

Small Grants – Project Completion and Impact Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Organization Legal Name | Wildlife Conservation Society |
| Project Title | Engaging communities in species conservation in the Njombe forest |
| Grant Number | S18-478-TAN WCS / CEPF-109122 |
| Date of Report | 1 st October 2018 – 30 th September 2019 |

CEPF Hotspot: Eastern Afromontane

Strategic Direction: 2 Improve the protection and management of the KBA network

Grant Amount: \$ 35,000

Project Dates: 1 October 2018- 30 September 2019

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)

Communities, district officials and the Tanzania Forestry Service (TFS) were the key implementing partners for this project.

a. Community members from the three villages that manage the Madihani forest, namely Iyoka, Lumage, and Madihani, were actively engaged in the project. Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRC) were established and trained in effective forest management; village bylaws were drafted and enacted through community meetings; community representatives were selected to participate in fieldwork led by WCS researchers; and conservation awareness sessions were enthusiastically attended.

b. Makete District staff representatives including the District Natural Resource Officer, District Lawyer, District Environmental Officer, and District Forest Officer participated in the bylaw review process, community conservation awareness sessions and research activities.

c. TFS participated in forest status monitoring as well as the VNRC formation process and bylaw establishment as directed in the Joint Forest Management Guidelines of 2007.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The project focused on conservation of Madihani forest, using the critically endangered kipunji monkey and Rungwe dwarf galago as flagship species; the broader aim being long-term conservation of the Njombe Forests KBA as the whole. Community engagement in the project implementation inspired and empowered villagers to participate in forest conservation. Project activities provided effective management tools through the establishment of VNRCs and bylaws, and as a result, villagers are now well aware of the do's and don'ts of their reserve. Villagers were also empowered through training which helped them better understand the issues, challenges and solutions to improved forest management. Neighboring villages have started to learn from Madihani's example, and improve management of their reserves accordingly. Communities around Maguli and Utengule forests have started to adopt the Madihani management system.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from your proposal

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

| Impact Description | Impact Summary |
|---|--|
| To engage communities in conservation of kipunji and Rungwe dwarf galago, and hence improve protection of the Njombe Forests KBA. | Through this project, communities gained understanding of the importance of the forest for ecosystem provision such as water catchment and soil conservation, as well as habitat for endangered and endemic species such as kipunji and Rungwe dwarf galago. The establishment and training of VNRCs in addition to implementation of forest management bylaws will enable the communities to take action in the protection of Madihani forest. The data collected on kipunji and Rungwe galago during the project's research activities will also have a significant impact on long-term conservation of the Njombe Forests KBA. Both communities and Makete district council have realized the value of the forest and are willingly to protect these species. |

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

| Impact Description | Impact Summary |
|--|---|
| Strengthening local community capacity in the management of Madihani village forest reserve through training village natural resource committees; reviewing forest bylaws; and providing conservation awareness. | Three VNRC were established with 12 to 16 members each. Two trainings were organized and attended by 41 members, to build their capacity in conservation activities and understanding responsibilities. One of the committee was able to conduct patrol covering 299Ha. The patrols identified threats to kipunji and Rungwe galago habitat including tree felling for fuel wood and uncontrolled fires. To deal with these challenges, VNRC and village governments continue to raise awareness on the importance of forest conservation, conduct regular patrols and engage nearby villages responsible for forest fires in fire management. Existing village forest bylaws were reviewed and amended to include the community's inputs, and signed by the village leader and district council. The bylaws address how to deal with illegal activities in the forest and outline procedures for sustainable forest use such as beekeeping and collection of non-timber products. |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>Village conservation awareness meetings and school teaching were organized in the three village's adjacent Madihani forest in collaboration with Makete District Natural Resource Officer and village leaders. These activities have helped the community to learn about Kipunji and Rungwe dwarf galago, importance, current habitat status and, their uniqueness. Communities understanding will increase their participation in the conservation thus reduce threats to Madihani forest.</p> |
| <p>Conduct studies on population and distribution of two key species - Kipunji and Rungwedwarf galago in Njombe Forests.</p> | <p>Kipunji were counted in the Madihani forest. 5 Kipunji groups were observed and 28 counts conducted. A total of 120 individuals were estimated, with 17-32 individuals per group (mean 24 +SE 3.04). This small forest (449.77ha) is therefore of extreme importance as it comprises approximately 10% of the global kipunji population. Rungwe dwarf galago was mapped and the data used to and update the species range information in Njombe forest.</p> |

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

Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRC), each comprising 12 to 16 people, were established in three villages. Forty-one members received training on their responsibilities and are now conducting regular patrols to record and help prevent forest disturbance.

