CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Wildlife Conservation Society - EAM
Project Title:	Establishing Honey as a Viable Alternative Livelihood Across the Northern Lake Nyasa Mountain Complex, Tanzania
Grant Number:	63386
CEPF Region:	Eastern Afromontane
Strategic Direction:	1 Mainstream biodiversity into wider development policies, plans and projects to deliver the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development in priority corridors.
Grant Amount:	$149,855.00
Project Dates:	November 01, 2013 - October 31, 2016
Date of Report:	January 02, 2017

Implementation Partners

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

Tanzania Forest Service (TFS): Advice on the bee apiaries and give the communities areas to set hives within 100 meters from forest boundaries with an agreement that the groups will managed all illegal incidences within the area.
District councils (Makete, Rungwe, Ludewa and Mbeya): Worked with villagers in training and advising. District council agreed to continue supporting producers in advice, marketing and other aspects of projection.
Local community: Local communities were the main focus of the project. The project was designed to them as incentive to conserve the reserve in the adjacent areas. Communities signed agreement to protect the reserve from fire, logging and hunting.
Vocational Education Tanzania Authority and private workshop: Advise the local carpenter on the production of the hives to villagers at manageable price.
Small Industrial Development Organization (SIDO): Provided a link with a packaging dealer, advice on TBS acquiring and honey center construction. SIDO will continue giving technical support to the producers in honey processing, packing and storage.
Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA): Advise the process of production ensuring high hygiene and a clear chain of product processing development.

Conservation Impacts

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

- **New 17 beekeeping groups were established and operating in areas of southern highland. They were trained on beekeeping practices and produced honey named 'Kipunji honey'**
- **Significant reduction of forest destructive activities such as wildfire, hunting, logging, and grazing**
- **Over 10,000 people are benefiting from ecosystem services of the conserved KBAs**
- **9 villages using Kipunji honey centre at Ilolo village to process and packaging of honey**
- **31,700 community members were engaged in conservation education at 17 villages and 26 schools**
- **Improved habitat of key species in KBA's through reduction of destructive activities which have increased sightings of animals such as Abbotts duiker, Kipunji, Bush pig, blue duiker and Bush buck**

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The rich biodiversity of the Northern Lake Nyassa Mountain Complex (NLNMC) is conserved through active engagement and support of the surrounding communities.	The rich biodiversity of the Northern Lake Nyassa mountain complex (NLNMC) was conserved through active engagement and support of surrounding communities in beekeeping. The project created a long term and sustainable benefit to communities through beekeeping scheme thus help to reduce pressure on natural resource and thereby protecting endemics and endangered species of flora and fauna.
By creating a long term and sustainable benefit to local natural resource user groups, this project will reduce the current pressures on the NLNMC, thereby protecting its over 120 endemics, highly endangered species such as the kipunji monkey (Rungwecebus kipunji) and Abbot's duiker (Cephalophus spadix) and over 45 species of terrestrial orchids.	Beekeeping efforts have indirectly benefited 42,459 people who live in 17 villages, who profited from improved ecological services of the nearby forest. The communities living adjacent the KBAs have realized the opportunity of using KBAs indirectly in project such as beekeeping. Their understanding on beekeeping and conservation of the forest has increased and their efforts are seen in protection of KBAs in engagement on forest patrols, forest fire suppression and their support in reporting on illegal forest use to relevant authorities. Currently most of the local communities have adapted sustainable beekeeping practices to reduce threats of forest fires, hunting and tree cutting. Communities were organized in groups and given training on beekeeping and environmental education. Group members and their families have earned cash

	and honey from the project and it has influence other community members to set their own hives adjacent to the KBAs providing even greater fire shield to the forest. By understanding the contribution of bees to the livelihoods of communities, beekeeping is supported in forestry programme (Tanzania Forest Services, Local government) to make communities aware of the precious value of forests and the need of protection. TFS has a strong component of beekeepi

