

CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Governance Links Tanzania
Project Title:	Multi-stakeholder Partnership for Applying the World Bank Safeguard Policies and Procedures on Natural Habitats in the Malagarasi River System
Date of Report:	March 31 st 2016
Report Author and Contact Information	Pantaleon Shoki

CEPF Region: Eastern Afromontane

Strategic Direction: To improve the protection and management of the network of KBAs (Key Biodiversity Areas / high conservation value areas) throughout the hotspot (Strategic Direction 2).

Investment Priority 2.2: Support the role of civil society organizations in the application of site safeguard policies and procedures, including the strengthening of environmental impact assessment implementation in order to address ongoing and emerging threats to all KBAs, including priority freshwater KBAs.

Grant Amount: \$10,000.00

Project Dates: 03/15 - 02/16

Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):

Governance Links lead the implementation of ‘Multi-stakeholder Partnership (MSP) for Applying the World Bank Safeguard Policies and Procedures on Natural Habitats in the Malagarasi River System’ Project in Uvinza, Kibondo and Kasulu Districts of Kigoma Region

The MSP was composed of district networks of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), district branches of Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA), Local Government Authorities (LGA) Journalists from each district, members of Community Conservation Groups (CCG) and Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO)

Figure 1: The level of involvement by category of implementation partners

NAME OF PARTNER	LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT
1. District networks of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	District networks of CSOs provided a link for reaching Community Based Organizations around the Malagarasi River Key Biodiversity Area for raising community awareness about the World Bank safeguards policies and procedures on natural habitats regarding the protection, preservation, maintenance, conservation and rehabilitation
2. District branches of Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA)	The Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA) is a private sector association established in 1988 and as an important step to promote business and industry. TCCIA provided methodological support to members on their role in promoting compliance to the World Bank safeguards policies and procedures on natural habitats regarding the protection, preservation, and conservation of the Malagarasi River Key Biodiversity Area.

3. Local Government Authority (LGA)	In each LGA, the District Council' Environmental and Planning Officers are responsible for promoting and planning for the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources. The LGAs guide environmental planning and management .The District Council have been providing regulatory frameworks at district levels for a purpose of coordinating the development plans, projects and programmes within their areas of jurisdiction
4. Councilors	Councilors in Uvinza, Kasulu and Kibondo Districts mobilized communities in their wards regarding the safeguard policies and procedures for the protection of the natural habitats by establishing by-laws to regulate natural resources extraction.
5. Journalists	The local media popularized the application of the World Bank safeguard policies and procedures on natural habitats on the Malagarasi river Key Biodiversity Area through radio and television programs Two local FM Radio stations (i.e. Uvinza FM, and Radio Kwizera), local TV channels (i.e. Azam TV, Clouds TV, and Independent Television-ITV), two local newspapers (i.e. Majira and Jambo Leo) and a blog i.e. http://muhingomwemezi.blogspot.com/2015_08_01_archive.html?m=1 were broadcasting focusing on the project
6. Community Conservation Groups (CCGs)	The CCGs initiated the establishment of community by-laws to enable local communities engage in participatory monitoring of human activities threatening the natural habitat along the Malagarasi river KBA. These CCGs involved in the MSP are <i>'NguvuKazi Plus Entrepreneurship Works Organization (NKAPEWO) and Kazaraho Beekeeping Group from Uvinza District; Kikundi cha Wafuga Nyuki Mvugwe from Kasulu District; and Kibondo Beekeeping and Agricultural Development Association(KIBASO) from Kibondo District.</i>
7. Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited(TANESCO)	TANESCO realigned their business plan for construction of the hydro power plant at Igamba Falls through development of and sharing e the mitigation plans () to be used for applying the world bank safeguard policies and procedures on natural habitats.
8. Village Environmental Committees(VECs)	The Village Environmental Committees are overseeing the implementation of environmental management plans at the village level with key focus on water and forests.