The review of village bylaws resulted in major changes to (a) VNRC committee's responsibilities and terms of working in the forest, (b) fines and fees, (c) the role of community participation in forest fire management and reporting of illegal forest activities to the village government/ VNRC. Amended bylaws were presented at village assembly meetings in each village, finalized and signed. The bylaws for each village were approved by the district council meeting and officially signed by the district executive director and council chairman.

Forest conservation awareness activities conducted in communities and schools involved 297 participants. Educational materials were designed and distributed to 1,500 people. The awareness meetings covered several topics including the ecological and economic value of Kipunji and Rungwe dwarf galago, habitat conservation, ecosystem services, the concept of flagship species and the challenges facing forest and species conservation.



Research activities established baseline data for kipunji hotspots in Madihani Forest. The kipunji census was undertaken using a complete count method - accepted as being the most precise primate census technique (Plumptre & Cox, 2006; Davenport et al, 2007, 2008). Research

teams located and then followed each kipunji group for a minimum of five consecutive days. All movements and distances were tracked by GPS. Teams remained at an appropriate distance from the kipunji - sufficient to maintain contact, while minimizing stress on the animals. A grid reference position of the group was recorded every 15 minutes. Since Madihani Village Forest is small, teams maintained contact with one another via mobile phone. During the follows, the number of adult males, adult females, infants and sub adults/juveniles in each group was counted whenever the opportunity arose. Full group counts were made when the animals were in clearly visible locations. The person counting was always the same in each team, reducing errors due to the change of observers. A total of 249.17 team/hours and 163 km of kipunji follows were covered during the survey. A total of 5 Kipunji groups were identified and 28 counts conducted. We estimated a total of 120 individuals; with 17- 32 individuals per group (mean 24 +SE 3.04). This small forest (449.77ha) is therefore of extreme importance as it comprises approximately 10% of the global kipunji population.

Rungwe dwarf galago transects were walked in the Njombe KBA focusing on Sakaranyumo, Madenge, and Mshora forests. Walks started at dusk (19:00) and lasted for two hours. Each transects involved three people - two with a torch for sightings, and the other with a GPS and data recording sheet. Wherever a Rungwe dwarf galago was sighted, the GPS location was recorded and later mapped.

Kipunji habitat status and threat assessment conducted by walking transects established in 2013 to record human disturbance. The transects start from 8 'work sites' across the forest, most of which are located on ridge top paths. A total of 26 disturbance transects were walked covering 66.15 km. The length of transect depended on the nature of the terrain. Not all transects were completed due to encountering steep, rocky cliffs. In areas where transects were walked, tree felling was only recorded towards the western forest edge. Most cuttings recorded were old (>1-2 years) . The only new cuttings were of pole size preferred for fuel wood; however, extraction was lower than that recorded 5 years ago, before conservation efforts were undertaken in the area. Transects on the eastern side observed good forest with tall trees.

5. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

N/A

PART II: Project Outputs/Results

6. Outputs/results (as stated in the approved proposal/logical framework)

List each Output/Result and indicator from your logical framework, and describe what was achieved (also attach all means of verification to this report)

| # | Output/Result | Indicator | What was achieved (using indicator) |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 1.1 | Increase local community capacity on forest management through training and awareness provision in Njombe forests | Number of training and meetings, number of posters designed | Kipunji and Rungwe galago awareness posters were designed. 1,500 posters were printed and distributed to communities and other stakeholders. WCS adapted Community based Monitoring of Natural Resource use and Forest quality to train VNRC members. Two trainings attended by 41 VNRC members from three villages were carried out with a focus on their involvement in protecting the Madihani forest. The VNRC learned on how to conduct patrols as well as data collection of the biodiversity. This has |

