

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: Fauna & Flora International (FFI)

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): Conservation of Indigenous Forest and Endemic Species on Pemba Island

Implementation Partners for this Project: Department of Commercial Crops Fruits and Forestry, Zanzibar (DCCFF)

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2007

Date of Report (month/year): August 2007

II. OPENING REMARKS

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

This project report summarizes the activities undertaken by the Department of Commercial Crops Fruits and Forestry in Partnership with Fauna & Flora International.

This project involved the following activities that were identified after consultation with various stakeholders.

A - Continual monitoring of the endangered Pemba Flying Fox (*Pteropus voeltzkowi*), to ensure that their conservation status is secured

B - Greater understanding of biodiversity and conservation priorities in the area

C - Local capacity-building and infrastructure to manage the newly gazetted Ngezi-Vumawimbi Nature Forest Reserve and Msitu Kuu forest

D - Control of the encroaching invasive species, particularly the umbrella tree (*Maesopsis eminii*), in the reserve

E - Balancing the needs of local people and the emerging tourism industry with critical conservation priorities and the obligations of the Tanzanian government as a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: The future of the last remaining tract of coastal forest mosaic in Pemba Zanzibar is secured through the enhancement of knowledge, management capacity & mobilization of community driven conservation.

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	
1. Pemba Flying Fox population continues to increase proportionally to previous years successful exponential rate (~ 11% annually)	An increase of 41% (2005) , 16% (2006) and 11% (2007)
Illegal logging and harvesting in forest reserve is reduced by 60% by 2007	Permanent Sampling Plots (PSP's) were used as a representative of the whole forest and within these plots there was an approximate reduction of 100%.
Maesopsis invasive species % cover in forest reduced by 80% in trial sites by 2007	Reductions of 15% cover within the whole forest reserve. The targeted 80% reduction cover has not been achieved as eradication now covers the whole forest reserve and not just the trial sites.
Guidelines for tourism investors are adopted by ZIPA & ZATI by 2007	Guidelines were developed, enacted as a part of the environmental act bylaw. They were then adopted by Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority (ZIPA).
Feedback loops for local community capitalization of emerging tourism market are in place by 2007	Feedback loops for the communities are in place with various ecotourism activities initiated such as Pemba Flying Fox viewing sites, basketry, village tours, and spice tours among others.
Quarterly community group meetings with DCCFF & MEMA to enable full participation in decision making, firmly established by 2007	Meetings were held during the entire project period thus enabling full participation by all stakeholders

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

- One of the most notable performance indicators has been a stronger community involvement in conservation of the forests and the Pemba Flying Fox (PFF).
- Community commitment demonstrated in monitoring exercises. Some of these monitoring exercises have been undertaken by community members for example the Pemba Flying Fox surveys
- The capacity of the community to manage natural resources has also been improved as indicated in the formation of Ngezi -Vumawimbi Natural Resources Conservation Organisation (NGENARECO). This was an initiative of the communities around Ngezi-Vumawimbi Forest Reserve.
- The capacity of community members at the Kidike Pemba Flying Fox Roost site (Mjini Ole) has been built and they can now guide tourists on their own.
- Natural regeneration of indigenous species within the forest reserves is taking place in areas where *Maesopsis eminii* has been eradicated.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

- Income generated from ecotourism activities have been redirected to community development activities such as the refurbishment of the mosque in Kidike and paying the electricity bill at the mosque.

