

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

Organization Legal Name	Fauna & Flora International
Project Title	Securing the Ntakata Forest as a Community-Owned Village Land Forest Reserve in Tongweland, Western Tanzania
CEPF GEM No.	62590
Date of Report	11/11/2015
Report Author	Dr Rob Brett and Josephine Nzilani
Author Contact Information	Rob.Brett@fauna-flora.org ; Josephine.Nzilani@fauna-flora.org

CEPF Region: Eastern Afromontane hotspot

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

Grant Amount: \$158,207

Project Dates: 2013/7/1 to 2015/9/30

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

Tongwe Trust, Local Organization

Tongwe Trust was the leading implementing partner on the ground. The Trust facilitated the Participatory Land-use Management (PLUM) and Participatory Forest Management (PFM) processes through which village land was mapped, zoned and boundaries marked- designating areas of general land use and areas to be conserved as Village Land Forest Reserve. The Trust facilitated the development of boundary maps, bylaws and a forest management plan and supported the ratification of these documents by village government and district officers. The Trust facilitated the submission of these documents by District Officers to the Commissioner of Land and the Directorate of Forestry and Beekeeping. Tongwe Trust oversaw the management, monitoring and protection of Ntakata Forest by 12 forest guards. The Trust also supported the process of identifying and mapping key cultural sites and values of the communities in the village land and reserve area. It held quarterly meetings with the community to raise awareness on conservation.

District Government; Local organisation

Officials of Uvinza district (where Mgambazi village is located) and Mpanda district (where Lugonesi village is located) were involved in the process of confirming the extent

and boundaries of village land, and in establishing Ntakata VLFR for the portion of village land covering Ntakata forest in both Mgambazi and Lugonesi. They liaised with the Commissioner Land and Directorate of Forestry and Beekeeping for issuance of Village Land Certificates¹ and for gazettement of Ntakata forest as a Village Land Forest Reserve (VLFR) respectively.

Directorate of Forestry and Beekeeping; Local organisation

The Director of Forestry and Beekeeping is responsible for gazettement of Ntakata as a VLFR. District Forest Officers from the directorate, who have full authority to implement and coordinate National Forest policy and Act at District level, were involved in the process of demarcating Ntakata forest, developing management plans and by-laws. They submitted management plans and maps to the Director of Forestry and Bee-keeping and are following up for the gazettement of Ntakata as a VLFR.

Mgambazi, Lugonesi and Lubalisi villages: Local organisations

Village members of Mgambazi and Lugonesi and their institutions (Village Council² and Village Assembly³) participated in PLUM and PFM processes. Forest Guards who monitor and protect Ntakata forest are drawn from these villages. Lubalisi village was involved in Natural Resource Board meetings and is keen to allocate their forest land for protection for conservation.

Ugalla Primate Project: Research organisation

The Ugalla Primate project trained Ntakata forest rangers in forest monitoring protocols. They worked with rangers and Tongwe Trust in data collection on chimpanzee distribution and habitat prioritisation in Ntakata as part of the Ugalla Primate Project broader research work.

The Nature Conservancy; International Organisation. Frankfurt Zoological Society; International organisation

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) supported training of rangers by paying costs for facilitators from Ugalla Primate Project and providing equipment for rangers including camera, GPS and tents. TNC offered Tongwe Trust a small grant to run a short project in dry season fires prevention and management. TNC also provided internet access services to Tongwe Trust staff (Cultural Values Assistant) in their office when needed. Tongwe Trust shared with FZS information on PLUM and PFM progress in Lugonesi village land that was laying on general land as district forest reserve. But through PLUM and PFM, the land was designated as village land and Village Land Certificate was issued to Lugonesi.

¹ Certificates from the Ministry of Land giving villages the right to occupy and use the land.

² Village Assembly is a meeting of all village members 18 years of age and above. It is at the village assembly where final decisions on issues concerning the village are made.

³ The Village Council is the Executive Committee of the Village.

Conservation Impacts

2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

The project has strengthened conservation in the Eastern Afromontane hotspot, by increasing the land under active conservation in the region. The project secured a total of 48,550ha of forest land in the Mahale landscape and the biodiversity inhabiting the forest and put it under community-based protection and management. The site, Ntakata forest, and species are being protected by the community whose capacity to promote conservation has been increased through their ongoing involvement in the project and through quarterly awareness meetings. More villages in the areas outside Ntakata are interested in setting aside village land for conservation and have requested for support from Tongwe Trust.

3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Conservation in Greater Mahale landscape has been strengthened, Ntakata forest has been secured and is being protected by the Tongwe people from threats facing it including, forest conversion, degradation and loss from clearance for cultivation, grazing, fuel wood cutting, charcoal production and fire. The biodiversity inhabiting the secured forest land is being protected from loss/extinction. Forest guards from the participating villages are protecting the forest from illegal activities and conducting biodiversity monitoring for key species. Data from the monitoring activities from October 2013 to June 2015 shows that population of key species is stable, and illegal human activities have reduced.