Figure 2: Names of Implementation partners

	Name of Civil Society Organizations	Location (District)	Contact Person
1.	Kibondo Beekeeping and Agricultural Development(KIBASO)	Kibondo	Mr. Phares Gwengenyeza +255755552623
2.	Kibondo Environmental Management Association(KIEMA)	Kibondo	Ms. Angelina John +255768534367
3.	Kigoma Youths Agricultural Development Organization(KIYADO)	Kibondo	Mr. Timothy Adrathy +255758120534
4.	Kibondo Non-Governmental Organizations Network(KINGONET)	Kibondo	Mr. Christopher B Chubwa +25575599692
5.	Hifadhi Mazingira Endelevu (HIFAME)	Kasulu	Mr. Gidion Katulumla +25575663343
6.	Save for Development and Relief Association(SADERA)	Kasulu	Mr. Godfrey Bukwirijoro +255767918600
7.	Kasulu Non-Governmental Organizations Network(KANON)	Kasulu	Mr. Gerald Nkona +255767918600
8.	Kasulu Consortium	Kasulu	Mr. Benedict Raphael Kavugushi +25575644194
9.	Kikundi Cha Wafunga Nyuki Mvugwe	Kasulu	Mr. Charles Kajoro +255764730511
10.	Cross Community Connect (CCC-Uvinza)	Uvinza	Mr.Jumanne M Kazige +255757500602
11.	Human Resource Development Organization(HURED0)	Uvinza	Mr. Ramadhani Kayungilo +255786650353
12.	Kazaroho BeeKeeping Group	Uvinza	Mr. Emanuel Kimpanti +255787624645
13.	NguvuKazi Plus Entrepreneurship Works Organization (NKAPEWO)	Uvinza	Mr. Himidi Kisobwe +255767339005
14.	Women's Legal Aid Centre (WLAC) http://womenslegalaidcentre.org/	Uvinza	Ms.Pelf Jothamu +255763364592
	Name of Corporate institution	Location (District)	Contact Person
1.	Tanzania Electricity Supply Company(TANESCO)	Kigoma	Mr. Emmanuel P Matumba +255758162414
	Name of Private Sector Institution	Location (District)	Contact Person
2.	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture(TCCIA)	Kasulu	Mr.Pius Luzibula +255765018969
	Name of Journalist	Location (District)	Contact Person
	Azam TV	Kigoma	Jacob E Ruvilo, +255769260088
	Uvinza FM	Uvinza	Mwinyi H Mtulia, +255657576728
	Azam TV	Kigoma	Abel Daudi, +255756451985
	Majira Newspaper	Kigoma	Mwajab K Hoza, +255767194250
	Radio One/Clouds FM	Kibondo	Mwemezi Muhingo, +255756906770
	Radio Kwizera	Kibondo	James Jovin, +255786614043
	Uvinza FM	Uvinza	Furaha Rajab, +255759988364
	Jambo Leo Newspaper	Kigoma	Magreth Magoso, +255757736863

Conservation Impacts

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

The proposed 44.8 MW hydropower plant (Malagarasi Stage III project) at Igamba Falls on the Malagarasi River in Kazuramimba Ward, Kigoma Region in western Tanzania about 100 km south of Kigoma town poses a significant threat to the biodiversity of the Malagarasi river system. Igamba Falls are highly threatened by the planned hydropower scheme, resulting into losing the critical habitat for the endemic Igamba Snail which appears to favor the deep scour pools in the sandstone and the Goby cichlid which is found throughout the falls area.

The project has established a community-based model of information communication to safeguard the Malagarasi River KBA. The established community-based Safeguard Information System (SIS) has strengthened the communication of strategic information for the protection of the Malagarasi River KBA. The SIS forms collect critical data on human and industrial activities that are threatening the Malagarasi river ecosystem. Through strategic information sharing amongst the multi-stakeholder partners, the SIS has contributed to the implementation of **Strategic Direction 2** by improving the protection and conservation of the Malagarasi River KBAs. This is reflected in the way information generated by the SIS and analysed by the multi-stakeholders partnerships in each district. The information is being used to feed into decision making authorities such as the Ward Development Councils for sustainable conservation of the Malagarasi River KBA hotspot.

