

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Frankfurt Zoological Society
Project Title:	Protecting Priority Conservation Sites in the Greater Mahale Ecosystem, Tanzania
Grant Number:	62598
CEPF Region:	Eastern Afromontane
Strategic Direction:	2 Improve the protection and management of the KBA network throughout the hotspot.
Grant Amount:	\$260,271.00
Project Dates:	July 01, 2013 - July 31, 2017
Date of Report:	March 28, 2018

Implementation Partners

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

Please see attached impact report for a full list of roles of each partner.

Mpanda District Council (later divided to include Tanganyika District Council)

Uvinza District Council

Kigoma and Katavi Regional Authorities

Villages of Kagunga, Ikola, Kasangtongwe, Kashagulu, Igalula, Rukoma, Mgambazi, Kapalamsenga, Herembe, Lubalisi and Lugonesi.

Tanzania National Parks Authority

Jane Goodall Institute

The Nature Conservancy

Pathfinder International

Conservation Impacts

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

The globally important biodiversity and ecosystem functions of the GME in Western Tanzania are conserved and contributing to poverty reduction through the increased legal protection of 384,401 Ha of forest and 120,488 ha of Village forest reserve with strengthened management.

The project has established formal protection of a total of 384,401 ha of forested land as follows:

Tongwe West Forest Reserve - 365,088.169 ha

Kasangantongwe Vilage Land Forest Reserve- 5,856 ha
Ikola Village Land Forest Reserve - 7,689 ha
Kagunga Village Land Forest Reserve - 5,768 ha
Management of a further 7 village land forest reserves (Kashagulu, Igalula, Rukoma, Mgambazi, Kapalamsenga, Herembe, Lubalisi) has been strengthened through training and mentoring. The signed management plans and byelaws for Kasangtongwe, Ikola and Kagaunga have been attached to this report. The official request for Gazettement of Tongwe West Local Authority Forest Reseve has been submitted to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Beekeeping.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The globally important biodiversity and ecosystem functions of the GME in Western Tanzania are conserved and contributing to poverty reduction in current and future generations.	As a result of this project a total of 384,401 ha of forest in the GME has improved legal protection, protecting biodiversity and important ecosystem functions. The management and sustainable benefits to 7 communities across a further 120,000 ha of village land forest reserves have been strengthened. Thus a significant contribution to the long-term impact of "globally important biodiversity and ecosystem functions of the GME in Western Tanzania are conserved and contributing to poverty reduction in current and future generations" has been achieved.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Tongwe West Forest protected area (approx. 2700 km sq) in the GME is formerly proposed.	Tongwe West Local Authority Forest Reserve (3650 km sq.) has been approved by Mpanda District Council and a formal proposal to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has been submitted.
A general management plan is completed for Tongwe West Forest Reserve.	This activity was planned and prepared but due to implementation delays was not completed during the CEPF project lifetime. The GMP will be completed in 2018 using FZS core funds in collaboration with JGI. The delay in this activity accounts for the underspend on this project.
Legally established village land forest reserves in the villages of Kasangantongo, Isengule and Kaseganyama.	3 new Village Land Forest Reserves established in Kasangtongwe, Ikola and Kagunga Villages. Kasangantongwe Vilage Land Forest Reserve-5,856 ha Ikola Village Land Forest Reserve -7,689 ha Kagunga Village Land Forest Reserve - 5,768 ha The signed management plans and bylaws for Kasangtongwe, Ikola and Kagunga have been attached to this report. These villages were selected after discussion with Mpanda District council due to delayed implementation of Village Land Use planning in Isengule and Kaseganyama Villages and resources secured from other conservation

	partners in the area to secure these forests. All these village forests mentioned form part of the corridor area between Mahale and Katavi National Parks and include important chimpanzee habitat.
Village land forest reserves in Kashagulu, Igalula, Rukoma, Mgambazi*, Kapalamsenga, Herembe, Lubalisi* and Lugonesi* villages for a combined 120,488 hectares have improved management Coordinated efforts of FFI/Tongwe Trust and FZS to support the process of deciding boundaries and status of proposed forests for protection on general land, to include expected request for extension of village boundaries into 'general land' in Mpanda District. * indicates villages where work will compliment FFI activities to gazette additional Village Land Forest Reserve/s.	The project has provided support for improved management in the Village Land Forest Reserves of Kashagulu, Igalula, Rukoma, Mgambazi, Kapalamsenga, Herembe and Lubalisi.