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

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

Conservation of the Greater Mahale Landscape strengthened through increased land under active conservation and increased local institutional capacity to conserve

4. Actual progress toward long-term impacts at completion

Conservation of the Greater Mahale Landscape has been strengthened. A total of 48,550ha of forest land have been secured increasing the land area under conservation from the 18,300ha that were being protected in Ntakata prior to the implementation of the project. The forest is being protected by the community through patrols and monitoring activities of forest guards who supported by a Natural Resources Board which has representation from the villages. The local organization mandated by Tongwe villages to support the conservation of the forest area (Tongwe Trust) has increased its capacity to conserve through the recruitment of additional staff, procurement of appropriate office and field equipment, participation in relevant training opportunities

and by building partnerships with other NGOs and donors who are providing technical and financial support.

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

List each short-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

- i. Community-based conservation of the Ntakata Village Land Forest Reserve, legally and operationally established protecting 18,300 hectares of forest
- ii. At least 2,000 hectares of high conservation value humid forest legally protected within a forest reserve on village land (VLFR)
- iii. Conservation activities and community development around the Ntakata forest benefiting people from each of the 3 Tongwe village land areas, and their households. (# 10 Tongwe villagers employed, # 3 enterprises supported)
- iv. The Tongwe Trust has human and financial resources able to support the conservation and community development activities at the Ntakata forest reserve, including realization of cultural values and linkages (# 3 Tongwe Trust staff recruited and trained, \$30,000 grant funding secured)
- v. Coordinated efforts of FFI/Tongwe Trust and FZS for the extension of legal protection of forest on village land to include areas of forest conserved (as a District Forest Reserve) with community support on general land in Mpanda District

5. Actual progress toward short-term impacts at completion

- i. Community-based conservation of the Ntakata Village Land Forest Reserve (VLFR), legally and operationally established protecting 18,300 hectares of forest:

Ntakata VLFR has been established protecting 48,550ha that were set aside for conservation by Mgambazi and Lugonesi villages across whose common boundary the Ntakata forest falls. The villages received Village Land Certificates from the Ministry of Land legally confirming their rights to access and manage these forest areas. A total of 12 members of the community are actively involved in the daily protection and surveillance of the forest as forest guards, bylaws and a forest management plan have been signed by the community and ratified district forest officers confirming that the community has agreed to conserve the forest. Village Assembly, Village council and Natural Resources Board meet quarterly to deliberate on conservation matters concerning the forest and to discuss any arising matters. Tongwe Trust has developed a strategic plan and is developing sustainable financing options to ensure long-term conservation of the VLFR, and extension of the Trust's mandate to support conservation in additional villages in the Greater Mahale Landscape.

- ii. At least 2,000 hectares of high conservation value humid forest legally protected within a forest reserve on village land (VLFR):

The 2,000ha of high conservation value humid forest are being protected within the 48,550ha forest reserve.

iii. Conservation activities and community development around the Ntakata forest benefiting people from each of the 3 Tongwe village land areas, and their households. (# 10 Tongwe villagers employed, # 3 enterprises supported):

Conservation activities and community development around Ntakata forest is benefiting people from three Tongwe village land areas and their households. A total of 19 local village members who include 15 guards, 2 core staff and 2 board members (board chairman and secretary who provide dedicated support to Tongwe Trust) continued to benefit with their households from monthly wages paid by the project/Tongwe Trust. The villages (Mgambazi, Lugonesi and Lubalisi) have also benefited from renewable energy through installation solar lighting in the Tongwe villages and dispensaries. They also received refrigeration systems in clinics to safely store vaccines and other drugs. The villages also benefited from education programs including training offered to them by Tongwe Trust on dry season fires prevention.

Two sustainable financing options for Tongwe Trust are being initiated. A tourism development plan is in place. A UK travel company visited the project with interest in partnering with Tongwe Trust through combining tourist visits in Mahale National Park with a visit to Ntakata forest. Tourist fees would cover some of the Trust's core costs. Beekeeping is also being considered; for Tongwe Trust to either investment in hives and bee-keeping skills or to lease honey-gathering rights in Ntakata to a commercial honey enterprise under an agreement. Contacts have been made with a professional farmer and discussion are ongoing to identify the best approach to take.

iv. The Tongwe Trust has human and financial resources able to support the conservation and community development activities at the Ntakata forest reserve, including realisation of cultural values and linkages (#3 Tongwe Trust staff recruited and trained, \$30,000 grant funding secured):

Tongwe Trust has 2 core staff and 15 rangers who have worked together to effectively conserve Ntakata and support community development activities. Cultural Values Assistant has collected information on Tongwe culture, collected material for archiving in Tongwe Cultural Repository and produced videos documenting cultural values and conservation activities of Tongwe Trust. The Trust independently raised financial resources to support conservation and community development. Tongwe Trust directly applied and secured a small grant from Cotswold Wildlife Park (\$5,700), The Nature Conservancy (\$1,700) and also got a donation from Wild Philanthropy (\$5,000). Another application was made to the Arcos Network (\$5,000- unsuccessful). Tongwe Trust and FFI collaboratively raised new funding from Taurus Foundation (\$15,000 one year grant) and Northwick Trust (\$40,000 two years grant).

v. Coordinated efforts of FFI/Tongwe Trust and FZS for the extension of legal protection of forest on village land to include areas of forest conserved (as a District Forest Reserve) with community support on general land in Mpanda District:

Through coordinated efforts of Tongwe Trust, villages and District Officers, legal protection of forest on village land was extended to include forest land that was being conserved as district forest reserve in Mpanda district. Through PLUM and PFM processes, Lugonesi village was allocated the land by the district government and were issued with a Land Certificate giving them the right to manage it.