- There has also been the diversification of income generating activities from various conservation efforts. Examples: basketry, spice farming
- Enhanced capacity of the community members as indicated in the formation of the Non-Governmental Organization

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project Outputs:

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Output 1: Mechanisms implemented for the continued conservation of the critically endangered Pemba Flying Fox (<i>Pteropus voeltzkowi</i>)	
1.1. Pemba Flying Fox population continues to increase proportionally to previous years successful exponential rate (~ 11% annually)	The Pemba Flying Fox population has been on the increase since the project started. At the start of the project the expected increase was 10% the project has however achieved a 16 % and 11% increase. This therefore, indicates that the awareness initiative has been successful. With additional conservation efforts it is hoped that the PFF population will continue to increase and the communities will continue to monitor and conserve the PFF.
Output 2: Mechanisms designed and implemented for the conservation of endemic & vulnerable species in the forest habitat.	
2.1. Endemic & vulnerable species, their population abundance and distribution, is recorded annually or biannually (depending on result of biodiversity surveys)	Monitoring tools developed for PFF, tree hyrax, Pemba Blue Duiker, Pemba Scops Owl, Permanent Sampling Plots with diverse flora and migratory birds.
Output 3: Management strategy designed and implemented for the Ngezi-Vumawimbi forest nature reserve and Msitu Kuu area	
3.1. Strategy document is agreed by DCCFF, FFI & Community groups	Management Plan for Ngezi Vumawimbi has been finalized together with the community and approved by the Forest Administrator. The Msitu Mkuu management plan has been submitted to the Forest Administrator awaiting approval. In both cases implementation depends on the

	annual plans developed by the Department. Forest management is in line with the management plans developed.
Output 4: Nature Forest Reserve management trained, and capacity in the region enhanced.	
4.1. Training is provided and reviews of training, its success and protocol adoption, consistently undertaken throughout the training period	A training needs assessment was undertaken and training was conducted based on the identified needs. Training was undertaken in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring & Evaluation • Communication Skills • Basic computer skills • Tourist handling & Guiding • Forest fire management • PFF monitoring skills for community members • Data collection and record keeping for the Pemba Flying Fox • Natural Resources Based Enterprise training • Endangered and Vulnerable Species Conservation
Output 5. Species inventories conducted and data submitted to IUCN.	
5.1. Inventory reports are produced and submitted to FFI, DCCFF and MEMA, to be compiled and submitted to IUCN, and to form the basis of the emerging management strategy and monitoring protocol	Biodiversity Inventory Reports for Ngezi-Vumawimbi and Msitu Mkuu Forest Reserves were produced and are to be submitted to IUCN before the end of 2007.
Output 6. Guidelines for investors produced for the region	
6.1. Document is produced in collaboration with DCCFF, MEMA & community groups <i>MEMA(Matumizi Endelevu ya Maliasili na Maendeleo ya Jamii) - a locally managed 'Sustainable Use of Forests' project operational in the region supported by CARE</i>	The Guidelines for tourism investors were developed by a consultant in collaboration with DCCFF, MEMA, FFI and the community. These were then presented to the government and amended for incorporation into the bylaws.
Output 7: Avenues for local participation in tourism and capitalization of this revenue resource fully investigated, and mechanisms implemented to ensure maximal benefit feedback loops locally	
7.1. Communities are active in sustainably capitalizing on the tourism market emerging in the region	Communities around Ngezi-Vumawimbi and Msitu Mkuu are now engaged in various eco-tourism initiatives with technical support from the departmental staff. Examples of these communities are:

	<p>Kidike- Roost Site and they have already started planting spices near the village (Mjini Ole). Other attractions include birds, trees</p> <p>Kipangani- Roost Site</p> <p>Tondooni- Handicrafts, they have established a partnership with MOTO a handicrafts outlet in Zanzibar. The communities make the handicrafts and sell them to Moto.</p> <p>Kijijini- Old Mosque ruins and a cave with different bats</p> <p>Mkia Wa Ngombe- Handicrafts and Makonde cave (Historically used to hide slaves). A historical mosque also a tourist attraction.</p> <p>Graves (dated back to the 7th century, Asians)</p> <p>Kojani- Roost sites and handicrafts also sold to MOTO handicrafts outlet.</p>
Output 8: Eradication strategy for <i>Maesopsis</i> invasive tree species - trial implemented	
8.1. Live <i>Maesopsis</i> invasive species % cover in trial areas of forest reduced by 80% by 2007	<p>The eradication strategy was changed to cover the whole forest reserve instead of trial areas only. Methods employed were ring barking and uprooting seedlings which have been effective. The total area covered by <i>Maesopsis eminii</i> is 500 ha of which 75 ha have been eradicated during the entire project period. This is a percentage reduction of 15%.</p>

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

The project overall has been successful with most of the intended outputs being realized. The most significant change being the increase in PFF population. It was noted that the population has significantly increased since the early nineties when the population was approximately 200 individuals to slightly over 19,000 individuals by the end of 2006.

