

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

January 2006 – December 2007

Conservation of Zanzibar's Unique Flora and Fauna via Community Based Forest Management and Socioeconomic Development Around Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park



Signing of Resource Use Management Agreements (RUMAs) between Department of Commercial Crops Fruits and Forestry (DCCFF) and community around Jozani - Chwaka Bay National Park

CEPF Grant no. 12758
February 2008

CARE International in Tanzania
P.O. Box 10242
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania.



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I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: CARE International in Tanzania

Project Title: Conservation of Zanzibar's Unique Flora and Fauna via Community Based Forest Management and Socioeconomic Development Around Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park

Implementation Partners for this Project: CARE international in Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the Zanzibar Department of Commercial Crops, Fruits and Forestry (DCCFF), under CEPF grant. Also, the project worked with the following organizations as key stakeholders to take advantage of their experiences in the field:

- Jozani Environmental Conservation Association (JECA) - to facilitate the negotiation process with communities and development of umbrella organization to help steer future community led conservation activities in the target area.
- Jozani Community Development Organization (JOCDO) - training additional saving and credit community contact persons and establishing a community incentive scheme.
- Zanzibar Beekeeping Association (ZABA) - to improve production quality and quantity through the incorporation of new technologies, product quality control and marketing, and,
- Menai-Bay Conservation Project (WWF funded project) – to make progress in the areas of income generation and management planning for marine and terrestrial environments.

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): 1st January 06 to 31st December 07

Date of Report (month/year): February 2008

II. OPENING REMARKS

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

Executive Summary

Conservation of Zanzibar's Unique Flora and Fauna via Community Based Forest Management and Socioeconomic Development Around Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park project commonly referred to The Participatory Forest and Wildlife Conservation Project (PAFOW) operated through partnership management between CARE Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation Society and the Department of Commercial Crops, Fruits and Forestry. This two-year intervention aimed at enhancing forest and wildlife conservation through resource governance practices, livelihood improvement, accurate data of wildlife and building capacity of community organizations and the Department of Commercial Crops, Fruits and Forestry

This project was an extension of the best practices and lessons learned from the previous Jozani Chwaka-Bay Conservation Project (JCBCP) operated in nine villages

around Jozani Chwaka-bay National Park (JCBNP) referred to core area between 1995 and 2003. The targeted eight new communities around the wider Jozani Chwaka – Bay National Park involved eight villages composed of eleven shehias located south of JCBNP in Southern District of the South Region of Unguja Island, where eight village conservation committees, eight Wildlife Hunters Associations and at least 160 Village Savings and Loans schemes were direct beneficiaries. These villages were included in Community Based Natural resources Management Program (CBNRM) due to their significant biodiversity value particularly the existence of Adder's duiker, birds and other resources, and being highly threatened by illegal hunting of wild animals, illegal harvesting of natural forest and intensive shifting cultivation in natural coral forest. The villages are Muungoni, Muyuni (A, B, C), Kibuteni, Kizimkazi Dimbani, Kizimkazi Mkunguni, Paje, Jambiani and Mtende with key stakeholder's population of 13,700 (8,124-female) people.

This report highlights the progress of project implementation from January 2006 to December, 2007 under the CEPF grant focused to put in place resource use management practices and community livelihood improvements with **the aim of enhancing the long term maintenance of Zanzibar's biological diversity and improved livelihoods through ecologically sustainable activities.**

The initial goals of the project were to ensure that extinction risks of all the Zanzibar's endangered and endemic species reduced through improved habitat protection, while local communities participate in and benefit from conservation activities. To achieve these goals the following interventions were implemented:

1. Promotion of participatory forestry and wildlife resource governance practices through: facilitating development of management agreements between government and respective communities; build the capacity of village conservation committees and civil society organizations around the project area i.e. strengthening the leadership capabilities of the community leaders; facilitate exchange visits among community groups and creation of important habitat corridors for the redcolobus monkeys and duikers.
2. Enhancement of capital growth of families through facilitating the expansion of VSL system; developing a cadre of community resource persons to sustain the system; look for the possibility of linking VSL groups with microfinance institutions; promote income-generating activities especially through private sector engagement and enhancing marketing. Realization of the above project interventions helped to solve the problems of:
 - Habitat destruction due to low-income earnings by the majority of the target population;
 - Weak governance practices of forest and wildlife resources alienated from the management and decision-making bodies of both community and department responsible for forestry.

