

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
Project Title:	Reducing charcoal's threat to biodiversity: government mainstreaming of sustainable charcoal production in energy-sector policy tools
Grant Number:	CEPF-103639
CEPF Region:	Eastern Afromontane
Strategic Direction:	1 Mainstream biodiversity into wider development policies, plans and projects to deliver the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development in priority corridors.
Grant Amount:	\$100,000.00
Project Dates:	January 01, 2018 - October 31, 2019
Date of Report:	November 29, 2019

Implementation Partners

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

Component 1 and 2

- 1. National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC):** Involved in methodology development and testing methodology and field tools.
- 2. Sokoine University (SUA):** Participated in methodology design, testing the field tools, data analysis and wrote a scientific paper that submitted to Environment Research letter for publication.
- 3. Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) and Local Government:** They were involved in data collection and stakeholder meetings. TFS is responsible for the management of the Kilombero and Uzungwa Scarp Nature Forest Reserve. TFS informed regarding the development of the Kilolo District Harvesting Plan. The approved plan has been submitted to the district forest Manager for implementation.
- 4. District Forest Officer (DFO):** They have participated in data collection, Development of Kilolo District harvesting plan and stakeholder meetings.
- 5. Communities:** Involved in data collection and stakeholder meetings.
- 6. Civil Society Organization:** (TaTEDO, MJUMITA, and WWF were involved in a workshop meeting for data validation and sharing.

Conservation Impacts

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

The project managed to achieve the following:

Assessment of Drivers of Deforestation in Tanzania; where Policy and decision-makers are now aware on the relationship between charcoal and deforestation. This led to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism appointing the executive director of Tanzania to be a member of the Charcol policy task force.

Kilolo District harvesting plan developed and approved at the district level for implementation. The harvesting plan provides estimates of how much can be harvested annually and sustainably. Through this project, TFCG staff was trained on Biodiversity mainstreaming, gender mainstreaming and safeguarding for conservation within the Eastern Afromontane Hotspot. This became a very useful tool for the TFCG organization where the officer attended mobilized TFCG officers to have a focal person who deals with gender issues.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Kilolo District government oversees sustainable harvesting of its woodland resources while reducing deforestation and improving biodiversity in the buffers of the protected areas following baseline and monitoring protocols	The Kilolo district harvesting plan developed and approved by district councilors on the 30th of October. The district submitted the documents to the director of forest for further approval.
At least 20 villages in Kilolo District benefit from more sustainable harvesting of forest products on village land, and a share of fees, as a result of the adoption of District Harvesting Plan	The awareness of the procedures of harvesting natural resources in the 27 villages was carried out and villagers are aware of the procedures and plan developed and approved. The harvesting plan includes 27 villages that have the potential for biomass/charcoal harvesting. In order for the village to benefit from the plan, the plan recommended that villages should develop by-laws to enable them to benefit from the charcoal harvesting activities within their areas of jurisdictions. Kilolo District Council should ensure that harvesting in un-reserved forests on village land is done according to the Harvesting Plan, and customers should comply with the Plan. District Council should increase awareness to villages on Community Based Forest Management so as to declare more forest into village land forest reserves.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>Results from the study on deforestation are used to influence the Minister of Energy and other high level decision makers to decide on a biomass strategy by the end of the project.</p>	<p>Police and decision-makers now they understand the relationship between charcoal and deforestation. Now they understand the role of agriculture in driving deforestation. The project conducted meetings with stakeholders and shared the results. In addition, the results of the deforestation study aired to the TV, Radio and published on the national local newspaper, and blogs. With collaboration with Tanzania Transforming Charcoal Sectors (TTCS, the project used different platforms conducted by TTCS to share the project results and raise awareness on the integration of Sustainable charcoal and timber production in Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) through sharing project lessons, impacts, and challenges in relation to implementation of the sustainable charcoal and timber models in Morogoro. Moreover, the study was presented on the 19th Annual General Meeting of The Tanzania Community Forest Conservation Network (MJUMITA) Due to the results of this project and other intervention of TTCS project, TFCG Executive Director appointed to be member of charcoal policy task force. The Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism has established a task force for developing the National Charcoal Policy and TFCG Executive Director was appointed as member of the task force</p>
<p>Improved management of 120,000 hectares of unreserved forest land in Kilolo District through the establishment of sustainable charcoal and timber harvesting limits.</p>	<p>The project managed to raise awareness of the communities on the importance of having sustainable charcoal and Timber harvesting. As per this reconnaissance survey, there is no sufficient number of wood stock for establishing any quota from Kilolo woodlands for timber sustainable harvesting. But there is enough biomass for the establishment of sustainable charcoal harvesting. However, during the biomass assessment, the team noted that Ikula village has good woodland stock and CBFM interventions may need to be established in the village so that the existing wood stock can be conserved and communities can benefit from those resources. The village has good woodlands that are dominated by many Brachystegia species which are good for both timber and charcoal and through verbal discussions with community members; their willingness to establish CBFM interventions is high.</p>