The district networks of the Civil society organizations are managing the SIS database (though still analogy). The SIS provides information on the location, date type and nature of the threats as well as the potential remedies at community levels. The SIS is playing a fundamental role to **Investment Priority 2.2** as it supports the civil society organizations to collect and analyse data which are then used to inform strategies for strengthening the implementation of the World Bank safeguard policies and procedures so as to address the ongoing and emerging threats along the Malagarasi River.

The use of the local media, particularly Uvinza FM and Radio Kwizera have contributed to **Investment Priority 2.2** by reporting on the need for promoting environmentally sustainable projects, both commercial and non-commercial, as well as by popularizing the safeguard policies and procedures for the protection and conservation of the natural habitats and their functions in the Malagarasi River KBA.

The government of Tanzania, under the Big Result Now Initiatives, is continuing to implement different energy development projects for the purpose of increasing power generation, access to electricity and bringing reliable power to its citizens for economic growth.

The final environmental analysis of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), however, revealed that the project would certainly create a significant environmental hazard, even with the inclusion of mitigation measures. The proposed Malagarasi HPP III is still under consideration as one of the on-going power generation projects which will be implemented by 2020¹. The power generated from the proposed project will be distributed to a number of communities in western Tanzania².

In order to apply the safeguards, the CEPF small grant has contributed to the establishment of a Safeguard Information System (SIS) which will be used for collecting data and reporting on activities that threaten

¹ See http://www.energycharter.org/fileadmin/DocumentsMedia/CONEXO/20150827-Tanzania_Pre-Assessment_Report.pdf

² See <http://se4all.org/sites/default/files/TANZANIA-INVESTMENT-PROSPECTUS.pdf>

the natural habitats, particularly at Igamba Falls. Section 605(e) (3) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 prohibits MCC from funding projects “likely to cause a significant environmental hazard”.

Thus, pursuant to Section 605(e) (3) of the MCC, the MSP will use the SIS to consistently monitor the implementation of proposed mitigation plans by TANESCO against the expected significant environmental hazards.

Results of the SIS monitoring reports will be shared at the local authorities for accountability. This will contribute to Government of Tanzania ‘to compliance with the Convention on Biological Biodiversity (CBD) endorsed in 1992 and ratified in 1996. Tanzania has committed to join global partners aspiring to conserve biological diversity and enhance development opportunities aiming at promoting sustainable use of biological resources.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project against the expected results detailed in the approved proposal.

	Project Outputs	Project Indicators	Project Overall Results
	<p>Strengthened coordination, technical support and capacity to mainstream World Bank Safeguard Policies and Procedures on Natural Habitat into development planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultative meetings conducted to Malagarasi HPP Stage III implementers, ▪ Quarterly coordination visits conducted to assess progress in mainstreaming and implementation of safeguard policies by March 2015, ▪ One Results framework for monitoring and evaluation of safeguard policies developed by June 2015, ▪ Trained focal points within multi-stakeholder partnership in charge of monitoring adaptation of safeguard policies by June 2015, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Skills of the multi-stakeholder partnerships on how to identify and analyze significant threats to Malagarasi River KBA hotspot has been strengthened; ▪ In the contexts of Investment Priority 2.2, the civil society organizations are now using Safeguards Information System (SIS) to keep track of the emerging threats to the biodiversity and natural habitats; ▪ Local authorities at the Ward levels are responsive and accountable to people’s environmental conservation concerns. Actions to reduce threats to conservation are being reported to decision makers at the lower levels of the LGAs for follow-up and legal actions through community-by laws; ▪ Participatory patrols for the protection and conservation of downstream Malagarasi River Ecosystem have been established with responsibilities mandated to focal points within multi-stakeholder partnership in charge of monitoring adaptation of safeguard policies. The focal points are located at the district networks of the civil society organizations:-KANON and KINGONET (for Kasulu and Kibondo Districts) and NKAPEWO, community conservation group in Uvinza District.
	<p>Established support mechanism, and capacity of CSOs and private sector to mainstream World Bank Safeguard Policies and Procedures on Natural</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness raising sessions and Forums on safeguard policies to multi-stakeholder partnership (gender-inclusive) at district level conducted by December 2015; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Safeguards Information System (SIS) has stimulated collective civic engagement amongst the civil society for conservation stewardship for natural habitats; ▪ Increased understanding of the critical industrial and human activities that threatens the existence natural habitats. These activities include the Nyanza Salt mining