Project's activities implementation was carried out based on two developed outputs with their respective indicators as followed.

Output 1: Participatory forestry and wildlife resource governance practices in place for eight communities around JCBNP.

- Eight Jozani wider area villages with community based resource use management agreements (RUMAs) officially approved
- Proportion of community members that have an active role in planning, implementing and monitoring resource use management agreements increased

- *Level and quality of representation of community groups in making natural resource management related decisions increased*
- *60 percent of community members and other key stakeholders adhere to resource use agreements*
- *Proportion of community leaders (VCC members etc.) hold each other accountable for their roles and responsibility in NRM increased*

Output 2: Capital growth of families enhanced for the establishment, development and management of environmentally sustainable profitable investments.

- *Percent increase in savings and loan portfolio by both genders*
- *Proportion of community members of both genders engaged in and benefiting from environmental sensitive alternative income generating investments increased*
- *Proportion of commodity products accessing reliable / profitable markets increased*

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: Extinction risk of all of Zanzibar's endangered and endemic species reduced through improved habitat protection, while local communities participate in and benefit from conservation activities.

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	
Illegal activities in JCBNP (poaching, fuelwood and building pole extraction) reduced by 50% within 2 years after project completion.	
Number of community members benefiting from conservation activities increased by 50% within 2 years after project completion.	1. Through Community awareness at the on set of the project in all 17 villages, 9 in core area and 8 villages under the CEPF funding program on South Jozani wider area, together with a series of feed back meetings with VCC, WHA and umbrella organization and field visits to specific user groups (mangrove cutters, hunters, youth groups, women etc) the project at the phasing out stage managed to facilitate about 31% user groups recognized and engagement in resources conservation with full understanding of roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders. Also, RUMAs perusal exercise by representatives from all eight communities, local authority and government staff enhanced community

	<p>understanding of RUMA and participatory governance practices.</p> <p>2. In conjunction with 1 above, eighty (80) community facilitators on forest resource conservation and life skills development understand policies and laws governing resource utilization and disaster management that keep the community to better position to deal with their conservation and other environmental issues.</p> <p>3. Following livelihood baseline survey and specific survey on identification of the existing potential enterprises on the wider area, community have engaged in fewer IGAs and increase quality and quantity to products that have reliable market in and outside their villages that fit for forward contract system with positive impact on Conservation measures. Current IGAs are beekeeping, vegetable and livestock production (dairy goat and chicken), mud crab fattening, fish farming and tree nursery with 549 community members.</p> <p>4. The status of the current savings and credit portfolio for all 8 communities within the target area explored. Based on this exploration sixty eight (68) CCPs (32 old; 36 new) from core and wider areas selected and trained on new module of VS&L and SPM to speed up group trainings on SPM and help setting up close follow up on groups' performance and ensure sustainability of the VS&L scheme and extending its coverage.</p> <p>5. The project managed to establish good contact with ZAFFIDE as business development partner on market linkages on IGAs such as vegetables, mud crab fattening and ecotourism.</p> <p>6. Two trainings done to 5 civil society leaders (JECA, JOCDO, ZABA, SECA, WHA) and twelve community resource/contact persons on leadership aspects as a means of strengthening</p>
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	<p>society's capacity</p> <p>7..Production capacity of 12 vegetables groups, 19 beekeeping groups, 3 handicrafts groups and 1 mud crab fattening reviewed and trained on new production skills. Also, study /cross visits within and outside the wider area resulted into formation of 4 new tree nursery groups, 1 fish farming group and adoption of New production skills on handicrafts and soap making. Nineteen (19) representatives from these groups trained on skills building through study/cross visits outside the wider area.</p> <p>8. Feasibility study conducted to connect savings groups with MFIs did not bear positive results due to lack of collateral requirements and high interest rates offered by MIFs. However, new idea of fund raising for loan disbursement that involves contribution of all savings groups developed and the process to work on it is in progress. The future of this approach looks wonderful/bright.</p>
<p>Percent of forest area under protection increased by completion of project.</p>	<p>Exchange visits, and RUMA negotiation meetings sensitized communities to be responsible of their own resources which in turn could give a positive impact on the creation and maintenance of a habitat corridor. In addition to facilitation done by WCS on community members to work and monitor human activities and wildlife movements as part of research related to flora and fauna abundances. The forest component of the project through village maps estimated the forest area coverage to 4,222.8 ha (42% of the eight community land). This protected area demarcated, mapped and added to core area of JCBNP and referred to as the habitat corridor on community lands. Communities themselves using RUMA provisions placed road side notice boards restricting people to enter the protected</p>