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

- The PLUM/PFM process that is prerequisite to the establishment of a VLFR (and issuance of Land Certificates) is a step by step process which needs to be followed to completion, from: land surveys, demarcation of boundaries, development of boundary maps, development of management plans and ratification of documents by villages and government. Adequate funding is required for the activities required to be undertaken. The two years grant from CEPF made it possible for the completion of the PLUM/PFM process, helping the project to make remarkable progress towards achieving its long-term and short-term objectives.
- Free, Prior and Informed Consent was sought with the community and there was ongoing engagement of local community in the project. Community members owned the process and took the initiative of protecting their forest. Information was given to the local people to understand the project and the process. Appropriate language was used, documents such as forest management plan were developed in Kiswahili which is the language commonly used by the community, the local community was thus able to give input and are able to use the documents.
- Good working relationships were developed and maintained with stakeholders, including with the participating villages and neighboring villages, district government and local NGOs. Good rapport with the local community has enabled the continued mandate for Tongwe Trust to support conservation of the forest. Neighbouring villages have approached Tongwe Trust to partner with them, although Tongwe Trust has not extended its support to the additional villages due to financial constraint.
- Continued project monitoring by Tongwe Trust, FFI and CEPF helped to keep project implementation and ongoing operations on track.

- The forest is located in isolated remote areas that are difficult to access. Thus monitoring of the project on the ground consumes significant resources in terms of time and finances.
- There have been delays in the gazettelement process of the VLFR at the national level by the Directorate of Forestry and Beekeeping in Dar es Salaam. District officers in Uvinza and Mpanda have been following up with their office in Dar with slow response.
- The land area under active conservation in Ntakata VLFR has increased from 18,300ha to 45,550ha. The financial requirements for protection of the increased forest land have also increased, including the need to establish an additional forest guard unit to enable effective protection and monitoring of the forest and resources. Current finances available are insufficient.
- Funding was not adequate to cover some of the proposed activities such as Sustainable Livelihoods Enhancement and Diversification (SLED) workshop.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Component 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 1.

The Ntakata Forest legally gazetted as a Village Land Forest Reserve through joint actions of the three participating villages and the Tongwe Trust

Product/deliverable

- 1.1.** Inventories of biodiversity, natural resources and cultural values and land/resource use compiled
- 1.2.** Boundaries established for Mgambazi and Lugonesi village land and the areas of Ntakata forest comprising the shared Village Land Forest Reserve
- 1.3.** Village Land Use Management Plans and Ntakata VLFR Management Plan completed
- 1.4.** Bylaws describing allowable activities in the three village zones of the Ntakata VLFR
- 1.5.** Legal gazettelement of the Ntakata VLFR published, including boundary description
- 1.6.** Ntakata VLFR legally established and recognised

i. Describe the results from Component 1 and each product/deliverable

Ntakata forest has been established through joint actions of Mgambazi village, Lugonesi village, Tongwe Trust and district officials from the Directorate of Forestry and Beekeeping and from the Ministry of Land.

1.1. Inventories of biodiversity, natural resources and cultural values and land/resource use compiled

Baseline forest resources/natural resources assessment in the portion of Ntakata Forest in Mgambazi and Lugonesi village was done to provide baseline account of forest resources in the village land. Assessments were done by a PLUM team that consisted of two representatives from Tongwe Trust, a District Land Officer, a cartographer, Forest Officer, Land Surveyor, Forest Rangers and Village Council members. Cultural values inventory was compiled by Tongwe Trusts's Cultural Values Assistant.

Prior to the PLUM/PFM field activities, the team PLUM held two meetings with Village Council and Village Assembly to inform them of project activities relevant to Village Land Management Plan development and VLFR gazettement process to ensure full participation of the community.

1.2. Boundaries established for Mgambazi and Lugonesi village land and the areas of Ntakata forest comprising the shared Village Land Forest Reserve

Participatory land surveys were done and village boundaries for Mgambazi and Lugonesi were confirmed, demarcated and marked with beacons. Geographic positions of the beacons were measured to produce a boundary map that was ratified by the villages and the Ministry of Land. The total land area surveyed was 92,750ha (42,204ha in Mgambazi and 50,546ha in Lugonesi). Boundaries were established for land areas set aside for general use (44,200ha) and land areas set aside for conservation (48,550ha).

1.3. Village Land Use Management Plans and Ntakata VLFR Management Plan completed

Management plans were developed by villages with support from Tongwe Trust, district officials, a lawyer, doctors and extension officers, through workshops. Sensitization meetings on the management plan were done with Village Council and Village Assembly. The final plans were ratified by the village government and approved at ward and district level.

1.4. Bylaws describing allowable activities in the three village zones of the Ntakata VLFR

By-laws were formulated providing a legal basis for enforcement of local level agreements concerning natural resource management and village land use plans in Mgambazi and Lugonesi. The bylaws allocate land for different uses giving restrictions and directives for management in order to protect various land resources. The bylaws state what activities are prohibited and what punishment will be given to law breakers. These were ratified at Village Level through Village Assembly meetings, at ward level and at district level.