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Reduction of agricultural encroachment by 70% by the end of 2015 (beekeeping villages will be monitoring activities in the forest)	WCS, TFS and local NGOs have built capacity to VEC in sensitizing other community members to adhere with the forest boundaries which were clearly known. Communities identified major environmental challenges in their village and prepared strategies to overcome each challenge. Forest fire was identified as the major threats in most of the villages. Farmers were trained to set hives in boundaries and follow fire use procedures in farms preparation. Previously fire was used in farms clearing with no precaution which caused forest fire. Currently villages are using fire management plan that is monitored by VEC, village authority and district officers. This plan provides procedures of fires use and handling of fire incidence in the village. In addition environmental education and tree planting activities are provided to the communities to increase their support in protection of KBAs.. Short term observation from the activities implementation of VEC and beekeeping groups showed reduction of forest encroachments caused by human activities. Communities were more aware of the forest and its contribution to their livelihood as a source of water, manure and rainfall.
Reduction in hunting and harvesting of rare species of flora and fauna for food, construction and to counter crop raiding by 2016	Forest patrols were carried out to monitor forest condition and stop illegal incidences Community participatory guards, VEC and beekeeping groups carried out patrol in the forest. The patrols focused on monitoring illegal incidences and collecting of ecological and biological data in the reserves. Illegal incidence such as hunting, trees cutting and grazing was monitored since the beginning of the project. Data collected showed the reduction of observed signs of human activities over time. Communities have recognized the potential of having flora and fauna in the KBAs as their heritage where they benefited directly through ecological services. WCS used key species in naming of conservation programme that were

	introduced; Minde, Mbega, Maltider viper school clubs and Kipunji honey. These motivated more people to understand the species which dwell in forest reserves adjacent their villages thus reduction of harvesting and killing of rare species of flora and fauna. Efforts of reducing Human wildlife conflict (HWC) in the villages were implemented by introducing alternative crops, and use of chill dung. These methods were useful and reduced retaliation killing of species such a Sykes, Kipunji and Colobus that habitually crop raid in the farms adjacent reserves.
At least 90% of individuals in the beekeeping villages are reached by environmental education by the end of 2015.	WCS through environmental education succeeded to meet with pupils, students, teachers, environmental committee, local chiefs, traditional leaders, villagers and ward government leaders as well as district leaders for different purposes. Through these meetings the education program succeeded to engage in environmental education through participatory teaching, conducting teachers' seminars, conducting meetings with the target of disseminating information on environmental education to village environmental committee, local chiefs and traditional leaders. Environmental education was taught in all 17 beekeeping villages, as well as primary and secondary schools around five KBAs. Indoor/outdoor meetings and film show were the main method of disseminating information to the various groups. The focus was to increase public awareness in communities' conservation participation, sustainable use of resources and understanding the worth and threats facing the adjacent forest reserves, as the habitat of endemic species such as Rungwecebus kipunji as well as main source of water to Lake Nyasa.
More engagement of village government and TFS in conservation activities including enforcing the laws. .	TFS and village government were involved in implementing beekeeping project including registration and establishment of beekeepers groups as well as raise conservation awareness of adjacent KBAs. TFS in collaboration with Village government and WCS raised awareness with a focus on fire suppression, tree planting and modern practice of beekeeping. Village environmental committees are continuing raise awareness to local community on village environmental by-laws in order to reduce illegal activities in the KBAs. TFS, WCS, District and village government are still working together to ensure that every illegal incidence is reported and the communities are adhering to forest laws and regulation. TFS and District Government govern and assist community participatory guards and

	Village Environmental committees on legal procedures of offences reported during forest patrols

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

- **Success**

The project has helped to improve relationship between the villagers and the forest authorities where villagers are engaged in forest patrols and reporting of illegal activities which have improved trusty and openness in all conservation and protection issues around the KBAs

Communities knowledge on their environment has increased substantially. They understand and appreciate the ecosystem services provided by their environment in-terms of water, weather regulation and pollination.

