvement of local society at certain levels of decision making to enhance both transparency and governance. Harvest permits Issued by the District Harvest Committee must be</p>

	<p>verified by the village government at the place where harvesting actually takes place. The transaction documents have been improved by the government to avoid cheating and improper posting of accounts. In southern Tanzania, villages have voluntarily, through campaigns by both local and international environmental NGOs, engaged in participatory forest management (PFM). This is an incentive in promoting forest conservation as villagers will finally accrue tangible benefits from forestry. in the Usambaras wildlife trade. For instance, butterfly farming is an incentive to ensure proper forest conservation in order to maintain healthy environments and climates for the attraction of butterflies which earn the local communities substantial amount of money for livelihoods. The illegal harvest and cross-border smuggling of <i>Brachylaena hutchinsii</i> into a neighbouring country, Kenya, is rooted in a lack of critical attention to serious threats to the environment and lack of law enforcement follow-up on illicit timber trade issues as required. The logs of <i>this tree species</i> are transported in the form of semi-processed carvings and finished into final products on the Kenyan side of the border. The law in Tanzania prohibits the illegal export of raw logs, but doesn't specifically address semi-processed forest products. This is a legal and law enforcement challenge that needs critical attention in order to safeguard the intent of Tanzania's forestry policy. In a positive development, WWF's Eastern Africa Coastal Forests project is also tackling this matter from Kenya. There is a need to assess the status of this tree species as that would probably lead to the scaling up of its protection. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has heavily invested available resources and efforts to ensure sustainable forestry by</p>
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	<p>promulgating sound rules and regulations, establishing harvest guidelines, and issuing valid harvest permits for legally-sanctioned forestry operations. These policies are now widely implemented throughout the country but certain lapses are being exploited to allow unsustainable trade in <i>Brachylaena hutchinsii</i>.</p>
<p>3. Greater cohesion and co-ordination amongst at least ten civil society, government and private sector stakeholders regarding forest product extraction and trade issues by 2008.</p>	<p>During this reporting period, TESA partnered with various stakeholders ranging from individuals to civil society organizations. As a result, greater cohesion and sound collaboration with the Lawyers Environment Action Team (LEAT), the Mama Misitu campaign, the Journalists Environment Team (JET), WWF-Tanzania's Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) support and capacity building programme, the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and various private sector players has occurred to support a broad-based forestry agenda in Tanzania. Training sessions, live TV discussions and other media reports continue to inform the general public about their role in balancing forest conservation, extraction and trade. Although not a TRAFFIC initiative per se, it is still encouraging to note that the forest certification process run by the Mpingo Conservation Project (MCP) successfully secured a certificate for a 2400ha area in Kilwa district, which is one of the districts in which TESA has been actively involved. Local communities living adjacent to forest reserves are encouraged to follow suit, as the certificate is open to group membership. TESA continued to attend planning sessions for WWF network initiative in East Africa, focusing on measures to address forestry governance. Private sector players as well as the general public continued to support the Mama Misitu campaign strongly to curtail poor forestry governance and the illegal</p>

	sourcing of forest products in Tanzania.
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***Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.***

This project can point to a rather positive change in attitude amongst local communities in terms of recognizing society’s role in the conservation of forest resources in areas where the CEPF project was actively implemented. A remarkably strong engagement by individuals, civil society organizations, local and international NGOs, private sector, government departments and agencies (such as Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau) in achieving common goals for sustainable forestry was registered.

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

Following TRAFFIC’s work in southern Tanzania, serious irregularities in forest product procurement and governance shortfalls were brought to the attention of the general public by an empowered media, leading to the government exercising responsive actions and making interventions as a result of the ensuing public outcry. These interventions include policy and governance reforms both at the Ministerial level and then trickling down to local government bodies. The magnitude of reaction from civil society was not expected considering the generally passive nature and culture of most Tanzanians who typically keep a very low profile on public matters. Since release of the TRAFFIC report entitled “*Forestry, governance and national development: lessons learned from a logging boom in southern Tanzania*”, other natural resource sectors have been vividly scrutinized. The TRAFFIC report, just after its launch at the Parliament, became a tool both for opposition parties and key reform elements within the ruling party, including the active engagement of the group known as the Parliamentarians’ Network Against Corruption (APNAC), to pin down the government and demand for accountability. The level of uptake led to significant changes in policies, including measures to increase timber prices by at least 30% to match global wood prices better, greater involvement of the Tanzania Revenue Authority to curb smuggling, maintenance of the ban on indigenous roundwood exports, and steps to deal with forestry corruption. A joint agreement was also made between China, India, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates to share information on timber exports and curb tax evasion in Tanzania.