1.5. Legal gazettement of the Ntakata VLFR published, including boundary description

Legal gazettelement of Ntakata by the Directorate of forestry and beekeeping is pending, but villages have signed an agreement to protect Ntakata based on the legal authority given to them to access, manage and use the land as holders of Village Land Certificates for the land. Boundary maps were approved by the Ministry of Land.

1.5. Ntakata VLFR legally established and recognised

Ntakata VLFR has been established and is recognized by the local community and district government. At national level, gazettelement is pending and district officers are following up for the process to be completed.

Component 2 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 2.

Provisions for implementing the Ntakata VLFR Management Plan established and in operation

- 2.1.** Joint Forest Management Agreements between Tongwe Trust and Mgambazi, Lubalisi and Lugonesi Villages
- 2.2.** Community Forest Guard Units (3) established
- 2.3.** Forest Monitoring protocols developed and in use
- 2.4.** Regular VLFR monitoring reports, including reports on observations of key species and human activities
- 2.5.** Cultural Repository or Centre
- 2.6.** Resource Use, Enterprise development and EcoTourism potential assessment report

ii. Describe the results from Component 2 and each product/deliverable

Provisions for implementing the Ntakata VLFR Management Plan were established as described below.

2.1. Joint Forest Management Agreements between Tongwe Trust and Mgambazi, Lubalisi and Lugonesi Villages

A joint Ntakata Forest Management Agreement between Tongwe Trust and Tongwe villages was developed and approved by the villages and Tongwe Trust. The agreement was based on minutes of meetings held between Tongwe Trust and villages where villages mandated Tongwe Trust to work with them in managing their forest and biodiversity.

2.2. Community Forest Guard Units (3) established

Tongwe Trust established three guard units: Mgambazi/Mlofwesi with 6 guards, Lugonesi/Ngondo with 6 guards and Katumbi with 3 guards. Mlofwesi and Ngondo units are based inside Ntakata forest while Katumbi unit is based at a Sanctuary in Katumbi located on the shores of L. Tanganyika adjacent to Mahale Mountains National Park.

The project supported the construction of two new houses and an office in Mlofvesi and Ngondo. Rangers posts upkeep costs were covered including maintenance of ranger’s houses in Ngondo and Mlofvesi, vehicles maintenance and maintenance of foot paths. Rangers monthly salaries were covered.

Forest guards in Mlofvesi and Ngondo have been conducting routine patrols and monitoring in Ntakata, enabling detection and response to illegal incursions or activities within the forest, and also providing data on key species sightings.

Guards in Katumbi protect and secure the sanctuary from illegal activities. Plans are underway for two guards from Katumbi to be moved into Ntakata to reinforce forest protection and monitoring.

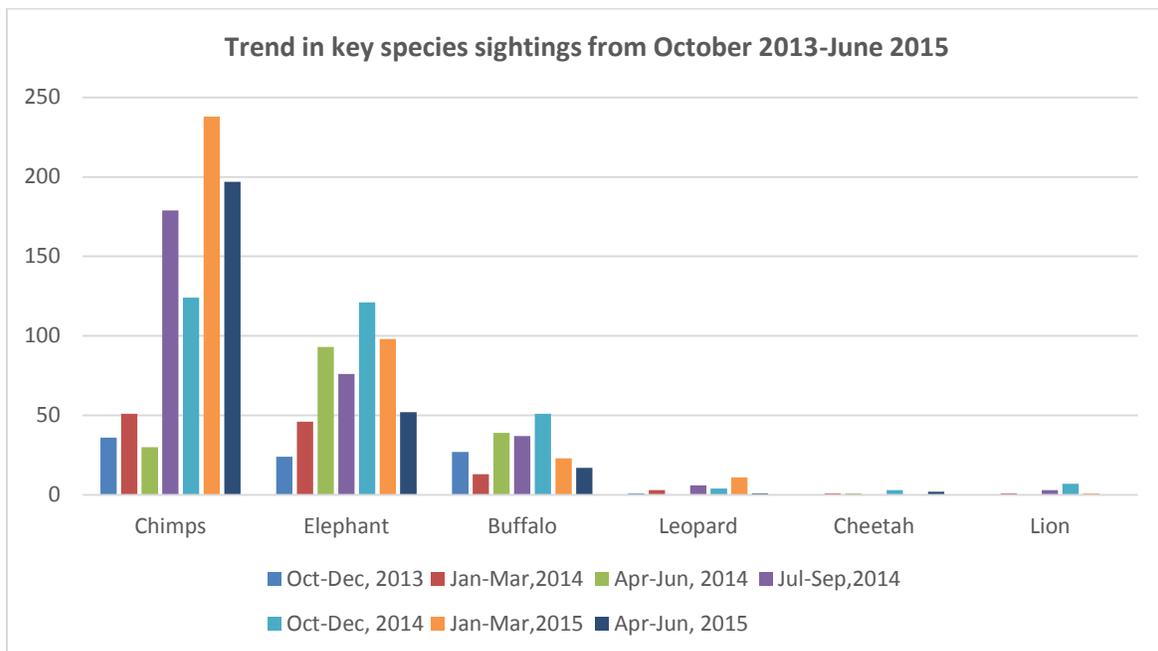
2.3. Forest Monitoring protocols developed and in use

Tongwe Trust rangers were trained by Ugalla Primate Centre in monitoring and reporting protocols. A data sheet template was developed is being used for data collection on wildlife (key species) observations and human activity.