forest areas for wood cutting and hunting wild animals, especially endangered species like Adders duiker (Paa Nunga). Similarly, these communities publicly announced best practices from RUMA drafts and allowed use of resources only on agreed sites. The outcome of such activities and community determinations resulted into joining the eastern and southern forests and in so doing expanded the habitat corridor. Land use categorization and its management prescription awareness to community done by project staff in collaboration with the community.

To effect 1.above the following operates:

1. 1 Eleven VCCs structure and functions on the wider area eight villages revised based on recommendations from the lessons learned and community concerns during RUMA review exercise. To add value to VCCs structure, WHAs contributed Some members to VCCs composition. VCCs are leading organs at village level in resource use management and exercise on joint patrol of the community forest resources in collaboration with DCCFF staff.

2. One general village meeting is being conducted per village in the wider area in which VCCs provide quarterly feedback on Resource Use Management performance. This platform brings forward ideas on how best VCCs in collaboration with community can work effectively on exploring RUMAs benefits. There are evidences that some revenues spent on improving social services such as water supply infrastructural development and opening bank accounts for fund raising for other community development projects such as those initiated by TASAF as part of cost sharing.

3. The systems for community patrol, permit control and revenues management

	<p>developed and put in use to enhance effectiveness on RUMA implementation. VCCs and SECA (South Environmental Conservation Association - Umbrella organization) do a reflection of these systems during their regular quarterly meetings. VCCs and SECA as community organizations exercise full control over resource use and collaborate with DCCFF forest guards to solve conflicting issues whenever arise.</p> <p>4. SECA as an umbrella organization reports quarterly on community forest resource use performance to DCCFF and District commissioner to revitalize networking and information sharing.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p>
Aders' duiker and Zanzibar redcolobus populations stable or increasing within 2 years after project completion.	

Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

- Project conducted lesson learned exercise in Jozani to be a guideline for Wider area villages
- Documentation and dissemination of the lessons learned with recommendations to key stakeholders
- The project successfully facilitated the development and signing of Resource Use Management Agreements (RUMAs) between DCCFF and communities
- Facilitation of the development of Resource Use Management Agreements (RUMAs) between DCCFF and communities on all eight villages of the Jozani wider area
- RUMA signing between community and government
- Protected area demarcated, mapped and added to core area of JCBNP
- Collaboration support from pre-proposed project Civil Society Organizations (NGOs)
- Baseline survey on livelihood conducted
- New CBOs have been formulated so far inline with active community participation.
 - 48 Savings and Credit CBOs established (1090 Female; 309 Male (Total 1399)

with total savings of Tsh 161,6m/=

- 19 Beekeeping CBOs, 22 Females 192 Males (Total 214)
 - 3 Handcrafts CBOs (69 Females)
 - 12 groups of vegetable growers 132 Females; 22 Males (Total 154)
 - 1 mud crab CBO 7 female; 3 Male (Total 10)
- Capacities of the Community Contact Persons (CCPs) and village conservation committees (VCCs) strengthened for the effective running of VS&L scheme and RUMAs implementation
 - Generally, community now has more savings (capital growth) than before the project
 - Community realization of Natural resources depletion (Attitude change)
 - Unlike previously, now community work as a team, solves problems together and realizes increased productivity for people working as individuals and as groups
 - Project operations known at all potential levels (in and around JCBNP; by its name and coverage

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project Outputs: Enter the project outputs from the Logical Framework for the project

Output 1: Participatory forestry and wildlife resource governance practices in place for eight communities around JCBNP.

Output 2: Capital growth of families enhanced for the establishment, development and management of environmentally sustainable profitable investments.