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

Long-term Impacts

The globally important biodiversity and ecosystem functions of the GME in Western Tanzania are conserved and contributing to poverty reduction in current and future generations.

Success

365,088.169 ha of forested land with significant chimpanzee populations has been declared by Local Authorities for protection and official request for gazetment has been submitted to central government.

3 new village land forest reserves established and 7 have strengthened management that will secure sustainable benefits to local communities.

Challenges

The process of preparing a general management plan for Tongwe West Forest Reserve has been delayed but will continue with FZS and JGI support after the period of CEPF project implementation. The delay was due to the need to have the formal request for gazettement finalized and submitted to MNRT prior to initiating the GMP process. This activity has been discussed in detail with JGI and is expected to be implemented in 2018 using FZS core funds in collaboration with JGI.

Short-term impacts


1. Tongwe West Forest protected area (approx. 2700 km sq) in the GME is formerly proposed.

Success - Tongwe West Local Authority Forest Reserve (365,088.169 ha) has been officially approved by Mpanda District Council and formal proposal to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has been submitted.

2. A general management plan is completed for Tongwe West Forest Reserve.

Challenge - The GMP process for Tongwe West has been delayed and will be completed by FZS in collaboration with JGI in 2018.

3. Legally established village land forest reserves in the villages of Kasangantongwe, Isengule and Kaseganyama.



Success - 3 new village forest reserves established in the important corridor area linking Mahale and Katavi National Parks and include important areas of chimpanzee habitat. Kasangantongwe (5,856 ha), Ikola (7,689 ha) and Kagunga (5768 ha) Village Land Forest Reserves have been established.

Note: The change in villages supported to complete PFM was after discussion with district and other conservation partners working in the ecosystem.

4. Village land forest reserves in Kashagulu, Igalula, Rukoma, Mgambazi*, Kapalamsenga, Herembe, Lubalisi* and Lugonesi* villages for a combined 120,488 hectares have improved management
Coordinated efforts of FFI/Tongwe Trust and FZS to support the process of deciding boundaries and status of proposed forests for protection on general land, to include expected request for extension of village boundaries into 'general land' in Mpanda District.

Success - The project has provided support for improved management in the Village Land Forest Reserves of Kashagulu, Igalula, Rukoma, Mgambazi, Kapalamsenga, Herembe and Lubalisi.

Challenge - Despite repeated attempts to engage with Tongwe Trust it was not possible to provide technical advice to assist with the PFM process in Lugonesi. Due to irregularities in the PFM process Mpanda District decided to include the Ntakata Ridge area into the Tongwe West Local Authority Forest Reserve. However, as Tongwe West LAFR will be jointly managed by adjacent communities Lugonesi village will be part of the Forest Management Council.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