Hive and beekeeping has been a fire fence, where no fire has to start forest from beekeeping areas. Beekeepers help to control and implement fire management plan. In case of incidences of fire reported were suppressed before it gets bigger.

Beekeeping has helped to diversify the economic options to communities by providing them with improved security of income while protecting the forest.

- **Challenges**

Creating a functional beekeeping group cost large sum of money and need lots of perseverance as in the process of organizing villagers into workers team.

Villagers lack efficiency in producing honey quantity proposed in the business plans

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The Environmental Education is taught in the primary schools adjacent to the forest. This has assisted in instigating conservation awareness among the children and passion for nature. The environmental education clubs in schools have shown interest in beekeeping as they observed their parents practices. WCS has support hives and tree nursery to school environmental club, aiming at practical training of students while they change community perspectives in conservation.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Capacity and infrastructure of Southern Highlands Honey Cooperative increased	1.1	Five new beekeeping groups established, each containing 30 members with a ratio of one beehive per person	Meetings were conducted in 17 villages to introduce beekeeping project. During the meeting VG, VEC, influential people and local honey collectors were involved. An announcement for formulation of new beekeeping group was provided in each village through sub-village leaders. A total of 20 beekeeping groups were established from five KBAs with 369 members. All established beekeeping groups aiming at increasing income which derived from beekeeping activity as well as improving the health of adjacent KBA through environmental conservation. The presence of beekeeping group in each KBA has influence other community members to have their own hives, and engage in environmental conservation activities. To date beekeepers are witnessed to be good ambassador in protecting KBAs during forest fire suppression, forest patrols and communities sensitization.
1	Capacity and infrastructure of Southern Highlands Honey Cooperative increased	1.2	Five processing centers established and operational - The processing centers will house two centrifuges (which will rotate between the centers) and will facilitate distribution and overall assurance of product quality	One honey centre was constructed and functioning in Rungwe district at Ilolo village around Mount Rungwe Nature reserve. The honey center serves 9 beekeeping groups adjacent Rungwe Nature Reserve. Unprocessed honey from beekeepers group is collected and transported to the center for processing, packaging and marketing of the product. Honey centre has improved honey quality and simplify marketing of the product. It also gives room for other individual's beekeepers to collectively supply honey in the centre. In future the established centre can be used as a learning demonstration centre on beekeeping. With other fund WCS is planning to construct three honey centers in southern highland.
1	Capacity and infrastructure of	1.3	Two beekeeping	Each beekeeping group has received two training per year guided by the beekeeping module produced in

	Southern Highlands Honey Cooperative increased		training sessions conducted per year attended by 90 participants	collaboration with District Beekeeping officer. The training focused on honey production and value addition with topics on; bee biology and behavior, bees importance, apiary management and beekeeping in relation to conservation. The training methodology was effective as it combined presentations, demonstrations and photos or pictorials. The training was conducted in collaboration with experts from TFS, and District council. It was a positive training because it enables participants to share experience on local beekeeping procedures and best practices. As a result of training, beekeepers group are able to adapt best practices that produce quality honey as well as protection of KBAs.
1	Capacity and infrastructure of Southern Highlands Honey Cooperative increased	1.4	Initial beekeeping equipment provided (300 hives, 250 suits, 200 buckets,30 sieves, and 150 hive stands etc.)	All groups were given beekeeping equipments such as hives, protective gears, honey harvesting, processing and package. The equipments help beekeepers to simplify their daily beekeeping activities as well as to maintain quality of the honey produced.
1	Capacity and infrastructure of Southern Highlands Honey Cooperative increased	1.5	Health and safety plan written and implemented	Beekeeping safety plan was designed and adapted by each group to ensure that the project does not cause problems to group members and community. Some precaution and bees handling techniques were given to members. Post and signs board were set in apiaries to alert people on bees.
2	Business plan completed and implemented	2.1	Business plan finalized	The business plan was prepared to enhance beekeeping expansion on its quality production and ultimately increase of revenue for financial sustainability as well as achievement of conservation goals by protecting forest from fire, logging, and tree felling, grazing and hunting. The plan explored potential opportunity of beekeeping in generating income to the communities.
2	Business plan completed and implemented	2.2	Business plan ratified by stakeholders	Stakeholders were involved in all stage of reviewing the previous business plan by adding different inputs. The business plan was simplified in a way that it was easily being implemented by small entrepreneur like beekeepers groups. The document was shared with local NGOs, TFS, Districts, SIDO and other beekeeping practitioner as main stakeholders.
3	Quality of product	3.1	20,600 new labels	Honey brand name and labels was designed (Kipunji Honey). A Kipunji honey label is well designed and