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

Success


- The good relationship between TFCG and its stakeholders
- Frequently support from the CEPF team whenever it was required.
- The commitment of project staff and support from TFCG technical advisor and Executive director
- The project used free resources freely available Global PALSAR-2/PALSAR/JERS-1 Mosaic product provided by JAXA (Shimada et al. 2014) and technologies for deforestation analysis which was the cheapest and accuracy for data collection and analysis. The other institution or countries can buy the methodology.
- Kilolo District Harvesting plan developed and approved at the district level. The district is willing to implement it.

Challenges

- long rain seasons which caused the delay of starting project activities
- Deforestation survey took many days than was expected which make some other project activities to delay.
- The availability of NCMC to participate fully in data collection and analysis was so limited, the project opted to work with Sokoine University particular people who were attached to NCMC
- The plan needs village and district to have bylaws which will make the village to get benefits from natural resources.
- The government published Government Notice No. 417 on 24/5/2019 the Forest (Sustainable Utilization of Logs, Timber, withies, poles or charcoal) Regulation, 2019. This regulation directs the harvesting plan to be prepared and approved by the Director of Forest while previously, the plans used to be approved at the District level

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

- *The scientific paper*- Project submitted the scientific paper to the environmental journals for publication, the paper was accepted. Titled: Agriculture, not charcoal, is the main driver of deforestation in Tanzania.
- The demand for community-Based Forest Management*- High demand of local communities in the establishment of community-based forest management. The villages where the project raised awareness during the development of Kilolo district harvesting plan has shown an interest in asking their leaders to facilitate them on the establishment of the Village Forest Reserves.
- *Women empowerment* - The project empowered female students –Volunteer (*Lilian Lyando*) from Sokoine University in data collection, analysis and use of various tools such as GPS, AVENZA map and PALSAL as a tool of data collection and analysis. The volunteer performed well in the project that she is now offered a contract job with TFCG. Ms. Olipa from NCMC was trained on PALSAR as part of the project preparation of data collection and analysis tools. She enhanced her knowledge and now she is applying at her work. She won consultancy work at TFCG as an external analyser for assessing deforestation rate to the TTCS project.
- *New forest regulation*- Government released Government Notice Number 417 published on 24/5/2019 the forest (Sustainable Utilization of Logs, Timber, withies, poles or charcoal) charcoal



regulation, 2019. This regulation provides that the harvest plan should be prepared and approved by the Director of Forest for considering and approval before implementation starts.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Increasing the knowledge of energy-sector policy-makers on the relationship between charcoal production, deforestation and biodiversity conservation.	1.1	Report documenting the relative contribution and distribution of different deforestation drivers to national deforestation rates, with an analysis of the implications for national policy.	The project developed one technical report on what is driving deforestation in Tanzania and one scientific paper submitted to the review for publication (Title: Agriculture, not charcoal, is the main driver of deforestation in Tanzania. Both reports recommended that action and policies are needed to limit the conversion of forests and woodland to agricultural land, particularly in ecologically sensitive areas such as river banks, land with steep slopes and biodiversity hotspots. Having clearly policy objectives in the national forest policy and the National Environment Policy. More public recognition of the role of agriculture in deforestation is needed. To mention a few recommendations.
2	District Harvesting Plan for Kilolo District	2.1	District Harvesting Plan for Kilolo District	The plan have been developed and approved by district councilours as planned. The plan has The following are key recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The harvesting plan should be valid for 5 years and should be reviewed with updated information on forest areas and charcoal stocks at that point. • Kilolo District Council should ensure that harvesting in un-reserved forests on village land is done according to the Harvesting Plan, and customers should comply with the Plan. • District Council should increase awareness to villages on Community Based Forest Management so as to declare more forest into village land forest reserves. • The District should identify areas to be used as charcoal selling centres and establish them. • Charcoal producers and traders should be encouraged to form associations. • The Kilolo District Council and TFS should enhance their capacity to implement Harvesting Plan. • Villages should develop by-laws to enable the villages to benefit from the charcoal harvesting activities within