None related to implementation of CEPF project activities.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Proposal of new protected area in the Greater Mahale Ecosystem	1.5	Greater Mahale Ecosystem Steering Committee is supported to meet twice a year.	<p>Together with other NGO partners (JGI and TNC), four annual meetings for GME steering committee were conducted plus several inter-district meetings. Different topics were discussed including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - updates on ongoing chimps habitat monitoring, - experience sharing on land use planning framework at district levels, - planning and review of joint patrols in the GME to deal with poaching and encroachment especially the issue off cattle keepers, - committee leadership elections - how to improve the inter district committees to update leaders on progress of main activities instead of waiting to report in the annual meeting. <p>The GME steering committee has attracted a lot of support from district executive directors, district commissioners, regional commissioners, ministry leaders e.g. former director of forest and beekeeping department and research partners such as Ugalla Primate Project who have been instrumental in data collection and monitoring of chimp habitats in the ecosystems.</p> <p>Some of the deliberations from the attendance of these leaders are recognition of the work that is done by NGO partners and respective districts, more effort should be directed to monitoring of chimp and elephant habitats especially the wildlife corridors found in the ecosystem.</p>
2	Improved management of 8 community village land forest reserves through improved management capacity and governance.	2.1	Training provided to 8 village authorities (Village Environmental Committees, forest scouts, Village Council representatives)	<p>Training for the 8 villages completed.</p> <p>A needs assessment was completed in all villages to clarify training needs.</p> <p>A key finding across all villages was the need to improve the workings of various committees in the village governments especially governance and monitoring.</p> <p>The participants of the training included, Village land-use management committees, Ward executive officers, Ward agriculture extension officers, Law enforcement (police), Religious leaders, Important elders, respective village governments and their committees.</p>

				<p>The topics included in the training were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - good governance - natural resource monitoring - roles of different committees - implementation of bylaws for land use and forest management. <p>These trainings were followed by regular monitoring visits to evaluate the implementation and application of the knowledge acquired.</p> <p>The provision of printed VLFR bylaws was a simple way to improve knowledge and shared understanding of the benefits and permitted uses of the VLFR.</p>
2	Improved management of 8 community village land forest reserves through improved management capacity and governance.	2.2	Village land forest reserve bylaws are presented to 8 village assemblies.	<p>By laws for Kashagulu, Herembe, Igalula, Rukoma, Mgambazi, Kapalamsenga, Lubalisi and Lugonesi were drafted presented to village assembly for approval. Once approved they were sent to district lawyer for verification and then submitted to the council for final approval.</p> <p>There was a delay for Herembe and Lugonesi villages because of boundary disputes and other leadership challenges there it took longer to complete those than it was anticipated before.</p> <p>As of now all the by laws for those 8 village have being approved at all levels and signed.</p>
2	Improved management of 8 community village land forest reserves through improved management capacity and governance.	2.3	Village land forest reserve bylaws are printed and distributed in 8 villages.	<p>By-laws for 8 villages (Nkonkwa, Buhingu, Lubalisi, Kaparamsenga, Kashagulu, Kalya, Rukoma, and Mgambazi) have been printed and distributed to the respective villages and other important offices. (6 villages supported by CEPF and 2 by FZS funds). Soft copies of two examples of these documents have been attached to this report.</p> <p>Due to delays in approving the bylaws for Lugonesi and Herembe Villages these VLFR bylaw booklets will be printed with FZS funds together with other newer villages, so that there is a similar format for each of the villages.</p> <p>Having a simple printed booklet of the forest bylaws (that includes approval signatures) has been received positively by village governments and has been seen as simple tool for improving governance and transparency.</p>
2	Improved	2.4	Village	Regular monitoring and discussion with Village Natural

	management of 8 community village land forest reserves through improved management capacity and governance.		authorities are managing forest resources in accordance with management plan and laws	<p>Resource Committees (VNRC) and Village Forest Scouts shows there is progress in the implementation of the management plans and bylaws.</p> <p>To further discussion on natural resource management in VLFR's, a METT was trialed with key committees, this proved to be useful tool to initiate good discussion and focus attention on forest management.</p> <p>Despite the significant progress that has been achieved the subdivision of villages into two or sometimes 3 villages has greatly affected the consistency of our work, effectively changing village and forest boundaries overnight.</p> <p>After prolonged discussions and facilitation villages affected by sub-division have agreed to continue to manage forests jointly to reduce unnecessary disruption especially dividing the committees and forest scouts.</p>
2	Improved management of 8 community village land forest reserves through improved management capacity and governance.	2.5	If invited provide technical support to Tongwe Trust to complete the PFM process in Lugonesi, Mgambazi and Lubalisi Villages.	There have being challenges working with Tongwe Trust, despite numerous and repeated attempts to engage with Tongwe Trust in the PFM process through the provision of technical support, FZS were not invited or included in the Tongwe Trust led PFM process in Lugonesi, Mgambazi and Lubalisi Villages.
3	Component 3 Implement Process Framework (in collaboration with FFI as appropriate)	3.1	3.1. Semi-annual reports on implementation of process framework demonstrating adherence to same ensuring	Implementation of the process framework was reviewed semi-annually.
3	Component 3 Implement Process Framework (in collaboration	3.2	3.2. Responses to ad hoc requests from CEPF Secretariat on	Implemented as required