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|
| | | | <p>helped to raise an understanding on perception of status and trends of Natural resources in the village forest.</p> <p>One awareness meeting was conducted in each of the three villages and three primary schools. A total of 573 people were engaged during project implementation through awareness, trainings, and reviewing forest bylaws. Of these 307 Males, 121 were from primary schools and 266 were females of which 86 were from primary schools adjacent Madihani village forest.</p> |
| 1.2 | Village rules and bylaws reviewed and approved by July 2019 in Madihani Village Forest | Copy of signed bylaws | Village bylaws were reviewed and changes made by the communities. Drafts of the final bylaws were presented in village assemblies and signed by village leaders. Bylaws signed by the District Council Chairperson and District Executive Director, approved by the council meeting. |
| 2.0 | Baseline population and distribution data established for kipunji and Rungwe dwarf galago in Njombe forests | Kipunji population number established, maps produced | Kipunji population baseline data was established for Madihani forest comprising an estimated 120 individuals with 17-32 individuals per group (mean 24 +SE 3.04). Maps of Rungwe galago distribution were produced. |
| 3.0 | Increased level of species knowledge and conservation engagement among communities in Madihani Village Forest | Number of efforts/actions attained by community | VNRCs now conduct regular forest patrols - patrol summary report from Madihani VNRC attached. Community understanding in the forest conservation has increased, this is justified by number of illegal incidences decreasing as compared to previous recordings where in 2014 there were 199 incidences where and in 2019, and there were 12 incidences. |

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

Educational posters about Kipunji and Rungwe dwarf galago were designed and distributed during the project. These proved very useful, especially during the awareness sessions and research feedback meetings, with positive response from community members showing the impact and potential for more awareness and engagement in species conservation in Njombe forests.

The project facilitated the preparation of village bylaws for the management of Madihani forests. The bylaws are tools for effective management of the forest and will help VNRC and village governments to enforce transparent and effective management.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and

Financing Lessons Learned

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

Stakeholder involvement in project design process: Stakeholder consultation and involvement in the project design process proved effective, and increased participation and support for project activities. This increases the chance of conservation efforts being sustained in the future. Project design should also consider gender inclusion and use a different technique to empower women and youth.

Importance of management tools in conservation: In most cases, communities understand the importance of conserving their environment and can organize themselves to start conservation activities. However, the lack of tools such as village bylaws, management plan and information such as reserve documents, maps and biodiversity information available to communities are barriers to effectiveness. These tools and materials are crucial to underpin and achieve meaningful conservation, therefore, their development and distribution should be a major focus in conservation sustainability plans. For example, in Madihani, the development of village land use plans increased community participation in conservation.

Project Implementation:

- (a) The project survey work showed that habitat disturbance and threats to kipunji have decreased relative to 2013 data. This tangible habitat information and the positive change it demonstrates is an important demonstration to communities and stakeholders of the effectiveness of conservation efforts. This in turn encourages ongoing participation in and support for forest conservation.
- (b) It is important to continue collecting data on key species in the KBA. Species monitoring can be very effective in influencing decision-makers to support effective management of habitats.
- (c) Ongoing community outreach projects such as tree planting, beekeeping, and conservation awareness creation, have helped encourage communities to take action and protect the forests. Few illegal/damaging incidents have been reported and communities are happy to continue conserving the forest.
- (d) Capacity building of village councils and Village Natural Resource Committees enabled them to improve patrols and enforce bylaws hence improving forest management.

Sustainability / Replication

9. 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 reliability.

The extensive involvement of communities and district officials in design and implementation of the project meant that there was considerable engagement and support for conservation efforts which will continue beyond the project timeframe. Establishment and training of VNRCs led to

successful implementation of forest patrols by all three villages which are ongoing. The participatory amendment and approval process for forest management bylaws mean that the requisite structure is in place for enforcement of forest protection in the long-term. Conservation awareness activities and species education were very well received, helping communities to understand the unique biodiversity of their forest and motivate them to take part in its protection for generations to come.

The Madihani forest remains threatened by forest fires and invasive species (particularly *Pinus Patula*); however, through the project activities the communities learnt more about these challenges and how to address them. It was agreed that invasive pines could be removed by allowing households in need of fuel wood to cut and collect the wood and that the VNRCs will work with stakeholders to obtain indigenous trees for the restoration of the area. Forest fires will be addressed by engaging the neighboring village in fire usage awareness. The Makete district is willing to support the VNRC with firefighting equipment and training.

Safeguards

10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

N/A

10.1 Biodiversity Mainstreaming – Working with Companies

In the period of June 2019 to October 2019 WCS SHCP engage with two multinational companies to support conservation of biodiversity in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania. By October 2019 two non-disclosure agreements were signed.