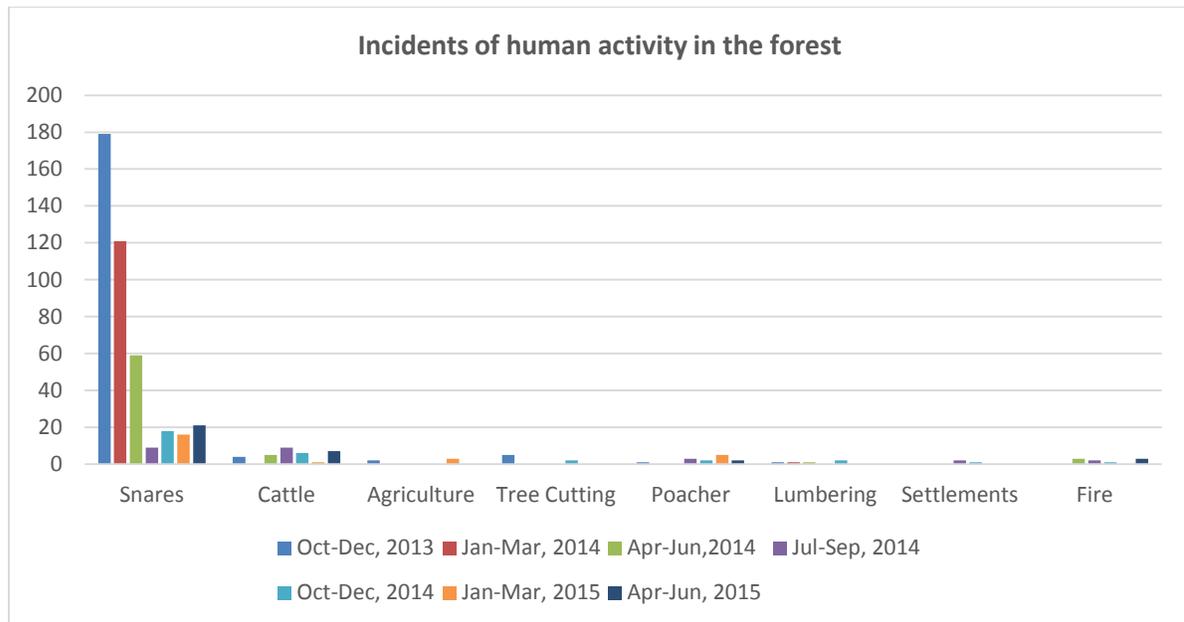
2.4. Regular VFLR monitoring reports, including reports on observations of key species and human activities

VLFR monitoring has been undertaken since October 2013. Monitoring reports on observations of key species and human activities have been produced regularly and shared with FFI/CEPF.

The graphs below show trends in sightings of key species (endangered and vulnerable) and incidents of illegal human activity in the forest.



Results show that population of key species is stable or increasing.



There is a significant reduction in illegal human activity particularly on snaring of wildlife in the forest.

2.5. Cultural Repository or Centre

A cultural centre/museum has been established. The cultural values materials that have been collected by the Tongwe Trust's Cultural Values Assistant will be archived in the centre to illustrate Tongwe cultural values and linkages to Ntakata Forest. These will also be shown through films to communities. A report was produced describing the cultural linkages of Ntakata Forest sites and values.

The Cultural Values Assistant received training from FFI's Cultural Values team and from a professional film maker.

2.6. Resource Use, Enterprise development and EcoTourism potential assessment report

A tourism development plan has been compiled and is being implemented. A UK travel company visited the project with interest in partnering with Tongwe Trust through combining tourist visits in Mahale National Park with a visit in Ntakata forest. Tourist fees would cover some of the Trust's core costs. Beekeeping is also being considered: for Tongwe Trust to either investment in hives and bee-keeping skills or to lease honey-gathering rights in Ntakata to a commercial honey enterprise under an agreement. Contacts have been made with a professional farmer and discussion are ongoing to identify the best approach to take.

Component 3 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 3.

Capacity of the Tongwe Trust strengthened to enable the Trust to deliver effective and sustainable community-based conservation of forest on village land

- 3.1.** Tongwe Trust management and governance established and strengthened (organisational strategy, governance structure, strategic plan)
- 3.2.** Tongwe Trust staff implementing projects effectively, including the CEPF sub-grant (reports to donor expectations and requirements)
- 3.3.** Tongwe Trust staff working effectively with village communities and their institutions (continued formal mandate from Tongwe villages)
- 3.4.** Tongwe Trust staff engaged and collaborating effectively with District Government offices in Kigoma/Uvinza and Mpanda districts, and with GME NGOs (FZS, TNC)
- 3.5.** Tongwe Trust staff have identified funding sources and attracted grant funding
- 3.6.** Tongwe Trust staff implementing cultural values approaches to management of forests on village land, including the Ntakata VLFR
- 3.7.** Tongwe Trust staff given training on best practice requirements for implementing sub-grants under CEPF/World Bank requirements

iii. Describe the results from Component 3 and each product/deliverable

Capacity of the Tongwe Trust has been strengthened to enable the Trust to deliver effective and sustainable community-based conservation of forest on village land as described below.