<b>IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS</b>
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***Project Outputs:***

**Planned vs. Actual Performance**

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<p><b>Output 1: Landscape-level monitoring protocol for forest resource extraction and trade dynamics using aggregated and standardized individual site-based information designed and implemented.</b></p>	
<p><i>1.1. Site-based monitoring of forest resource extraction and trade (timber, charcoal, live animals) conducted in four locations within the Usambara Mountains, Udzungwa Mountains, Jozani forest and southern Tanzania coastal forests by 2007 and continued through 2008.</i></p>	<p>Monitoring work was completed in the three selected regions of the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests namely, the Usambaras, Udzungwa and the Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park in Zanzibar. The monitoring work was complemented by a separate assessment of the forestry stakeholders' actions regarding implementation of the TRAFFIC timber governance report. The final report is under independent review and due for printing and dissemination soon.</p>
<p><i>1.2. Overview assessment of the conservation threat posed by changes in forest product trade dynamics in the hotspot, in relation to major influencing factors, management effectiveness and application of relevant laws, produced in 2008.</i></p>	<p>Forest products trade has recently been the object of changing dynamics in terms of procurement, transportation and export destinations. Various sources report on increasing illegal trade through unauthorized ports along the southern coast of Kilwa and Rufiji districts through which charcoal, timber and raw logs are transported to Indian Ocean islands for further export to end-use destinations. TESA, in collaboration with a wider network of stakeholders in the forestry sector, are looking at ways of addressing this important issue with government authorities.</p>
<p><i>1.3. Red List assessments within the hotspot receive relevant trade-threat information.</i></p>	<p>A month long assessment of the status, trade, threats and benefits derived from non-Red List species in the three hotspots was conducted, a report was completed and is now undergoing independent review prior to publication. The following species of flora and fauna underwent assessment in that hotspot: Timber species which were traded in high volumes included <i>Milicia excelsa</i>, East African Camphor-wood, <i>Ocotea usambarensis</i>, Forest Newtonia, <i>Newtonia buchananii</i>, African Red Mahogany <i>Khaya anthotheca</i>, <i>Beilschmiedia kweo</i> and pod mahogany <i>Afzelia quanzensis</i>.</p>



	<p>Animal species include chameleons (<i>Chameleon deremensis</i>), Snakes (Bush vipers) and birds especially Fischer's turaco (<i>Tauraco fischeri</i>). The important butterfly species identified for trade which also fetch bumper prices were <i>Hypolimnas usambarae</i>, <i>Charaxes usambarae</i>, <i>Charaxes xiphares</i> and <i>Papilio ophidicephalus</i></p>
<p><b>Output 2: Collaborative, pro-poor forestry governance advocacy initiatives targeting government policy makers organised and delivered.</b></p>	
<p><i>2.1. Advocacy plan for priority issues agreed amongst civil society organisations by February 2007 and delivered throughout 2007 and 2008.</i></p>	<p>TESA strengthened linkages with the Mama Misitu campaign through its Steering and Advisory Committee membership roles in planning advocacy and campaign strategies. TESA has been involved in various reviews of the advocacy and campaign strategies, as well as monitoring and evaluating report on the project's pilot phase. TESA will extend its involvement with the Mama Misitu campaign in the next stages of the project cycle beyond the context of the CEPF project which is now ending. TESA also participated in various meetings and fora organized by the WWF-Tanzania CSO capacity building programme. TESA disseminated timber governance report overviews and delivered PowerPoint presentations to the programme's training groups.</p>
<p><i>2.2. Independent forestry monitoring initiatives provided with credible information on forest trade issues in the hotspot according to agreed protocol.</i></p>	<p>Discussions were held with the Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM) consultants during early stages of the exercise across southern Tanzania ((i.e development of work plan, reconnaissance, subsequent meetings with Directors at the Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD), Development Partner Group, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, TRAFFIC and other stakeholders). Engagement with private sector enhanced information sharing regarding forest resource extraction and trade. Local communities, individually or in groups, participated in voluntary</p>