Both agreements were on the restoration of important forest of Southern Highlands where nine forest Reserves will be restored. Training by FFI on Mainstreaming biodiversity played an important role in the discussion and signing contracts. Main activities on the agreements were: -

- a. Data collection, analysis and calculations to estimate degradation, deforestation, carbon sequestration and emissions
- b. Development of a fire, forest degradation and leakage monitoring system
- c. Develop a five year working programme that address the drivers and primary causes of forest degradation/deforestation in the target forests
- d. Establish indigenous seedling nurseries in cooperation with villages, districts and Tanzania national park as well as Tanzania forest services in order to restore native vegetation in key corridor and catchment areas in the southern highlands
- e. Improve livelihoods for significantly reduce ongoing degradation and rehabilitates forests
- f. Established community woodlots to provide fuel wood and building materials requirement for each village
- g. Increased understanding of the benefits of utilizing and maintaining a sustainable alternative source of forest resources in the form of the community managed woodlots

10.2 Gender and safeguard

Based on our knowledge of gender and safeguard learned from Fauna and Flora International, we make some changes in our operations.

In writing the new grants activities stipulated in 10.1 a team visited villages. Needs of men and women that are aligned with restoration were identified. Areas of overlap were identified. Activities were designed to fit in with the needs of both gender ensuring that all people will cooperate in implementation. It was certain that the two gender differed in preference of end project of same activities.

One example was tree planting. Women preferred tree planting for fuel wood and fruits to sell at the local markets. Men on the other hand preferred tree species that are useful for timber. To incorporate need of both parties, trees will be planted for Timber, Fuel wood and fruits. With the understanding, both men and women in the villages were happy

From FFI we learned the mean to engage. While originally we were engaging the two gender together in an open meeting, now the two gender were engaged independently. With that tool, each gender preference was picked. We also learned that when meeting together in general meeting usually women are shy to speak

10.3 Environmental and Social Safeguards

Environmental safeguards were essential tools to mitigate possible harm to people and their environment in the project implementation. WCS designed safety and health as well as process framework for health management during the fields as well as ensure communities are fully engaged in the project implementation. The project had no environmental impacts, but field teams were able to take precautions during camping by not leaving garbage and use designated camping sites in the forests.

Actions to ensure health and safety:

During the field surveys one person was selected to oversee team safety, and lead team debriefing on the precautions to take especially on the steep terrain and bad weather. The team leader had to make sure that all the team understand the work area and accompanied by the local guide. During the project implementation, two field staff attended training from OSHA Tanzania (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) on safety and healthy at work as well as the use of first aid kit. These staff have been helpfully to safeguard staff and community's safety at work and field site. As part of project implementation VNRC were involved in patrols, and they were reminded on the safety procedures during their training.

Involvement of affected communities:

The project involved communities that live adjacent Madihani forest, in three villages (Lumage, Iyoka, Madihani). Communities were involved in the project designing and suggestion of the activities. Villagers had some minor grievances due to restriction on the use of the forest through enforcement of village bylaws. The project had to optimize village bylaws review process to ensure that it is participatory and provide elaborative procedures for collections of non-timber products. Efforts have been done to raise awareness to community's groups such as local hunters and honey collector to recognize the need of conserving the flagship species found in their forest. Nevertheless, this group were engaged in the modern beekeeping on the previous project that were funded by CEPF.

A grievance mechanism was established to enable the receipt, review and addressing of affected communities' concerns and complaints. Any person or group who is affected had a right to raise a concern on the implemented activities as directed in the grievance mechanism posters. Posters were placed at the villages office but we didn't receive any complains.

11. Additional Funding

WCS received \$130,000 from ECOSIA for restoration activities, this will be mainly for tree planting in degraded areas on the identified site in the Southern highlands. We were also granted fund for Kipunji census in Rungwe Nature Reserve (\$12,500) by Mohamed bin Zayed and additional of \$12,500 from Margot Marsh for Kipunji census in Kitulo National Park from Margot Marsh.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

Thanks to CEPF, we have established kipunji population data in the Madihani forest. Data will be useful to influence decision of the forest management and inspire more communities to participate in the conservation.

CEPF facilitated KENVO to visit our project in August 2019 where we had chance to share knowledge and skills in conservation of KBA's. We learned on a) PES intervention as an opportunity to address catchment degradation where water users such as water Production Company, can contribute to the conservation of the catchment. b) Eco tourism promotion as the part of raise community's awareness and the creativity of designing the tourism package and c) Cost sharing in the beekeeping management project which is an entity that follow and manage beekeeping projects. This will help us in our future programs to incorporate PES mechanism in our upcoming projects. We will also share the knowledge with community based organization that is practicing tourism so that they increase their creativity by learning what KENVO is practicing.