3.1. Tongwe Trust management and governance established and strengthened (organisational strategy, governance structure, strategic plan)

Tongwe Trust developed a 5 year Strategic Plan for the period 2015-2019 through a workshop where facilitation support was provided by FFI. A fundraising plan has also been drafted and is being reviewed/improved. The Trust has also been provided with equipment to support project implementation including field equipment (tri-cycle, GPS, camera, tents) and office equipment (computer and furniture).

Tongwe Trust was supported by FFI/CEPF to participate in CEPF Grantees Learning Exchange Events and a Conservation Capacity Building Conference held in Kenya in July 2015- providing opportunity for Tongwe Trust network and learn.

FFI provided Tongwe Trust with day to day technical support as needed from the FFI East Africa office and from UK office. Regular field visits were done by FFI and Tongwe Trust's patron/founder to provide onsite support in project management, good grant management, project monitoring and evaluation.

Tongwe Trust' board has been strengthened with the addition of two women members. The board was previously made up of men only.

3.2. Tongwe Trust staff implementing projects effectively, including the CEPF sub-grant (reports to donor expectations and requirements)

Tongwe Trust has implemented project effectively with quarterly financial reporting and half year performance reporting to CEPF, done through FFI. Feedback from CEPF was responded to in a timely manner by FFI in consultation with Tongwe Trust. Project monitoring was done throughout the project to ensure project implementation remained on track.

3.3. Tongwe Trust staff working effectively with village communities and their institutions (continued formal mandate from Tongwe villages)

Tongwe Trust continued to work effectively with participating village under a signed joined agreement between the villages and the Trust. The Trust held quarterly meetings with Village Councils and the Natural Resources Management Board which has a representative from Lubalisi. Other neighbouring villages are interested in mandating Tongwe Trust to help them manage their forest areas.

3.4. Tongwe Trust staff engaged and collaborating effectively with District Government offices in Kigoma/Uvinza and Mpanda districts, and with GME NGOs (FZS, TNC)

Tongwe Trust worked effectively with the district government offices in Uvinza and Mpanda. District officers were involved in the project from its inception, they were part of the PLUM/PFM team and were responsible to submitting PLUM/PFM documents to the Commissioner of Land and to the Director of Forestry and Beekeeping.

Tongwe Trust worked closely with TNC and FZS who supported the training of forest rangers on forest monitoring, provided field equipment. TNC also gave Tongwe Trust a small grant to support awareness creation on dry season fires prevention and management.

3.5. Tongwe Trust staff have identified funding sources and attracted grant funding

Tongwe Trust has identified and directly applied for funding from the Cotswold Wildlife Park (\$5,700 annually-secured), TNC (\$1,700-secured) and Arcos Network (\$5,000-unsuccessful). Tongwe Trust identified and created partnership with a UK travel company, Wild Philanthropy, which donated \$5,000 to the trust and is keen to support tourist visits to Ntakata, through combined tourist visits to Mahale National Park and Ntakata. Tongwe Trust and FFI collaboratively raised new grants from Taurus Foundation (\$15,000, one year) and Northwick Trust (\$40,000, two years). Fundraising strategy for Tongwe Trust has been drafted and is being reviewed/improved.

3.6. Tongwe Trust staff implementing cultural values approaches to management of forests on village land, including the Ntakata VLFR

A cultural Values Assistant was recruited and introduced to key elements and technical aspects of cultural values and conservation by FFI Cultural Values and Conservation team. The assistant has been able to carry out cultural values assessment and has developed a report. He also received training in photography and filming by a professional filmmaker. He has collected videos and photographs on Tongwe Culture. Cultural values films will be shown to communities to promote culture and the linkages with Ntakata forest conservation.

3.7. Tongwe Trust staff given training on best practice requirements for implementing sub-grants under CEPF/World Bank requirements

FFI continued to develop the capacity of the Tongwe Trust staff to manage and administer grant funds. Key to enabling this have been field visits by FFI staff to oversee and monitor activities and progress on projects and the grants provided through FFI. There was day to day communication between Tongwe Trust and FFI East Africa office providing Tongwe Trust with support in project administration, financial accounting, technical and operational skills support required for project management.

Tongwe Trust staff, Programme Coordinator, was sponsored to attend a capacity building conference and a CEPF grantees learning exchange event in Kenya where he got an opportunity to learn from other grantees, share information and network.

Component 4 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Component 4.

Manage sub-grant to Tongwe Trust

- 4.1.** Sub-grant agreement between FFI and Tongwe Trust (provided to CEPF Secretariat)
- 4.2.** Quarterly financial reports on the expenditure of sub-grant funds (provided to CEPF Secretariat)
- 4.3.** Quarterly narrative reports on progress on implementation of activities under the sub-grant provided to FFI by Tongwe Trust and formally responded to by FFI East Africa Programme Officer

iv. Describe the results from Component 4 and each product/deliverable

Manage sub-grant to Tongwe Trust

4.1. Sub-grant agreement between FFI and Tongwe Trust (provided to CEPF Secretariat)

Sub-grant agreement was developed, signed by Tongwe Trust and FFI and shared with CEPF.