	reporting of forest crimes, including instances of collusion as well as cases of illegal harvest and transportation of logs, timber and/or charcoal.
<b>Output 3: Existing mechanisms for community-based and other relevant civil society organisations working in the four sites to strengthen local-level governance of forest product extraction and trade strengthened, or alternative mechanisms promoted.</b>	
<i>3.1. Training programme for civil society organisations developed by March 2007 and provided to at least ten organisations annually to measurably improve understanding and means to improve forestry governance.</i>	TESA delivered presentations and shared insights in each of the planned training sessions by the WWF-Tanzania CSO capacity building programme. Over sixty (60) civil society organizations underwent training and now the programme is implementing a training programme for Young Graduate Environmentalists. The objective of this programme is to ensure proper training and involvement of young graduates in forestry, wildlife and general environmental conservation. The bilingual TRAFFIC timber report overviews were widely distributed during the training sessions to promote stronger discussions and demand for accountability and good governance in the forestry sector. In addition to this, TESA supported in the recent Japanese language translation of the TRAFFIC timber governance report overview. The overview is now in four languages namely, Chinese, English, Japanese and Swahili. This is hoped to be a catalytic force in raising awareness of timber governance issues in key supplier and consumer markets globally.
<i>3.2. One community meeting held annually to promote exchange of information and expertise with regard to rights, benefits, opportunities and application of socially responsible, conservation-orientated interventions to forest product trade issues.</i>	Seven consultation meetings were held at the village level in three of the surveyed regions during the assessment to document interventions which had transpired subsequent to the release of the TRAFFIC timber governance report and served the purpose of implementing its recommendations. The Swahili version of the report's overview was distributed and shared by villagers on these occasions. A very positive response was generated which is ongoing through the cordial

	collaboration and commitment to the Mama Misitu campaign. The communities in southern Tanzania are now substantially more aware of previous unscrupulous and Illegal forestry practices on their own land and how unfairly they were exploited. This knowledge has helped them to push for Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and to enhance their own efforts towards achieving sustainable forestry.
<b>3.3.</b> <i>At least five articles and three newspaper articles written and published.</i>	TESA made final edits on a paper entitled "Forestry governance and trade transformations: Experiences of Tanzania and implications for sustainable development." This paper was published by CIFOR.
<b>Output 4: Monitoring and evaluation system with external involvement designed and implemented.</b>	
<b>4.1.</b> <i>Monitoring and evaluation framework developed by end of December 2006 and baseline collected.</i>	The just completed survey on the assessment and documentation of interventions re TRAFFIC timber governance report recommendations signifies the continued need to assess changing approaches in forest governance, trade and benefit sharing. As time goes on, it is observed that many communities are becoming more aware of their position and roles in forestry and, as a result, they begin to demand accountability in terms of forest governance and the realization of tangible benefits resulting from sustainable forestry practices. This sets the stage nicely for building stronger PFM linkages.
<b>4.2.</b> <i>External evaluation report completed at end of project timeframe.</i>	Report on Forest Product Extraction and Rural Livelihoods in Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forest is in the process of independent review before printing and dissemination.

***Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.***

This project is being concluded with a strong sense of achievement since its start in 2006. The project's emphasis on documenting forestry governance shortfalls

has been seen as a solid point of reference and a model with respect to uncovering illicit timber trade sustained through a series of generic issues leading to the mismanagement of Tanzania's forests under a weak system that fosters corruption at the expense of conservation. The work under this project received worldwide support and will continue to ignite flames and raise eyebrows and inspire generations to come.

The list of outputs and the summary indication of their achievement follows:

Output	Achievement justification
1. Site-based monitoring of forest resource extraction and trade (timber, charcoal, live animals) conducted in four locations within the Usambara Mountains, Udzungwa Mountains, Jozani forest and southern Tanzania coastal forests by 2007 and continued through 2008.	Monitoring work continued in the Eastern Arc Mountains (The Usambaras, Udzungwa) and the Coastal forests of southern Tanzania and Jozani in Zanzibar. Follow-up by partners and reports on media regarding illegal harvest of forest products in southern Tanzania, Coast and Tanga regions. Team of stakeholders, including the participation of the Ambassador of Norway to Tanzania and journalists uncovered possible collusions between forest authorities and illegal harvesters of charcoal and timber in Ruvu Forest Reserve early this year.
2. Overview assessment of the conservation threat posed by changes in forest product trade dynamics in the hotspot, in relation to major influencing factors, management effectiveness and application of relevant laws, produced in 2008.	The assessment report in the Usambara, Udzungwa and Jozani (now under review) indicates various dynamics in trade of both flora and fauna species in the hotspots.
3. Red List assessments within the hotspot receive relevant trade-threat information.	The report (now under review) lists species of both flora and fauna under trade but not necessarily CITES species
4 Advocacy plan for priority issues agreed amongst civil society organisations by February 2007 and delivered throughout 2007 and 2008.	TRAFFIC has been in collaboration with other stakeholders (Tanzania Natural Resource Forum through Mama Misitu Campaign) and WWF Tanzania's CSO Capacity Building Strengthening programme to ensure advocacy and campaign programs are in place. TRAFFIC has supplied reference materials and policy briefs for training sessions within Mama Misitu and WWF CSO programme. TRAFFIC gives power point presentations at training programmes when asked to do so.
5. Independent forestry monitoring initiatives provided with credible information on forest trade issues in the hotspot according to agreed protocol.	TRAFFIC has had several occasions of exchanging views with national and international NGOs, the government and DPG on the status of trade in forest products. The meeting with the Independent Forest Monitoring team of consultants provided information on the current status of illegal forest trade especially along the coast of Indian ocean in the districts of Kilwa and Rufiji and Tanzania – Mozambique border.