	<p>Habitat into their operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate media and local content developed and reported in collaboration with CSOs and NGOs by June 2015 	<p>which pollutes waters of the Malagarasi River, proposed construction of Hydro-power plant at Igamba Falls which threatens the endemic species of catfish, goby cichlid and Igamba snail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District networks of civil society organizations (i.e. KANON and KINGONET) and community conservation group (particularly NKAPEWO in Uvinza District) are playing a leading role in promoting the application of the World Bank Safeguards Policies and Procedures on Natural Habitats through fostering the development community by-laws which are appropriate for their communities and surrounding ecosystems of the Malagarasi river KBA hotspot.
	<p>Disseminated Knowledge products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brochures with web links developed and disseminated and the multi-stakeholders partners are accessing the knowledge products, ▪ Ward Development Committees supplied with copies of brochures containing knowledge products on safeguard policies by March 2015 ▪ Multi-stakeholder partners trained in and applying the safeguard policies; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The brochures have increased knowledge on the application of the World Bank Safeguard Policies and Procedure on Natural Habitats has strengthened the capacity of the multi-stakeholder partnership as part of the civil society towards the sustainable protection and conservation of natural habitats and their functions; ▪ The Safeguards Information System (SIS) has established as a formal system for monitoring the threatening effects of water pollution from small and large scale mining activities and the proposed Malagarasi HPP III project on natural habitat in Malagarasi river ecosystem; ▪ The Multi-stakeholder partnership has gained knowledge on the use of the safeguards policies and procedures leading to increased forest monitoring and patrols for change detection in order to minimize the activities that have impact of natural habitats.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: 450 km

Species Conserved: Goby Cichlids and Igamba Snail

Corridors Created: 0

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

The long term impacts relate to sustainable management of biodiversity in the Malagarasi Key Biodiversity Area through the application, and integration, of the safeguard policies and procedures on natural habitats into sustainable natural resources management in Uvinza, Kasulu and Kibondo Districts in general. The short term impact is particularly more focused improvement of monitoring of activities that have impacts to Malagarasi River KBA hotspot within Kigoma Region.

Long-term impacts (overall objectives)	Success	Challenge
To improve the protection and management of the network of KBAs (Key Biodiversity Areas / high conservation value areas) throughout the hotspot.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Members of the MSP are now equipped with new knowledge regarding the World Bank’s safeguard policies and procedures on natural habitats. ▪ The MSP group is using the SIS to identify and analyze recurring socio-economic activities that threaten the Malagarasi river KBA hotspot; ▪ The MSP are gradually helping their member organizations to understand the role of the financial institutions such as the World Bank and Millennium Corporation Challenge (MCC) in safeguarding the natural habitats with a particular focus on the requirements for mitigation plans prior to project financing e.g. the construction of hydropower project at Malagarasi River; 	Despite the MSP continued willingness to promote application of the safeguard policies and procedures at the expense of proposed hydropower scheme at Igamba Fall, effective monitoring will depend on commitment to accountability among the MSP members