	improved		produced	competes in local markets around the region. The labels contain conservation message of protecting and understanding the richness of biodiversity in KBAs around southern highlands. To date new labels has been produced, available in the honey centre and some given to producer groups.
3	Quality of product improved	3.2	20,600 new jars with cap liners sourced	Honey produce is packed and labeled in bottles of 450gm, 1litre and 5 litres. This has added value on our honey since most of honey sold in the local market is sold in used bottles of other products.
3	Quality of product improved	3.3	Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) approval secured	It was not easy to get TBS certificate for honey produced as it involved a complicated process and expenses that could not be managed by the group in future. Alternatives, TFDA certificates are in processing of being secured after their advices in the building of honey centre. The attained TFDA certificate is compulsory for food processer and gives legal operation of the honey centre and the products.
3	Quality of product improved	3.4	Centrifuge for processing facility obtained	Kipunji honey centre was supplied with equipments for processing honey. Honey pressing machine is available at the centre and was used in pressing honey combs. The machine shortens the honey processing exercise.
3	Quality of product improved	3.5	Optimal hive (Langstroth vs. top bar) determined	Beekeeping officers were the key people in selection of optimal hives with considering factors of production, cost effective, and technology that can be managed by local carpenter. The Tanzania top bar hives was selected and modified to include queen excluder. The TTBH with queen excluder help the beekeepers in managing the bee colony and easy the harvesting process.
4	Honey distribution mechanism developed	4.1	Sales database created	WCS in collaboration with district beekeeping officer developed a beekeeping record form to monitor operations. This forms guide beekeepers on record keeping for their general managements of the apiaries. In future WCS and District beekeeping officers will prepare a mechanism of keeping records of honey and wax produced at districts.
4	Honey distribution mechanism developed	4.2	Relationships with 75 Mbeya retailers established by General Manager	At first we supplied honey jars in mini supermarkets in town to reach customers. It took time to convince the stores on the taste of high quality honey produced by the group. Later as customer liked the product thus stores began to call back for more. The quality and taste honey produced as increased demand from customers and well compete with other brands in stores. We supply honey in more than 75 stores around Mbeya and Iringa town.
4	Honey	4.3	Third party	Honey produce is supplied to stores after packaging and

	distribution mechanism developed		distributor identified for mass quantity/longt erm distribution (>5,000 bottles)	labeling in jars of 450gm, 1litre and 5litres. To date we seek link with food processors Company that produce, pack and export honey. Linking the groups with this company will assure them with market and good price.
5	Monitoring and evaluation system implemented for production and compliance	5.1	Two harvest Record Forms completed per year by each producer group after each honey harvest	Beekeepers were trained on the importance of recording and keeping information on beekeeping operation. Good records kept by the beekeeper helped to follow up the progress of performance of the scheme. Two records are particularly important: operational records and harvesting records. The honey harvesting form is used by producers to monitor harvest and record the actual numbers of honey harvested in a season. This enabled the groups to make follow up on the hives that perform better than others. It records people who were involved in the harvesting in which case if there are questions about the process the group know who to ask.
5	Monitoring and evaluation system implemented for production and compliance	5.2	One return on Investment (ROI) report submitted (tracks total number of hives, number of hives with bees, output level per hive, number of harvests per year, costs per production etc) by each group per year	Financial indicators show the economic feasibility of the project. The precedent performance, the trend and the projections in terms of income statement, balance sheet together with the cash flow projections are relevantly strong. The overall results are very satisfactory supported by the analysis for the years 2015, 2016 and projected one for 2017. Projected Net profit margin calculated for three years 0.12, 0.26 and 0.54 respectively. And Return on Investment was 0.02, 0.05 and 0.14 respectively to 2015, 2016 and 2017.
5	Monitoring and evaluation system implemented for production and compliance	5.3	An greement regarding natural resource use and best practices signed with each	Agreements on protection of the KBAs was structured and signed by the groups and village leaders. It was shared with District officers to ensure that the groups abide the agree terms and condition on their operation of beekeeping and protection of the KBAs. The agreement provided negotiated packages to beekeepers on conservation actions such as participating in patrolling and monitoring of illegal activities.