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

- One of the outputs that were not realized was the 80% cover reduction of the *maesopsis eminii* due to the change in strategy. Eradication is now being conducted within the whole reserve and not just in the trial sites. The change of strategy of eradication of the *Maesopsis eminii* means that the eradication process will take a longer time. The 80% reduction could not be realized within the project period.
- Another project output that was not realized is the submission of the species inventories to IUCN. This is expected to be submitted soon.

Both have not significantly affected the overall impact of the project.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

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

Based on FFI and DCCFF ethics, it was mandatory that all project activities are in line with environmental and social safeguard policies.

Examples:

At the Kidike roost site, the access road leading to the site was diverted from the village so as to safeguard the privacy of the community.

All plans in the project were developed in such a way that the community members are not exploited specifically the Tourism Investment Guidelines

Eradication methods used for the *Maesopsis eminii* ensure that surrounding vegetation is undisturbed. The initial method which was the use of Glyphosate was abandoned after the chemical caused adverse reactions to the surrounding vegetation.

Decisions were made after consultation with community members. The project was participatory in nature hence the favorable response from the communities.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

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

It was necessary to change strategy while undertaking some of the project activities based on certain factors and for maximum impact. An example is the decision to eradicate *Maesopsis eminii* within the whole reserve rather than just within the trial areas. This proved to be the most practical and effective way of eradication.

Community involvement in decision making and training has led to a more aware and motivated community. This is reflected in the formation of the conservation non-governmental organization by communities around Ngezi Vumawimbi Forest Reserve. This is also vital for continuity once the project is terminated.

Economic benefit from conservation was also a motivating factor for communities in the area. The model community used was the Kidike Community Conservation Association which has received income from tourists visiting the Pemba Flying Fox Roost Site in their village. The funds obtained are then directed towards various community development initiatives. The community has been very enthusiastic towards the Pemba Flying Fox conservation and monitoring. This has in effect caused a ripple effect with other communities emulating them. Their success also led to more funding being received from Seacology to improve and market the site and another site on Pemba Island.

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

Working in partnership with DCCFF which is based on Zanzibar, has ensured that the project has been implemented successfully. Their direct contact and experience within the project area has definitely contributed to its success.

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

The project was implemented in a participatory manner, in that the local communities were fully involved in the implementation and monitoring.

Regular and timely disbursement of funds has ensured that the project activities were realized during the expected periods.

Enhanced community capacity within the project period also contributed to the achievement of various outputs.

VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Seacology		\$ 18,000	Community funding
DGIS		£ 8,000	Co-financing

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

- A *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*
 DCCFF contributed funding for the administration and management of the project
- B *Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF project)*
 CARE Austria; Partial contribution to the development of the Ngezi-Vumawimbi Management Plan and the biodiversity report.
 DGIS, the Dutch Government providing institutional support to FFI and support to DCCFF for implementation activities according to the Forest Management Plans.
- C *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)*
 Seacology is supporting a Pemba Flying Fox community initiative in two areas i.e. Kidike and Kojani Island
- D *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*
 Not yet but expected to happen.

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

Fundraising will be undertaken in line with the management plans developed from this CEPF funded project for the forest reserves and community managed areas.

Additional funds have already been received from Seacology (A US based grant giving institution).

The Dutch Government (DGIS) will also support some activities in the management plan for the Msitu Mkuu Forest Reserve.

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Monitoring of the Pemba Flying Fox and the eradication of *Maesopsis eminii* needs to be continued beyond the project hence the need for support.

VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

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

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

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