4.2. Quarterly financial reports on the expenditure of sub-grant funds (provided to CEPF Secretariat)

Quarterly financial reports were prepared by Tongwe Trust and FFI and submitted CEPF secretariat as required.

4.3. Quarterly narrative reports on progress on implementation of activities under the sub-grant provided to FFI by Tongwe Trust and formally responded to by FFI East Africa Programme Officer

Ongoing communication and reporting was maintained between Tongwe Trust and FFI. Half year reports were produced and submitted to CEPF as required. Project progress was monitored throughout the project period. Regular field visits were conducted by FFI.

Component 5 (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Adherence to best practice in project implementation including World Bank safeguards and operating practices (in collaboration with FZS as appropriate)

- 5.1. Semi-annual reports on implementation of process framework demonstrating adherence to same
- 5.2. Responses to ad hoc requests from CEPF Secretariat on implementation of process framework
- 5.3. Building permits, land-owner/manager approval of building, and environmental impact assessments (or statements of no likely impact) for Guard Repository
- 5.4. Occupational health and safety plan for construction and semi-annual reports on adherence

v. Describe the results from Component 5 and each product/deliverable

Best practice was adherences to in project implementation:

5.1. Semi-annual reports on implementation of process framework demonstrating adherence to same

Semi-annual progress reports were project implementation were developed and submitted to CEPF.

5.2. Responses to ad hoc requests from CEPF Secretariat on implementation of process framework

Responses were provided to CEPF Secretariat by FFI as/when required.

5.3. Building permits, land-owner/manager approval of building, and environmental impact assessments (or statements of no likely impact) for Guard Repository

Buildings that were constructed by the project were temporary and did not need permits- rangers houses inside Ntakata forest.

5.4. Occupational health and safety plan for construction and semi-annual reports on adherence

Buildings that were constructed by the project were temporary and did not need permits- temporary houses constructed inside Ntakata forest.

vi. If you did not complete any component or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?

Ntakata forest has not been formally gazetted at national level by the Directorate of Forestry and Beekeeping, but this has not affected the overall impact of the project. The villages as holders of rights to land access and use have delineated the forest for conservation with the help of district forest officers.

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

Project products to be submitted

- Management Plan and bylaws: plan guiding how Ntakata forest will be managed. Document is written in Kiswahili.
- Ntakata forest scout training report: report on the training offered to Ntakata forest guards by Ugalla Primate Project, with support from The Nature Conservancy and Frankfurt Zoological Society. Document is written in English
- Village and VLFR boundaries map: Approved boundaries map showing land delineated for general and use and land being conserved/Ntakata VLFR.
- Village Land Certificates: Copies of land certificates issued to Lugonesi and Mgambazi villages giving them the right to access and use their land areas. Documents are written in Kiswahili.
- Cultural Values Assessment report: Report on cultural values from interviews with Tongwe people.
- Strategic Plan: 5 years Tongwe Trust's strategic plan.
- Draft Financial Plan: draft financial plan still being reviewed/improved.
- Forest monitoring reports: reports on forest patrol and monitoring.

CEPF Global Monitoring Data

Respond to the questions and complete the tables below. If a question is not relevant to your project, please make an entry of 0 (zero) or n/a (not applicable).

viii. Did your organization complete the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) at the beginning and end of your project? (Please be sure to submit the final CSTT tool to CEPF if you haven't already done so.)

	Date	Composite Score
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Baseline CSTT		
Final CSTT	27 November 2015	97

ix. List any vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species conserved due to your project

Species	Status
Eastern Chimpanzee (<i>Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii</i>)	Endangered
African Elephant (<i>Loxodonta Africana</i>)	Vulnerable
Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>)	Vulnerable
Cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>)	Vulnerable
Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)	Near Threatened

Hectares under Improved Management

Project Results	Hectares*	Comments
<p>x. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area?</p>	18,300ha	<p><i>List the name of each protected area, the date of proclamation, and the type of proclamation (e.g., legal declaration, community agreement, stewardship agreement)</i></p> <p>Before the project started, 18,300ha were being protected by the local community although they did not have Certificates giving them legal rights to access and manage these areas. The community now has land certificate and protection of the area has been strengthened.</p>
<p>xi. Did your project create a new protected area or expand an existing protected area?</p>	30,550ha	<p><i>List the name of each protected area, the date of proclamation, and the type of proclamation (e.g., legal declaration, community agreement, stewardship agreement)</i></p> <p>The forest was expanded from 18,300ha to 48,550ha. 37,468ha are in Lugonesi village and 11,082 ha in Mgambazi. The forest is a Village Land Forest Reserve, is being managed under a community agreement. Management Plan</p>

		for Mgambazi was signed on 24 July 2014 and for Lugonesi on 13 August 2014.
xii. Did your project strengthen the management of a key biodiversity area named in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile (hectares may be the same as questions above)	48,550ha	<i>List the name of each key biodiversity area</i> The project site is in the Eastern Afromontane hotspot. KBA 65, Greater Mahale Landscape.
xiii. Did your project improve the management of a production landscape for biodiversity conservation		<i>List the name or describe the location of the production landscape</i>

** Include total hectares from project inception to completion*

- xiv. **In relation to the two questions above on protected areas, did your project complete a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), or facilitate the completion of a METT by protected area authorities? If so, complete the table below. (Note that there will often be more than one METT for an individual protected area.)** N/A

Protected area	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score

- xv. List the name of any corridor (named in the Ecosystem Profile) in which you worked and how you contributed to its improved management, if applicable.

