

						on third phase of the project; to enhance livelihoods through value added forest products
...						

**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.

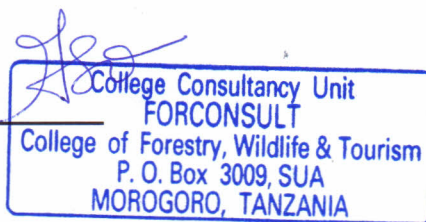
**Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy**

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](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

- 16. **Name:** FORCONSULT SUA (PI Felister, Mombo; Co-PI Samora, Macrice & Agnes Sirima Coordinator)
- 17. **Organization:** Sokoine University of Agriculture
- 18. **Mailing address:** P.O. Box 3011 Morogoro, Tanzania
- 19. **Telephone number:** +255 785 252550 Or 686366163
- 20. **E-mail address:** [forconsult@sua.ac.tz](mailto:forconsult@sua.ac.tz), [forconsult@gmail.com](mailto:forconsult@gmail.com)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_



Date 19/12/2019

**Small Grants –Project Completion and Impact Report**

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

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	FORCONSULT
<b>Project Title</b>	Establishment of Village Land Forest Reserves and Threats Reduction for Biodiversity Conservation in Ludewa Forests, Tanzania
<b>Grant Number</b>	S18-454 / CEPF-109119
<b>Date of Report</b>	October 2019

**CEPF Hotspot:** Njombe forests

**Strategic Direction: SD2-** Improve the protection and management of the KBA network

**Grant Amount:** US\$ 50000

**Project Dates:** 01/08/2018 to 30/09/2019

**PART I: Overview**

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

Key partners have been Regional and District Offices, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) (MLADEA and MISO) and Wildlife Conservation Society. The Offices organized meetings and gave permission to access and work in the forests and with local communities. They also participated to review drafts of bylaws through office of the public prosecutor and later approved it. They also reviewed and approved FMPs to be used for the 2 forests. The CSOs were very instrumental in sensitization, education and mobilization of villagers during drafting of FMPs, Fire MPs, Bylaws and setting aside buffer zones. They went around the target villages communicating on importance of participating in all processes. WCS participated by encouraging FORCONSULT, District authorities and VGs to join hand with them to chart way forward. WCS expressed willingness to continue working to ensure intended long-term impacts.

**2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project**

Through this project 2 natural forests with a total of 5819 ha have been declared Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR). In addition 2 forest management plans, 2 fire management plans, 2 bylaws and have been approved and started being used to manage and protect the declared forests. Two (2) buffer zones with a total of 520 ha have been set aside at the 2 forests. Firebreaks with width of 4-5 m for a stretch of 26 km have been constructed. Capacities of LGA, 2 Village Governments, 2 VNRCs and 2 CSOs to actively manage VLFRs under CBFM framework

have been enhanced. Conditions of the forests have improved with decreased disturbances for example incidences of fire, illegal logging, charcoal making and wild animal hunting. Biodiversity i.e. birds and mammals have started increasing in the two forests. The project has also strengthened the relationship between VGs, CSOs, researchers and District authorities.

**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
Conservation of biodiversity in Litwang'ata and Intake Village Land Forest Reserves in Njombe KBA enhanced	Conservation has to some extent been enhanced considering a period of one 1 year of evaluation. The appraisal study which was conducted at the end the project showed an increase in sighting of birds and animals than before; a situation which partly justify population increase. For example, Impalas have often (4 times per week) been sighted in many parts of the forest in a group of 10 - 20 compared to the past when they were rarely (1-2 times per week) sighted in group of 4-5 individuals. The same applies to Leopard which was sighted in many parts of the forests where there are impalas. Helmeted Guinea fowl and different species of Dove were common birds noted to have increased in the forest. Their populations have increased from about 200 to 400 per sight in a one year time interval.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Two VLFRs that cover 5819 ha under CBFM framework established and functional by September 2019	2 forests with 5819 ha have been approved as VLFRs and being run under CBFM
Conservation threats reduced by 20% in the 2 VLFRs by September 2019	Fire incidences have been reduced from 3 to 0 per month during dry season. Sighting of illegal loggers has been reduced by 80% and sighting of birds and mammals have increased by 20% from baseline. The baseline data was collected during the first phase of the project (2015 -2017) and triangulated with the findings from the first appraisal study which was conducted at the starting of the second phase in 2018. These findings are well elaborated in a short term project impact assessment section which is part of the last technical report.
Forest habitat quality improved by 20% in the 2 VLFRs by September 2019	Overall, the two forests had improvements in habitat quality conditions from very highly degraded (0/10) to moderately (8/10) and highly improved (9/10) habitats. This is more than 80% of the

	improvements. A separate habitat quality index report with details has been submitted.
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**4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts**