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<p>Output 1: Participatory forestry and wildlife resource governance practices in place for communities around JCBNP (Implementation by CARE).</p>	
<p>1.1. Eight Jozani wider area villages with community based resource use management agreements (RUMAs) officially approved and operating by year 2.</p>	<p>Eight Community management agreements (RUMAs) which represent 11 Shehias in eight villages have been approved and signed. The process involved trainings and meetings which were conducted during the project's life effectively sent home conservation awareness messages to community, thus</p>

	<p>participatory process for RUMA development well accepted and completed.</p> <p>The Zanzibar Hon. Minister for Agriculture, livestock and Environment officially approved all 8 RUMAs for 8 villages in the wider area of Jozani and official launching completed by Minister's handing over signed RUMAs to the community. This great event celebrated by a large number of community members for given opportunity to manage their forestry resources. Follow-on meetings, one per village conducted for RUMA operationalization awareness.</p> <p>Participatory conservation implementation plan synchronized with wildlife bylaws for each of 8 villages is in place and functioning.</p> <p>Agreed roles and responsibilities of major actors (VCCs, village leaders, district authority, WHA, DCCFF and police) in plan implementation are functioning under the guidance of the umbrella organization.</p>
<p>1.2. Proportion of community members that have an active role in planning, implementing and monitoring resource use management agreements (RUMAs) increased by year 2.</p>	<p>At least 1000 community members from VCCs, WHAs, SECA so far have active roles in the planning and management of RUMAs. VCCs and WHAs composition reviewed and reshaped or changed to enable them shoulder their responsibilities effectively. Inclusion of women In VCCs was considered as necessary for efficient resource monitoring, and quick information relay which are both important in influencing the decision to be made. Due to nature of women's day-to-day activities, they provide the most needed information for resource monitoring.</p> <p>Essentially, the community meetings demand data related to illegal activities and explanation of the kind of penalties and mode of revenues collection and way to spend the revenues. Based on these meetings, most expenditure on community social aspects are approved and executed. One good thing to take note of these meetings is that RUMA get</p>

	<p>reviewed from time to time, whilst VCCs and local Authority leadership grow stronger by gaining experience in handling burning issues on resources management. On the other hand, there is an indication that resource user groups adhere to policies and laws governing resources utilization.</p> <p>Quarterly collaborative meeting involving SECA leaders, VCCs, government forest guards and Shehia leaders continue to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the key players in RUMA implementation for the purpose of increasing efficiency and eliminating conflicts of interest among those parties.</p>
<p>1.3. Level and quality of representation of community groups in making natural resource management related decisions (e.g. issuance of permits; use of revenue) increased by year 3.</p>	<p>One general village feed back meeting per each village is being conducted to assess VCCs' performance and commitments on RUMA implementation with a view of instituting transparency, accountability and information flow between general communities and VCCs. Also, VCC and umbrella leaders initiated a program of intervillage participatory community patrol involving all eight villages of the wider area.</p> <p>To effect the issue of good governance among the communities, VCCs, DCCFF and local authority is in place and functioning. SECA submit quarterly report on RUMA performance at the village level to DCCFF and local authority (District Commissioner 's office)</p>
<p>1.4. 60 percent of community members and other key stakeholders adhering to resources use management agreements by year 3.</p>	<p>The project facilitated representatives from all eight communities, local authority and government staff to participate fully in perusal of the RUMAs for clear understanding of its contents and means</p>

	<p>of exercising good governance among the communities, VCCs and the government. Currently, about 31% of community members and other key stakeholders adhere to resources use management agreements.</p> <p>VCCs of each of 8 Villages present their findings on RUMA implementation to general community and being advised accordingly by the community. A forum with similar intention of participatory resource user performance review organized by SECA on quarterly basis now serves as a feedback mechanism from village VCC and shehia leaders. Eighty (80) community facilitators understand policies and laws governing resource utilization and disaster management</p>
<p>1.5. Proportion of community leaders (VCC members etc.) holding each other accountable for their roles and responsibilities in NRM increased.</p>	<p>On quarterly basis about 1,400 community members, participate on various meetings on transparency, accountability and information flow to include feedback meetings by VCCs and SECA.</p> <p>3. VCCs and SECA take a lead in community patrol, permit control and revenue management systems and set quarterly schedules for intervillage patrols and resource use performance reviews of which about 400 community members on average participate.</p> <p>SECA meets quarterly to discuss the overall accountability and responsibilities of VCCs and forest guards working for the improved relationship and efficiency in execution of RUMA implementation plan.</p>
<p>Output 2. Capital growth of families enhanced for the establishment, development and management of environmentally sustainable profitable investments (Implementation by CARE).</p>	