Short-term impacts (project objectives)	Success	Challenge
<p>1. Facilitate the establishment of multi-stakeholder partnership among the government, Civil Society and the private sector in order to promote appropriate community-led mitigation measures for activities with adverse impacts on natural habitats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A function multi-stakeholder partnership has been established in each district with a clear understanding of the World Bank safeguard policies and procedures on natural habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak financial base amongst members of the MSP might hinder the scaling up of the coverage of the mitigation measures against activities that threatens the Malagarasi river KBA hotspot; ▪ Nurturing of the future working relationship in terms of mutual trust, open communication and common understanding amongst stakeholders visions after the CEPF small grant might result in a dysfunctional MSP.
<p>2. Build the capacity and practical skills to the multi-stakeholder partnership on the management and implementation of safeguard policies and procedures on natural habitats at different stages of the project cycle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Knowledge gaps on the application of the World Bank safeguard policies and procedures on natural habits amongst the multi-stakeholder partnership i.e. preservation, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation were identified and addressed through facilitated dialogues ▪ Project stimulated community action on protection of natural resources through realization of conservation values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainability of skills application will depend on incentives for each partner institution to continue participating in the intervention
<p>3. Strengthen the understanding and analysis capacity (of institutional partners) of potential impacts and threats related to the implementation of safeguards on natural and habitats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-stakeholder group independently planning and implementing measures informed by the Safeguard Information System; ▪ Enhanced awareness on environmental stewardship through practical application of safeguard measures to development project ▪ , Evidence of promoting positive outcomes for protection of natural habitats well outlined in each district multi-stakeholder partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Follow up support will be required for training more members of MSP at district level to enable a wider coverage of data collection and analysis

<p>4. Establish community-based Safeguard information Systems (SIS) for tracking and informing the implementation of mitigation strategies in response to the Aichi Biodiversity Conservation goal aiming at minimizing risks and enhancing biodiversity benefits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A safeguard information system for data collection has been jointly developed in each district multi-stakeholder partnership. ▪ The SIS is enabling the MSP to collect information on potential threats emanating from socio-economic activities performed by communities living in the Malagarasi River Ecosystem. In addition, the SIS is capable of generating information potential harmful outcomes of such activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changes of leadership in the partner institutions may necessitate retraining support for managing data management and use for decision making
--	---	---

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The project has raised awareness of the need to register a community-based organization for strengthening the use of safeguard policies and procedures for conservation in and around the Malagarasi River ecosystem in Uvinza District.

A civil society organization, Uvinza Environmental Conservation Organization (UECO) was formed during the third quarter (i.e. September-November 2015) of this project implementation. UECO was later formally registered as Biodiversity Protection for Sustainable Environment Organization (BPSEO) in April 2016 with a registration Number 00NGO/08542. The purpose of BPSEO is to protect, conserve, rehabilitate and maintain the natural habitats.

The network members are individuals coming from different registered non-government organizations operating in Uvinza District. BPSEO is governed by a Board of Directors; while its Secretary has an experience of more than 15 years working with Roots and Shoots. BPSEO is currently implementing its activities through members' contributions as it has not yet secured funding from environmental/conservation organizations.

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

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

Despite the potential contribution of the Safeguards Information System in generating useful information on activities that threaten the natural habitats at the Malagarasi River KBA, several shortcomings have been observed: (i) lacks a framework that could inform and help the accountability of the partnerships in the process of applying the safeguard policies and procedures in the hotspot; (ii) lack of clear objectives, a defined timeline, and an organized system for monitoring and evaluation.

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

Participation of some institutions in the implementation of the Multi-stakeholder partnership, proved to be difficult because of the conflict of interest, TANESCO in this case, in the proposed 44.8 MW hydropower plant (Malagarasi Stage III project) at Igamba Falls.