In most cases we have experienced the success and there were mainly little and few challenges which did not affect the project. During planning we undermined the seasonality and poor infrastructure of the project sites so some activities were planned during the wrong timing which caused some activities to be delayed and/or lumped during certain period. February to May is the rain season so accessibility to the villages and forests was a big challenge so the activities had to be shifted to June and July. Nevertheless, by the end of project all planned activities were done.

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

Not real

**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	Two reviewed forest management plans by Village Government by June 2019	Minutes of the Village meeting that passed the reviewed document and the recommendation to the District Council	Two Forest Management Plans (FMPs) of Intake and Litwang'ata Village Forest Reserves were prepared, discussed and approved by villagers with technical assistance from SUA expert. Villagers were engaged in the process from VNRC to village assembly. In the process, villagers with disabilities including women and marginalized were encouraged to contribute their views. The approved draft by the village assembly was then submitted to WDC for consideration before approved by the District full council which took place on 17 <sup>th</sup> August 2019. In each meeting, minutes and list of participants were recorded accordingly. Forest Management Plans for both VLFRs have been officially approved with signature and seal of village and district authorities and are currently in operation. The final copies (45 copies) have been circulated to villagers and other stakeholders including district offices. FMPs will guide the management of the two VLFRs for five years (2019 - 2024).

2	Bylaws for the 2 VLFRs Reviewed at village level by June 2019	Minutes of the village meeting that reviewed and passed bylaws for District Council approval	Two by-laws of Intake and Litwang'ata Village Forest Reserves were prepared to enforce the respective FMPs. The process involved participation of villagers with technical facilitation from SUA expert. Villagers were engaged in the process from VNRC to village assembly. In the process, villagers with disabilities including women and marginalized were encouraged to contribute their views. The approved draft by the village assembly was then submitted to WDC for consideration before approved by District full council which took place on 17 <sup>th</sup> August 2019. In each meeting, minutes and list of participants were recorded accordingly. The two by-laws for both VLFRs have been officially approved with signature and seal of village and district authorities and are currently in operation. A total of 45 copies have been circulated to villagers and other stakeholders including at district judicial institutions. These by-laws will be in operation for five years (2019 - 2024).
3	Two fire management plans adopted and implemented by September 2019	Fire management plan guidelines	Two fire management plan guidelines; one for each VLFR was prepared. The process involved participation of villagers with technical assistance from SUA expert. It was not necessary for the guideline to be approved by the district. The guidelines are already in operation and the 40 copies have been circulated to villagers and other stakeholders including at district offices for their reference. The guideline will be in operation for five years (2019 - 2024).
4	Two buffer zones around the 2 VLFRs mapped and declared by July 2019	Physical presence of buffer zones around the 2 VLFRs	Buffer zones around the two VLFRs were established. The distance of 200 meter from the border of the reserve was adopted. Eleven (11) beacons were erected to demarcate buffer zones in Intake village forest reserve and five (5) in Litwang'ata village forest reserve.
5	Village Government and VNRC from 2 villages, LGAs and CSOs trained on management of VLFRs under the CBFM framework by	- 30 trained personnel - Increased knowledge on CBFM by end of project	A total of 42 personnel from Masimavalafu village and 40 from Nkomang'ombe village were trained on management of VLFRs under the CBFM framework. The participants include VNRC, LGAs, CSO's and members of the village councils. A post training evaluation short

	September 2019		questionnaire was designed to assess the impact of trainings, awareness and sensitizations programs on CBFM offered to community. The result show that awareness and understanding has increased from low level before trainings to high level after trainings.
6	CEPF tools and products	<p>Start-Civil Society Tracking Tool report sent by end of Aug. 2018</p> <p>End-Civil Society Tracking Tool report sent by the end of Sept. 2019</p> <p>Start-Gender Tracking Tool report sent by end of Aug 2018</p> <p>End-Gender Tracking Tool sent by the end of Sept. 2019</p> <p>6 month-Safeguard report sent by end of Feb. 2019</p> <p>Final-Safeguard report sent by the end of Sept. 2019</p>	All the required report are submitted as it was planned

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

2 FMPs, 1 Fire Guideline, 2 Bylaws, 1 training manual on alternative IGAs,

**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.**

Consider lessons that would inform:

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

The success of the project was mainly because of participation and engagement of all stakeholders. They were all involved during project idea conception, design and development. So they owned the project right from the beginning and researchers had only the role of facilitating in terms of providing technical support.

- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
  - i) Full engagement of all players in the project, right from local communities, leaders at different levels (village, ward, district and region) civil society organizations, researchers and FORCONSULT leadership contributed to success
  - ii) Team members working together as a team but with each member focusing on core roles and responsibilities in the project. Members were very flexible and committed to see the project a success.
  - iii) This project was designed for only 2 villages but then other villages previously covered by Phase I of the project emerged requesting for technical support such that their village forests are processed and declared VLFRs. This is a challenge but FORCONSULT, WCS and the District are looking into how these villages can be supported.
  - iv) This project did plan to engage equal men and women but it was always difficult to reach that target as most women were often occupied with home/family affairs hindering them from active participation.
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

**Not applicable**

#### **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 replicability.**

It is planned that conservation and protection activities are continued in the villages and beyond. Modalities are in place whereby VNRCs in collaboration with VGs have been trained on different aspects of CBFM and are committed to expand further started activities. District authorities including natural resources office have committed to continue providing technical backstopping and monitor progress of newly established VLFRs. The commitment of VGs, VNRCs and District authorities ensures sustainability and long term impact. FORCONSULT will be available to provide additional knowledge and expertise, if need be.

#### **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.**

This project triggered social safeguards as the access and use of forest was regulated. Though the community members could still access and utilize the forest they have to follow laid down procedures by the villagers themselves. To ensure that community members are not negatively impacted by declaring VLFRs, social safeguard document was developed and shared. Among the silent features of the document are key stakeholders and their specific roles in implementation of the project, inclusion of all segments of the community, measures to assist the affected persons, conflict resolution and complaint mechanism in case of dissatisfaction and monitoring and evaluation protocols. More details are found in the separate safeguard document submitted to RIT and CEPF.

### Additional Funding

**11. 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**

a. Total additional funding (US\$): 0

b. 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:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Tanzanian government	Salaries (A)	In kind	Salaries paid to 4 researchers for 14 months
	Office spaces	In kind	Offices of the project members

\* Categorize the type of funding as:

- 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)

### Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

CEPF has been very useful in protecting and conserving forests and biodiversity in Njombe forests. It is through CEPF that close to 6000 ha of precious natural forests have been protected in Ludewa, Njombe. If not CEPF it is likely that these forests would end up being deforested and degraded. These two forests are among the six village forests that CEPF supported between 2015 and 2017. There are other 4 forests which need to be protected. More support is needed. Implementers of the project got opportunity to learn various issues from impactful project design, execution, monitoring and sharing of results and best lessons. Compared to phase I of the project, phase II was more participatory and gender, age and vulnerable groups inclusive. In particular, decision makers like District Commissioner, District Executive Director, District Council Chairperson, Councilors and village leaders were fully engaged. Women, youths and disabled were also engaged in all processes. Consequently, activities were carried out as expected, timely and short term impacts realized. On the aspects of sharing, information and best lessons from the project have been packed and shared to the government and other stakeholders including CSOs and WCS for replication and wider impacts. Trainings in Rwanda and Uganda were very instrumental to facilitate achieving the above.



#### **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 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.

<b>Name of KBA</b>	<b># of Hectares with strengthened management *</b>	<b>Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP</b>
Njombe forests	5819 ha	FP

*\* Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.*

#### **14. Protected Areas**

##### **14a. Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded**

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

<b>Name of PA*</b>	<b>Country(s)</b>	<b># of Hectares</b>	<b>Year of legal declaration or expansion</b>	<b>Longitude**</b>	<b>Latitude**</b>
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Intake forest, masimavalafu	Tanzania	5533 ha	2019	34° 52' 32.9"	10° 13' 04"
Litwangata forest, Nkomang'ombe	Tanzania	285.6 ha	2019	34° 40' 6.8"	10° 14' 23.8"

\* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

\*\* Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. 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).