				their areas of jurisdictions.
3	TFCG Capacity Building and Tracking	3.1	Civil Society Tracking tool	The Civil Society Tracking Tool final has been filled and uploaded in the portal
3	TFCG Capacity Building and Tracking	3.2	Gender Tracking Tool	The gender tracking tool has been developed and uploaded in the portal
3	TFCG Capacity Building and Tracking	3.3	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool	METT form for two forests which are in the landscaping was working has been filled and uploaded in the portal
3	TFCG Capacity Building and Tracking	3.4	Semi-annual report on implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan	The report has been uploaded in the portal which covers the period of January to October 2019.
3	TFCG Capacity Building and Tracking	3.5	Communication	<p>Journalists from TV, Radio, newspaper and blogs: The project worked with national, local and regional media houses including radio stations (Abood media and Radio one) and local newspaper (Tanzania Daima, The guardian and Habari leo). Through their different channels, our work has been broadcasted. Deforestation survey results presented to the journalists for them to share widely through their media. The copies of newspaper were presented in the stakeholder engagement report. Here are some articles available in blogs (in Swahili)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. https://francisdande.blogspot.com/2019/06/maofisa-waomba-USM-kutengewa-bajeti:Html 2. https://Issamichuzi.blogspot.com/2019/06/Kilimo-chanzo-upotevu-wa-misitu-utafiti:html. 3. https://francisdande.blogspot.com/2019/06/Kilimo-chanzo-upotevu-wa-misitu-utafiti:html <p>Journalists- in this component, journalists were organized to participate in a field visit to Kilolo DC. They interacted with the project stakeholders in Kilolo and produced 2 articles one in English and the other in Swahili as part of their engagement.</p>
1	Increasing the knowledge of energy-sector policy-makers on the relationship between	1.2	Report on the dissemination of evidence to stakeholders	The technical report has been printed 195 copies and some have been circulated to the stakeholders. Additionally, the results of the presented to the stakeholder meeting between key stakeholders including CSOs, local government, and researchers involved in biomass energy and forest-based enterprise initiatives to

charcoal production, deforestation and biodiversity conservation.			share the results of an assessment deforestation drivers in Tanzania. The results were published in TFCG technical paper 46 (citation as Lyimo, E., C.K. Meshack, N. Doggart, L. Santos and T.Morgan-Brown, 2019 What is driving deforestation in Tanzania.
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Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

Reducing charcoal's threat to biodiversity project developed a Manual named as a national survey of deforestation drivers in Tanzania. The manual documents the methods used for a national survey of deforestation drivers in Tanzania as part of the project 'Reducing charcoal's threat to biodiversity Government mainstreaming of sustainable charcoal production in energy-sector policy tools'.

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

Lesson learned

- **A shared vision of future land use is needed to guide the allocation of land between competing for land uses including agriculture and woodlands**
- **Making balanced decisions about how land is allocated by encouraging dialogue between different sectors, especially land, agriculture, and forestry.**
- **Coordination on land use planning involving Ministries of Agriculture, Land and Human Settlements, Natural Resources and Tourism, and Local Government Authorities.**
- **More public recognition of the role of agriculture in deforestation is needed.**
- **More support is needed for the Ministry of Agriculture's plans to promote more forest-friendly agricultural practices.**
- **Further research is needed to understand interactions between land use, deforestation and forest regeneration; and between co-occurring drivers of forest cover change.**
- **Community-Based Forest Management is needed in Kilolo District for implementing the district harvesting plan**

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.

