

CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): Investigating the Benefits of Participatory Forest Management in Uluguru Forest Reserves

Implementation Partners for This Project: Kerstin Pfliegner, researcher, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK ; Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) Morogoro; GEF Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Project.

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): October 1, 2005 – March 31, 2007

Date of Report (month/year): March/2007

II. OPENING REMARKS

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

The main partner of WCST in the implementation of this project was Ms. Kerstin Pfliegner, a forestry and livelihoods researcher from University of East Anglia, UK who conducted this project in conjunction with her PHD research. Kerstin worked with WCST and SUA staff to conduct the project.

While final publication of the projects findings will timely coincide with the finalization of Kerstin's thesis, achieved outputs of this project so far have been a journal paper (in co-authorship with Forestry and Beekeeping Division and Tanzania Forest Research Institute) which is currently being reviewed for publication and an article (in co-authorship with WCST) for a special edition of the Arc Journal.

The experiences gained through this CEPF project have furthermore fed into the development of the National Forestry and Beekeeping database and other research activities conducted by the Forestry and Beekeeping Division.

III. NARRATIVE QUESTIONS

1. What was the initial objective of this project?

Objective 1: To evaluate the impact of JFM initiatives in the Uluguru Mountain range in terms of potential reduction in forest disturbance.

Objective 2: To evaluate the impact of JFM initiatives in the Uluguru Mountain range in terms of improving the conservation awareness and livelihoods of forest communities.

Objective 3: To analyze and document lessons learnt through an analysis of JFM and non-JFM sites and develop recommendations for future implementation of JFM.

Objective 4: To share the results of the study with a wide range of stakeholders nationally and internationally.

2. Did the objectives of your project change during implementation? If so, please explain why and how.

No.

3. How was your project successful in achieving the expected objectives?

Forest disturbance data were successfully collected from six Protection Forest Reserves in Morogoro Region in outliers of the Uluguru Mountains, three under JFM and three under traditional state control.

PRA sessions were conducted in six villages, three adjacent to the JFM Forest Reserves and three adjacent to state managed reserves. Within these six villages household surveys were conducted stratified by sub-village, wealth group and gender with a total sample size of 400. This socio-economic data set contains information about livelihoods, forest resource use and conservation awareness of the communities.

With regard to sharing the results of the study with stakeholders, a paper co-authored with FBD presenting the results of the forest disturbance analysis is awaiting publication and an article was prepared for a special edition of the Arc Journal on PFM in co-authorship with WCST. The publication of further papers, one on livelihoods and one on governance, is possible.

4. Did your team experience any disappointments or failures during implementation? If so, please explain and comment on how the team addressed these disappointments and/or failures.

No.

5. Describe any positive or negative lessons learned from this project that would be useful to share with other organizations interested in implementing a similar project.

The combination of a variety of research methods, i.e. forest transects, PRA work and household surveys has proven to be very useful for the type of questions raised by this project. In order to truly find out how villagers are utilizing a particular forest it is not sufficient to conduct socio-economic data collection as it cannot replace the personal observation during forest transect work.

PRA sessions need to be carefully prepared and villagers selected randomly to achieve a valid cross-section of the community and to avoid that only the elite group of a village attends. Men and women engage very differently in forest management issues and it is therefore useful to use gender disaggregated data collection methods.

Quantitative data collection, in particular survey work, does not reveal the subtle politics involved in JFM and as many forest use issues are illegal, they are not revealed during household surveys. Careful probing during PRA, personal observation, oral history and triangulation of data are required.

For a foreigner conducting research in villages in Tanzania it is a must to arrive with a national research team and linked to a locally known institution in order to gain the villagers trust.

6. Describe any follow-up activities related to this project.

Some of the research results have been shared through publication. The results of the research will feed into the on going research project of the Forestry and Beekeeping Division implemented through SUA and have been beneficial to the development of the National Forest and Beekeeping Database which is in the process of being implemented.

7. Please provide any additional information to assist CEPF in understanding any other aspects of your completed project.

While no other donor has contributed direct funding to the project, the researcher herself has supplemented the CEPF funding to make this project possible. The University of East Anglia has provided supervisory assistance to the researcher and the Eastern Arc Biodiversity project, through Neil Burgess and Dr. Kilahama has contributed with operational support and enriching discussions throughout. WCST in Dar es Salaam and Morogoro has been very supportive with smooth administration of the project, discussion with the staff in Morogoro in particular about Milawilila site and in identifying research assistants for the field work.

IV. 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

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

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*
- B** *Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF project)*
- C** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)*
- D** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

V. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

VI. 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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