	with FFI as appropriate)		implementation of process framework	
4	General Management Plan for Tongwe West Forest Reserve (TWFR) completed and approved.	4.1	Members of Tongwe West Forest Reserve (TWFR) Forest Management Council identified and council established	Village meetings were held in each village adjacent to Tongwe West forest to explain the process, procedures and qualifications of the suitable candidate to be elected as members of the Tongwe West Forest Reserve (TWFR). Two members from each village have been elected to establish the TWFR forest management council. The first meeting of the combined TWFR management council was held and the council is now waiting formal gazette process to be concluded before assuming full management functions.
4	General Management Plan for Tongwe West Forest Reserve (TWFR) completed and approved.	4.2	Suitable external personnel for planning process identified and briefed (hopefully from FBD).	Contact with FBD were established and suitable person was nominated, contacted and recruited to lead the participatory planning process for TWFR.
4	General Management Plan for Tongwe West Forest Reserve (TWFR) completed and approved.	4.3	Meetings to draft management plan well organized and conducted. Draft TWFR management plan completed.	First meeting with Forest Management Council and other stakeholders to discuss modality and the process of drafting the management plan was conducted.
4	General Management Plan for Tongwe West Forest Reserve (TWFR) completed and approved.	4.4	Draft TWFR management plan presented to Mpanda District Council technical team and District Commissioner for comment and approval.	The GMP process for Tongwe West will continue once the announcement of GN by Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism is done. Therefore the GMP process will be legal to continue on the gazetted forest as per law requirement. FZS and JGI are coordinating the process closely and constant updates from MNRT officials are being received.

4	General Management Plan for Tongwe West Forest Reserve (TWFR) completed and approved.	4.5	Draft management plan approved by each of the following: Mpanda Council Economic and Environmental Committee Mpanda Full District Council Regional Consultative Committee Forestry and Beekeeping Division	Pending the gazette process to be completed at MNRT.
4	General Management Plan for Tongwe West Forest Reserve (TWFR) completed and approved.	4.6	Tongwe West Forest Reserve Management Plan Approved	Pending the gazette process to be completed at MNRT.
5	Village Land Forest Reserves legally established in Kasangantongo, Isengule and Kaseganyama Villages.	5.1	Participatory Forest Resource Assessment completed for each village	Participatory Forest Resource Assessment for Kasangantogwe, Ikola and Kagunga villages have been completed, discussed by village council and later approved by village assembly.
5	Village Land Forest Reserves legally established in Kasangantongo, Isengule and Kaseganyama Villages.	5.2	Management plan and bylaws drafted and submitted to Village Assembly, Village Council and Ward Committee for approval.	Management plans and bylaws for Kasangantogwe, Ikola and Kagunga village were drafted and then presented to the village council, village assembly, Ward Development Committee for approval. All have been approved. Kasangantogwe - approved 12.10.2017 Ikola - approved 12.10.2017 Kagunga - approved 24.04.2017
5	Village Land	5.3	Village Land	Management plans and bylaws for Kasangantogwe, Ikola