Greater Mahale Landscape: conservation in the corridor strengthened through increased land area under conservation and increased capacity of the local organisation to conserve. Conservation of the corridor will ensure sustainable access for ecosystem services by the local community for human well-being.

Direct Beneficiaries: Training and Education

<i>Did your project provide training or education for . . .</i>	Male	Female	Total	Brief Description
xvi. Adults for community leadership or resource management positions	12		12	Training on monitoring of wildlife and threats in Ntakata. Done to build capacity of forest scouts and improve monitoring effort.
xvii. Adults for livelihoods or increased income	6	2	8	Education trip in Uganda National Parks on Integration of Cultural Values into conservation.
xviii. School-aged children				
xix. Other Training on prevention of dry season fires	Approx. 200	Approx. 100	Approx. 300	Done through a football tournament.

- xx. List the name and approximate population size of any “community” that benefited from the project. Population size based on 2012 population survey:

Community name	Surrounding district	Surrounding province	country	Population size
Tongwe, Lugonesi	Uvinza	Kigoma	Tanzania	Uvinza district 383,646
Tongwe, Mgambazi	Mpanda	Katavi	Tanzania	Mpanda district 179,136

xxi. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Based on the list of communities above, write the name of the communities in the left column below. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes.

Community Name	Community Characteristics								Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit												
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty line	Other	Increased income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance	Other
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services									
Tongwe, Lugonesi		X	X						X					X	X		X		X	X	
Tongwe, Mgambazi		X	X						X					X	X		X		X	X	

If you marked “Other”, please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:

Lessons Learned

xxii. 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 projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community

- Stakeholder consultations should start from project inception/development and a common understanding be achieved.
- Free, Prior and Informed Consent needs to be sought from the community before implementation of project activities to gain a common understanding, gain support of resource owners/local community and promote sustainability.
- Good working rapport with stakeholders and partners should be build and maintained throughout the project, as much as possible.
- Ongoing communication on with all stakeholders is vital, using simplified/appropriate language for local community.
- Continued project monitoring to ensure project remain in track and to identify any need for modifications
- Adequate financial and human resources are necessary to be able to achieve appropriate results.
- Building capacity and good governance principles for a local organization/indigenous community owned takes time/is a process due to divergent interests including family ties and favoritism, low literacy levels, language barrier among others.

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

Success: Project activities and objectives were in line with government policy. Government was involved as a key partner in project implementation throughout the project.

Consultations were held during project development and an agreement was made with stakeholders on the project design, thus implementation was largely smooth.

xxiv. Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

Success: Regular reporting and provision of feedback. Regular field visits. Timely disbursement of project funds. Effective ongoing communication with key stakeholders.

Shortcoming: Additional funding has been raised but it is inadequate to cover increased project costs. The project focused more on successfully implementing the CEPF grant and getting the crucial VLFR establishment processes completed, which was achieved. Fundraising efforts were made but may not have been adequate to raise sufficient funds to sustain necessary activities.

xxv. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Sustainability / Replication

xxvi. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated

Main challenge currently in sustaining the project is insufficient finances. Sustainable funding options are being developed but adequate funding is also required to develop the enterprises. Replicating the project in other areas also needs funding to acquire additional human resources and to cover and sustain activities.

Sustaining the project would be successful as the local community/forest owners are willing and motivated to continue with the project, and there is support from the district government. Project replication would be possible because there is already readiness from other communities/villages for the project to be replicated in their areas. They have already approached Tongwe Trust for support.

Tongwe Trust has maintained a good image among the community and has gained the trust of the community to continue working with them.

Tongwe Trust also motivated and continues to grow its capacity to conserve. FFI continues to offer Tongwe Trust technical and financial support to ensure that the organization achieve conservation and community development objectives.

xxvii. Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability

Safeguards

xxviii. 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.

Listed as a separate Project Component and described above.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

FFI and Tongwe Trust are grateful to the CEPF for the generous financial support to the project. Key conservation milestones have been reached, and additional funding amounting to over \$67,400 has been secured in the course of the project.

Additional Funding

- xxx. 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**

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
The Nature Conservancy	Grantee and Partner Leveraging	\$1,700	Three months grant
Wild Philanthropy	Grantee and Partner Leveraging	\$5,000	Donation to Tongwe Trust
Cotswold Wildlife Park	Project Co-Financing	\$5,700	Monthly grant of GBP300
Taurus Foundation/FFI	Grantee and Partner Leveraging	\$15,000	One year grant
Northwick Trust/FFI	Grantee and Partner Leveraging	\$40,000	Two years grant

** 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)*

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

- xxxi. Name:** Dr Rob Brett
- xxxii. Organization:** Fauna & Flora International
- xxxiii. Mailing address:** Jupiter House, Station Road, Cambridge CB1 2JD
- xxxiv. Telephone number:** +44 1223 571000
- xxxv. E-mail address:** Rob.Brett@fauna-flora.org