			beekeeping group	
5	Monitoring and evaluation system implemented for production and compliance	5.4	Incident reports of any infractions on agreements (i.e. illegal hunting, use of fire etc.)	Beekeeping members were monitored to see if they adhere with the agreement. VEC and the village government checked the activities of the beekeepers against the contract signed. All groups were faithful to the signed agreement and not reported in performing illegal activities in the KBAs. For this case, beekeeping proved to be one of procedure to ensure members of village engage in conservation. In future we plan to engage people who were reported in forest destruction so that they can change attitude and involve more in conservation activities.
5	Monitoring and evaluation system implemented for production and compliance	5.5	Incentive system established for groups meeting conservation goals (i.e. community sensitization meetings, lack of infractions etc.)	Beekeeping performance in adhering to the agreements was monitored in all 17 groups. Two beekeeping groups were performing best than other; Ilundo and Ipelo groups. These groups monitored destructive activities in the forest and water sources more frequently than the other groups. They were rewarded 20 hives and encouraged to influence more people to engage in conservation of the KBAs.
6	Component 6 Monitoring and evaluation system implemented for conservation impacts	6.1	Bi-annual reports on status of KBA area neighboring beekeeping group (measured based on number of illegal activities, biodiversity survey data etc.)	In all KBA's records show that occurrence of illegal incidences has declined. This is the efforts done by Village environmental committees, beekeepers, forest guards and TFS authority in patrolling forest and creating awareness to the communities around. Illegal incidences observation and destructive signs were less reported in the KBA. Taking an example of Rungwe NR illegal incidences have reduced throughout the project period. In 2013 annual illegal incidences recorded was 1168 and 2016 was 446 which indicate there is a reduction of 45% to 50% illegal incidences. Illegal incidences have been observed in villages where Beekeeping is not practiced while villages practicing beekeeping illegal incidences were either low or none recorded. Fire incidences have reduced despite the few fire occurrences reported. Animal sighting and signs were recorded in the KBAs. The records show the abundance of different animal species in the KBAs and the number of sighting per animal. Key species of NLNMC such as kipunji, Abbott's duiker and other animals were sighted and recorded respectively to

				the KBA.

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

Data collected was recorded at the villages in the counter books given.

Lessons Learned

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

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process *(aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*
- Project Implementation *(aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Community based approach was used in the designing project activities. Villagers were involved in identifying the most suitable forest based enterprise that is appropriate to their circumstance and the need for forest conservation. And they all agreed and support projects such as beekeeping, tree planting and environmental education.

These aspects of project design and implementation helped to contribute to the success of the project. It also supported its expansion in areas of coverage and number of hives, where more individuals are making their own hives placing them adjacent the forest.

There is however a shortcoming in the project designs. It was designed to work with groups of producers that were designed by WCS. Along the way, we are realizing that more individual producers are merging. These needs support especial technical. Eventually WCS has been figuring ways where these individual producers will be helped.
Beekeeping project is an effective way of fire management where villagers voluntarily engage in controlling fire occurrence and training community members on good fire management practices.