<p>2.1. Percent increase in savings and loan portfolio by both genders by year 2.</p>	<p>There has been increase of saving and loan portfolio by 66.7 The number of VS&L in the wider area reached 48 from 32 in 2006 with 1,399 members (309 males;1090 females) and a total savings of TZS 161,678,999/-million as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jambiani village - 20 groups with total saving of TZS 67.9 million - Paje village - 5 groups with total saving of TZS 19.6 million - Muungoni village - 8 groups with total saving of TZS 36.6 million - Muyuni village - 8 groups with total saving of TZS 29.3 million - Kizimkazi Mkunguni -1 group with total saving of TZS 3.7 million -Kizimkazi Dimbani – 1group with total saving of TZS 2.1million -Kibuteni village – 1 group with total saving of TZS 2,283,700million <p>However, attempt to connect VS&L CBOs with MFIs was not materialized and came up with a notion of collecting shares from VS&L groups to serve as loan basket fund using the common scheme model run by JOCCDO.</p>
<p>2.2. Proportion of community members of both genders engaged in and benefiting from environmentally sensitive alternative income generating investments increased by year 2.</p>	<p>The number of business done by community increased from 35 in 2006 to 43 in 2007. This trend shows the rise of awareness for the community to start business. However, Kanga followed with other cloth business appear to dominate in the wider area, though business like selling of mangoes, soap, handicrafts (including ropes from coconut husks) and fisheries products are picking up.</p> <p>Currently, there are six cadres of producers of those four run by groups (Beekeeping, handicrafts, vegetable and mud crab) and two by individual producers (tree nurseries and fish farm) with total producers of 549 (271 females; 278 males).</p> <p>Through CCPs training and baseline survey conducted to evaluate livelihoods on the wider area, communities identified</p>

	<p>viable income generation activities and their markets links through inputs from Zanzibar Farmers and Fishers Development (ZAFFIDE), a local organization dealing with livelihoods and entrepreneurs development.</p>
<p>2.3. Proportion of community products accessing reliable/profitable markets increased.</p>	<p>Out of the existing 43 community products, 12 have fetched reliable markets within and outside Zanzibar. Some of the products with reliable markets include vegetables, honey, handicrafts, fisheries products, dairy products etc</p> <p>Most recently South Environmental Conservation Association (SECA) based in south District of Unguja, developed a network to cover all potential community products. SECA works in collaboration with the above named networks. The market strategies for the produces are in place and functioning. .However, the system does not work effectively for vegetables due to its high seasonality caused by rainfall pattern.</p> <p>Two Civil societies, the Vegetable growers Association (UWAMWEMA) based in urban district and Zanzibar Beekeeping Association (ZABA) in south District of Unguja developed networks for surplus vegetables and honey products. The two societies connect producers to different categories of consumers including hotels and medicinal shops for the case of honey.</p>
<p>Output 3. Accurate data on the density, demography, ecology and distribution of wildlife species within JCBNP and the adjacent community managed forests collected and utilized to scientifically evaluate the conservation success of participatory forest management (Implementation by WCS).</p>	
<p>3.1. Proportion of quantitative data used to evaluate management plans increased by</p>	

project completion.	
3.2. Report on the status of habitat and wildlife populations in JCBNP and in each community with a resource management agreement produced biennially beginning at the end of 2007.	
Output 4. Capacity of community organizations and DCCFF to collect, analyze, and interpret data necessary to develop effective forest management plans; to implement management plans; and to evaluate the success of these plans enhanced (Implementation by WCS).	
4.1. Two members in each of the 16 target communities surrounding JCBNP and 6 DCCFF staff members trained to collect ecological monitoring data by project completion.	
4.2. A management/planning team composed of DCCFF staff and community members established and capable of implementing and evaluating management plans by project completion.	