Whereas, the Multi-stakeholder partnership intended to apply the safeguard policies and procedures on natural habitats at Igamba Falls, the hydropower developer i.e. TANESCO consistently emphasized to continue with the proposed construction of the hydropower scheme at Igamba Falls.

The project has thus learnt that shared understanding of the priorities and envisaged outcomes among collaborators in a multi-stakeholder partnership should collectively raise commitments of stakeholders in the project implementation. More so, in implementing interventions that aim at promoting environmental safeguards, the role of communities should be at the centre of all strategies.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Implementing Multi-stakeholder partnerships in managing conservation of natural habitats has been appreciated by the local communities, as it contributes to the implementation of **Strategic Direction 2**. In order to strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships for conservation projects, it is important therefore to put in place a structure that describes the different levels of participation in relation to **Investment**

Priority 2.2 i.e. supporting the civil society to sustainably address the ongoing and emerging threats to the natural habitats along the Malagarasi River KBA hotspot.

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.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
None			

****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*** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)*
- C*** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.

The challenges to achieve the planned sustainability or replication of project components/results are:

- i. Lack of political willingness to support the application of the safeguard policies and procedures at the expense of the loss of biodiversity, the transformation of the river dynamics, the destruction and fragmentation of habitats of the Malagarasi River at Igamba Falls;
- ii. Inadequate lobbying and advocacy capacity amongst CSOs networks to influence TANESCO to adhere to the safeguard principles on the natural habitats;
- iii. Low capacity to make use of information generated by the safeguard information system for strengthening communication with decision makers at the local government authorities thus failing to protect and conserve the Malagarasi KBA hotspot.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

The Safeguard Information System is being used by the district networks of civil society organizations to monitor socio-economic activities that are performed by communities surrounding the Malagarasi river ecosystem.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

Loss of natural habitat is the most significant contributing factor to the reduction of native fish and wildlife species in the Malagarasi river ecosystem.

A participatory end of project evaluation on the implementation of the Multi-stakeholder partnership for applying the World Bank's safeguard policies and procedures on natural habitats along Malagarasi River

ecosystem was conducted in March 2016. Participants involved in the end of project evaluation include the 3 district networks of CSOs, 3 LGA officials, and 3 Officials from associations of private sector, 3 councilors, 4 journalists and 6 Community Conservation Groups. The following actions recommendations were provided:-

- i. Need to expand the scope and coverage of the multi-stakeholder partnerships throughout the Malagarasi River Ecosystem in Kigoma Region to include Buhigwe and Kakonko Districts. Currently, the partnership covers only three Districts of Uvinza, Kasulu and Kibondo;
- ii. More training on the safeguard policies and procedures should be provided to more members of the civil society and community in general, particularly those living along the Malagarasi River, in order to reduce the knowledge gap on safeguard policies and procedures on natural habitats;

Additional Comments/Recommendations

None

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.ceph.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: Pantaleon Shoki

Organization name: Governance Links Tanzania

Mailing address: Governance Links Tanzania, Maendeleo House, Plot No. 374 Block A Pasiansi, P.O. Box 1923 Mwanza, Tanzania

Tel: +255765785383

Fax:

E-mail: shokipn2000@gmail.com, governance.links@gmail.com,

*****please complete the tables on the following pages*****

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved for project from inception of CEPF support to date	Describe the principal results achieved during project period (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	No		
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No		
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes	2 District Networks of Civil Society organizations (i.e. Kasulu and Kibondo) and 1 District Branch of TCCIA (i.e. Kibondo) are using the safeguard information system to design protection strategies for biodiversity conservation	A safeguard information system for data collection has been jointly developed in each district multi-stakeholder partnership. The system enables the multi-stakeholder partnership to collect information on potential threats emanating from socio-economic activities performed by communities living in the Malagarasi River Ecosystem. In addition, the SIS is capable of generating information potential harmful outcomes of such activities.
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No		
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	Not Applicable		

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table.