Beekeeping groups are good platforms to discuss different socio, environmental and economic issues. They group members are trusty each other and provide credit among each other from the revenue generated in honey selling. Different stakeholder has been using this platform to disseminate information to villages.

Community members understand more and implement ideas that shared by members of their own communities. They can best convince their neighbors to engage in good practice. In our case, beekeeping community was good ambassador to teach villagers best practices which were eventually implemented by villagers.

Beekeeping can eventually lead to the development of other activities within the community such as making of protective gears, smokers and beehives; or the making of value-added products such as beeswax candles or shoe polish, body cream

In planning we aimed at equal distribution of gender (men and women) in beekeeping. While running the project we learned that, most women were not happy with bee box management and attending. They liked activities in value chain addition such as honey packing and selling.

A manual for good beekeeping practices needs to be developed to serve as guidelines and support for the beekeepers to better manage their projects components effective.

Building capacity on beekeeping best practice can be supported and maintained in the community so that they can use their investments to improve honey production.

Sustainability of beekeeping group is an issue that should be thought from the beginning of the project. This includes government involvement at various levels to strengthen the groups and show government commitment for long term plan.

Sustainability / Replication

Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

Beekeeping project has been among the alternative economic activity that communities living adjacent protected areas liked. WCS has expanded beekeeping project to other villages in southern highland with an aim of raise income to communities while conserving the environment. Reserve managers have agreed that beekeeping project helps in conserving the reserves. TFS contributed to the scheme in realizing the potential of it in maintaining reserve integrity.

In order to ensure sustainability in the longer term the project has put some initiatives to establish and revive beekeepers associations. The project has put some effort to ensure that groups are registered as district association or cooperative. WCS managed to create awareness among beekeepers on the importance of collective action on beekeeping, capacity building among beekeepers especially beekeeping and environmental conservation.

The government has been engaged. Both TFS and District councils have beekeeping components in their management. They will continue working with producers to ensure honey quality as well as adhering with forest conservation principle. There will also be support from SIDO and VETA in developing simple machineries that the producer will need in ensuring high quality product that can be sold in any market all over the world. TFDA will continue to advice the producers on the quality of the honey ensuring high hygiene.

Beekeeping project has been among the alternative economic activity that communities living adjacent protected areas liked. WCS has expanded beekeeping project to other villages in southern highland with an aim of raise income to communities while conserving the environment. Reserve

managers have agreed that beekeeping project helps in conserving the reserves. TFS contributed to the scheme in realizing the potential of it in maintaining reserve integrity.

In order to ensure sustainability in the longer term the project has put some initiatives to establish and revive beekeepers associations. The project has put some effort to ensure that groups are registered as district association or cooperative. WCS managed to create awareness among beekeepers on the importance of collective action on beekeeping, capacity building among beekeepers especially beekeeping and environmental conservation.

The government has been engaged. Both TFS and District councils have beekeeping components in their management. They will continue working with producers to ensure honey quality as well as adhering with forest conservation principle. There will also be support from SIDO and VETA in developing simple machineries that the producer will need in ensuring high quality product that can be sold in any market all over the world. TFDA will continue to advice the producers on the quality of the honey ensuring high hygiene.

Safeguards

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

The project had no socio and environmental impacts. Precautions was taken in the construction of honey center to ensure that it does not have any related impacts to the communities and the environment.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

CEPF has been very supportive to our project. That was very useful in accomplishing this project.

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

Total additional funding (US$)
$130,000.00

Type of funding
Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*

B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*

C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investm*ent or successes related to this project)

We received funding from USAID under Southern Highland and Ruaha Katavi Protection Programme (SHARPP). Funding is for the expansion of the honey scheme to 13 more villages especially South Tanganyika.

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

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

Name: Tim Davenport Organization: WCS Mailing address: Box 1475 Mbeya Tanzania Telephone number: +255754433436 E-mail address:tdavenport@wcs.org