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

1. Participatory forestry and wildlife resource governance practices in place for communities around JCBNP

The most outstanding accomplishment during project's life time is the signing of eight RUMAs by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment to mark the official approval for their implementation. This is the most important event for the community, DCCFF and the project, as implementation of other activities dependent on RUMAs' official approval. As a result, community has legal mandate and confidence to the management of their forest resources.

Community actively continues to contribute to the discussions on the implementation of RUMA and offer valuable opinions and recommendations for RUMA improvements during their quarterly feedback meetings. Income generating Activities (IGAs) innovations, relationship between the forest guards and communities, information flow to and from communities, and VCCs leaders unaccountability on resource use are gradually dealt with through meetings/discussions, cross visits aimed at clarifying raised matters and enhancing community capacity on resource use governance. The overall improvement process on those lines and areas of transparency, accountability and information flow is proving positively. The capacity built to VCCs and SECA worked successful as they are exercising full control over resource use in collaboration with DCCFF through the established monitoring system. SECA as an umbrella organization shows positive impact on resource use management by being accountable to wider area communities.

2. Capital growth of families enhanced for the establishment, development and management of environmentally sustainable profitable investments. The enterprise development component during project implementation period facilitated changes in skills development in the areas of beekeeping, handicraft, vegetable production, tree nursery, mud crab fattening, dairy goat and Chicken production, chalk and soap production and butterfly farming to help community diversify their livelihoods and increase cash earnings. Review of JOCDO's portfolio and coverage to guide on growth done revealed that remarkable progress has been achieved in terms of savings and loans due to impressive pace of group formation. Presently, there are 48 VSL groups with total savings of 161,678,999/- and 1,339 members. Other tackled matters include monitoring of record keeping for production and VSL groups and market strategy development.

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

Linking of VS&L CBOs to MFIs was not achieved due to inappropriateness of the JOCDO set up. JOCDO is a non-profit making organization and does not comply with collateral arrangements required by financial institutions based in Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland. JOCDO is therefore working on the alternative arrangement of raising fund based on the existing VS&L system to stand as a loan provider to its VS&L groups. The system will enable VS&L groups to have loans without interest, using the normal procedure of not exceeding three times of the deposited total shares. With this approach JOCDO could provide large loans to communities to engage in medium sized businesses, hence its failure to connect with MFIs has not affected the overall impact of the project

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

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

The project during its course of implementation was very much guided by two sisters' policies governing environmental conservation. These are Forest and Environment policies of 1995 and 1992 respectively. These policies were highly supported by good governance and Civil Societies Organizations (CSOs) policies. The four policies together gave community and CSOs freedom to interact with government institutions and initiate dialogues that came up with the results of the project, e.g development of resource use management agreements between DCCFF and communities around the wider Jozani protected area. To affect these interactions the project conducted two meetings that involved 80 participants from the community who got exposure and chance to understand the policies and laws governing resource utilization and disaster management. Other capacity strengthening trainings to CSOs imparted knowledge on principles of good governance, active participation, transparency, accountability and decision-making processes.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

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

- For effective management of forest habitats close to community reach, it is a robust strategy to shift powers and management responsibilities to communities to be able to plan, implement and monitor resource utilization by themselves. Community powers and authority in natural resources management increase commitment
- Commitment between the three parties, i.e. Village Conservation Committees (VCC), Village Leaders and Community as a whole is very important to each village engaged on Conservation of natural resources.
- Support from other legal authority such as Police, District authority and Forest Department improves moral of VCC members to carry out their duties with confidence.
- Failure to provide official identity to VCC members reduce the legal power of the VCCs to implement their duties
- Regular monitoring on the RUMA implementation and community empowerment on carrying out law enforcement work, revenue collection and control are important aspects towards successful RUMA implementation that could boost up moral of VCC members to carry out their duties with confidence in sustainable manner.
- Participatory meetings, workshops and seminars at village level proved to be useful tools for solving some community problems and conflict of interest among major players of Resources Use Management Agreements as it was used in collaborative meeting between SECA, Government Forest Guards and Village leaders (shehas)
- As adult people, learn more quickly by seeing and doing, study and cross visits to production groups and individuals greatly increased community change of attitude and mind set on selection of economic development activities
- Individual producers quickly single out profitable enterprises, invest in, and comparatively perform better as compared to some production groups
- Despite strong commitment demonstrated by the community to exercise RUMAs implementation, community needs closer supervision support from DCCFF especial in laws enforcement.
- Continuous concerted efforts are required on community training to change community mindset and act positively on conservation that ends up with poverty reduction. As participation is a key measure, which makes people capable of satisfying their basic needs, it is of prime importance ensuring community involvement at all stages of programs development. Sustainable development can take place with understanding and participation of the community.
- Experience from the Project has shown that effective use of Community Contact Persons (CCPs) in conducting project activities have substantial contribution in the realization of project goals.