#### 14b. Protected area management

If you have been requested to submit a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), please follow the instructions below. If you have not been requested to submit a METT, please go directly to section 16.

Should you want to know more about the monitoring of protected area management effectiveness and the tracking tool, please click [here](#).

Download the METT template which can be found on [this page](#) and then work with the protected area authorities to fill it out. Please go to the Protected Planet website [here](#) and search for your protected area in their database to record its associated WDPA ID. Then please fill in the following table:

WDPA ID	PA Official Name	Date of METT*	METT Total Score
NA	NA	NA	NA

\* Please indicate when the METT was filled by the authorities of the park or provide a best estimate if the exact date is unknown. And please only provide METTs less than 12 months old.

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

#### 15. Production landscape

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.

**Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.**

Name of Production	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
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Landscape*				
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

\* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

\*\*Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.

\*\*\*Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. 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).

### 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.

# of men receiving structured training*	# of women receiving structured training*
18	12

These people received trainings on possible livelihood opportunities in their areas, including beekeeping, mushroom farming and potentials of ecotourism. Other training was on management of VLFRS under CBFM framework.

\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received structured training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also received structured training in project management, the total number of men who benefited from structured training should be 5.

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

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*
NA	NA

\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.



\*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 shapefile. 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
Villagers from Masimavalafu and Nkomang'ombe villages	34.683611	-10.100833
...		

**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	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1	Two by-laws for management of Intake and Litwang'ata Village Land	X					X				X				X	X	X		

	Forest Reserves																			
2	Not applicable																			
...	Not applicable																			

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	08/17/2019	The two by-laws aim to enforce the forest management plans for the next five years (2019 -2024) for the two village land forest reserves of Intake and Litwang'ata. These by-laws will regulate the use of forest resources in the respective reserves. It is through this institution set-up where more protection of the forest reserves will be enhanced.	Both by-laws were prepared by communities through their engagement at various levels. The first draft was prepared by VNRC, and then it was submitted for discussion and comments at a village council. The improved version was presented in a village assembly for more comments and approval. Afterward the ward executive development committee received and approved the same before finally approved by the district full council on 17 <sup>th</sup> August 2019.
2	Not applicable			

## 20. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate financial resources for the long-term (generally five or more years). Examples of sustainable financial mechanisms include conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

All CEPF grantees (or sub-grantees) with project activities that pertain to the creation and/or the implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism are requested to provide information on the mechanism and the funds it delivered to conservation projects during the project timeframe, unless another grantee involved with the same mechanism has already been or is expected to be tasked with this.

CEPF requires that all sustainable financing mechanism projects to provide the necessary information at their completion.

### 20a. Details about the mechanism

Fill in this table for as many mechanisms you worked on during your project implementation as needed.

NO.	Name of financing mechanism	Purpose of the mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1	Not applicable				
2	Not applicable				

\*Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.

\*\*Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.

\*\*\*Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.

### 20b. Performance of the mechanism

For each Financing Mechanism listed previously, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

NO.	Project intervention*	\$ Amount disbursed to conservation projects**	Period under Review (MM/YYYY -MM/YYYY)***
1	Not applicable		
2	Not applicable		

\*List whether the CEPF grant has helped to create a new mechanism (Created a mechanism) or helped to support an existing mechanism (Supported an existing mechanism) or helped to create and then support a new mechanism (Created and supported a new mechanism).

\*\*Please only indicate the USD amount disbursed to conservation projects during the period of implementation of your project and using, when needed, the exchange rate on the day of your report.

\*\*\*Please indicate the period of implementation of your project or the period considered for the amount you indicated.

Please do not forget to submit any relevant document which could provide justification for the amount you stated above.



## 21. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Please describe any biodiversity-friendly practices that companies have adopted as a result of CEPF investment. A company is defined as a legal entity made up of an association of people, be they natural, legal, or a mixture of both, for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, a company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses biodiversity sustainably.

### Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

No.	Name of company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project
1	Not applicable	
2	Not applicable	

## 22. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established or strengthened as a result of CEPF investment.

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

### Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

No.	Name of Network	Name of Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Informal network of different CSO's in Ludewa, FORCONSULT and WCS		2018	Y	Tanzania	To share experience on conservation and to assist each other in proposal writing and advocating the relevance of CBFM for sustainable forest management
2	Norwegian Church aid		2019		Tanzania	To see how we can work