<p>6. Training programme for civil society organisations developed by March 2007 and provided to at least ten organisations annually to measurably improve understanding and means to improve forestry governance.</p>	<p>TRAFFIC has been well linked with Civil society organization has always encouraged and supported this organizations/programmes to initiated their own training programmes. TRAFFIC give presentations at these training programmes. WWF CSO programme alone has trained 46 CSO and 18 Young Environmentalist Trainees since 2008 todate. Mama Misitu covered and heavily invested in two districts of Rufiji and Kilwa. Mama Misitu printed and supplied several guidelines and policy documents to villagers in the mentioned districts to ensure well understanding of rules and regulations governing forestry.</p>
<p>7. One community meeting held annually to promote exchange of information and expertise with regard to rights, benefits, opportunities and application of socially responsible, conservation-orientated interventions to forest product trade issues.</p>	<p>Seven meetings were conducted throughout the project life in the villages visited in Tanga, Kilwa and Rufiji. This encouraged closer ties and engagement with individuals and private sector. This also created an easy access by campaign groups to win the society support, especially in Kilwa and Rufiji.</p>
<p>8. At least five articles and three newspaper articles written and published.</p>	<p>CIFOR published a paper entitled Forestry Governance and Trade Transformations: Experience from Tanzania and Implications to Sustainable Development. Some other articles have been widely published in Forestry journals such as Miombo and the Arc Journal, for instance, Can Participatory Forest Management Assist with Local Level Forest Governance?.</p>
<p>9. Monitoring and evaluation framework developed by end of December 2006 and baseline collected.</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation frameworks in place and baseline information and data available</p>
<p>10. External evaluation report completed at end of project timeframe.</p>	<p>To be submitted to CEPF after it is worked on by external evaluator.</p>

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

It is believed that all outputs were realized.

## V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

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

- i. Formulation of forest products harvest guidelines and management plans
- ii. Formulation of District Harvest Committee
- iii. Action by civil society organizations against graft in the forestry sector
- iv. Government and stakeholders review of both Forest Policy of 1998 and Forest Act of 2002.

## VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

***Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.***

Important lessons have continued to be learned in Tanzania with respect to forestry governance. Engagement with stakeholders at local, national, regional and global levels has helped to ensure ongoing pressure for policy and behavioral change to improve the forestry sector. While advocacy efforts have continued to present a delicate balance of issues, ranging from sustainable use and livelihoods to corruption and conservation, it is the ability to create leverage through partnerships that has been key to maintaining ongoing momentum. For example, the initiation of large-scale civil society initiatives not only serves to illustrate TRAFFIC acting as a catalyst for wider action, but also provides frameworks for ongoing engagement. Indeed, TRAFFIC successfully implemented the last CEPF project phase in very close collaboration with two such initiatives – the TNRF-led consortium of 17 organizations implementing the Mama Misitu campaign and a USD5 million WWF-led CSO capacity building programme.

Having completed its pilot phase, the Mama Misitu campaign has actively presented the results of TESA's CEPF project to the general public in Tanzania. The campaign has been well received countrywide but especially so in Kilwa and Rufiji, an illegal logging-prone zone within the country. The ongoing forest certification process has contributed much leverage to support sustainable forestry. The efforts by the Mpingo Conservation Project (MCP) in the whole process have yielded a forest certification for 2,400ha of forest. The certificate is open for other members who are ready to join the sustainable forestry community. This is a sign of a better future for sustainable forestry and pro-poor assurance to forest derived benefits. Important lessons have continued to be learned in Tanzania with respect to forestry governance. A good number of forestry civil society initiatives have been witnessed. These initiatives include forest conservation campaigns, application by villages to manage Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), including forests that are adjacent to those villages. Other positive spin-offs include the introduction of simple technological inventions of energy efficient apparatus in order to reduce consumption of charcoal and firewood. At a higher level, the current launch by the government of the local natural gas production and supply plant in Dar es Salaam is aimed at producing cheaper energy with anticipation of declining demand on charcoal and firewood usually used in the city's hotels and public institutions, schools, hospitals and military barracks.