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

Inclusion of community conservation based organizations such as JECA, JOCDO, ZABA, WWF(Menai Project), WCS, DCCFF (mandated organ for forestry in Zanzibar), and District Authority in project design highly contributed to its success as each of these organizations had specific and profound role to play with marked expected tangible output. Generally, the organizations enhanced community understanding on the founding principles and application of RUMA.

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

Key partners and stakeholders including JOCDO, JECA, DCCFF and ZABA continued to play active role in planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities focused to achieve the project goal. Key partners and stakeholders influenced smooth project implementation, information sharing, good governance promotion among stakeholders and improved community empowerment

Key stakeholders including Village leaders, VCCs, elders, user groups fully participated in review of RUMA drafts through suggestions, comments, recommendations delivery and site visits. Their active participation speeded up the RUMAs approval process and built DCCF confidence on the community.

The quarterly tripartite meeting involving the DCCFF Director, WCS and project staffs facilitated smooth running of the project. Overall, key partners and stakeholders' participation increased community understanding of their roles and responsibilities and selection of two community members by WCS from the village VCC team has enhanced the forest and wildlife resource use monitoring system that is in place for each of the eight villages.

Currently, JOCDO and ZABA are working hard on mobilization of group formation and advising community on the kind of IGAs to engage in, while JECA, SECA and DCCFF are very much involved in conservation awareness campaigns directed to forest resources users. DCCFF, District Authority and Community leaders help to resolve issues that could lead to conflicts if not legally treated.

VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

There were no additional donors and funding to the project parse. However, a significant indirect assistance was always provided by the DCCFF, WCS and communities whenever a need arise. The project had a provision of using partner's vehicles and communities sometimes offered their offices as venues for meetings to cut down costs. As such, the popular saying of "A friend in need is a friend indeed" prevailed for the whole project execution period. We even shared costs for some project activities/events with WCS. WCS contributed a total of Tsh. 500,000 in demarcation and mapping exercise of the protected area referred to habitat corridor on community lands that joins the Southern and Eastern coral forests that also joins with the JCBNP.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes

****Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:***

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*
- B** *Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF funded project)*

C *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)*

D *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

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

There is no indication of having additional funding as CEPF fund is a finite sort of funding. On the other hand, there is an immature fundraising plan through CARE Tanzania focusing on addressing the gaps left during the implementation of the previous project and extends similar activities to new areas within and outside the project framework. That is to extend the project to new villages around Jozani National Park Areas and to include Ngezi-Vumawimbi Nature Forest Reserve (NVNF) and some other villages on Pemba Island. If this funding is secured, the initiated interventions will continue. Some of the gaps identified include:

- The market linkages for the community products have not been very well developed and viable income generating activities have not reached attractive contractual production. Despite large accumulation by the VSL members still investment is not fascinating.
- Destruction of forest resources has not reached the acceptable level due to immature community income generating activities and community has been fully benefiting from the conservation activities. Community conservation cannot be successful if the remaining four (4) villages in the Jozani Wider Area are not involved in the management agreement system. The villages are Uzi, Ng'ambwa, Unuja-Ukuu and Makunduchi.
- DCCFF staff and community in Zanzibar still have no sufficient competences to collect, analyze and interpret biological data, while in Pemba DCCFF staff and community members have no idea on management of permanent sampling transects and plots for monitoring biological changes.
- Still in many areas, there is extreme poverty, which constrains community participation in conserving resources. A look for best alternative income generating sources that will shift people from forest resources dependency to other non-forest IGAs still holds. This will later on get rid of poverty and reduce deforestation.
- There is too limited market research and intelligence which lead to limited access to marketing information and proper links between producers and consumers, which hinders in coming up with quality value added products and promoting reliable customers marketing, especially in handcrafts and agricultural crops and products or honey..
- Community based organizations have limited skills in community empowerment capabilities that ensure community programs sustainability.