Success

- Deforestation survey developed and published as TFCG technical report number 46 and printed and some have been circulated to the stakeholders.
- The Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism has established a task force for developing the National Charcoal Policy and TFCG Executive Director was appointed as a member of the task force.
- Tanzania now is in the process of revising its forest policy.
- Project plan to publish a scientific paper from the deforestation study conducted under CEPF support, the paper has been submitted and accepted by environmental Research Letter.
- Kilolo District Harvesting plan developed and approved at the district level. The district is willing to implement it.
- Through this project, TFCG staff was trained on Biodiversity mainstreaming, gender mainstreaming and safeguarding for conservation within the Eastern Afromontane Hotspot. This became a very useful tool for the TFCG organization where the officer attended mobilized TFCG officer to have a focal person who deal with gender issues.
- Under this project, between April and May 2019, TFCG had an opportunity to host the team from the Tropical Biology Association facilitated 4 CEPF Grantees as part of a Gender exchange and learning visit. The exchange targeted grantees responsible for the implementation of Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund's projects in the Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot to enhance their capacity in learning within themselves on the various ideas, knowledge, and skills through sharing of first-hand experiences, and best practices to enhance the conservation impact in the hotspot. During the discussions, participants shared their perceptions on how to balance conservation, science, and gender roles/family. It was clear that sometimes, it's difficult but participants showed the necessity of making sure that we work hard and leave a legacy in conservation. We need to see a change to young people by encouraging them especially those who are in the field, interns and others who are not motivated. Thus, young people should be encouraged and build their confidence in conservation. Most of the time women can manage. We need commitment and be proud to deliver our best.

Challenges

- Deforestation survey took many days than was expected which make some other project activities to delay. This was mostly due to: -
- Formulation of new districts like Itigi from Manyoni, Songwe from Chunya, Nsimo from Mlele and Tanganyika from Mpanda district interfered with the progress of the work hence lead to the late accomplishment of the work as planned. For an instant, it was first known that in Manyoni district there could be 11 points while due to new district division, only five points were in Manyoni and six points in Itigi thus instead of just having one DFO for both points, the points had to spit into different cases.
- Some points where not accessible due to very poor infrastructure. For instance, at Kilangali in Itigi, the team walked for 3 hours looking for a point because the feeder road shown on the map couldn't be found.

- Also, there was a challenge of postponing the survey several time in some of the districts for courtesy calls. For example, in Chemba due to Prime minister visit to the district, and in Siha as the Vice president was in her tour around Kilimanjaro districts.
- The availability of NCMC to participate fully in data collection and analysis was so limited, the project opted to work with Sokoine University particular people who were attached to NCMC.
- The government published Government Notice No. 417 on 24/5/2019 the Forest (Sustainable Utilization of Logs, Timber, withies, poles or charcoal) Regulation, 2019. This regulation directs the harvesting plan to be prepared and approved by the Director of Forest while previously, the plans used to be approved at the District level.
- The plan needs village and district to have bylaws which will make the village to get benefits from natural resources.

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

In this project, there was no any related requirement for social or environmental safeguards.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

Based on this project, TFCG put forward the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1. Action and policies are needed to limit the conversion of forests and Woodland to agricultural land, particularly in ecologically sensitive areas such as river banks, land with steep slopes and biodiversity hotspots. Existing policy tools, particularly community-based forest management could play a more significant role in addressing deforestation, with more backing from the Government and other stakeholders.

Recommendation 2. More public recognition of the role of agriculture in deforestation is needed.

Recommendation 3. A shared vision of future land use is needed to guide the allocation of land between competing land uses including agriculture and woodlands.

Recommendation 4. More support is needed for the Ministry of Agriculture's plans to promote more forest-friendly agricultural practices.

Recommendation 5. Addressing deforestation requires a coordinated approach involving Ministries of Agriculture, Land and Human Settlements, Natural Resources and Tourism, and Local Government Authorities.

Recommendation 6. Stakeholders, including the government, communities and civil society organisations should embrace policies that incentivize communities to retain natural forests on village land.

Recommendation 7. Further research is needed to understand interactions between land use, deforestation and forest regeneration; and between co-occurring drivers of forest cover change

Recommendation 8. Villages should develop by-laws to enable the villages to benefit from the charcoal harvesting activities within their areas of jurisdictions.

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\$)

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)*

No addition fund

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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