An important point to note as a lesson in future CEPF projects is the value of partnership and healthy collaboration at all levels of the project cycle, starting at the grassroots to policy and decision making levels. This creates an atmosphere that everyone is involved in the entire process through implementation of the project to its conclusion.

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

The objectives, goals and activities of this project were strategic and not over ambitious. All the project's four outputs have well been linked with the output indicators, leading to achievement of planned goals and objectives to the project.

**Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)**

Although this project started rather slowly due to lack of staff to fully implement it, it then achieved the greatest success following sound collaboration and readiness by local communities who were in touch with the project from its start to its conclusion. Cooperation by individuals, civil society, private sector and central and local governments enabled this project to achieve its earlier planned goals and objectives. Engagement of private sector in the implementation of this project offered yet another success of this project following establishment of key linkages. The private sector participated in many different ways including voluntary disclosure of corruption syndicate plans to the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB).

The Tanzania National Forest Task Force meetings have closely followed up the illicit smuggling of raw logs and semi processed wood products along the coast of Kilwa and Rufiji and the Eastern Arc Mountains respectively.

**VII. 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	Date Received	Notes
Royal Norwegian Embassy – Tanzania	C	\$2,500	Aug 2007	Reprints of TRAFFIC forestry governance report
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland	C	\$293,717	July 2008	Pilot phase of the Mama Misitu campaign
WWF – Norway through Royal Norwegian Embassy – Tanzania	C	\$5,000, 000	2008	Strengthening of the Environmental Civil Society Organizations in Tanzania 2008 - 2012

**\*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** *Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF project)*
- C** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)*
- D** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

**Provide details of whether this project will continue in the future and if so, how any additional funding already secured or fundraising plans will help ensure its sustainability.**

This project needs to be continued in future as new challenges are encountered in illegal procurement and transportation of raw logs and charcoal to destinations, probably in the Middle East and within East African region, especially between Tanzania and Kenya. Illegal logging is also becoming a major cross-border trade issue between Tanzania and Mozambique. So far funding has not been available for continuation of this project, especially detailed examination of cross border issues. More funding is required to ensure that solid baseline information is developed to:

- i. Establish the modus operandi for the illegal transport of logs and timber across the borders between Tanzania and its neighbours, especially Kenya and Mozambique;
- ii. Map and document key trade routes and bottlenecks that could serve as points for regulatory intervention and law enforcement;
- iii. Conduct vegetation surveys with consultants or collaborators to establish remaining forest stand size, especially the *Brachylaena hutchinsii* and other target timber species in Tanzania;
- iv. Compare legal frameworks of Kenya and Tanzania in relation to cross-border trade in timber and forest products to ensure harmonization that supports sustainable forestry practices in the context of current legal frameworks.

## VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The changes observed so far have been generally positive for the forestry community in general as they serve to initiate stronger collaborative relationships between various stakeholders aiming to achieve a common goal of good governance and sustainable forestry practices. As advocacy and awareness raising builds in the forestry sector, even stronger linkages are anticipated in the future. Broadly, a lot have been achieved through this programme from local communities to national level players. Responses by the central government regarding forestry governance has been commendable and worth acknowledgement. Reforms within the sector have been aiming at achieving the best in forestry for conservation and livelihoods. However, CEPF will need to consider funding of another similar project that will look at a cross-border trade issues and the presence of small-scale illegal businesses which transport charcoal and round logs from mainland Tanzania to Zanzibar and possibly other destinations. This illegal business has been



predicted to grow and it involves certain custodians of the forests. On the other hand smuggling of the *Brachylaena hutchinsii* on the border of Tanzania and Kenya is critical and necessary to investigate. And finally the illegal exploitation of forestry resources on the Mozambique side of the border into Tanzania, which is partially a result of logging bans and better forest regulation within Tanzania, needs to be addressed. All of these activities could be combined into a single project.

## VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. One way we do this is by making programmatic project documents available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and by marketing these in our newsletter and other communications.

These documents are accessed frequently by other CEPF grantees, potential partners, and the wider conservation community.

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