For the short time (a year or two before the community spirit wears /slip away) sustainability of the existing community programs lie on the following undertakings of which JECA, SECA, JOCDO and ZABA still continues to perform.

- Monitoring of the cultivated transparency, accountability and information flow between communities and VCCs and to the government. (on regular basis)
- NGO quarterly meetings to review accountability on actors responsibilities.
- Monitoring of civil society managed marketing network for community products.

- Develop new forward contract systems for new production groups and individuals.

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The political reconciliation between CCM and CUF parties is the only action that resulted into the stable political sphere, stable tourism industry and even growing tourism based market. Therefore, political conflict was no longer a risk to the project implementation.

1. Generally, village meetings provided meaningful discussion forums that checked transparency and community accountability on RUMA execution processes.
2. Participatory Community Patrol proved to be an effective means/tool for participatory resource monitoring and hence it is worthwhile to carry it forward.
3. Trainings on business management skills as well as particular job skills such as fruit and vegetable handling and packaging, diversified handicraft styles, honey processing, and various fish farming technologies etc. have attracted interest of many producers and change their mind set on their production target and focus.. The exposure done to some of the community producer groups to exhibitions and trade fairs, has promoted their business and enable them to learn new ideas and business skills. This has helped them to have more thoughts of product diversification and quality control that can improve their income. Extra effort, time and fund allocation to this line is important for the realization of the concept of livelihood diversification

Recommendations

1. The lessons learned report significantly contributed to RUMA replication process on the wider area. The report outlined procedures that could be followed in approaching community in order to ensure successful implementation of the process and what next when RUMAs are operating. The lessons depicted the methodology to be used in collecting information that could assist RUMA reviews in villages and can as well be used as a basis for developing a monitoring tool for the effective project implementation.
2. For sometime, handicrafts marketing have not been stable to either locally or outside the country, which make those possessing marketing access and information not ready to share with others for fear of losing their business. This has been an obstacle to newcomers who want to penetrate to market in terms of getting the required skills on the aspect of quality improvement, which is the dependant factor on marketing. Demand driven market research should continue to help community access to market.

VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

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

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

1. Evaluation of Participatory Forest management Initiatives (PFMI) around Jozani –Chwaka - Bay National Park, Zanzibar. Report on Lessons Learned & best practices with Recommendations By Iddi H. Hassan & Tamrin A. Said (June 2006)
2. Baseline survey to Evaluate Livelihoods of Community members of Wider Conservation Area of South of Jozani, Zanzibar By Tamrin Ally Said & Khatib Mohammed Khatib (December 2006). This document will be submitted as an attachment to the final report
3. The CD showing RUMA development process will also be submitted

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**ACTUAL EXPENDITURES IN US\$ FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2006
TO DECEMBER 31, 2007**

		Actual Expenditures Jan'06-Dec'06	Actual Expenditures Jan'07-Dec'07			
	Total 2YEARS Approved Budget	Year 1 Total Jan- Dec'06	Year 2 Total Jan- Dec '07	Total To date	Bgt Balance To date	% spent to date
	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)
Salaries/Benefits	33,996	13,257	19606	32,863	1,133	97%
Professional services	8,340	4,581	3897	8,478	-138	102%
Rent and storage	4,000	1,901	1971	3,872	128	97%
Telecommunications	2,520	1,299	1569	2,868	-348	114%
Postage and Delivery	480	76	76	152	329	32%
Supplies	7,492	6,233	1936	8,169	-677	109%
Furniture and Equipment	4,900	4,454	205	4,659	241	95%
Maintenance	5,300	3,031	3694	6,725	-1,424	127%
Travel	12,000	5,516	6021	11,537	463	96%
Meetings and special events	4,160	2,087	2980	4,813	-653	116%
Miscellaneous	1,912	364	545	909	1,004	48%
SUBTOTAL - Direct costs	85,100	42,799	42245	85,044	57	100%
Indirect costs - CARE Admin costs	6,808	4,109	3374	6,864	-56	101%
TOTAL	91,908	46,908	45000	91,908	0	100%