	Forest Reserves legally established in Kasangantongo, Isengule and Kaseganyama Villages.		Forest Reserve Management Plan and Byelaws submitted to District for comment and approval, Mpanda District Council approves Village Land Forest Reserve management and byelaws.	and Kagunga village have been completed, and the approval from district council has been finalised. Kasangantongwe - approved 12.10.2017 Ikola - approved 12.10.2017 Kagunga - approved 24.04.2017
5	Village Land Forest Reserves legally established in Kasangantongo, Isengule and Kaseganyama Villages.	5.4	Approved and signed copies are shared with the respective villages.	The signed copy of management plans and bylaws have been shared with respective villages while waiting to be printed as book format.
5	Village Land Forest Reserves legally established in Kasangantongo, Isengule and Kaseganyama Villages.	5.5	New Village Land Forest Reserves are entered into the Mpanda District Register by the District Natural Resources Officer.	Village Land Forest Reserve for Kasangantogwe, Ikola and Kagunga have been approved and entered into the Tanganyika District Register
6	Communications	6.1	Semi-annual publication - ready stories of 500 words with supporting pictures.	Article about Tongwe West submitted.
1	Proposal of new protected area in the Greater	1.1	PA Status assessment completed and	Resource assessment for proposed Tongwe West PA was submitted to Mpanda District Council on 25.05.2015

	Mahale Ecosystem		reports provided to appropriate authorities	
1	Proposal of new protected area in the Greater Mahale Ecosystem	1.2	Boundary assessment completed and report provided to appropriate authorities	Boundary assessment completed and reported to appropriate authorities. Following on from the ground resource assessment, the Boundary Assessment included a review of GIS layers used to propose a tentative boundary. This tentative boundary was presented to the villages bordering the proposed forest reserve and Mpanda District Council for discussion and approval. The same document was presented to GME steering committee task force for discussion then it was presented in the Steering Committee meeting for approval before the presentation to the Mpanda Council for final approval.
1	Proposal of new protected area in the Greater Mahale Ecosystem	1.3	District / Regional government level meetings to discuss and agree new protected area conducted	<p>During the GME Steering Committee meetings, the new protected area (Tongwe West) was discussed and a task force selected to pursue the issue on behalf of the larger steering committee. A tentative boundary proposal was presented to Mpanda council which included relevant ward leaders and village councillors.</p> <p>Consultation meetings were conducted with all villages adjacent to the proposed forest reserve conducted by a team of District / Ward staff. In these consultation meetings the concept of the new protected area and the proposed boundaries were discussed in-order to gather the community input and support. Signed minutes from of all these meetings form an integral part of the documentation required for the gazettelement request.</p>
1	Proposal of new protected area in the Greater Mahale Ecosystem	1.4	National Level Authorities awareness and understanding of the importance of the GME is increased.	Representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism (Director of Wildlife), National Environment Management Council (NEMC), TANAPA Director General, TAWIRI Director General and the Regional Commissioners of Katavi and Kigoma attended the Steering Committee meeting launch, they were updated on the status and opportunities of the Greater Mahale Ecosystem for Katavi and Kigoma regions including the districts villages and National Parks that can be found in the ecosystem. NEMC representatives and WD representative have also attended subsequent meetings, this has assisted with other project issues, especially the submission of Tongwe West documents to MNRT.

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

Printed byelaws for 7 villages have been produced and distributed. Soft copies of these and a photograph of the products have been attached to this report.

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

Good governance is an essential component in the management of natural resources and requires proper attention for sustainability.

In Tanzania, the district and ward authorities have an important role in supporting implementation and monitoring of CBFM, however further resources and capacity building is required to ensure sustainability.

Understanding different user groups' or community sub groups' (e.g. different tribes) needs, norms and cultures is important to understanding impacts on community natural resources management. For example the arrival of increasing numbers of agro-pastoralists with a relatively new land use strategy in the GME which could have a dramatic impact on the outcome of natural resources protection. Understanding how communities interact and affect each other is essential to long term planning at village and regional levels.

A key role of any project implementing PFM is to support the communities to complete the legally required processes, although sometimes long and expensive, the PFM process is very clear and attempting shortcuts can mislead communities and not deliver the desired results.

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.

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

Assessment of the Process Framework for Involuntary Restrictions

The establishment of VLFR's and a new Local Authority Forest Reserve necessitate restrictions on forest resource use to enable sustainable utilization and management in order to secure the long term benefits from these forested ecosystems. The following discussion follows the framework of the Process Framework for Involuntary Restrictions submitted for this project.