WCS staff attended workshop from 17-23 March 2019. It was a Conservation Management & Leadership Workshop organized by Fauna & Flora International (FFI) and KENVO in close coordination with CEPF and their Regional Implementation Team (Birdlife International). The event aimed at providing relevant network and mentoring support for CEPF grantees and embed two key organizational processes: (a) Building biodiversity mainstreaming capability through creating opportunities to share tools and practices that help grantees and their beneficiaries develop necessary capacity and credibility to engage with government and the private sector; and (b) Helping CEPF grantees find tangible means to implement gender mainstreaming policy and institutionalized safeguarding processes at different scales.

From this workshop we have learned the importance of engaging companies that benefits from natural resources to contribute in conservation. As a result, our project is in the process of engaging two multinational companies in restoration projects; of which one has already signed contract for two years.

In addition, one representative participated in experience sharing event at Entebbe where they learned different techniques that could increase impact of conservation activities that are implemented by CEPF and other donors. CEPF grantees shared various project impacts, lesson learned and sustainability components. Lesson learned was the main component emphasized to

ensure that, all the useful knowledge gained at one particular instance, is being used in similar location or in compatible situation.

WCS was able to share main lesson learned from project implementation experience that could be applicable to other areas as well as has increased capacity to capture more lessons in future projects.

PART IV: Impact at Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF's portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF's aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 13 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

13. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and the introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled "protected areas" (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the "protected areas" indicator.

| Name of KBA | # of Hectares with strengthened management * | Is the KBA Not protected, partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP |
|--------------------|--|--|
| Njombe Forests KBA | 449.77 ha | PP Madihani village Forest is not yet gazette as a forest reserve is only managed by the three villages. |
| | | |

14. Protected Areas N/A

15a. Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded N/A

15b. Protected area management N/A

16. Production landscape N/A

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled "KBA Management" may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

| Name of KBA | # of Hectares with strengthened management * |
|---|--|
| Njombe Forests KBA (Madihani Village Forest) | 499.77 ha |

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: structured training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as from tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

VNRC member training in forest management.

| # of men receiving structured training * | # of women receiving structured training * |
|--|--|
| 22 | 19 |

17b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

N/A

18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

| Name of Community | Community Characteristics (mark with x) | | | | | | | Type of Benefit (mark with x) | | | | | # of Beneficiaries | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|----------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|
| | Subsistence economy | Small landowners | Indigenous/ ethnic peoples | Pastoralists / nomadic peoples | Recent migrants | Urban communities | Other* | Increased access to clean water | Increased food security | Increased access to energy | Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education) | Increased resilience to climate change | Improved land tenure | Improved recognition of traditional knowledge | Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures | Improved access to ecosystem services | # of men and boys benefiting | # of women and girls benefiting | |
| Iyoka village | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | 116 | 89 |
| Madihani village | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | 76 | 78 |
| Lumage village | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | 115 | 99 |

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shape file. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

| Name of Community | Latitude | Longitude |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| Iyoka village | -9.356 | 34.024 |
| Madihani village | -9.337 | 34.011 |
| Lumage village | -9.313 | 34.008 |

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. "Laws and regulations" pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. "Policies" that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

| No. | Name of Law, Policy or Regulation | Scope (mark with x) | | | Topic(s) addressed (mark with x) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|----------|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|---------|
| | | Local | National | Regional/International | Agriculture | Climate | Ecosystem Management | Education | Energy | Fisheries | Forestry | Mining and Quarrying | Planning/Zoning | Pollution | Protected Areas | Species Protection | Tourism |
| 1 | Village bylaw for protection and conservation of Madihani forest 2019 | X | | | | | | | | | X | | | X | | X | |

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

| No. | Country(s) | Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY | Expected impact | Action that you performed to achieve this change |
|-----|------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | Tanzania | 4 th December 2019 2019 | The village bylaws will help improve management and therefore conservation of Madihani Forest | Facilitating the review, amendment and approval process |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism N/A

20a. Details about the mechanism N/A

20b. Performance of the mechanism N/A

21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices N/A

22. Networks & Partnerships N/A

23. Gender

If you have been requested to submit a Gender Tracking Tool (GTT), please follow the instructions provided in the Excel GTT template. If you have not been requested to submit a GTT, please go directly to Part V.

Should you want to know more about CEPF Gender Policy, please click [here](#).

Download the GTT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with your team to fill it out.

Please do not forget to submit the completed GTT together with this report.

Part V. 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.

Please include your full contact details below:

1. **Name:** Dr. Tim R.B. Davenport
2. **Organization:** Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
3. **Mailing address:** PO Box 922, Zanzibar, Tanzania
4. **Telephone number:** +255 (0)754 433436
5. **E-mail address:** tdavenport@wcs.org