B. Participatory Implementation

It is only possible to conduct the Participatory Forest Management (PFM) process once repvillage boundaries are defined, thus ownership and management responsibility of forested land is clear, reducing the possibility of conflict of boundaries or land tenure.

Although the process of establishing VLFR was facilitated by the project the process itself is undertaken by an elected committee from the respective village, all boundaries, plans and byelaws are presented and discussed by the Village Assembly and then later approved by the Village Council. Efforts are made to include representatives from all sub-villages in the village, especially those from areas near to the forested areas. Thus the process of establishing a Village Land Forest Reserve and associated restrictions on use is a participatory voluntary process and ultimately a decision made by the communities themselves.

Strengthening of village forest management was implemented fully in partnership with the village selected representatives of each respective community and nominated forest scouts. Communities themselves have designated the areas of village forest protection and defined the management and restrictions to be enforced in those areas.

Tongwe West Local Authority Forest Reserve is within "general land" and lays outside of the boundaries of village land. Substantial efforts to undertake Village Land Use Planning in the GME have resulted in a clear picture of the general land remaining beyond village land. Meetings with each adjacent village were conducted and minutes of those meetings form an essential part of the formal Gazettement process.

C. Criteria for Eligibility of Affected Persons

Affected persons will include those who reside and have a legitimate claim to land falling within the new proposed protected area. This is clearly defined in Tanzanian government policy which in the absence of clear land tenure for many remote areas includes criteria for customary ownership of land. People conducting residing illegally or conducting illegal activities such poaching and illegal timber harvesting are not included.

D. Measures to Assist the Affected Persons

Complimentary project activities such as livelihoods development and health activities have focused on those communities who may have been subject to natural resource use restrictions. Any restrictions on use are discussed and agreed collectively by the village and done voluntarily.

E. Conflict Resolution

Any conflicts of use were resolved through the process of PFM, through discussion.

No grievances or conflicts have been reported to FZS. FZS maintains field offices in project villages and has regular contact with village members

F. Implementation Arrangements

FZS ensured that community members invited to trainings and or meetings, were able to attend through the provision of transport and food and accommodation, and were given a proper voice during those meetings through experienced facilitation. FZS controlled all project related financial and

logistic resources. Individuals receiving any payments e.g. reimbursements for travel or lodgings received the funds directly and signed individually to acknowledge receipt of funds.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

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\$)

\$879,593.00

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)*

A. Counterpart Funding

Frankfurt Zoological Society Core funds

Funding through CEPF has enabled FZS to continue its broader integrated project approach which includes support to microfinance groups and related livelihood projects. During the project period FZS has continued to mentor and establish new COCOBA groups and supported the Training of Trainers for medium level business enterprises, encouraged diversification of businesses through a local “exhibition” in which companies and institutions (e.g. solar, telephone banking, small industries development organization) were invited to present to COCOBA groups.


FZS Core funding has provided additional financial support for project activities including sustainable livelihoods, natural resource management and support to MMNP, this has been approximately 803,593 USD (653,000 EURO) (2013 – 2017).

A. In-Kind Contributions

Vehicles (Car, Boats, Motorbikes)

FZS have provided for project use 3 motorbikes, 3 small boats, 1 speedboat, and 2 motor vehicles for 10,000 USD per annum = 10,000 USD x 4 years = 40,000 USD

Office space



FZS and Tuungane Partners (TNC and Pathfinder) have provided project office infrastructure and equipment in Kigoma and Mahale, estimated at 6000 USD per annum (equivalent to 500 USD per month) = 6,000 USD x 4 years = 24,000 USD

Accommodation facilities

TANAPA and FZS have provided project accommodation facilities in Mahale estimated at 3000 USD per annum (equivalent to 250 USD per month) = 3,000 USD x 4 years = 12,000 USD

4 Year Total = 76,000 USD

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

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

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